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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, February 7, 2022, at 3 p.m.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 2022

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DEAN).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 4, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Hon. MADELEINE DEAN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Spirit of the living God, breathe Your grace and love into the business and the busyness of this day.

Make us aware of our breath, that we would inhale the refreshment of Your peace, a peace we do not always, and perhaps cannot fully, understand.

Help us to exhale stress—all the thoughts, nuisances, concerns that overwhelm, terrify, or inhibit our ability to see that You abide with us even still.

May we breathe in Your goodness, allowing it to penetrate the hardness of our hearts and the reluctance of our spirits to live kindly and gently with the people with whom we serve.

Then help us to breathe out our anxiety and aggravations caused by the differences that divide us and the troubles of the world around us.

Enable us to inhale Your wisdom and exhale our pride, to take in Your encouragement, and to push out despair.

Holy God, we invite You into our hearts and minds this day that You would refresh us with the clarity and understanding only You provide.

Breathe on us breath of God. Fill us with life anew. We pray this in the life-giving strength of Your holy name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. WOMACK led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

AMERICA COMPETES ACT TACKLES CHALLENGES

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

Mr. SCHRADER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the America COMPETES Act of 2022.

This comprehensive bill tackles the challenges everyday Oregonians face right now with supply chain and consequent rising consumer prices. It is a huge investment in our competitiveness on the global stage for the 21st century. It invests \$45 billion to strengthen and improve our supply chains while incentivizing manufacturing of critical security goods that should be made right here in the United States.

As the pandemic has shown us, active ingredients of lifesaving pharmaceuticals and PPE gear should not be all made overseas.

I am also glad that leadership included the \$52 billion in emergency CHIPS Act funding, a priority for my Problem Solvers Caucus and the State of Oregon. Without this Federal investment, our semiconductor problems would only grow worse. We will continue to see critical shortages, hindering a wide range of industries in my district and across the Nation. Passage here will strengthen our domestic supply and lead to good-paying jobs for our citizens and companies as they move to expand and set up our domestic manufacturing facilities.

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

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



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H949

This bill contains bipartisan proposals to keep us innovating and creating in critical industries and makes sure that the United States is not at the mercy of a tenuous international supply chain.

CONGRATULATING ANDY KLINE ON HIS RETIREMENT

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

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, today I recognize corrections officer and Local 148 Union President Andy Kline, who is retiring after 25 years of service at USP Lewisburg and FCC Allenwood.

In Congress it has been my pleasure to work with Andy on issues related to the Bureau of Prisons. His insight has been vital for our team in creating the Bureau of Prisons Reform Caucus and working on legislation to improve staffing shortages, inmate security, and emergency preparedness.

In addition to his career with the Bureau of Prisons, Andy served in the Army Reserves for 8 years and is heavily involved in helping others in his community. Andy is a Pennsylvania native and a dedicated servant who always puts others before himself.

While his retirement is well deserved, Andy's impact and leadership at the BOP will be missed.

Andy, thank you for the sacrifices you have made to keep our community safe. Enjoy your retirement with your family and congratulations on an outstanding career of service.

AMERICA COMPETES ACT IS A WIN FOR THE COUNTRY

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

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, for decades we have heard elected officials rightfully decry the loss of American jobs, and then promise to bring them back.

And for generations Americans have waited for that promise. Here is the chance.

Since January 2000, the United States has lost over a quarter of all domestic manufacturing jobs. That means a decline of more than 4.7 million jobs in just two decades.

Real people have paid the consequences. I have seen it in my own district, suburban Philadelphia; in places like Pottstown, Boyertown, Norristown that have lost manufacturing jobs and opportunities.

The America COMPETES Act is a chance to revitalize these and other communities as well as to strengthen our national security. Here are some highlights:

\$52 billion to maintain and expand our production of semiconductor chips right here at home, which run our cars, phones, computers, healthcare system;

\$45 billion to improve our supply chains, with a special focus on pro-

ducing more of our critical goods here; and

Investments in scientific research and innovation so that we are not only in this century but we are globally leading it.

This bipartisan legislation should be an easy "yes" for everyone in this Chamber and everyone in the Senate to pass. The America COMPETES Act is not a political win. It is a win for America.

REMEMBERING THE REMARKABLE LIFE OF LOIS BOUTON

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

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the remarkable life of an honorable patriot, the late Lois Bouton of Rogers, Arkansas. She died recently at the age of 102.

Most know her lovingly as the Coast Guard Lady, but that nickname didn't just stem from 20 years as a member of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla on Beaver Lake in Arkansas. During World War II she enlisted in the U.S. Coast Guard Women's Reserve, where she acted as a radio operator. She was discharged in 1945 from the SPARS. That is the acronym reflecting the Coast Guard's motto: Semper Paratus—Always Ready.

However, her passion for service never left. Lois made it a point to visit with wounded and recovering military members, always taking particular care to find her fellow Coasties. This was just the start of her mission to uplift others. She tirelessly wrote over 100,000 handwritten letters to greet and encourage personnel. Her words have crossed oceans and seas, reaching legions of Coast Guard members and their families all over the world.

Her dedication earned her the rank of Honorary Master Chief Petty Officer, Department of Defense Spirit of Hope Award, the U.S. Coast Guard Distinguished Public Service Award, and more. But she always maintained that her greatest accomplishment was the joy she helped spread.

I want the Nation to know of this extraordinary American. Fair winds and following seas to the beloved Coast Guard Lady from Arkansas.

SUPPORTING AMERICAN WORKERS

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

Ms. NEWMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate how the America COMPETES Act will empower manufacturing workers and small businesses on Chicago's southwest side and suburbs.

For too long, America's supply chain has relied on countries like China to bring us critical goods and services. And who has suffered? Of course, it is not the CEOs who ship jobs overseas. It

is America's factory workers, small businesses, and local manufacturers.

This bill is for them. And that is exactly why I have introduced amendments to this bill to boost American jobs and strengthen the supply chain with new workforce development programs.

Let's support American workers, invest in American businesses, and let's create millions of American jobs.

By passing the America COMPETES Act, we will do just that.

RON BRICKEY WORKED TIRELESSLY TO SERVE OTTUMWA

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a man who dedicated his life to serving my hometown.

On January 9, 2022, Ron Brickey of Ottumwa passed away. A fellow Army veteran, Ron grew up in Ottumwa, graduated from Ottumwa High School, and went on to earn a degree in finance and engineering from Iowa State University.

He worked for over 40 years at McCune & Reed Insurance, serving as president and co-owner.

Ron was a lifetime member of First Presbyterian Church, serving on the board of elders and singing in the church choir. He is also a former president and longtime member of the Rotary Club of Ottumwa, served on the board of the American Home Finding Association, was a member of the Ottumwa Chamber of Commerce, received the Gene Schultz Award for community service, served on the Ottumwa Area Development Council, and was president of the Ottumwa Regional Health Center Board.

He cooked countless chickens for the Ottumwa Rotary Oktoberfest barbecue, raised thousands for the McCreery Cancer Center and the Bridge View Convention Center. Ron worked tirelessly to leave the world a better place than he found it, and he was successful.

Ron's wife, Janet, his two children, and seven grandchildren are in my prayers.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF CEOLE SPEIGHT

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Ceole Speight.

Elta Ceole Branam Speight was born on June 8, 1928, and was reunited in Heaven with her husband of 63 years, Joseph, on January 24, 2022.

As a member of the United Food and Commercial Workers, Local 455, Ceole was appointed as the volunteer and programs director at the Harris County

AFL-CIO in 1968. She would go on to give 40 years of dedicated service to the labor movement in Houston and in Texas.

She will be remembered by many as a strong, Democratic woman who fought for what she believed in, who always saw what was wrong and tried to make it right. I will remember her as a hard worker, whose hard work was really infectious. You simply could not sit by when Ceole was around. She guided, she pushed, she advised, she poked, she served as a role model for all of us.

Our thoughts are with Ceole's family and the countless friends and allies whose lives she touched with her time and her generosity on this Earth.

Rest easy, dear friend, you will be missed.

PATSY BENNETT'S LEGACY OF BEAUTY, GRACE, AND SERVICE

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of a life spent in service and love for others, Patsy Bennett of Jesup, Georgia.

If you got married in southeast Georgia in the 1960s to the late 1980s, you probably had the pleasure of working with Patsy Bennett.

Patsy was special to many people in her community because she was dedicated to making their special day unforgettable. Patsy made it her mission to ensure every bride had whatever dress she wanted, and if she didn't have it on hand, she would craft it herself.

At her bridal store, one could pick out their own flowers, have bridesmaids' luncheons, rehearsal dinners, and even hold their wedding ceremony in Patsy's big room.

Patsy left a beautiful mark on everything she created—be that a wedding, a bridal shower, or a relationship she developed with the women she served.

Her service to our community's women and families truly was not only remarkable but fun to watch in the form of beautiful ceremonies.

Patsy's legacy is one of beauty, grace, and service, and my thoughts and prayers reside with her family and those affected by this tremendous loss.

□ 0915

LIMITING IMPACTS FROM SUPPLY CHAIN SHOCKS

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

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for the America COMPETES Act, for which my amendment to this legislation was adopted.

This legislative package will make new investments in research, innovation, and American manufacturing. It

will ensure that the United States can outcompete any nation in the world for the coming decades.

Importantly, our bill would address issues with our supply chain and higher prices for families at the grocery store and the gas pump. Even small price increases make a painful dent for rural and Tribal families in our district.

That is why I introduced the amendment to the legislation that will ensure these rural and Tribal families, like so many of Arizona's First District, are not overlooked.

My amendment tasks the Department of Commerce with publishing a report every 4 years on supply chain resilience and domestic manufacturing. Understanding how supply chain shocks impact rural, Tribal, and underserved communities is critical for their future growth.

I am committed to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to identify commonsense legislative solutions that continue to address these issues.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF MARTHA BANDA

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of Martha Banda, a lifetime resident of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, who passed away in January surrounded by family. She was 87 years old.

One of Martha's biggest accomplishments was serving the Johnstown community as the first Democratic woman to be elected to the Johnstown City Council. From there, Martha was an elected member of the Democratic State Committee and served as an appointed member and chairperson of the Johnstown Housing Authority and secretary of the Cambria County War Memorial Authority.

Martha's role as a public servant continued when she was elected by council to serve as deputy mayor of Johnstown for 4 years.

Outside of Martha's role in politics, Martha was a faithful member of St. Benedict Parish, where she served in a variety of roles.

Martha was always giving back to the community, serving as a member of the Salvation Army Advisory Board as well as president of the Moxham Citizen's Association in 1979. Martha also served on the Bottle Works Board and was a member of the American Association of University Women, Quota Club, the Chrysanthemum Society, and the Pennsylvania Association of School Retirees.

Martha's impact on the greater Johnstown community will not be forgotten. My prayers are with Martha's family and her friends.

BIOECONOMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. UNDERWOOD). Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4521) to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 239 OFFERED BY MRS. STEEL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 239 printed in part D of House Report 117-241.

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

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

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 1341, after line 19, add the following:

(10) the United States should seek to require the Chinese Communist Party to match emission cutting targets established by the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. STEEL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

China has avoided accountability for their unfair trade practices, gross human rights violations, and environmental abuse for too long.

My amendment would require the Chinese Communist Party to match emission-cutting targets established by the United States.

China accounts for 28 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, more than any other country in the world. This amendment takes necessary steps to hold China accountable for their pollution. It is time they are held to the same standards as any other developed country. They shouldn't get a free pass. We cannot allow China to walk all over us.

I also want to address what was said by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle about criticism of this bill.

Two days ago, Democrats suggested that criticism of this legislation is "Asian bashing" and "xenophobic." What nonsense.

Let me be clear: I will never back down from calling out the CCP on their transparency and to be responsible. We should all be on the side of free speech, democracy, and human rights.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose Representative STEEL's amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Representative STEEL and I share a lot of the same concerns about China,

in fact: its human rights record; unfair competition; its aggression in the South China Sea, for example; its troublesome Belt and Road Initiative. However, this amendment misstates how global climate negotiations work.

The United Nations climate negotiations are designed to have countries submit their own nationally determined climate mitigation goals. They are designed this way to ensure that no one can tell America what our climate policies should be. I would think that my Republican colleagues would understand and support that.

We should be doing everything we can to pressure each country, particularly China, which is the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gasses, as the Representative mentioned, to upgrade its commitments and commit to more ambitious nationally determined contributions.

The Biden administration and the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate, Secretary John Kerry, have been clear that the People's Republic of China must make stronger commitments to cutting its carbon emissions.

The Government of China has said that they are targeting carbon neutrality before 2060. Well, that is clearly too late. The world needs to reach net zero by 2050 at the latest.

I completely agree that the United States must put pressure on China to reach net zero at a faster pace, but arbitrarily tying it to our timeline isn't the way to do that.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS).

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend, Congresswoman STEEL, for offering her commonsense amendment.

China is the world's leading producer of carbon emissions. For years, China has been one of the largest emitters of carbon dioxide in the world. In 2019, China emitted 10.1 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide, almost twice as much as the U.S., representing nearly 28 percent of global emissions.

For years, the U.S. has set ambitious goals to cut down our carbon emissions. Meanwhile, China stated their annual CO₂ emissions are expected to continue to grow and will not peak until 2030.

The Steel amendment would make it the official policy of the U.S. to require the Chinese Communist Party to match emission-cutting standards established by the U.S. This amendment is so simple and easy to support, I cannot think of a reason it would be opposed.

The Chinese Communist Party has shown us countless times that we cannot trust them on their word alone. We need formal commitments from Beijing, and action must be taken.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BALDERSON).

Mr. BALDERSON. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the amendment offered by Representative STEEL.

This amendment is simple. It demands that China, the world's worst producer of greenhouse gas emissions, meets the same emissions standards that are imposed on the United States.

CO₂ emissions in the United States have steadily declined since 2010 and drastically decreased during the pandemic. In 2020, China somehow managed to increase their emissions. Meanwhile, nearly every other country reduced theirs.

If my colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to be serious about the climate, let's start by creating a level playing field for U.S. businesses to compete and require the world's largest polluter, China, to step up to the plate.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Again, we agree that the United States should do everything possible to put pressure on China to reduce emissions and to combat climate change. However, this is a bad way to do it.

We can treat the climate challenge as an opportunity for America to shine, to rise to the occasion and show the world that they can rely on us, and that includes pressuring other nations to also combat climate change.

Whether my colleagues across the aisle acknowledge it or not, the world is transitioning to renewable energy and electric vehicles.

The choice we face is whether our Nation leads in this century as we did in the last, or whether we allow others to lead instead.

My home State of Texas recognizes this. We may be the fossil fuel capital of the United States, and have been for a long time, but we are also the wind energy capital of the United States.

The task ahead of us is to pressure and verify to ensure China meets its goals. We need to do that bilaterally, and we need to hold China accountable in multilateral forums. This amendment only distracts from that important task, and I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

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

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. If the Federal Government is going to establish these standards, they cannot allow the CCP to ignore all their responsibilities.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. STEEL).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. STEEL).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 260 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 260 printed in part D of House Report 117-241.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

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

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title III of division J, add the following:

SEC. 90305. ELIMINATING SHORT-TERM EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAMS; JOB TRAINING FEDERAL PELL GRANTS; TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) ELIMINATING SHORT-TERM EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAMS.—Section 481(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) The Secretary shall eliminate the short-term education loan program, as authorized under paragraph (2), on the date that is 120 days after the date the Secretary establishes the application for Job Training Federal Pell Grants under section 401(k).”.

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 481(d) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “under section 12301(a), 12301(g), 12302, 12304, or 12306 of title 10, United States Code, or any retired member of an Armed Force ordered to active duty under section 688 of such title,” and inserting “, or any retired member of an Armed Force ordered to active duty,”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “an Armed Force” and inserting “a Uniformed Service”; and

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking “and supported by Federal funds”.

(c) JOB TRAINING FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 401 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a), as amended by section 703 of the FAFSA Simplification Act (title VII of division FF of Public Law 116-260), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) JOB TRAINING FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The term ‘career and technical education’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act.

“(B) ELIGIBLE JOB TRAINING PROGRAM.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘eligible job training program’ means a career and technical education program at an eligible institution of higher education that—

“(I) provides not less than 150, and not more than 600, clock hours of instructional time over a period of not less than 8 weeks and not more than 15 weeks;

“(II) provides training aligned with the requirements of high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations in the State or local area in which the job training program is provided, as determined by—

“(aa) a State board or local board;

“(bb) a State plan, as described in section 122(d)(13)(C) of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006; or

“(cc) a comprehensive local needs assessment, as described in section 134(c) of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006;

“(III) is a program—

“(aa) provided through an eligible training provider, as described under section 122(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act; and

“(bb) subject to the reporting requirements of section 116(d)(4) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, or would be subject to such requirements except for a waiver issued to a State under section 189(i) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act;

“(IV) provides a student, upon completion of the program, with a recognized postsecondary credential that is stackable and portable across multiple employers and geographical areas;

“(V) not later than 1 year after the date the program has been approved as an eligible job training program under this subsection, has demonstrated that students who complete the program receive a median increase of 20 percent of total earnings as compared to total earnings of such students prior to enrolling in such program, in accordance with paragraph (2);

“(VI) publishes prominently on the website of the institution, and provides a written disclosure to each prospective student prior to entering into an enrollment agreement for such program (which each such student shall confirm receiving through a written affirmation prior to entering such enrollment agreement) containing, at a minimum, the following information calculated, as applicable, in accordance with paragraph (8)—

“(aa) the required tuition and fees of the program;

“(bb) the difference between required tuition and fees described in item (aa) and any grant aid (which does not need to be repaid) provided to the student;

“(cc) the completion rate of the program;

“(dd) the employment rates of students who complete the program, measured at approximately 6 months and 1 year, respectively, after completion of the program;

“(ee) total earnings of students who complete the program, calculated based on earnings approximately 6 months after completion of the program;

“(ff) total earnings of students who do not complete the program, calculated based on earnings approximately 6 months after ceasing enrollment in the program;

“(gg) the ratio of the amount that is the difference between required tuition and fees and any grant aid provided to the student described in item (bb) to the total earnings of students described in item (ee);

“(hh) an explanation, in clear and plain language that shall be specified by the Secretary, of the ratio described in item (gg); and

“(ii) in the case of a job training program that prepares students for a professional license or certification exam, the share of such students who pass such exams;

“(VII) has been determined by the eligible institution of higher education (after validation of that determination by an industry or sector partnership or State board or local board) to provide academic content, an amount of instructional time, competencies, and a recognized postsecondary credential that are sufficient to—

“(aa) meet the hiring requirements of potential employers in the sectors or occupations described in subclause (II); and

“(bb) satisfy any applicable educational prerequisite requirement for professional licensure or certification, so that a student

who completes the program and seeks employment is qualified to take any relevant licensure or certifications examinations that are needed to practice or find employment in such sectors or occupations that the program prepares students to enter;

“(VIII) has been in operation for not less than 1 year prior to becoming an eligible job training program under this subsection;

“(IX) does not exceed by more than 50 percent the minimum number of clock hours required by a State to receive a professional license or certification in the State, if the State has established such a requirement;

“(X) prepares students to pursue one or more related certificate or degree programs at an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101) or a postsecondary vocational institution (as defined in section 102(c)), including—

“(aa) by ensuring the acceptability of the credits received under the job training program toward meeting such certificate or degree program requirements (such as through an articulation agreement as defined in section 486A); and

“(bb) by ensuring that a student who completes noncredit coursework in the job training program, upon completion of the job training program and enrollment in such a related certificate or degree program, will receive academic credit for such noncredit coursework that will be accepted toward meeting such certificate or degree program requirements;

“(XI) is not offered exclusively through distance education or a correspondence course, except as determined by the Secretary to be necessary, on a temporary basis, in connection with a—

“(aa) major disaster or emergency declared by the President under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191); or

“(bb) national emergency declared by the President under section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.);

“(XII) is provided not less than 50 percent directly by the eligible institution of higher education;

“(XIII) includes counseling for students to—

“(aa) support each such student in achieving the student's education and career goals; and

“(bb) ensure that each such student receives information on—

“(AA) the sectors or occupations described in subclause (II) for which the job training program provides training (including the total earnings of students who have completed the program and are employed in such sectors or occupations, calculated based on earnings approximately 6 months after completion of the program);

“(BB) the related certificate or degree programs described in subclause (X) for which the job training program provides preparation; and

“(CC) other sources of financial aid or other assistance for any component of the student's cost of attendance (as defined in section 472);

“(XIV) meets requirements that are applicable to a program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation;

“(XV) may include integrated education and training; and

“(XVI) may be offered as part of a program that—

“(aa) meets the requirements of section 484(d)(2);

“(bb) is part of a career pathway, as defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act; and

“(cc) is aligned to a program of study, as defined in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006.

“(ii) APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY.—In the case of a program that is seeking to establish initial eligibility as an eligible job training program under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall make a determination whether the program meets the requirements of this subparagraph not more than 120 days after the date on which such program is submitted for consideration as an eligible job training program. If the Secretary determines the program meets the requirements of this paragraph, the Secretary shall grant an initial period of approval of 2 years.

“(iii) RENEWAL OF APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY.—An eligible job training program that desires to continue eligibility as an eligible job training program after the period of initial approval described in clause (ii), or the subsequent period described in this clause, shall submit a renewal application to the Secretary (with such information as the Secretary may require), not more than 270 days and not less than 180 days before the end of the previous approval period. If the Secretary determines the program meets such requirements, the Secretary shall grant another period of approval for 3 years.

“(iv) PERIODIC REVIEW BY THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall periodically review a program previously approved under clause (i) or (iii) to determine whether such program is meeting the requirements of an eligible job training program described in this subsection.

“(v) REVOCATION OF APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY.—If at any time the Secretary determines that a program previously approved under clause (i) or (iii) is no longer meeting any of the requirements of an eligible job training program described in this subsection, the Secretary—

“(I) shall deny a subsequent renewal of approval in accordance with clause (iii) for such program after the expiration of the approval period;

“(II) may withdraw approval for such program before the expiration of the approval period;

“(III) shall ensure students who enrolled in such programs have access to transcripts for completed coursework without a fee or monetary charge and without regard to any balance owed to the institution; and

“(IV) shall prohibit such program and any substantially similar program, from being considered an eligible job training described in this subsection for a period of not less than 5 years.

“(vi) ADDITIONAL ASSURANCE BY STATE BOARD.—The Secretary shall not determine that a program is an eligible job training program in accordance with clause (i) unless the Secretary receives a certification from the State board representing the State in which the eligible job training program is provided, containing an assurance that the program meets the requirements of subclauses (II), (III), and (IX) of clause (i).

“(C) TOTAL EARNINGS.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘total earnings’ means the median annualized earnings, calculated using earnings for a pay period, month, quarter, or other time period deemed appropriate by the Secretary.

“(D) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘eligible institution of higher education’ means an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101) or a postsecondary vocational institution (as defined in section 102(c)) that—

“(i) is approved by an accrediting agency or association that meets the requirements of section 496(a)(4)(C);

“(ii) has not been a proprietary institution of higher education, as defined in section 102(b), within the previous 3 years; and

“(iii) has not been subject, during any of the preceding 5 years, to—

“(I) any suspension, emergency action, or termination of programs under this title;

“(II) any adverse action by the institution’s accrediting agency or association; or

“(III) any action by the State to revoke a license or other authority to operate.

“(F) WIOA DEFINITIONS.—The terms ‘industry or sector partnership’, ‘in-demand industry sector or occupation’, ‘recognized postsecondary credential’, ‘local board’, and ‘State board’ have the meanings given such terms in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

“(2) TOTAL EARNINGS INCREASE REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), as a condition of participation under this subsection, the Secretary shall, using the data collected under paragraph (8) and such other information as the Secretary may require, determine whether such job training program meets the requirements of paragraph (1)(B)(i)(V) with respect to whether the students who complete the program receive a median increase of 20 percent of such students’ total earnings. For the purposes of this paragraph, the Secretary shall determine such percentage increase by calculating the difference between—

“(i) the total earnings of students who enroll in such program, calculated based on earnings approximately 6 months prior to enrollment; and

“(ii) the total earnings of students who complete such program, calculated based on earnings approximately 6 months after completing such program.

“(B) DATE OF EFFECT.—The requirement under this paragraph shall take effect beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date the program has been approved as an eligible job training program under this subsection.

“(3) APPEAL OF EARNINGS INFORMATION.—The Secretary’s determination under paragraph (2) may include an appeals process to permit job training programs to submit alternate earnings data (which may include discretionary earnings data or total earnings data), provided that such data are statistically rigorous, accurate, comparable, and representative of students who enroll in or complete the program, or both, as applicable.

“(4) AUTHORIZATION OF AWARDS.—For the award year beginning on July 1, 2024, and each subsequent award year, the Secretary shall award Federal Pell Grants to students in eligible job training programs (referred to as a ‘job training Federal Pell Grant’). Each eligible job training Federal Pell Grant awarded under this subsection shall have the same terms and conditions, and be awarded in the same manner, as other Federal Pell Grants awarded under subsection (b), except a student who is eligible to receive a job training Federal Pell Grant under this subsection is a student who—

“(A) has not yet attained a postbaccalaureate degree;

“(B) is enrolled, or accepted for enrollment, in an eligible job training program at an eligible institution of higher education; and

“(C) meets all other eligibility requirements for a Federal Pell Grant (except with respect to the type of program of study, as provided in subparagraph (B)).

“(5) AMOUNT OF AWARD.—The amount of a job training Federal Pell Grant for an eligible student shall be determined under subsection (b), except that a student who is eligible for less than the minimum Federal Pell Grant because the eligible job training pro-

gram is less than an academic year (in clock-hours and weeks of instructional time) may still be eligible for a Federal Pell Grant.

“(6) INCLUSION IN TOTAL ELIGIBILITY PERIOD.—Any period during which a student receives a job training Federal Pell Grant under this subsection shall be included in calculating the student’s period of eligibility for Federal Pell Grants under subsection (d), and the eligibility requirements regarding students who are enrolled in an undergraduate program on less than a full-time basis shall similarly apply to students who are enrolled in an eligible job training program at an eligible institution of higher education on less than a full-time basis.

“(7) SAME PAYMENT PERIOD.—No student may for the same payment period receive both a job training Federal Pell Grant under this subsection and a Federal Pell Grant under this section.

“(8) INTERAGENCY DATA SHARING AND DATA COLLECTION.—

“(A) INTERAGENCY DATA SHARING.—The Secretary shall coordinate and enter into a data sharing agreement with the Secretary of Labor to ensure access to data necessary to implement this paragraph that is not otherwise available to the Secretary under section 132(l), as amended by section 90306 of the America COMPETES Act of 2022, including such data related to indicators of performance collected under section 116 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3141).

“(B) DATA ON ELIGIBLE JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS.—Except as provided under subparagraph (C), using the postsecondary student data system established under section 132(l) or a successor system (whichever includes the most recent data) to the greatest extent practicable to streamline reporting requirements and minimize reporting burdens, an in coordination with the National Center for Education Statistics, the Secretary of Labor, and each institution of higher education offering an eligible job training program for which the Secretary awards job training Federal Pell Grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall, on at least an annual basis, collect and publish data with respect to each such eligible job training program, including, at a minimum, the following:

“(i) The number and demographics of students who enroll in the program, disaggregated by—

“(I) gender;

“(II) race and ethnicity;

“(III) classification as a student with a disability;

“(IV) income quintile, as defined by the Secretary;

“(V) military or veteran benefit status;

“(VI) status as a first-time student or transfer student from another institution;

“(VII) status as a first generation college student;

“(VIII) status as parent or guardian of 1 or more dependent children; and

“(IX) status as a confined or incarcerated individual, as defined under section 484(t)(1)(A).

“(ii) The number and demographics, disaggregated by the categories listed in clause (i), of students who—

“(I) complete the program; and

“(II) do not complete the program.

“(iii) The required tuition and fees of the program.

“(iv) The total earnings of students, disaggregated by the categories listed in clause (i), who—

“(I) complete the program, calculated based on earnings approximately 6 months after completing such program; and

“(II) do not complete the program, calculated based on earnings approximately 6

months after ceasing enrollment in such program.

“(v) Outcomes of the students who complete the program, disaggregated by the categories listed in clause (i), with respect to—

“(I) the median time to completion among such students;

“(II) the employment rates of such students, measured at approximately 6 months and 1 year, respectively, after completion of the eligible job training program;

“(III) in the case of a job training program that prepares students for a professional license or certification exam, the share of such students who pass such exams;

“(IV) the share of such students who enroll in a certificate or degree program at the institution of higher education offering the eligible job training program within 1 year of completing such eligible job training program;

“(V) the share of such students who transfer to another institution of higher education within 1 year of completing the eligible job training program; and

“(VI) the share of such students who complete a subsequent certificate or degree program at any institution of higher education within 6 years of completing the eligible job training program.

“(C) EXCEPTIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph—

“(i) if disclosure of disaggregated data under subparagraph (B) is prohibited from disclosure due to applicable privacy restrictions, the Secretary may take such steps as the Secretary determines necessary to provide meaningful disaggregated student demographic or outcome information, including by combining categories; and

“(ii) an institution may submit, and the Secretary may publish, data required to be collected under subparagraph (B) that is obtained through a State Unemployment Insurance Agency or through other supplemental means, in lieu of any additional data collection, provided that such data are statistically rigorous, accurate, comparable, and representative.

“(D) REPORT.—Not later than July 1, 2025, the Secretary shall—

“(i) submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives a report on the impact of eligible job training programs for which the Secretary awards job training Federal Pell Grants under this subsection, based on the most recent data collected under subparagraph (B); and

“(ii) make the report described in clause (i) available publicly on the website of the Department.”.

(2) PUBLICATION OF APPLICATION.—Not later than 1 year after date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish the application for job training programs to submit for approval as eligible job training programs, as defined in subsection (k)(1)(B) of section 401 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a), as added by paragraph (1). The information required to determine eligibility in such application shall be consistent with the requirements described in such subsection (k)(1)(B).

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as if included in section 703 of the FAFSA Simplification Act (title VII of division FF of Public Law 116-260).

(d) WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT AMENDMENT.—Section 116(i) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3141(i)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) INTERAGENCY DATA SHARING FOR JOB TRAINING FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Labor shall coordinate and

enter into a data sharing agreement with the Secretary of Education to ensure access to data necessary to implement section 401(k) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a(k)), as added by section 90305 of the America COMPETES Act of 2022, that is not otherwise available to the Secretary of Education under section 132(l) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1015(l)), as amended by section 90306 of the America COMPETES Act of 2022, which may include data related to unemployment insurance, wage information, employment-related outcomes, and indicators of performance collected under this section.”.

(e) ACCREDITING AGENCY RECOGNITION OF ELIGIBLE JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS.—Section 496(a)(4) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1099b(a)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by inserting “and” after the semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) if such agency or association has or seeks to include within its scope of recognition the evaluation of the quality of institutions of higher education participating in the job training Federal Pell Grant program under section 401(k), as added by the section 90305 of the America COMPETES Act of 2022, such agency or association shall, in addition to meeting the other requirements of this subpart, demonstrate to the Secretary that, with respect to such eligible job training programs (as defined in that subsection)—

“(i) the agency or association’s standards include a process for determining if the institution has the capability to effectively offer an eligible job training program; and

“(ii) the agency or association requires a demonstration that the program—

“(I) has identified each recognized postsecondary credential offered in the relevant industry in the State or local area where the industry is located; and

“(II) provides academic content, an amount of instructional time, and competencies to satisfy any applicable educational requirement for professional licensure or certification, so that a student who completes the program and seeks employment is qualified to take any licensure or certification examination needed to practice or find employment in the sectors or occupations that the program prepares students to enter.”.

SEC. 90306. COLLEGE TRANSPARENCY.

(a) POSTSECONDARY STUDENT DATA SYSTEM.—Section 132 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1015a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (l) as subsection (m); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (k) the following:

“(l) POSTSECONDARY STUDENT DATA SYSTEM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of the America COMPETES Act of 2022, the Commissioner of the National Center for Education Statistics (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Commissioner’) shall develop and maintain a secure, privacy-protected postsecondary student-level data system in order to—

“(i) accurately evaluate student enrollment patterns, progression, completion, and postcollegiate outcomes, and higher education costs and financial aid;

“(ii) assist with transparency, institutional improvement, and analysis of Federal aid programs;

“(iii) provide accurate, complete, and customizable information for students and families making decisions about postsecondary education; and

“(iv) reduce the reporting burden on institutions of higher education, in accordance with section 90306(d) of the America COMPETES Act of 2022.

“(B) AVOIDING DUPLICATED REPORTING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, to the extent that another provision of this section requires the same reporting or collection of data that is required under this subsection, an institution of higher education, or the Secretary or Commissioner, may use the reporting or data required for the postsecondary student data system under this subsection to satisfy both requirements.

“(C) DEVELOPMENT PROCESS.—In developing the postsecondary student data system described in this subsection, the Commissioner shall—

“(i) focus on the needs of—

“(I) users of the data system; and

“(II) entities, including institutions of higher education, reporting to the data system;

“(ii) take into consideration, to the extent practicable—

“(I) the guidelines outlined in the U.S. Web Design Standards maintained by the General Services Administration and the Digital Services Playbook and TechFAR Handbook for Procuring Digital Services Using Agile Processes of the U.S. Digital Service; and

“(II) the relevant successor documents or recommendations of such guidelines;

“(iii) use modern, relevant privacy- and security-enhancing technology, and enhance and update the data system as necessary to carry out the purpose of this subsection;

“(iv) ensure data privacy and security is consistent with any Federal law relating to privacy or data security, including—

“(I) the requirements of subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, specifying security categorization under the Federal Information Processing Standards or any relevant successor of such standards;

“(II) security requirements that are consistent with the Federal agency responsibilities in section 3554 of title 44, United States Code, or any relevant successor of such responsibilities; and

“(III) security requirements, guidelines, and controls consistent with cybersecurity standards and best practices developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, including frameworks, consistent with section 2(c) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 272(c)), or any relevant successor of such frameworks;

“(v) follow Federal data minimization practices to ensure only the minimum amount of data is collected to meet the system’s goals, in accordance with Federal data minimization standards and guidelines developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and

“(vi) provide notice to students outlining the data included in the system and how the data are used.

“(2) DATA ELEMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of the America COMPETES Act of 2022, the Commissioner, in consultation with the Postsecondary Student Data System Advisory Committee established under subparagraph (B), shall determine—

“(i) the data elements to be included in the postsecondary student data system, in accordance with subparagraphs (C) and (D); and

“(ii) how to include the data elements required under subparagraph (C), and any additional data elements selected under subparagraph (D), in the postsecondary student data system.

“(B) POSTSECONDARY STUDENT DATA SYSTEM ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

“(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the America COMPETES Act of 2022, the Commissioner shall establish a Postsecondary Student Data System Advisory Committee (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Advisory Committee’), whose members shall include—

“(I) the Chief Privacy Officer of the Department or an official of the Department delegated the duties of overseeing data privacy at the Department;

“(II) the Chief Security Officer of the Department or an official of the Department delegated the duties of overseeing data security at the Department;

“(III) representatives of diverse institutions of higher education, which shall include equal representation between 2-year and 4-year institutions of higher education, and from public, nonprofit, and proprietary institutions of higher education, including minority-serving institutions;

“(IV) representatives from State higher education agencies, entities, bodies, or boards;

“(V) representatives of postsecondary students;

“(VI) representatives from relevant Federal agencies; and

“(VII) other stakeholders (including individuals with expertise in data privacy and security, consumer protection, and postsecondary education research).

“(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—The Commissioner shall ensure that the Advisory Committee—

“(I) adheres to all requirements under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.);

“(II) establishes operating and meeting procedures and guidelines necessary to execute its advisory duties; and

“(III) is provided with appropriate staffing and resources to execute its advisory duties.

“(C) REQUIRED DATA ELEMENTS.—The data elements in the postsecondary student data system shall include, at a minimum, the following:

“(i) Student-level data elements necessary to calculate the information within the surveys designated by the Commissioner as ‘student-related surveys’ in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), as such surveys are in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the America COMPETES Act of 2022, except that in the case that collection of such elements would conflict with subparagraph (F), such elements in conflict with subparagraph (F) shall be included in the aggregate instead of at the student level.

“(ii) Student-level data elements necessary to allow for reporting student enrollment, persistence, retention, transfer, and completion measures for all credential levels separately (including certificate, associate, baccalaureate, and advanced degree levels), within and across institutions of higher education (including across all categories of institution level, control, and predominant degree awarded). The data elements shall allow for reporting about all such data disaggregated by the following categories:

“(I) Enrollment status as a first-time student, recent transfer student, or other non-first-time student.

“(II) Attendance intensity, whether full-time or part-time.

“(III) Credential-seeking status, by credential level.

“(IV) Race or ethnicity, in a manner that captures all the racial groups specified in the most recent American Community Survey of the Bureau of the Census.

“(V) Age intervals.

“(VI) Gender.

“(VII) Program of study (as applicable).

“(VIII) Military or veteran benefit status (as determined based on receipt of veteran’s education benefits, as defined in section 480(c)).

“(IX) Status as a distance education student, whether exclusively or partially enrolled in distance education.

“(X) Federal Pell Grant recipient status under section 401 and Federal loan recipient status under title IV, provided that the collection of such information complies with paragraph (1)(B).

“(D) OTHER DATA ELEMENTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner may, after consultation with the Advisory Committee and provision of a public comment period, include additional data elements in the postsecondary student data system, such as those described in clause (ii), if those data elements—

“(I) are necessary to ensure that the postsecondary data system fulfills the purposes described in paragraph (1)(A); and

“(II) are consistent with data minimization principles, including the collection of only those additional elements that are necessary to ensure such purposes.

“(ii) DATA ELEMENTS.—The data elements described in clause (i) may include—

“(I) status as a first generation college student, as defined in section 402A(h);

“(II) economic status;

“(III) participation in postsecondary remedial coursework or gateway course completion;

“(IV) classification as a student with a disability;

“(V) status as parent or guardian of 1 or more dependent children;

“(VI) status as a confined or incarcerated individual, as defined under section 484(t)(1)(A), as amended by section 702 of the FAFSA Simplification Act FAFSA (title VII of division FF of Public Law 116-260); or

“(VII) other data elements that are necessary in accordance with clause (i).

“(E) REEVALUATION.—Not less than once every 3 years after the implementation of the postsecondary student data system described in this subsection, the Commissioner, in consultation with the Advisory Committee described in subparagraph (B), shall review the data elements included in the postsecondary student data system and may revise the data elements to be included in such system.

“(F) PROHIBITIONS.—The Commissioner shall not include individual health data (including data relating to physical health or mental health), student discipline records or data, elementary and secondary education data, an exact address, citizenship status, migrant status, or national origin status for students or their families, course grades, postsecondary entrance examination results, political affiliation, or religion in the postsecondary student data system under this subsection.

“(3) PERIODIC MATCHING WITH OTHER FEDERAL DATA SYSTEMS.—

“(A) DATA SHARING AGREEMENTS.—

“(i) The Commissioner shall ensure secure, periodic data matches by entering into data sharing agreements with each of the following Federal agencies and offices:

“(I) The Secretary of Defense, in order to assess the use of postsecondary educational benefits and the outcomes of servicemembers.

“(II) The Director of the Bureau of the Census, in order to assess the earnings outcomes of former postsecondary education students.

“(III) The Chief Operating Officer of the Office of Federal Student Aid, in order to analyze the use of postsecondary educational benefits provided under this Act.

“(IV) The Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, in order to evaluate labor market outcomes of former postsecondary education students.

“(V) The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in order to assess the wages of former postsecondary education students.

“(ii) The Commissioner may ensure secure, periodic data matches by entering into data sharing agreements with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

“(iii) The heads of Federal agencies and offices described under clause (i) shall enter into data sharing agreements with the Commissioner to ensure secure, periodic data matches as described in this paragraph.

“(B) CATEGORIES OF DATA.—The Commissioner shall, at a minimum, seek to ensure that the secure periodic data system matches described in subparagraph (A) permit consistent reporting of the following categories of data for all postsecondary students:

“(i) Enrollment, retention, transfer, and completion outcomes for all postsecondary students.

“(ii) Financial indicators for postsecondary students receiving Federal grants and loans, including grant and loan aid by source, cumulative student debt, loan repayment status, and repayment plan.

“(iii) Post-completion outcomes for all postsecondary students, including earnings, employment, and further education, by program of study and credential level and as measured—

“(I) immediately after leaving postsecondary education; and

“(II) at time intervals appropriate to the credential sought and earned.

“(C) PERIODIC DATA MATCH STREAMLINING AND CONFIDENTIALITY.—

“(i) STREAMLINING.—In carrying out the secure periodic data system matches under this paragraph, the Commissioner shall—

“(I) ensure that such matches are not continuous, but occur only periodically at appropriate intervals, as determined by the Commissioner to meet the goals of subparagraph (A); and

“(II) seek to—

“(aa) streamline the data collection and reporting requirements for institutions of higher education;

“(bb) minimize duplicative reporting across or within Federal agencies or departments, including reporting requirements applicable to institutions of higher education under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) and the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.);

“(cc) protect student privacy; and

“(dd) streamline the application process for student loan benefit programs available to borrowers based on data available from different Federal data systems.

“(ii) REVIEW.—Not less often than once every 3 years after the establishment of the postsecondary student data system under this subsection, the Commissioner, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, shall review methods for streamlining data collection from institutions of higher education and minimizing duplicative reporting within the Department and across Federal agencies that provide data for the postsecondary student data system.

“(iii) CONFIDENTIALITY.—The Commissioner shall ensure that any periodic matching or sharing of data through periodic data system matches established in accordance with this paragraph—

“(I) complies with the security and privacy protections described in paragraph (1)(C)(iv) and other Federal data protection protocols;

“(II) follows industry best practices commensurate with the sensitivity of specific data elements or metrics;

“(III) does not result in the creation of a single standing, linked Federal database at the Department that maintains the information reported across other Federal agencies; and

“(IV) discloses to postsecondary students what data are included in the data system and periodically matched and how the data are used.

“(iv) CORRECTION.—The Commissioner, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, shall establish a process for students to request access to only their personal information for inspection and request corrections to inaccuracies in a manner that protects the student’s personally identifiable information. The Commissioner shall respond in writing to every request for a correction from a student.

“(4) PUBLICLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner shall make the summary aggregate information described in subparagraph (C), at a minimum, publicly available through a user-friendly consumer information website and analytic tool that—

“(i) provides appropriate mechanisms for users to customize and filter information by institutional and student characteristics;

“(ii) allows users to build summary aggregate reports of information, including reports that allow comparisons across multiple institutions and programs, subject to subparagraph (B);

“(iii) uses appropriate statistical disclosure limitation techniques necessary to ensure that the data released to the public cannot be used to identify specific individuals; and

“(iv) provides users with appropriate contextual factors to make comparisons, which may include national median figures of the summary aggregate information described in subparagraph (C).

“(B) NO PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION AVAILABLE.—The summary aggregate information described in this paragraph shall not include personally identifiable information.

“(C) SUMMARY AGGREGATE INFORMATION AVAILABLE.—The summary aggregate information described in this paragraph shall, at a minimum, include each of the following for each institution of higher education:

“(i) Measures of student access, including—

“(I) admissions selectivity and yield; and

“(II) enrollment, disaggregated by each category described in paragraph (2)(C)(ii).

“(ii) Measures of student progression, including retention rates and persistence rates, disaggregated by each category described in paragraph (2)(C)(ii).

“(iii) Measures of student completion, including—

“(I) transfer rates and completion rates, disaggregated by each category described in paragraph (2)(C)(ii); and

“(II) number of completions, disaggregated by each category described in paragraph (2)(C)(ii).

“(iv) Measures of student costs, including—

“(I) tuition, required fees, total cost of attendance, and net price after total grant aid, disaggregated by in-State tuition or in-district tuition status (if applicable), program of study (if applicable), and credential level; and

“(II) typical grant amounts and loan amounts received by students reported separately from Federal, State, local, and institutional sources, and cumulative debt, disaggregated by each category described in paragraph (2)(C)(ii) and completion status.

“(v) Measures of postcollegiate student outcomes, including employment rates, mean and median earnings, loan repayment and default rates, and further education rates. These measures shall—

“(I) be disaggregated by each category described in paragraph (2)(C)(ii) and completion status; and

“(II) be measured immediately after leaving postsecondary education and at time intervals appropriate to the credential sought or earned.

“(D) DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA.—In developing the method and format of making the information described in this paragraph publicly available, the Commissioner shall—

“(i) focus on the needs of the users of the information, which will include students, families of students, potential students, researchers, and other consumers of education data;

“(ii) take into consideration, to the extent practicable, the guidelines described in paragraph (1)(C)(ii)(I), and relevant successor documents or recommendations of such guidelines;

“(iii) use modern, relevant technology and enhance and update the postsecondary student data system with information, as necessary to carry out the purpose of this paragraph;

“(iv) ensure data privacy and security in accordance with standards and guidelines developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and in accordance with any other Federal law relating to privacy or security, including complying with the requirements of subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, specifying security categorization under the Federal Information Processing Standards, and security requirements, and setting of National Institute of Standards and Technology security baseline controls at the appropriate level; and

“(v) conduct consumer testing to determine how to make the information as meaningful to users as possible.

“(5) PERMISSIBLE DISCLOSURES OF DATA.—

“(A) DATA REPORTS AND QUERIES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of the America COMPETES Act of 2022, the Commissioner shall develop and implement a secure process for making student-level, non-personally identifiable information, with direct identifiers removed, from the postsecondary student data system available for vetted research and evaluation purposes approved by the Commissioner in a manner compatible with practices for disclosing National Center for Education Statistics restricted-use survey data as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the America COMPETES Act of 2022, or by applying other research and disclosure restrictions to ensure data privacy and security. Such process shall be approved by the National Center for Education Statistics’ Disclosure Review Board (or successor body).

“(ii) PROVIDING DATA REPORTS AND QUERIES TO INSTITUTIONS AND STATES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner shall provide feedback reports, at least annually, to each institution of higher education, each postsecondary education system that fully participates in the postsecondary student data system, and each State higher education body as designated by the governor.

“(II) FEEDBACK REPORTS.—The feedback reports provided under this clause shall include program-level and institution-level information from the postsecondary student data system regarding students who are associated with the institution or, for State representatives, the institutions within that State, on or before the date of the report, on measures including student mobility and

workforce outcomes, provided that the feedback aggregate summary reports protect the privacy of individuals.

“(III) DETERMINATION OF CONTENT.—The content of the feedback reports shall be determined by the Commissioner in consultation with the Advisory Committee.

“(iii) PERMITTING STATE DATA QUERIES.—The Commissioner shall, in consultation with the Advisory Committee and as soon as practicable, create a process through which States may submit lists of secondary school graduates within the State to receive summary aggregate outcomes for those students who enrolled at an institution of higher education, including postsecondary enrollment and college completion, provided that those data protect the privacy of individuals and that the State data submitted to the Commissioner are not stored in the postsecondary education system.

“(iv) REGULATIONS.—The Commissioner shall promulgate regulations to ensure fair, secure, and equitable access to data reports and queries under this paragraph.

“(B) DISCLOSURE LIMITATIONS.—In carrying out the public reporting and disclosure requirements of this subsection, the Commissioner shall use appropriate statistical disclosure limitation techniques necessary to ensure that the data released to the public cannot include personally identifiable information or be used to identify specific individuals.

“(C) SALE OF DATA PROHIBITED.—Data collected under this subsection, including the public-use data set and data comprising the summary aggregate information available under paragraph (4), shall not be sold to any third party by the Commissioner, including any institution of higher education or any other entity.

“(D) LIMITATION ON USE BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner shall not allow any other Federal agency to use data collected under this subsection for any purpose except—

“(I) for vetted research and evaluation conducted by the other Federal agency, as described in subparagraph (A)(i); or

“(II) for a purpose explicitly authorized by this Act.

“(ii) PROHIBITION ON LIMITATION OF SERVICES.—The Secretary, or the head of any other Federal agency, shall not use data collected under this subsection to limit services to students.

“(E) LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Personally identifiable information collected under this subsection shall not be used for any Federal, State, or local law enforcement activity or any other activity that would result in adverse action against any student or a student’s family, including debt collection activity or enforcement of immigration laws.

“(F) LIMITATION OF USE FOR FEDERAL RANKINGS OR SUMMATIVE RATING SYSTEM.—The comprehensive data collection and analysis necessary for the postsecondary student data system under this subsection shall not be used by the Secretary or any Federal entity to establish any Federal ranking system of institutions of higher education or a system that results in a summative Federal rating of institutions of higher education.

“(G) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prevent the use of individual categories of aggregate information to be used for accountability purposes.

“(H) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING COMMERCIAL USE OF DATA.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prohibit third-party entities from using publicly-available information in this data system for commercial use.

“(6) SUBMISSION OF DATA.—

“(A) REQUIRED SUBMISSION.—Each institution of higher education participating in a program under title IV, or the assigned agent of such institution, shall, for each eligible program, in accordance with section 487(a)(17), collect, and submit to the Commissioner, the data requested by the Commissioner to carry out this subsection.

“(B) VOLUNTARY SUBMISSION.—Any institution of higher education not participating in a program under title IV may voluntarily participate in the postsecondary student data system under this subsection by collecting and submitting data to the Commissioner, as the Commissioner may request to carry out this subsection.

“(C) PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—In accordance with paragraph (2)(C)(i), if the submission of an element of student-level data is prohibited under paragraph (2)(F) (or otherwise prohibited by law), the institution of higher education shall submit that data to the Commissioner in the aggregate.

“(7) UNLAWFUL WILLFUL DISCLOSURE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person who obtains or has access to personally identifiable information in connection with the postsecondary student data system described in this subsection to willfully disclose to any person (except as authorized by any Federal law) such personally identifiable information.

“(B) PENALTY.—Any person who violates subparagraph (A) shall be subject to a penalty described under section 3572(f) of title 44, United States Code, and section 183(d)(6) of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002 (20 U.S.C. 9573(d)(6)).

“(C) EMPLOYEE OF OFFICER OF THE UNITED STATES.—If a violation of subparagraph (A) is committed by any officer or employee of the United States, the officer or employee shall be dismissed from office or discharged from employment upon conviction for the violation.

“(8) DATA SECURITY.—The Commissioner shall produce and update as needed guidance and regulations relating to privacy, security, and access which shall govern the use and disclosure of data collected in connection with the activities authorized in this subsection. The guidance and regulations developed and reviewed shall protect data from unauthorized access, use, and disclosure, and shall include—

“(A) an audit capability, including mandatory and regularly conducted audits;

“(B) access controls;

“(C) requirements to ensure sufficient data security, quality, validity, and reliability;

“(D) appropriate and applicable privacy and security protection, including data retention and destruction protocols and data minimization, in accordance with the most recent Federal standards developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and

“(E) protocols for managing a breach, including breach notifications, in accordance with the standards of National Center for Education Statistics.

“(9) DATA COLLECTION.—The Commissioner shall ensure that data collection, maintenance, and use under this subsection complies with section 552a of title 5, United States Code.

“(10) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given the term in section 102.

“(B) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term ‘minority-serving institution’ means an institution of higher education listed in section 371(a).

“(C) PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—The term ‘personally identifiable information’ is used under this subsection as such term is used under section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g).”.

(b) REPEAL OF PROHIBITION ON STUDENT DATA SYSTEM.—Section 134 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1015c) is repealed.

(c) INSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (17) of section 487(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)) is amended to read as follows:

“(17) The institution or the assigned agent of the institution will collect and submit data to the Commissioner for Education Statistics in accordance with section 132(l), the nonstudent related surveys within the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), or any other Federal institution of higher education data collection effort (as designated by the Secretary), in a timely manner and to the satisfaction of the Secretary.”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) TRANSITION PROVISIONS.—The Secretary of Education and the Commissioner for Education Statistics shall take such steps as are necessary to ensure that the development and maintenance of the postsecondary student data system required under section 132(l) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as added by subsection (a), occurs in a manner that reduces the reporting burden for entities that reported into the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to begin by thanking Chair EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON for her leadership on H.R. 4521, the America COMPETES Act, and the many chairs across the House for their work to bring this bill to the floor.

Our economy is only as strong as the next generation of American workers. The key to ensuring that our young people transition seamlessly into good-paying careers is to make sure that high-quality education and job training is affordable and accessible to all.

It is also important that students have access to important information about programs or institutions they may want to attend to ensure they can make smart, informed decisions after high school.

That is why I am proud to offer an amendment to the America COMPETES Act with my colleagues ANTHONY GONZALEZ and RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHY.

The first part of this amendment is modeled after my Jumpstart Our Businesses by Supporting Students Act, or the JOBS Act, with Senators KAINE and PORTMAN and Congressman GONZALEZ, to expand Pell grant eligibility to certain high-quality, short-term programs that can launch graduates

into successful careers while also giving them paths to 2- and 4-year degrees.

This amendment also includes the College Transparency Act led by Congressman KRISHNAMOORTHY, which establishes a secure, privacy-protected postsecondary data system to collect and report student outcomes.

Both these initiatives are critical as we seek to rebuild the middle class and ensure workers have the skills needed to pursue in-demand, good-paying jobs.

I close by urging my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Members on both sides of the aisle want more transparency and accountability in postsecondary education, but that is not what this amendment accomplishes.

This amendment is a Trojan horse for violating privacy rights of students through colleges and universities.

Many of my colleagues who support this amendment are not completely informed or have not thought through the implications of some of its provisions.

This amendment would direct the Federal Government to create a data system that tracks every college student in America through their adult lives without their consent and without giving them the ability to opt out.

This sounds more like a scheme the Chinese Communist Party would manufacture than a bipartisan amendment to a bill meant to combat Chinese influence.

□ 0930

Don't be fooled. This amendment might use words like “security,” but in reality, it puts the privacy of Americans at risk.

Some of these Federal agencies have already been hacked by Russian intelligence and fraudsters. Who is to say it won't happen again?

I don't trust foxes in my henhouse, and I surely don't trust Washington bureaucrats with a database of the personal and private information of my children and grandchildren, or yours.

And what will the Biden administration do with the tax records, Social Security information, and the private data of Americans? The answer is simply, exert more control.

This amendment isn't about transparency or accountability, but about giving Washington bureaucrats the ability to choose winners and losers among institutions of postsecondary education. For example, the Pell grant provisions herd Americans looking for alternative career pathways into the same colleges and universities that failed them in the first place while blocking them from pursuing programs

offered by career-focused schools simply based on their tax status—even if these institutions can meet the 11 pages of arbitrary and prescriptive guardrails the amendment puts in place.

This amendment does nothing to improve our broken system of postsecondary education. Instead, it exacerbates our skills gap and labor shortage and forces Americans to concede their privacy to an administration that looks more and more like the authoritarian regime we are supposedly trying to combat.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, this amendment would significantly strengthen how the America COMPETES Act will work by improving access to affordable high-quality higher education.

First, the amendment includes the JOBS Act, which expands how individuals can use the Pell grant, using the short-term programs enabling them to get good jobs quickly and retrain for better paying jobs while we recover from the pandemic.

It also includes the College Transparency Act, which has helped the Department of Education address longstanding racial and socioeconomic inequities in higher education and track the quality of programs. Importantly, the amendment ensures that we continue to protect the privacy of students' personal information.

These proposals have strong bipartisan support, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and the underlying legislation.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER).

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member FOXX for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to amendment No. 260 which excludes certain educational institutions from participating in Federal Pell Grant Programs. It is absurd to prevent students from seeking an education, a quality education from the institution of their choice simply because that institution pays taxes. Get that. They pay taxes and people can't go to college there.

Meaningful education reform must establish a level playing field and give students more choice in how financial aid is used. A 4-year degree from a public college is not for everyone. The question to closing the skills gap and solving the labor shortage is rewarding institutions that demonstrate success and allow students to determine their own futures.

Instead of limiting their choices, my legislation, the CHOICE Act, would allow students in short-term occupational programs to utilize financial aid

for workforce readiness programs, which are needed now more than ever.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I urge my colleagues to oppose amendment No. 260.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ), my partner.

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of our bipartisan amendment that includes both the JOBS Act and the College Transparency Act.

Since I first ran for Congress, the number one issue that I hear in my district from employers is the lack of good quality candidates for good-paying jobs. From those days, I set out to try to find a way to close this skills gap and provide more opportunities for our local businesses and workforce. The JOBS Act does just that.

The JOBS Act expands Pell grant eligibility to qualified short-term programs in high-demand jobs. This will help Americans access these programs and learn critical skills that lead to these good-paying jobs. This will be a collaborative process with our States working with local employers and community colleges to make sure that only quality programs that lead to wage increases qualify to make sure that Americans can find jobs after completion of these programs.

On my way in this morning, I was actually speaking to an employer in my district, and I ran through the bill with him. And I said, what do you think of this? Would this help you? And his immediate response was, I have over 15 truck drivers that I am trying to hire, and I can't find anybody.

These are the types of programs that the JOBS Act will enable. This is why I think it is a commonsense—and I am thrilled to say—bipartisan component of the bill, and I hope that everybody will consider supporting it.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

In a bill that professes to push back on the influence of China's authoritarian regime, this amendment runs the risk of putting the personal information of every one of America's college students in the hands of the Chinese Communist Party.

It will allow the Biden administration to create a Federal database that will track every single student pursuing a postsecondary degree without their consent or any ability to opt out, even if they don't accept Federal aid. The Biden administration will also be able to use this data to match with other databases across the Federal Government with few limits on what can be tracked and gathered.

While the bill claims the data will be secure, once the data comes from the Federal Government, there are no guarantees information will not fall

into the hands of criminals or our adversaries.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on this Federal database amendment.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY).

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of amendment 260 and in support of the America COMPETES Act.

My amendment 260 contains the bipartisan College Transparency Act, which creates an extremely secure privacy-protected system to finally allow students to shop for college and other postsecondary educational opportunities, like community college and trade and technical schools.

Today, unfortunately, the system is shrouded in darkness. There is no transparency and people can't shop. When students have access to transparent data, they can shop and make informed decisions, avoiding excess debt and realizing their full potential.

My colleague and dear friend, Dr. Foxx, says that this data will be tracked for adults through a person's lifetime. That is wrong. She also says that the Biden administration is going to treat this data like the Chinese Communist Party. That is wrong.

Madam Speaker, the choice is clear. Either choose transparency and allow parents and families to finally shop for college or keep the status quo, which nobody likes.

Madam Speaker, this bill is supported by everyone from the American Federation of Teachers to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and I urge its support.

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, giving this same administration that weaponized the Federal Government against concerned parents the power to collect sensitive information about all college students, whether they accept financial aid or not is unacceptable.

I am not surprised that Democrats are trying to use this amendment to overhaul postsecondary education without holding a single legislative hearing or markup. Democrats have a track record of bypassing the legislative process when it suits their ends. We must resist the Democrats' egregious power grab.

Madam Speaker, this is a moral issue. I strongly encourage my colleagues to vote "no" on the Levin amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 239 OFFERED BY MRS. STEEL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 239, printed in part D of House Report 117-241, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. STEEL).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 265, nays 166, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 28]

YEAS—265

Aderholt	DeFazio	Hollingsworth
Allen	Delgado	Houlihan
Amodei	Demings	Hudson
Armstrong	DesJarlais	Huizenga
Arrington	Diaz-Balart	Issa
Babin	Dingell	Jackson
Bacon	Donalds	Jacobs (NY)
Baird	Duncan	Johnson (LA)
Balderson	Dunn	Johnson (OH)
Banks	Ellzey	Johnson (SD)
Barr	Emmer	Jordan
Bentz	Escobar	Joyce (OH)
Bera	Eshoo	Joyce (PA)
Bergman	Fallon	Katko
Bice (OK)	Feenstra	Keller
Bilirakis	Ferguson	Kelly (MS)
Bishop (NC)	Fischbach	Kelly (PA)
Bost	Fitzpatrick	Khanna
Boyle, Brendan	Fleischmann	Kildee
F.	Fletcher	Kim (CA)
Brady	Fortenberry	Kind
Brooks	Foster	Kinzing
Buchanan	Foxx	Krishnamoorthi
Buck	Franklin, C.	Kustoff
Bucshon	Scott	LaHood
Budd	Fulcher	LaMalfa
Burchett	Gaetz	Lamb
Burgess	Gallagher	Lamborn
Calvert	Garamendi	Langevin
Cammack	Garbarino	Latta
Carey	Garcia (CA)	LaTurner
Carl	Gibbs	Lawrence
Carson	Gimenez	Lee (NV)
Carter (GA)	Gohmert	Lesko
Carter (LA)	Golden	Letlow
Carter (TX)	Gonzales, Tony	Long
Cartwright	Gonzalez (OH)	Loudermilk
Case	Gonzalez,	Lucas
Castor (FL)	Vicente	Luetkemeyer
Cawthorn	Good (VA)	Luria
Chabot	Gooden (TX)	Mace
Cheney	Gottheimer	Malliotakis
Cicilline	Granger	Maloney, Sean
Cline	Graves (LA)	Mann
Cloud	Graves (MO)	Manning
Clyde	Griffith	Mast
Cohen	Grothman	McBath
Cole	Guest	McCarthy
Comer	Guthrie	McCaul
Costa	Hagedorn	McClain
Courtney	Harris	McClintock
Craig	Harshbarger	McHenry
Crawford	Hartzler	McKinley
Crenshaw	Hern	Meijer
Crist	Herrell	Meuser
Crow	Herrera Beutler	Mfume
Curtis	Hice (GA)	Miller (IL)
David (KS)	Higgins (LA)	Miller (WV)
Davidson	Hill	Miller-Meeks
Davis, Rodney	Hinson	Moolenaar

Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
O'Halleran
Obermolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pence
Peters
Pfluger
Posey
Quigley
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rodgers (AL)
Rodgers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale

Rouzer
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stanton
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Stell
Stevens
Stewart
Suozi

Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vela
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—166

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Casten
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Cuellar
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Espallat
Evans
Fitzgerald
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gosar

Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahale
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kim
Kim (NJ)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Massie
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Newman
Norcross

Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Perry
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schneider
Scott (VA)
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stansbury
Steube
Strickland
Swalwell
Takano
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—2

Estes
Young

□ 1021

Mr. PALLONE, Ms. McCOLLUM, Mr. MORELLE, Mses. DeGETTE, CLARK of Massachusetts, WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Ms.

GARCIA of Texas changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. BURGESS, Ms. TENNEY, Messrs. SOTO, RICE of South Carolina, SCHIFF, Ms. MANNING, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. STEVENS, Messrs. CARTWRIGHT, BERA, KRISHNAMOORTHY, MFUME, CICILLINE, and LANGEVIN changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Manning)	Gohmert (Weber (TX))	Napolitano (Correa)
Aguilar (Correa)	Gottheimer (Panetta)	Neal (Lynch)
Allred (Wexton)	Payne (Pallone)	Payne (Pallone)
Armstrong (Murphy (NC))	Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Pingree (Kuster)
Axne (Kuster)	Hagedorn (Carl)	Porter (Wexton)
Baird (Bucshon)	Horsford (Evans)	Reed (Miller (WV))
Barragán (Larsen (WA))	Hoyer (Raskin)	Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Beyer (Raskin)	Hudson (Murphy (NC))	Ruiz (Correa)
Bowman (Ocasio-Cortez)	Jacobs (CA) (Correa)	Rush (Kaptur)
Brooks (Moore (AL))	Kahale (Case)	Ryan (Kaptur)
Brown (MD) (De Fazio)	Keating (Cicilline)	Salazar (Miller-Meeks)
Brownley (Kuster)	Khanna (Gomez)	Schneider (Rice (NY))
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Kim (CA) (Steel)	Sires (Pallone)
Cawthorn (Nehls)	Kinzinger (Herrera)	Speier (Panetta)
Clarke (NY)	Beutler	Stansbury (Garcia (IL))
Clarke (IL))	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Staubert
Cleaver (Raskin)	LaHood (Miller (WV))	Steube
Courtney (Perlmutter)	LaMalfa (Rouzer)	(Cammack)
Crist (Wasserman)	LaTurner (Mann)	Suozi (Raskin)
Roy (Schultz)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Timmons
Cuellar (Correa)	Loudermilk (Fleischmann)	(Murphy (NC))
Davids (KS)	Lucas (Mullin)	Torres (NY)
(Jeffries)	Malinowski	(Meeks)
Davis, Danny K. (Garcia (IL))	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Wasserman)	Trahan (Wexton)
DeSaulnier (Raskin)	Schultz	Van Drew
Deutch (Rice (NY))	McEachin (Wexton)	(Reschenthaler)
Doggett (Raskin)	Meng (Kuster)	Velázquez (Pallone)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)	Moore (WI) (Raskin)	Wagner
Espallat (Meeks)	Moulton (Wexton)	(Cammack)
Frankel, Lois (Kuster)	Nadler (Pallone)	Walorski (Banks)

AMENDMENT NO. 260 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 260, printed in part D of House Report 117-241, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 238, nays 193, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 29]

YEAS—238

Adams	Allred	Auchincloss
Aguilar	Armstrong	Axne

Bacon	Gottheimer	O'Halleran
Balderson	Green, Al (TX)	Omar
Barr	Grijalva	Pallone
Barragán	Harder (CA)	Panetta
Bass	Hayes	Pappas
Beatty	Higgins (NY)	Pascrell
Bera	Himes	Payne
Beyer	Hollingsworth	Perlmutter
Bishop (GA)	Horsford	Peters
Blumenauer	Houlihan	Phillips
Blunt Rochester	Hoyer	Pingree
Bonamici	Huffman	Pocan
Bourdeaux	Jackson Lee	Porter
Boyle, Brendan F.	Jacobs (CA)	Pressley
Brown (MD)	Jayapal	Price (NC)
Brown (OH)	Jeffries	Quigley
Brownley	Johnson (GA)	Raskin
Bustos	Johnson (OH)	Reed
Butterfield	Johnson (SD)	Rice (NY)
Carbajal	Johnson (TX)	Ross
Cárdenas	Jones	Roybal-Allard
Carey	Joyce (OH)	Ruiz
Carson	Kahale	Ruppersberger
Carter (LA)	Kaptur	Rush
Cartwright	Katko	Ryan
Case	Keating	Sánchez
Casten	Kelly (IL)	Sarbanes
Castor (FL)	Khanna	Scanlon
Castro (TX)	Kildee	Schakowsky
Cherfilus-McCormick	Kilmer	Schiff
Chu	Kim (NJ)	Schneider
Cicilline	Kind	Schrader
Clark (MA)	Kinzing	Schrier
Clarke (NY)	Kirkpatrick	Scott (VA)
Cleaver	Krishnamoorthi	Scott, David
Clyburn	Kuster	Sewell
Cooper	LaHood	Sherman
Correa	Lamb	Sherrill
Courtney	Langevin	Sires
Craig	Larsen (WA)	Slotkin
Crist	Larson (CT)	Smith (WA)
Crow	Lawrence	Spanberger
Cuellar	Lee (CA)	Speier
Curtis	Lee (NV)	Stansbury
Davids (KS)	Leger Fernandez	Levin (CA)
Davis, Danny K.	Levin (MI)	Steil
Dean	Lieu	Stevens
DeFazio	Lofgren	Stewart
DeGette	Lowenthal	Strickland
DeLauro	Luria	Suozi
DelBene	Lynch	Swalwell
DeSaulnier	Malinowski	Takano
Deutch	Maloney,	Thompson (CA)
Doggett	Carolyn B.	Thompson (MS)
Doyle, Michael F.	Maloney, Sean	Titus
Eshoo	Manning	Tlaib
Espallat	Matsui	Tonko
Evans	McBath	Torres (CA)
Fitzpatrick	McCollum	Torres (NY)
Fletcher	McEachin	Trahan
Foster	McGovern	Trone
Frankel, Lois	McNerney	Turner
Gallagher	Meeks	Underwood
Gallego	Meijer	Upton
Garamendi	Meng	Vargas
Garcia (IL)	Meuser	Veasey
Garcia (TX)	Mfume	Vela
Golden	Moore (UT)	Velázquez
Gomez	Moore (WI)	Wasserman
Gonzalez (OH)	Morelle	Schultz
Gonzalez, Vicente	Moulton	Waters
	Mrvan	Watson Coleman
	Murphy (FL)	Welch
	Nadler	Wexton
	Napolitano	Wild
	Neal	Williams (GA)
	Neguse	Wilson (FL)
	Newman	Yarmuth
	Norcross	

NAYS—193

Aderholt	Brooks	Clyde
Allen	Buchanan	Cole
Amodel	Buck	Comer
Arrington	Bucshon	Costa
Babin	Budd	Crawford
Baird	Burchett	Crenshaw
Banks	Burgess	Davidson
Bentz	Bush	Davis, Rodney
Bergman	Calvert	DesJarlais
Bice (OK)	Cammack	Diaz-Balart
Biggs	Carl	Donalds
Billakis	Carter (GA)	Duncan
Bishop (NC)	Carter (TX)	Dunn
Boebert	Cawthorn	Ellzey
Bost	Chabot	Emmer
Bowman	Cheney	Escobar
Brady	Cline	Fallon

Feenstra Keller
 Ferguson Kelly (MS)
 Fischbach Kelly (PA)
 Fitzgerald Kim (CA)
 Fleischmann Kustoff
 Fortenberry LaMalfa
 Foxx Lamborn
 Franklin, C. Latta
 Scott LaTurner
 Fulcher Lawson (FL)
 Gaetz Lesko
 Garbarino Letlow
 Garcia (CA) Long
 Gibbs Loudermilk
 Gimenez Lucas
 Gohmert Luetkemeyer
 Gonzales, Tony Mace
 Good (VA) Malliotakis
 Gooden (TX) Mann
 Gosar Massie
 Granger Mast
 Graves (LA) McCarthy
 Graves (MO) McCaul
 Green (TN) McClain
 Greene (GA) McClintock
 Griffith McHenry
 Grothman McKinley
 Guest Miller (IL)
 Guthrie Miller (WV)
 Hagedorn Miller-Meeks
 Harris Moolenaar
 Harshbarger Mooney
 Hartzler Moore (AL)
 Hern Mullin
 Herrell Murphy (NC)
 Herrera Beutler Nehls
 Hice (GA) Newhouse
 Higgins (LA) Norman
 Hill Obernolte
 Hinson Ocasio-Cortez
 Hudson Owens
 Huizenga Palazzo
 Issa Palmer
 Jackson Pence
 Jacobs (NY) Perry
 Johnson (LA) Pfluger
 Jordan Posey
 Joyce (PA) Reschenthaler

Neal (Lynch)
 Payne (Pallone)
 Pingree (Kuster)
 Porter (Wexton)
 Reed (Miller)
 Roybal-Allard (Correa)
 Ruiz (Correa)
 Rush (Kaptur)
 Ryan (Kaptur)
 Salazar (Miller-Meeks)
 Schneider (Rice)
 Sires (Pallone)
 Speier (Panetta)
 Stansbury
 Stansbury (Garcia (IL))
 Stauber
 Steube
 Suezzi (Raskin)
 Timmons
 Timmons (Murphy (NC))
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan (Wexton)
 Van Drew
 (Reschenthaler)
 Velázquez (Meeks)
 Wagner
 (Cammack)
 Walorski (Banks)
 Waltz
 (Cammack)
 Watson Coleman
 (Pallone)
 Welch (Raskin)
 Williams (GA)
 (Kelly (IL))
 Wilson (FL)
 (Cicilline)

Cawthorn
 Chabot
 Hill
 Cline
 Cloud
 Clyde
 Cole
 Comer
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Curtis
 Davidson
 Davis, Rodney
 DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart
 Donalds
 Duncan
 Dunn
 Ellzey
 Emmer
 Fallon
 Feenstra
 Ferguson
 Fischbach
 Fitzgerald
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fortenberry
 Foxx
 Franklin, C.
 Scott
 Fulcher
 Gaetz
 Gallagher
 Garbarino
 Garcia (CA)
 Gibbs
 Gimenez
 Gohmert
 Gonzales, Tony
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Good (VA)
 Gooden (TX)
 Gosar
 Granger
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Greene (GA)
 Griffith
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Hagedorn
 Harris
 Harshbarger
 Hartzler
 Hern
 Herrell
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Hill
 Hinson
 Hudson
 Huizenga
 Issa
 Jackson
 Jacobs (NY)
 Johnson (LA)
 Jordan
 Joyce (PA)
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Palmer
 Pence
 Perry
 Pfluger
 Posey
 Reschenthaler
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Hill
 Hinson
 Hollingsworth
 Hudson
 Huizenga
 Issa
 Jackson
 Jacobs (NY)
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Katko
 Keller
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Kim (CA)
 Kinzinger
 Kustoff
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Lamborn
 Latta
 LaTurner
 Lesko
 Letlow
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Mace
 Malliotakis
 Mann
 Massie
 Mast
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClintock
 McHenry
 McKinley
 Meijer
 Meuser
 Miller (IL)
 Miller (WV)
 Miller-Meeks
 Moolenaar
 Mooney
 Moore (AL)
 Moore (UT)
 Mullin
 Murphy (NC)
 Nehls
 Newhouse
 Norman
 Obernolte
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Palmer
 Pence
 Perry
 Pfluger
 Posey
 Reschenthaler

Owens
 Palazzo
 Palmer
 Pence
 Perry
 Pfluger
 Posey
 Reed
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Rosendale
 Rouzer
 Roy
 Rutherford
 Salazar
 Scalise
 Schweikert
 Scott, Austin
 Sessions
 Simpson
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smucker
 Spartz
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Steube
 Stewart
 Taylor
 Tenney
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Turner
 Upton
 Valadao
 Van Drew
 Van Duyn
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walorski
 Waltz
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Young
 Zeldin

NOT VOTING—2

Cloud Estes

□ 1044

Messrs. BUDD, WILSON of South Carolina, ROGERS of Alabama, BURCHETT, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, and Mr. BABIN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams Cuellar (Correa)
 (Manning) Davids (KS)
 Aguilar (Correa) (Jeffries)
 Allred (Wexton) Davis, Danny K.
 Armstrong (Garcia (IL))
 (Murphy (NC)) DeSaulnier
 Axne (Kuster) (Raskin)
 Baird (Bucshon) Deutch (Rice)
 Barragán (Larsen) (NY)
 (WA) Doggett (Raskin)
 Beyer (Raskin) Doyle, Michael
 Bowman (Ocasio-Cortez) F. (Evans)
 Brooks (Moore) Espallat
 (AL) (Meeks)
 Brown (MD) Frankel, Lois
 (DeFazio) (Kuster)
 Brownley Gohmert (Weber)
 (Kuster) (TX)
 Butterfield Gottheimer
 (Panetta) (Panetta)
 Cárdenas Grijalva (García)
 (Gomez) (IL)
 Cawthorn (Nehls) Hagedorn (Carl)
 Clarke (NY) Horsford (Evans)
 (Kelly (IL)) Hoyer (Raskin)
 Cleaver (Raskin) Hudson (Murphy)
 Courtney (NC)
 (Perlmutter) Jacobs (CA)
 Crist (Correa)
 (Wasserman) Kahele (Case)
 Schultz Keating
 (Cicilline)

Khanna (Gomez)
 Kim (CA) (Steel)
 Kinzinger
 (Herrera Beutler)
 Kirkpatrick
 (Pallone)
 LaHood (Miller)
 (WV)
 LaMalfa (Rouzer)
 LaTurner (Mann)
 Lawson (FL)
 (Evans)
 Loudermilk
 (Fleischmann)
 Lucas (Mullin)
 Malinowski
 (Pallone)
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 (Wasserman)
 Schultz
 McEachin
 (Wexton)
 Meng (Kuster)
 Moore (WI)
 (Raskin)
 Moulton
 (Wexton)
 Nadler (Pallone)
 Napolitano
 (Correa)

Neal (Lynch)
 Payne (Pallone)
 Pingree (Kuster)
 Porter (Wexton)
 Reed (Miller)
 Roybal-Allard (Correa)
 Ruiz (Correa)
 Rush (Kaptur)
 Ryan (Kaptur)
 Salazar (Miller-Meeks)
 Schneider (Rice)
 Sires (Pallone)
 Speier (Panetta)
 Stansbury
 Stansbury (Garcia (IL))
 Stauber
 Steube
 Suezzi (Raskin)
 Timmons
 Timmons (Murphy (NC))
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan (Wexton)
 Van Drew
 (Reschenthaler)
 Velázquez (Meeks)
 Wagner
 (Cammack)
 Walorski (Banks)
 Waltz
 (Cammack)
 Watson Coleman
 (Pallone)
 Welch (Raskin)
 Williams (GA)
 (Kelly (IL))
 Wilson (FL)
 (Cicilline)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. McCaul moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4251 to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

The material previously referred to by Mr. McCAUL is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

DIVISION M—PROHIBITION ON FUNDING
SEC. 120001. PROHIBITION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available, directly or indirectly, for any purpose for—

(1) any agency or instrumentality of the government of the People's Republic of China;

(2) any agency or instrumentality of the Chinese Communist Party; or

(3) any entity subject to the direction and control of the Chinese Communist Party.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 211, nays 221, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 30]

YEAS—211

Aderholt
 Allen
 Amodei
 Armstrong
 Arrington
 Babin
 Bacon
 Baird
 Balderson
 Banks
 Barr
 Bentz
 Bergman
 Bice (OK)
 Biggs
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (NC)
 Boebert
 Bost
 Brady
 Brooks
 Buchanan
 Buck
 Bucshon
 Budd
 Burchett
 Burgess
 Calvert
 Cammack
 Carey
 Carl
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)

Adams
 Aguilar
 Allred
 Auchincloss
 Axne
 Barragán
 Bass
 Beatty
 Bera
 Beyer
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Bonamici
 Bourdeaux
 Bowman
 Boyle, Brendan
 F.
 Brown (MD)
 Brown (OH)
 Brownley
 Bush
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carson
 Carter (LA)
 Cartwright
 Case
 Casten
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Cherfilus-Carl
 McCormick
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Connolly
 Cooper
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Craig
 Crist
 Crow
 Cuellar
 Davids (KS)
 Davis, Danny K.
 Dean
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Delgado
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 Deutch
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Doyle, Michael
 F.
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Evans
 Fletcher
 Foster
 Frankel, Lois
 Gallego

Garamendi
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Golden
 Gomez
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 Gottheimer
 Green, Al (TX)
 Grijalva
 Harder (CA)
 Hayes
 Higgins (NY)
 Himes
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hoyer
 Huffman
 Jackson Lee
 Jacobs (CA)
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (TX)
 Jones
 Kahele
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Khanna
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kim (NJ)
 Kind
 Kirkpatrick
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster

NAYS—221

Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse

Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman

Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—1

Estes

□ 1104

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. ALLEN changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams
(Manning)
Aguilar (Correa)
Allred (Wexton)
Armstrong
(Murphy (NC))
Axne (Kuster)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barragán (Larsen
(WA))
Beyer (Raskin)
Bowman (Ocasio-
Cortez)
Brooks (Moore
(AL))
Brown (MD)
(DeFazio)
Brownley
(Kuster)
Butterfield
(Panetta)
Cárdenas
(Gomez)
Cawthorn (Nehls)
Clarke (NY)
(Kelly (IL))
Cleaver (Raskin)
Courtney
(Perlmutter)
Crist
(Wasserman
Schultz)
Cuellar (Correa)
Davids (KS)
(Jeffries)
Davis, Danny K.
(Garcia (IL))
DeSaulnier
(Raskin)

Deutch (Rice
(NY))
Doggett (Raskin)
Doyle, Michael
F. (Evans)
Españillat
(Meeks)
Frankel, Lois
(Kuster)
Gohmert (Weber
(Panetta))
Grijalva (García
(IL))
Hagedorn (Carl)
Horsford (Evans)
Hoyer (Raskin)
Hudson (Murphy
(NC))
Jacobs (CA)
(Correa)
Kahele (Case)
Keating
(Cicilline)
Khanna (Gomez)
Kim (CA) (Steel)
Kinzinger
(Herrera
Beutler)
Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
LaHood (Miller
(WV))
LaMalfa (Rouzer)
LaTurner (Mann)
Lawson (FL)
(Evans)

Loudermilk
(Fleischmann)
Lucas (Mullin)
Malinowski
(Pallone)
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
(Wasserman
Schultz)
McEachin
(Wexton)
Meng (Kuster)
Moore (WI)
(Raskin)
Moulton
(Wexton)
Nadler (Pallone)
Napolitano
(Correa)
Neal (Lynch)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Wexton)
Reed (Miller
(WV))
Roybal-Allard
(Correa)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Kaptur)
Ryan (Kaptur)
Salazar (Miller-
Meeks)
Schneider (Rice
(NY))
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Panetta)
Stansbury
(Garcia (IL))

Stauber
(Bergman)
Steube
(Cammack)
Suozi (Raskin)
Timmons
(Murphy (NC))
Torres (NY)
(Meeks)

Trahan (Wexton)
Van Drew
(Reschenthaler)
Valázquez
(Pallone)
Welch (Raskin)
Williams (GA)
(Kelly (IL))
Wilson (FL)
(Cicilline)

Waltz
(Cammack)
Watson Coleman
(Pallone)
Welch (Raskin)
Williams (GA)
(Kelly (IL))
Wilson (FL)
(Cicilline)

Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILMER). The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 222, nays 210, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 31]

YEAS—222

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherflus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Escobar
Eshoo

Españillat
Evans
Fletcher
Meeks
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
García (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano

Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan

Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz

Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—210

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Billakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez

Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar

Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Oberholte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tennet
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—2

Graves (LA)

□ 1123

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams
(Manning)
Aguilar (Correa)

Allred (Wexton)
Armstrong
(Murphy (NC))

Axne (Kuster)
Baird (Bucshon)

Barragán (Larsen (WA))	Grijalva (García (IL))	Payne (Pallone)
Beyer (Raskin)	Hagedorn (Carl)	Pingree (Kuster)
Bowman (Ocasio-Cortez)	Horsford (Evans)	Porter (Wexton)
Brooks (Moore (AL))	Hoyer (Raskin)	Reed (Miller (WV))
Brown (MD)	Hudson (Murphy (NC))	Royal-Allard (Correa)
(DeFazio)	Jacobs (CA)	Ruiz (Correa)
Brownley (Kuster)	(Correa)	Rush (Kaptur)
Butterfield (Panetta)	Kahele (Case)	Ryan (Kaptur)
Cardenas (Gomez)	Keating (Cicilline)	Salazar (Miller-Meeks)
Cawthorn (Nehls)	Khanna (Gomez)	Schneider (Rice (NY))
Clarke (NY)	Kim (CA) (Steel)	Sires (Pallone)
(Kelly (IL))	Kinzinger (Herrera)	Speier (Panetta)
Cleaver (Raskin)	(Beutler)	Stansbury
Courtney (Perlmutter)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	(García (IL))
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)	LaHood (Miller (WV))	Stauber (Bergman)
Cuellar (Correa)	LaMalfa (Rouzer)	Steube (Cammack)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)	LaTurner (Mann)	Suozi (Raskin)
Davis, Danny K. (García (IL))	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Timmons (Murphy (NC))
DeSaulnier (Raskin)	Loudermilk (Fleischmann)	Torres (NY) (Meeks)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	Lucas (Mullin)	Trahan (Wexton)
Doggett (Raskin)	Malinowski (Pallone)	Van Drew (Reschenthaler)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Wasserman Schultz)	Velázquez (Meeks)
Espallat (Meeks)	McEachin (Wexton)	Wagner (Cammack)
Frankel, Lois (Kuster)	Meng (Kuster)	Walorski (Banks)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))	Moore (WI) (Raskin)	Waltz (Cammack)
Gottheimer (Panetta)	Moulton (Wexton)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
	Nadler (Pallone)	Welch (Raskin)
	Napolitano (Correa)	Williams (GA) (Kelly (IL))
	Neal (Lynch)	Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 4521, BIOECONOMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2021

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, in the engrossment of H.R. 4521, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references, and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAKANO). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I rise for the purpose of inquiring of the majority whip the schedule for next week.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), my friend, the House majority whip.

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and I appreciate him letting me stand in today for the majority leader. I have talked to the majority leader this week, and I understand he is doing very well, and I hope that he will rejoin you at this desk next week.

Madam Speaker, before I go to the schedule, I also thank the gentleman for joining me yesterday for an historic occasion, the dedication of H-150 on the first floor of this building, which happens to be part of his office. That building has been designated the Joseph H. Rainey Room.

As you know, Rainey was elected to the United States Congress from South Carolina this past December 12, 150 years ago. None of us really realized it at the time but H-150, now a part of the Republican whip's office, was an Indian Affairs room back when Rainey was here. And Rainey was on that committee, so it is fitting and proper for that room to carry his name. I thank the gentleman for being so kind yesterday and being part of that.

□ 1130

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, it was a special day for all of us that were there, not just to celebrate Joseph Rainey, but to have the Rainey family. You had direct descendants of Joseph Rainey, his great-granddaughter was there, as well as other relatives of Joseph Rainey to celebrate, especially during Black History Month, the first African American ever elected to the United States Congress, and to learn more about his history.

Someone who was born into slavery—something we talked about—only in America can someone born into slavery just a few years after the end of slavery be elected to the United States Congress and come up here and fight for equality. He had a great record for almost 10 years serving in Congress from the great State of South Carolina.

Now there is a room, the Joseph Rainey room, H-150, named after him. It was a truly special day, especially to have direct descendants of Joseph Rainey come to participate in that ceremony. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, as the gentleman occupies one of the offices that he served in, I am proud to now be representing many of the communities that he represented here in this body. Thank you so much.

Now, for the schedule for next week. On Monday, the House will meet at 12 p.m. for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business, with votes postponed until 6:30 p.m. On Tuesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning hour and 12 p.m. for legislative business. On Wednesday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business.

The House will consider H.R. 4445, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act, introduced by Representative CHERI BUSTOS, which would end forced arbitration in cases relating to sexual assault and harassment, providing survivors with legal recourse to seek justice in court against their assailants.

The House will also consider H.R. 3485, the Global Respect Act, introduced by Representative DAVID CICILLINE, which furthers our Nation's

commitment to LGBTQ rights around the world by sanctioning foreign individuals found to be complicit in violating the human rights of LGBTQ people.

Additionally, the House will consider Representative CAROLYN MALONEY's bill, H.R. 3076, the Postal Service Reform Act. This bipartisan bill would strengthen the financial position of the United States Postal Service and ensure it continues to successfully carry out its mandate to the deliver mail to every household and business in the country.

Lastly, the House stands ready to act on the Build Back Better Act, as well as the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act, should the Senate amend them. Of course, we will act on appropriations, hopefully on an omnibus bill, but we will not allow the government to shut down.

Additional items may be possible in our view.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, as it relates to the funding of government, February 18 is the current date of expiration for government funding. As the gentleman knows, we are not scheduled to be in that week, so next week would be the last week that the House is scheduled to be in session prior to that date.

We haven't seen any agreement on a broader, long-term package. There has been some talk—we have been hearing there may be a short term CR brought forward next week.

Does the gentleman know if there is any anticipation of a continuing resolution to be brought forward next week, and if so, is there a length of time that is being anticipated if that legislation were to come forward next week?

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, yes, we have heard all of those discussions. We are hopeful that something will come forward next week in the form of an omnibus, but if not, we will respond appropriately when we get to that point.

Mr. SCALISE. So we will determine whether or not that happens. If there is a date that the gentleman is aware of if there would be a short term—we would be interested in seeing that.

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I am not aware of a date, but I would hope that if we do not get an omnibus there will be a short term CR because as the gentleman knows that getting the omnibus is very, very important to our constituents back home so that people can plan their lives sufficiently. We both are very concerned about the effectiveness of our representation of our constituents.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, hopefully those negotiations can escalate. As it relates to a few weeks from now, the State of the Union that was announced will be March 1, where President Biden will come here to this Chamber to give his annual State of the Union.

We know last year's State of the Union was a very different look in terms of a limited House Chamber. Does the gentleman know the protocols that are being planned for this year's State of the Union?

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I know that the Speaker is in consultation with the attending physician on what the protocol for this year might be. In the weeks ahead as we approach the date, the attending physician will make recommendations based on the current state of the pandemic.

I think, as all of us are very pleased with what we are hearing about the pandemic, it is moving in a very favorable direction, and I am sure the attending physician will take all of that into account when he establishes the protocol for the State of the Union address.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, as we talk about the broader issues relating to opening things back up, hopefully we can get the House fully operating again, ending proxy voting, getting committees to meet in person again because across the country you are seeing more States open, more communities and businesses open.

If you just look this past weekend, you had red States, blue States—in California you had the NFC Championship Game, over 73,000 people were in SoFi Stadium to watch that game. From all the footage you saw, very few people had masks on. You didn't hear of incidents, but you saw in the State of California 73,000 people gathered together. In Missouri, for the AFC Championship Game, again, over 73,000 people watching that game.

For those of us from LSU, as the gentleman knows real well, we are excited by Joe Burrow, Ja'Marr Chase, Shervin, and other LSU Tigers going to the Super Bowl for the Bengals. To see that many people—and we would understand for the Super Bowl there will be over 73,000 people there as well.

Is there any reason why science changes in California or Missouri, and when you get to D.C. why we can't have a full House Chamber here? We have been hearing we might only get 25 tickets in a Chamber that typically holds over 500 for a State of the Union.

There is clearly no science that has come against what we saw in those stadiums with over 73,000 people. We would sure encourage that we open up the House Chamber, not to just the State of the Union but to voting in general, to getting the House functioning again, to show the rest of the country that is already getting there themselves that we should and can open back up again.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I, like the gentleman, witnessed those games over the weekend. I don't know why you want to remind me of the last time you and I shared a stadium with Joe Burrow, but I do want you to know that I was pulling for him over the

weekend. That is tough for this Clemson guy to do.

I enjoyed those games. I am sure that all the people who attended them enjoyed those games. Now, what I am sure the attending physician will be taking into account is he will probably get the reports from the aftermath of those games and will be guided by that.

I am sure that if the day or two following the games everybody was well, he will take that into account. He will look and see how people fared the next day and the day after that to establish the protocol, and I am perfectly willing to wait to hear from him.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, as we have seen some more reports coming out, Johns Hopkins just came out with new reports that talk about, frankly, the detriments of shutting down. When you look at schools, especially, there is a lot of science that shows that kids that are in the classroom are not only learning better but having better health outcomes than in those schools that are shut down, where theoretically they are sitting alone by themselves which, as we know, that is not what is happening. You know, in a controlled environment it is actually better for those students than you are seeing in other environments.

If you are only looking at a silo of cases at a stadium, but you are not looking at cases that are going up in places that are shut down, you have got to look at the whole picture. I think too often some people have only cherry-picked data, and it has been at the detriment of the overall picture.

So the science ought to be clear and vivid in its description of what really is happening out there across the country in States that are fully open, in States that are more shut down. Again, red State, blue State, last weekend was a really good example that you can open things up again.

People are making choices. People know what is out there. Whether they are home alone, theoretically, they are still getting COVID in those places where things are shut down. So we would sure hope that the science would not just look at a silo but would look at the whole picture. Other scientists have done scientific studies like the Johns Hopkins report that just came out yesterday, they show there is a bigger picture.

We are hearing reports that there would be a limited number of tickets available. Maybe that is premature, but if the gentleman is saying that you are waiting on the doctor to make those recommendations, then maybe the number we were given a few days ago of 25 limitation is a premature number. Hopefully that opens up.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, you are absolutely correct, I agree with you. The number that was announced previously was based upon the situation as it stood at that moment. I suspect that if things change dramatically

in the next week or two or three that number may go down, everything else may get back close to normal.

I come from a pretty red State and the reviews are pretty mixed as it relates to even school children. Some schools are doing well, other schools aren't. It is not just what State you may be from, but a lot depends on what community that you live in.

We have a community here that we all enjoy living and working in. I am sure that the attending physician will take into account things that exist in and around this community in making his decision as to how we should conduct ourselves during the State of the Union.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, is there an expected date when that protocol will be released?

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CLYBURN. No, I don't have any idea and have not been informed as to what date that decision will be made. I am sure it will be made and we will be given enough time for us to conduct ourselves accordingly.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I am glad to hear the gentleman's update as well on the majority leader's health. We miss him here and look forward to seeing him back here. He has left things in very good hands with the majority whip, but we also look forward to the day when he returns, hopefully next week, and that is encouraging news to hear as well.

Madam Speaker, unless the gentleman has anything else, I am prepared to yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I have nothing else.

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

□ 1145

REMEMBERING ROSA PARKS ON HER BIRTHDAY

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

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I stand here today at the beginning of Black History Month to honor the mother of the civil rights movement and beloved resident of 13 District Strong, Mother Rosa Parks, on her birthday.

Today, with the help of her family, we introduced a bill to name a United States Post Office near her home in honor of this amazing and incredible civil rights leader.

The progress made by those incredible leaders who came before us, like Mother Rosa Parks, Dr. King, Malcolm X, Fred Hampton, and so many more, is under extreme threat. While some in our body right here choose to ban books and desperately try to return to the days of Jim Crow, I am proud to stand here for the radical love and beautiful strength embodied in leaders

like Mother Rosa Louise McCauley Parks.

We know our struggle against racism is a lifelong pursuit. As Mother Parks wrote: "Freedom fighters never retire."

Her memory continues to guide us.

I will add that freedom fighters never die.

I am honored to have the opportunity to lead this effort, and I am proud to have the opportunity to serve the incredible people of the 13 District Strong in our fight for equity and justice.

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

CELEBRATING LUNAR NEW YEAR

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

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, this week, we welcomed the Year of the Tiger with the first day of Lunar New Year.

Lunar New Year is an important holiday celebrated by many East and Southeast Asian countries. It is also celebrated widely by many Asian-American communities here in the United States, including our Orange County community in California.

As we reflect on our blessings this new year, I am grateful for the opportunity to be a voice for our Asian-American community in Congress.

Madam Speaker, 2022 is the Year of the Tiger, which symbolizes courage and bravery.

With the new year comes a new beginning and the hope of better days ahead. I hope that this year brings everyone strength, prosperity, and happiness.

(English translation of the statement made in Korean, Mandarin, Vietnamese, and Japanese is as follows:)

"Happy new year."

Korean: "saehae bok mani badeuseyo"

Mandarin: "Xīnnián kuàilè"

Vietnamese: "Chúc Mừng Năm Mới"

Japanese: "Akemashite omedetō"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California will provide the Clerk a translation of her remarks.

PRIORITIZING EL PASO, TEXAS

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

Ms. ESCOBAR. Madam Speaker, I have the honor of representing El Paso, Texas, a critical hub for commerce and trade with one of the busiest land ports of entry in the country.

Today, I am proud to have voted for the passage of the America COMPETES Act to strengthen supply chains, U.S. competitiveness, and create good-paying STEM jobs at home. It will build on policies championed by congressional Democrats and President Biden that

have led to a historic year of job creation, as shown in today's jobs report.

The bill includes my amendments to address many El Paso priorities on local job creation, addressing the climate crisis, and optimizing our ports of entry.

One of my amendments creates a mandatory set-aside specifically for small businesses, the backbone of our local economy, to move into the solar component manufacturing sector.

Additionally, I included amendments that respond to the climate crisis by ensuring that we reduce deforestation and carbon dioxide emissions in developing nations and allow environmental defenders to assist in developing our climate-resilient strategy.

My amendments also address the needs of our ports of entry, El Paso's major artery for trade and commerce.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to have also addressed inflation.

PENALIZING NUCLEAR FAMILIES

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, as we go on recess for a couple of days, I want to call, one more time, attention to Robert Rector's article in The Heritage Foundation talking about the one group in America that is genuinely discriminated against: the hardworking middle class with a nuclear family with a dad.

As Rector points out, changes made in the Build Back Better Act, particularly a lot more money for low-income housing, will create up to a \$14,000 penalty that nuclear families will face when the husband and wife get married as opposed to a single family.

This is true, and this does not include other things such as, for example, Pell grants. I know the Democrat Party wants to give free college to illegal immigrants, whereas if you are a child with a mom and dad at home working, Madam Speaker, you have to go deeply in debt.

I strongly want people in this institution to focus on the nuclear family, a sizeable segment of the population, and stop discriminating against them. Give them the same things that the more favored classes get.

REMEMBERING LULAMAE CLEMONS

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

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember Lulamae Clemons, a champion for social justice and a longtime Riverside community activist.

I knew Lulamae in the 1980s when I was getting involved in the Greater Riverside Urban League. To this day, I remember her graceful yet determined presence and her efforts to advance racial equality in our community.

Lulamae was a true pioneer. She devoted herself to her community and was persistent in her fight for quality education and fairer housing.

As the first Black administrator hired by the Riverside Office of Education and vice president of the Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Lulamae empowered minorities and broke barriers.

Lulamae understood the preciousness of civil rights, equality, and opportunity for all.

To the family of Lulamae Clemons and all those who knew, loved, and respected her, I offer my deepest condolences. Her legacy will continue to live on.

HONORING TYLER BALDWIN, A WEST VIRGINIAN HOMETOWN HERO

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

Mr. MOONEY. Madam Speaker, I stand before you to share a story of West Virginia's Second Congressional District's own hometown hero, Tyler Baldwin.

Tyler Baldwin is a 17-year-old young man from Newville, West Virginia, who risked his own life to rush into his neighbor's burning home.

On the morning of November 29, 2021, Tyler was going through his daily routine of getting ready for school, and he noticed his neighbor's house was on fire.

He knew his neighbor had mobility issues. Without hesitation, Tyler sprinted into the blaze and smoke and helped his neighbor escape. Tyler was treated for minor injuries, and the homeowner was shaken up but okay.

It is an honor for my staff and me to present Tyler with a formal letter of gratitude and a Congressional Certificate of Recognition at a ceremony put together by his school. I want to thank him for selflessly putting others first and congratulate him on being an upstanding citizen in his community.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF MS. EVA WILLIAMS

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

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of a distinguished community member of the Massachusetts Seventh, Ms. Eva Williams.

Born and raised in Boston, Ms. Williams learned the value of hard work and determination at an early age. She embodied resilience and a love for her family and community, and she never let the challenges of life prevent her from following her own dreams.

Ms. Williams worked over 20 years as a bus operator for the MBTA. After retiring, she enjoyed spending more time with her children and grandchildren.

With a heart for traveling and love for interior decorating, Ms. Williams was the kind of person anyone would want to spend time with. She was a caring mother and loving grandmother, and her transition is a deep and profound loss for her family and our community.

Ms. Williams will be truly missed. May she rest in peace and power.

INVESTING IN COMMUNITIES

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

Mr. KILMER. Madam Speaker, the America COMPETES Act is about creating jobs and spurring innovation all across our country. It is about recognizing that America can't compete if it leaves communities behind and that we need to get all of our best players on the field if we are going to win economically.

Today's bill includes a pilot version of my RECOMPETE Act, which would provide some flexible, long-term support to empower communities that have struggled so that they can grow jobs and strengthen their economies. For some communities, that may mean investments in workforce development; for others, broadband; for some, support for entrepreneurs.

I grew up on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington State, and now I am proud to represent it. We have amazing assets and outstanding people, but there is a real concern in some communities that their town's main export may be young people, as prospects for the future often seem brighter somewhere else.

But with today's vote, we are saying that we don't believe in leaving communities behind. We are saying that people should have economic opportunity regardless of what ZIP Code they live in, and we are saying that we can't wait.

RECHARGING IN LAS VEGAS

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

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, a recent United Nations report confirmed that climate change represents nothing less than a code red for humanity.

We know the largest contributor to emissions is transportation, and that is why efforts to decarbonize this sector are so important if we are serious about fighting climate change.

Modernizing our transportation sector and moving toward a clean energy future means building electric vehicle infrastructure, something that the new law does with the first-ever Federal investments in a national EV charging network.

In Nevada, this will bring over \$38 million to build EV stations throughout the State, helping us to have a higher percentage of electric vehicles

on the road, reduce our emissions, and address climate change.

People often come to Las Vegas to recharge, and now, thanks to the infrastructure law, they will be able to do it in other ways and in other places.

RECOGNIZING HOPE THAT BINDS

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

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Hope That Binds, a ministry based out of Cunningham, Kentucky, that supports west Kentucky families by providing critical adoption resources.

Hope That Binds is an outstanding regional leader when it comes to helping families pursuing adoption through financial assistance and counseling.

I am proud of my constituents, Wendy Davis-Wilson, Jeff and Benita Davis, Brooke Kelly, and Gracie Reynolds, for their significant contributions to this great organization.

Adoption provides a home for needy children as well as an opportunity to raise a child for hopeful parents. Belonging to a family is a natural and vital component of life, and every child deserves a loving and nurturing home.

Hope That Binds' commitment to the gift and treasure of adoption is heartwarming and a great example of giving back to the less vulnerable.

February 7 to 11 is a week of celebration and awareness for this wonderful nonprofit, and I am proud to recognize them for their incredible work. On behalf of my constituents, I congratulate Hope That Binds for supporting some of the most vulnerable members of our society.

□ 1200

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, before we begin, I actually want to yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

HONORING THE LIFE OF TRISTAN KROGIUS

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Tristan Krogus, father of our former House colleague, Mimi Walters.

Tris passed away peacefully on December 30, 2021. He was born in Tammerfors, Finland, and emigrated to New York with his family in 1939 as a refugee from the Russian invasion of Finland.

Tris attended the University of New Mexico on an NROTC scholarship and served as a marine officer from 1954 to 1960. In 1952, he and the love of his life, Barbara Brophy, eloped. After Tris left

the Marine Corps, he began a business career in California.

Tris rose to become president of Hunt-Wesson, Frozen and Refrigerated Foods, and later president of Dalgety Limited's U.S. food division. In 1987, he retired as president and CEO of Teneco West and, after retiring, Tris earned a law degree in 1990 and was admitted to the California bar.

Tris was an active member of his community. He was past board president and CEO of the South Coast Medical Center in Laguna Beach and was a director of many nonprofit organizations.

Tris is survived by his wife of 69 years, Barbara; their six children and their spouses; 19 grandchildren; and four great grandchildren.

Tris will be remembered for the extraordinary example that he set for his life.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, we all get behind these microphones on occasion and we want to share something. And tonight, I am going to try to stay on a theme. I am going to try to walk through one of my intense frustrations around here that we keep making public policy.

Let's be honest. We just passed—the Democrats, I don't think a single Republican voted for it—a \$350 billion bill that originally was labeled as America COMPETES Act. But if you look at the math in it and the spending in it, it is functionally, hey, let's give lots of money to our special interests who actually support them politically.

So here's the theme. If I came to any Member of Congress, any one of our staff, anyone out there listening in the public and said, What makes people poor? Seriously. What makes our brothers and sisters who are working poor poor?

And you get these discussions, Oh, we don't tax rich people enough and transfer their wealth, or we don't do this, or we don't do that. And it turns out, when you actually look at the math, almost none of those things are actually true.

It is complicated. So we have been doing a project for almost a year in our office, of trying to understand what is different. So we held a hearing recently, on health disparities. Guess what?

There really are health disparities between certain urban minority populations, my Tribal communities in the Southwest. But why?

Also, take a look. There is crime, crime differential. When someone steals your stuff or breaks your bones, you're not able to go to work, you're not able to accumulate.

You actually start to look at all these things that are societal factors. You open up the border, you are competing against others with similar skill sets, labor sets.

And my argument is, over this last 12 months of unified leftist, unified Democrat control of government, we are just crushing people. We are crushing

the working poor. We are crushing the middle class. And the data—I am going to prove it.

But one of the most interesting things we have been looking at—and we have actually taken some ridicule for fixating on this, but the math is the math.

I would typically start these presentations with take a look at the accumulation of U.S. sovereign debt. It is exploding. Twenty-nine years, \$12 trillion, and that is based on last year's CBO math. It is Social Security and Medicare, primarily Medicare. But 31 percent of Medicare spending and borrowing is just diabetes.

But also, that other project we have been doing of what makes certain populations poor. Well, it turns out our brothers and sisters who are often working poor or just trying to survive, have dramatically higher health problems, and it is primarily diabetes. In rural poverty, in my Tribal poverty, in my urban poverty, look at the diabetic numbers.

So wouldn't the most compassionate thing be to not do what the left keeps saying, we are going to build more clinics, help people live with their misery. But how about doing something revolutionary? How about curing, how about investing in curing our brothers and sisters who suffer?

And we are working, and it is hard, and it is difficult math. But what would happen if you got a cure to income inequality? Well, then you would have to eventually adjust for crime and open borders and all the other things that we are going to talk about.

And we have taken some ridicule saying, well, type 1, type 2 diabetes, you can't—well, it turns out we have been tracking the science. And there was a time we used to have this constant debate here where Democrats would accuse Republicans of not following the science. And we are obviously, particularly with COVID, accusing the Democrats.

But does anyone here actually have an alert on their search engines to track the news stories of some of the really amazing stuff happening?

So this is a story, functionally, from yesterday, and it is a unique approach. They are functionally doing a CRISPR-altered stem cell. And the beauty of that is, what happens if I can get your body to start producing insulin again?

And because we know type 1 diabetes, and part of type 2, is an autoimmune reaction. Your body is killing the cells that produce insulin. And so with that little bit of CRISPR technology, your body doesn't recognize it, and doesn't kill the very cell that is producing the ability to take on your glucose. It has begun. It has actually moved into type 1.

So think of this. We just spent \$350 billion—well, at least the Democrats are trying to—and something like this, if you had done a version of Operation Warp Speed or call it whatever you want if that is too Trumpian for the left.

But the single biggest driver of U.S. debt is diabetes; 33 percent of all healthcare spending; 31 percent of Medicare spending. You would think this place would be almost giddy.

Now, maybe it doesn't work maybe, ultimately. But the ability to say, we are going to do something that is noble, compassionate, loving, and cure the misery instead of keeping populations sort of trapped in their misery because they are beholden to one political party's largesse.

It is beginning. This is the type of disruption—this is symbolic of the type of disruption that makes the country wealthier, more prosperous, and minimizes misery. And we have been talking about this technology coming for about a year. Why are we not doing more investing in it?

So the White House has an initiative. Wonderful, but they need to redesign—and the same thing here in the House—we need to redesign where the resources of primary research, or the incentive to bring a product to market, or the timing it takes to make it through the math of a phase one, phase two, phase three.

We do it the wrong way. Just as the Democrats' bill they just passed where it is command and control, it is almost a 5-year plan. The Federal Government will decide who gets a grant, who doesn't get a grant. You now have to come be really nice to the administration and your Member of Congress if you want money for your business.

The arrogance of this place. One of the hazards of Members of Congress—it is like that running joke: What are the two times in life you think you know everything? When you are 13 years old, and the day after you get elected to Congress.

The debate here often sounds like it is a decade out of date. But think about the board I was just showing. If there really is—and it is now in phase one trial—an ability to cure type 1 and make a dramatic difference in type 2, try to understand what that means for the financials of the country and the world, what that actually means for health and misery.

But also, what it potentially means for populations that we talk about constantly, we virtue-signal constantly, but we don't actually do something in raising their living standards, raising their economics, closing income inequality.

And instead, we are in a body right now with unified Democrat control where the solution is, send someone a check. Well, sending someone a check doesn't end the misery. Disruptive technology like this is what cures the misery that is what we should be almost evangelizing here. And I know that is hard.

So let's talk about some of the other things that make the working class poorer, the working poor substantially poorer. We saw—and I know there have been many Members here who have come and talked about inflation, but I

don't think we have understood the misery it ultimately brings. And it is the slow type of misery, because every time we go to the grocery store, that piece of protein you wanted, or that milk, or something else gets a little bit more expensive. Your paycheck may have gone up, but somehow everything you are buying goes up more.

And we are going to walk through a couple of boards here, just showing the fact of the matter under Democratic unified control of government, our society has actually gotten poorer, even though we have pumped stunning amounts of money, of cash into the society, and we are going to sort of show that.

So understand, we all saw the number at the end of the year, 7 percent inflation. In my home, I am from the Phoenix area, we are approaching 9 percent, a lot of that is driven by housing. Imagine what this index did to homelessness.

We are going to see some statistics here of the narcotics and other things that have been coming across the border now that we have sort of an open border policy from the left.

And instead, I would like to talk about the economics and the misery such policies have brought and how it all ties together.

So let's go back a little more on inflation. If you think about inflation, how many times have you heard our brothers and sisters on the left get behind their microphones and talk about, it is increasing inequality?

So I thought that was the Holy Grail here. Close inequality. But yet, their policies keep growing it. We are seeing some numbers here where there is about \$3,500 of additional spread of inequality, driven by a single year's worth of policies that drove up inflation.

And the solution from the left is well, we are going to send them another check, even though the check is actually what substantially drove creating inflation.

Remember, basic economics. Remember your elementary school and your high school economics class. What is inflation? It is too many dollars chasing too few goods and services. Real simple. The real world is actually a little more complicated, but that is classic.

So you have two things: You can keep jacking up interest rates to squeeze out liquidity of dollars chasing those goods or, or and, or plus, you can do the other side, like we did in 1981. They raised interest rates.

But people forget, the first year of President Reagan, even with a Democrat Congress, they adopted tax cuts and policies to make more stuff. If you have lots of dollars out that chasing things, you have got a couple of solutions. You could squeeze the dollars out of the economy to lower inflation, or you can make more stuff, because it is too many dollars chasing not enough goods.

Okay. Make more stuff. It is a classic supply-side solution. Make the tax code, the regulatory code, the incentives to make more stuff.

Instead, we just passed a \$350 billion bill that functionally puts government in charge of grants and control of what they want, instead of the information part of the market, where resources, where the ability to act quickly, we should be incentivizing the animal spirits to go make more stuff as a way to lower this inflation that is crushing people. And it is a much more elegant way because it creates jobs, it creates products. But for some reason, the left is almost maniacal in a Keynesian view of the world saying, well, do lots of stimulus.

□ 1215

Madam Speaker, they seem unwilling to even accept the data produced by their side that says they have raised the misery of so many Americans.

Understand that the math at the end of the year was pretty simple. Inflation went up, and people's wages went up, but there is a gap. The gap keeps growing, and that gap is the fact you got poorer last year.

This is the one that I am still just shocked there is not more discussion about. If you see the percentage of monthly change in real wages—remember, you may get your paycheck. Your paycheck may go up. If your rent, your fuel, your food, everything else in your life went up more—you see how many months people got poorer.

If you look at the way we are doing policy here, it is the administration and my Democratic colleagues' willingness to continue to spend money at just stunning levels in ways that the economics say you are going to actually make people poorer. Planned economy hasn't worked particularly well anywhere in the world.

You start to see the data of the gap, and we have not tried to present this in a mean way. The fact of the matter is, the Democrat policies—remember, they took over Congress 3 years ago. They now have unified government after the last election. The gap between the wealthy and the poor is growing.

Do you remember 2018 and 2019 and the vicious rhetoric that came from our brothers and sisters on the left after we did tax reform? Yet, in modern economic times, it was the greatest success we have had in shrinking income inequality. You are going to see some boards here where food insecurity, it worked.

Our brothers and sisters on the lower quartiles—and I always hate that term. The fact of the matter is, they became dramatically less poor. Then when the Democrats take power, they abandon the very things that were working. Their policies, at some point you have to admit to everyone, because we are feeling and seeing it, you have made the rich richer; you have made the poor poorer; you have increased the misery.

Madam Speaker, we all know the saying. When something isn't working, stop it. Take a breath. Take a look at what was working. It turns out the ideological calcification that is Congress now is more important to that dogma than what actually works.

So, we sort of walk through these. I know this seems like a lot, but we keep trying to make the point over and over that the data is factual. It is not just information by virtue signaling. The data is the data is the data.

This is my comment from the quarantine. So these are our brothers and sisters. We are calling them the lower 20 percent. Well, how much of their income goes to housing, transportation, food?

Now, you notice these numbers are off the chart. That is because they also receive subsidies, earned income tax credits, other things we do to try to make their life less miserable.

Somewhere along the way, this body forgot that if you are poor, I mean truly poor, that bottom 20 percent, the majority of your income goes to housing. What did the Democrats accomplish this last year? We blew up the price of rent.

There were speeches from a number of us from 1 to 2 years ago, saying you need to create the safety net. You need to create a bottom so the economy snaps back, but be careful. When you create too much liquidity, government spending, you are going to blow up the cost of everything for people. It happened.

What is the solution? The left now talks about doing another stimulus bill to make their lives even more miserable.

Maybe it is the arrogance of: These folks in the poorer quartiles, they have been indoctrinated. They are going to vote for the left. So just abuse the crap out of them. They are still going to vote for you.

The fact of the matter is, if you look at the real data of who votes for the Democrats anymore, it is the urban elite. That is who finances their campaigns. It is no longer the working men and women. They migrated much more to the Republican side.

So maybe what I am seeing is politically logical, but economically, it is brutal. The math is the math. At some point behind the math are people who are suffering.

Think about this. You just saw on the chart where the lowest couple of quartiles spend most of their money just trying to do housing. Take a look at what we have done to the housing prices. This is mostly rent. You know, when you are in that bottom third, you are a renter. How many people right now who are renting we now are responsible for economic policies, liquidity of cash, where we have blown up the cost of housing, blown up the cost of rent, that we now will have trapped so much of America into being permanent renters for the rest of their lives? They are never going to build that sav-

ings account that owning a house is and that became part of being able to retire and is part of the American Dream.

The math is the math. You look at African Americans, Latino populations, and the amount that has moved into struggling just to cover the rent, it has blown up dramatically.

This just doesn't disappear. You don't wake up tomorrow and say, hey, we decided we are going to do economic policies, regulatory policies, tax policies. So we make a lot more stuff. Yes, the Federal Reserve pulls liquidity out. It fixes inflation. Oh, isn't it neat? All the rents went back down.

It doesn't work that way. How long before these populations get their incomes back where they can actually survive, where just the cost of having a place to live isn't consuming almost every dollar of their lives?

We don't talk enough about the policies here and the misery they have created. Yet, we have pumped so much cash into the system that we take a look at State and local, and they are sitting on boatloads of cash.

There is another really interesting trend line here. How did this happen? We had the speeches here 1 year ago, 1½ years ago. The world is coming apart. The world is falling apart. Yet, somehow state and local tax receipts actually held up dramatically well. We overshot the mark.

Then what did we do? Even though we knew they were doing just fine, the actual fall in receipts, which is the proper term for tax collections, was marginal. What did the Democrat policy do? Let's send them more cash because that is their constituents.

I want to walk through some of the other aspects that we believe left policies are making the working poor, the middle class, poorer. Here is a simple concept. I have said it over and over, but you have to understand it is this layering effect.

Let's say you are that individual that didn't graduate high school. The value you bring to work is your willingness to work. So you are the person hanging drywall. You are doing labor. You are doing landscaping. Your goal is one day you hope to own the landscaping company. You hope to own the plaster company. What you sell is your labor and your willingness to work.

What are the two ways you crush that population economically? We just did the inflation. We saw how much of their income now is going to just surviving.

The second thing you do is you make them compete against millions of others with similar skill sets. So there is this great economic argument. If you want to grow American GDP, immigration is a big deal, but it has to be immigration that has a multiplier effect on everything from tax receipts to productivity. You don't import massive poverty.

It is uncomfortable to talk about it this way. The fact of the matter is,

being a border state, what is happening at our border? You are not bringing folks who grow the economy. The data says actually what you are doing is you are making the working poor poorer.

I don't know how often anyone here will talk about our crisis at the border, which is real. Come to Arizona. Go to Texas. The societal impact, when you do it this way, we can get into some of the really interesting economic data saying, hey, when populations leave this country, you have just actually wiped out the ambitious populations because these are people willing to pack up and leave. You actually hurt the departing country. The fact of the matter is, you also hurt the folks here.

The numbers at the border are just stunning. I mean, when you start thinking of, during this administration, a couple of million folks, they may be wonderful people. It is not about them. It is the impact of the very people we claim we care about, that we claim we are trying to help. We claim we are trying to close income inequality. We claim we are trying to make the poor less poor. Then we do everything we can to crush them.

It is just the economics. I just can't figure out what the left is doing intellectually. They know this number. If it was a decade, 10, 15 years ago, all the literature we keep finding, it was Democrats who were fixated on locking down the border because they knew it hurt the poor and the working poor. They used to accuse Republicans of wanting open borders to push down labor values. Do you remember? It wasn't that long ago. The argument was flipped.

There goes my theory that maybe the left truly has abandoned working men and women in this country because they are no longer their defenders. They are almost the defenders of someone who needs a cheap landscaper.

The border numbers are real. I mean, when you start seeing the data coming from the administration itself, they make it really hard to find the actual facts. When you see numbers that are 278 percent increases, you start to realize what this is going to mean.

There is a great paper. We came here and talked about it a few months ago. It is a decade old. It talks about what happens when you get these waves of illegal crossing, and they get rolled into your economy. It was talking that it would take a decade for that lower quartile, the poor middle class, the working poor, for their incomes to start to come up.

It was solely a division of a number of people with similar skill sets attacking the same types of positions and work. It was a Democrat paper. I mean, it was written by folks who made it very clear they were on the left.

Isn't it fascinating how quickly the understanding of demographics and population dynamics—what it does to the very people that our friends on that side used to say they cared about?

We do lots of virtue signaling here and lots of pretty words. The data is

the data is the data. The policies are the policies. The policies are killing the middle class. They are killing the working poor.

You start to look at these things, and here is the great irony. Think of this. Last year, the last 2 years, legal visas have collapsed. At the same time, you have these huge runs at our border. Now, this probably requires a much more deep dive on economic multipliers and certain types of skill sets and those things. The fact of the matter is, these populations up here, we know we get an economic multiplier. These populations over here, it is uncomfortable, but it is the math. It becomes a contribution from society to them.

We did a presentation about a year ago and talked about if you saw what was happening in the entire industrialized world—remember, the only place in the world right now with positive fertility rates is sub-Saharan Africa. I know this is geeky, but it is important. I know it is not politics by shiny object, which is now what Congress is about. This is important. The Western world is collapsing demographically and fertility-wise.

□ 1230

The driver of U.S. sovereign debt is our demographics. We are getting older. Somehow Congress didn't figure out there were baby boomers until the last year or two, and now they still don't really want to talk about it; so for 65 years they just didn't know we were coming.

But what happens when you even see data—China's demographics are collapsing. Europe's we know have been collapsing. Even countries like India, we are seeing their fertility rates fall off rather dramatically.

The model basically says in the coming two, three decades, it won't be worldwide fights over hydrocarbons like we had functionally in the 1970s or rare earths. Remember how many people would come behind these mikes just a couple years ago, rare earths, we are all going to go to war over rare earths.

Turns out now that we know how to do the iron-air battery and all these other things, the rare earth consumption looks like there may be a path around the massive needs.

It turns out over the next couple decades it is going to be the battle for smart people, and that is a really interesting thing to think about.

So if we do the brilliant thing with unified leftist government, we make sure that legal visas, legal immigration crashes, but we open up our border to bring in more poverty and misery to even our own poor. I mean, you can't make this stuff up. It is just like every policy set has great headlines, great talking points, acting like you are caring, and you are completely avoiding the misery Democrat policies keep bringing to the society.

And then there are the things we sort of call second-degree, third-degree ef-

fects when you open up the border. Come to my community of Phoenix, see the dramatic increase in homelessness. Does anyone else out there care? I did a ride-along a couple weeks ago with a neighbor who is an officer, and we spent 4 or 5 hours driving around. He has been doing this, like, 28 years, and he's telling me he has never, ever seen—that the homeless population has doubled; the crime, people breaking in and stealing stuff, but they are stealing stuff from other poor people. The violence.

And then we start to see the data of my southern border in Arizona, the amount of narcotics. One of the classic—if you want to play economist, the price of drugs that are killing people has crashed. When you see the narcotics fall in price, what does that tell you? There is a hell of a lot of them.

So, okay, maybe it is leftist orthodoxy you need an open border, but did they have to flood my neighborhoods with narcotics? Did they have to spike the homelessness around the country, particularly in Phoenix? Did they have to make more people's lives miserable? Because that is what the policies of this administration and the Democrats who control this place have done. I don't think they meant to do it.

It was obvious if they thought like an economist instead of virtue signaling for policy. Remember, we make policy now around here by feelings, by what we can say behind these microphones to get someone to send us money, even if it is crap and really hurts people.

And you start to see the misery the Democrat policies have put on our streets. And of course their solution, well, we are going to send them a check. Of course, the check will also continue the cycle of inflation, making people poorer. It is just—I almost wish we could have, where there is no television cameras, no mikes, put ourselves in a room with a couple people who own calculators and say: Let's walk through what has worked in the last 25 years and the things that haven't worked.

Madam Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 25 minutes remaining.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Then when you are done doing your ride-along with the Phoenix city policeman, he is heartbroken. He has actually even moved out of the very neighborhood that he loved, that he has patrolled because even he thinks the property crime, the violent crime, the people living in the alleys has become too much for even him and his wife.

But the other thing he talked about was how many overdose deaths, how many people—now, we need to accept, a lot of this is a combination of COVID policy, economic policy. We are hunting for the 2021 number, but everything we have gotten so far, we have created misery out there.

Go pick up your community newspaper. Do they even still talk about how many have died from overdoses or has it just become so commonplace it is not worth reporting on that type of misery anymore?

And then you start to look at the crime statistics. And, look, Democrats often accuse Republicans of talking about crime to scare people. That is not where I am at. My district is an urban-suburban district. I care about these lives, but I also am fascinated by the economics of it.

Well, it turns out we did inflation, we did housing, we did the devaluing of people's labor by opening up the border, but we almost never have the conversation of how do you move out of poverty when people keep stealing your stuff?

I have what I will call an acquaintance, he is almost a friend. As a kid I used to hang drywall. He still has the drywall business. Now he has passed it on to his kids and his grandkids, and they are really good. They can do a level 5 smooth coat. That has always been my dream to learn how to do that the right way. It is a weird hobby. And he talks about they are now not doing projects in certain areas because people keep stealing their stuff, and it is really hard to keep people employed. It is really hard to be that micro-entrepreneur where you are selling your talent, and your talent is functionally your willingness to show up and the fact you have a couple drywall spades.

So we are also working on a project now in our office to try to understand how much of income inequality, people being poor, is the fact that they live in a crime-ridden area, crime-ridden ZIP Code where people keep breaking their bones and stealing their stuff; and by stealing their stuff, they can't accumulate assets, and how much of that stuff was the very things they need for work.

And then you overlay just the incredible spike of deaths, of murders that are happening in parts of the country. Now, maybe this is a societal reaction to locking up parts of the population, idleness. I don't know. I am not a sociologist. But we have to understand, so many of our urban areas across the country, there is misery.

But there is hope. If we could get our policy sets correct around here, there is incredible hope because we do have a society that desperately, an economy that desperately, a country that desperately needs people. They need workers. You see the workforce shortage continues even with today's numbers.

We need to talk a little—I will do this; this might be a weird transition. Really good unemployment numbers today. Even though unemployment actually went up as a percentage, but the number of jobs, which that is a good sign, people being willing to take the jobs, be a little careful, we need to re-take a look at what they call the labor force participation number because it has been reindexed. Every year you actually try to do a calculation.

We haven't had a chance to look at the Bureau of Labor Statistics' underlying numbers. There was a beautiful spike in labor force participation. We need to figure out how much of that, though, is they changed the numbers of the population that is available to be in the labor force. But today was a good number.

But the wage inflation number was really dangerous because we have talked about one of our models we have in the Joint Economic Committee is that if we spike much more, we are on the cusp of a wage-price spiral. And that is just a great way to create misery in the society because those are really hard to break.

Once again, we were doing, in 2018–2019—I believe much of it came because we fixed some great inequities in our Tax Code. But something, if you start to look at the data, why in this last year has there been this massive number of retirees—a million and a half more—than we ever modeled for? Why are so many people basically saying screw this, I am out of the labor market, I am disappearing?

At the very time that if we were actually doing policy where you wanted to deal with the debt, you wanted to be able to keep having enough receipts, tax revenues to be able to keep our commitments on Social Security and Medicare, if you wanted to lower the misery in the country, you would be doing policies that would be trying to get young males into the workforce—there is a weird number there where they are not showing up for the workforce—but also folks who are eligible for retirement, early retirement, to stay in the workforce.

Those are policies that I think Republicans and Democrats could agree upon, labor and business could agree upon, and yet I sometimes feel really lonely around here talking about these things. But it's the math. You see these numbers. When you are losing a million and a half folks who are choosing to retire early, you do realize the data basically says a large portion of these people in a few years, particularly if inflation continues for the next couple years, will be in poverty.

One of the greatest ways to minimize poverty for folks in their retirement years is to have them delay retirement. Something is perverse out there when we have created a society that is incentivized to go take your Social Security at 62 and take the cuts, the lower benefit. I am just really concerned about this.

And then you start to take a look at other population dynamics. And this goes back to my earlier statement that I believe in this coming decade, actually the decade we are in and the next one, the fight for smart people will be akin to the pursuit of rare earths or hydrocarbons or those things from the past.

You see it, this is happening all around us. There is a collapse in the demographics. This is China, U.S., Eu-

rope, and it is for all of us. We are less bad than some of the others, but it is miserable. And it is the great opportunity of saying if we would fix the Tax Code—and, yes, maybe it is time to look at border adjustability, so we stop having the arbitrage, and when we try to sell things there is this massive tax arbitrage of manufactured goods from the United States.

But this is our reality. And yet this place will live on being enraged over the next mask mandate or this or that. Those are big deals. But they are not what is going to wipe out this Republic. Being unwilling to deal with the fact of our math.

And so think about this. We should be ashamed—and Republicans have part of this, too, as part of our sin. A small part, but part of it. We have been trying to do the math. Take a guess how much money we handed out per family in COVID aid. It is out there. So think of this.

I just showed you a bunch of slides saying working men and women have gotten poorer in the last year, but the debt exploded in the last 2 years, and now we are doing the math, saying, do you realize we put out over \$76,000 per household in cash, that was COVID cash? Over \$76,000. That is our best math at this point. And we have been having to go up and down different budget reports.

But do you feel, anyone here in this room or around the country, do you feel you got \$76,000 worth of value the last 18 months? But that is what we spent, and that is what we tacked onto my little girl's bonds that she gets to pay for.

□ 1245

Maybe the concept of throwing more and more cash and blowing up inflation and destroying the incentive to work and delinking society from the nobility of work—oh, by the way, that work actually makes them much less poor. Now you actually start to see that, over the last couple years, it made more sense not to participate in society.

This is what we did. Maybe they weren't thinking, maybe they didn't mean to, but this is what we did. So we delinked—we functionally financed staying home.

Then the last little perversity of just from today, you will hear many of the left try to tout that \$350 billion bill they just passed here in the House. If you dig through it, it is like, you know, a 5-year plan, government-planned economy. It really is sort of terrifying. But there is a little gem stuck in the left's bill they just passed.

Do you realize in there you have the pandemic ending in 2025? It is not based on: Hey, we have antivirals now. Hey, we have vaccines now. Hey, we now have home PCR tests. We have all the things we said we needed. They are here, but instead, we are going to keep the pandemic going—and that is what you all just voted on—until 2025.

My argument is, it is about the money. The pandemic declaration has become a conduit to hand out cash, hand out cash to your favorite groups to make corporate America, hospitals, and others addicted to the Democratic Party because they are handing out cash. And now, we just passed a piece of legislation that says the pandemic ends in 2025.

I beg someone out there: Please listen. Turn course on the policies. Come up with a unified theory that moves prosperity because economic growth, prosperity, is moral. But almost every act moved by the Democrats this year, almost every initiative from this White House, has made America poorer. It has made America more dangerous. And now, they are passing pieces of legislation to make sure we stay in this sort of dystopian chaos for years more.

Take a breath. Look at the data. Look at the misery this place has created over the last year. And seriously, I beg of you, consider having some self-awareness and some reflection and stop it.

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

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) for 30 minutes.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I appreciate my colleague from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT), as he always does, making such a strong case for the need for this body to do the hard work that we are supposed to do and actually using not just taxpayer money but borrowed money remotely effectively.

He has made the case for a long time about how mandatory spending, the spending that we had promised to people through Medicare, Social Security, and other programs, is blowing the lid off of our budget and the need for us to get right and that there are ways that we can solve the problem. There are ways that we can take dramatic steps to lower the costs of healthcare, which the gentleman from Arizona talks about regularly, about the need for us to do to drive down the costs of healthcare so that we can actually contain this beast that is consuming our expenditures and causing us to have to borrow so much money, weaken ourselves against China, and so forth.

So, I thank the gentleman from Arizona for his consistency on this matter. Would that our body or even our own Conference be so consistent in having an interest in having that conversation.

I would note again for my constituents, for those people across the country, all of you that are watching this on C-Span, that I am speaking to an empty Chamber.

This is what we do. This is debate on the floor of the United States House of

Representatives. We come down, and we had five votes earlier today—I think four. One got wiped off. We have four votes on two amendments.

Amendments, right? They are amendments that are offered in the Rules Committee, where the powers that be decide what we get to debate on the floor of the House.

I am a Member of the United States Congress with an election certificate for the some 700,000-odd people in central Texas that I represent, yet I have never had the opportunity to offer an amendment on the floor of the House of Representatives.

This is not the people's House. This is a House of a handful of hand-selected individuals on both sides of the aisle who sit in a back room and decide what we get to debate about and what we get to discuss and what we get to vote on. My colleagues on both sides of the aisle know this, yet this is what we continue to do.

I gave a speech a little while back in December about the United States House of free stuff because that is what we are. Neither party has ever met a bill that they are not willing to vote for because it sounds good, right?

It doesn't matter how much it costs. It doesn't matter what it means in terms of debt, as my colleague from Arizona was just talking about in terms of debt. It just doesn't matter because we are the United States House of free stuff.

You got a bill that sounds good? You got a problem that you want to solve? Come to Congress. We will write you a bill. We will print you some money because there is no consequence to printing the money.

In what world is that a way to govern? The world is supposedly looking at us being this august institution, the people's House, and here I sit alone. My colleagues have headed off to the airport to fly home. We will come back on Monday. We will punch through a no doubt really important list of predetermined items decided by some Rules Committee people dropped on the floor and say: Take it or leave it. Vote yes or no.

Boy, that is inspirational, looking at how a bill becomes a law. Schoolhouse Rock laughs at us because there is no debate. There is no amendment. Both sides just come down here and vote to spend more money we don't have in order to buy your votes.

Well, our message to the American people is, are you for sale? Are the American people for sale by listening to every Member of this body go home and tell you all of the stuff they are bringing back home for you with borrowed money?

Well, we have a decision to make about how we are going to spend the people's money in the next 14 days.

Do we have a debate this week? Do we have a debate this week about the continuing resolution? No. That is the bill that is continuing to fund government that expires on February 18.

Did my Democratic colleagues, did the Speaker, come down and offer an appropriations package or bill and say: Hey, let's have a debate and a discussion about how we should spend the people's money and borrow more money in order to carry out the functions and our obligations. No, we haven't had that debate.

We voted on a garbage piece of legislation today that will do nothing to check China while we are sending our athletes over to bow down to the Chinese and allow them to take center stage on the world's stage. China. Never mind all the slave camps. Never mind what they are doing around the world. Never mind the espionage. Never mind the cyberattacks. Never mind what they are doing in working with Iran, working with our enemies.

Ignore all of that. Ignore the slave labor. Ignore the persecution. Ignore what they did to doctors trying to tell the truth about what happened at the Wuhan Institute of Virology. Ignore the virus born in China. Ignore all of that.

Just send our athletes over there, and then pass a bill on the floor of this House that has literally no chance of checking China, holding them to account, ensuring that they no longer continue to carry out the atrocities that they are carrying out and continue to attack the United States of America on a daily basis.

No, no, no, you just pass a bill, and you go give some speeches about: Oh, we are focusing on China. Oh, but rally around the TV tonight and watch our athletes hanging out over in China.

And then have the Speaker of the House say: Oh, don't speak out. Don't say anything. Something bad might happen to you.

Where is the spine or backbone of the woman from Texas sending the message to the coach of the Miracle on Ice hockey team that said beat those commie bastards? We don't have any of that here.

In 14 days, the funding of government expires, and what will we do? We will come down here on the floor with some forced, last-minute CR, and then each side will go out and give their talking points about how the other side's priorities are wrong, and you are going to borrow more money as we have now surpassed \$30 trillion.

More important than that, when Members of this body or the United States Senate vote for a continuing resolution—I want every American to listen to me. When they vote for a continuing resolution to fund government, they are voting to fund the enforcement of vaccine mandates that are causing our men and women in uniform to be forced out of service, to be discharged. They are enforcing laws against our men and women who are serving so valiantly on the front lines in healthcare, nurses and doctors that are getting forced out of service, forced out of the ability to care for people after a lifetime of work, doctors in the

Defense Department daring to say they want to have informed consent getting fired, getting fired for daring to question a politicized vaccine, if you can even call it a vaccine. It is a shot for a politicized virus.

And we all know it is a sham, just like all the mask mandates, sitting here on the floor of the House Chamber, are a sham, just like all the mask mandates on our kids in schools are a sham.

They are forcing our kids into the corners and forcing kids out of their schools and causing mental health issues and causing health issues and causing suicide rates to go up, all of which was entirely predictable.

And this body cowers in fear, running around here. If you dare walk down the hallway not wearing a mask, people say: Get away. Get away.

What kind of a country are we? Putting our children in the corner in masks when there is zero science to back up that in any way, shape, or form is good for them or their families or the teachers that are allegedly teaching them.

God bless the woman at Prince George County, Virginia, who yesterday took the school board to task for their duplicitous lies about masks, blaming the Governor. And now you got a new Governor. Now you have got a new Governor who has changed the law. And what is that school board doing? Finding every reason in the world to force those kids to be masked because that is what this is about. It is about power and force.

Well, the American people have had it. Parents across this country have had it. They have had it with school boards that are forcing critical race theory on their kids. They have had it with school boards that are forcing their kids to be masked. They have had it with the inability to get healthcare and the inability to get treatments when they know full well there are treatments that will help people, and we refuse to allow them to exist.

We have the FDA shutting down monoclonal antibody treatments in Texas and in other parts around the country when there is no basis to do so when you have the omicron burning through with very reduced lethality, with very little indication that it would impact our children. You have study after study demonstrating that the risk for our children of dying from the virus is so statistically insignificant relative to the need for a so-called vaccine and/or the dangers posed by a vaccine in kids.

Then everybody throws back and says, oh, Chip, we have had vaccine mandates forever. Hold on a second. We have never had a Federal vaccine mandate like this administration is cramming down the throats of the American people.

Show it to me. We haven't had a vaccine that was adopted across the country even by local governments and school boards that didn't have excep-

tions or didn't have a significant amount of time, science, evidence, and studies behind it. That is the truth.

My dad had polio. He got polio in 1949 before the Salk vaccine 5, 6 years later.

□ 1300

Go study how that vaccine got rolled out. It didn't get rolled out crammed down by the Federal Government in less than a year. People figured out to adopt it, take time, roll it out. And by the way, we rolled out this vaccine exponentially faster than the polio vaccine.

And all those people would come and say, Oh, CHIP ROY would cause polio to come back. These are all lies. They are all said to create and intimidate and cause fear. I am not going to play the, Oh, I am going to tell you absolutely I love the vaccine, go get vaccinated. I just don't want a mandates' game because that is all my side wants to do because they don't want to take this issue head-on.

This is about power, and this is about limiting freedom. This is about undermining the ability of the American people to make choices for themselves. And it is causing harm. It is killing people by taking away our ability to focus on therapies and treatments because we have gotten so focused on a vaccine and cramming that vaccine down the American people. And it is political. And we should be ashamed of ourselves. And we shouldn't fund it.

We should not fund a government enforcing vaccines on the American people. We shouldn't force them on our doctors. We shouldn't force them on our nurses. We shouldn't force them on our students. We shouldn't force them on our brave men and women in uniform. We shouldn't force them on Border Patrol—all of whom, having these forced mandates, are causing some of them to lose their job, lifetime public servants; people that have served their country honorably for years.

We are standing here in the House Chamber, and I am looking up at the 13 stripes, the 50 stars, in a country that says, "the land of the free." And yet, this government, through the power of government, is forcing people to get vaccinated against their will when we know it is absolutely true that natural immunity is real, that natural immunity, if you had the virus, is every bit as strong or stronger than vaccine immunity. So you are forcing an individual to take a shot, even if they have natural immunity, or lose their job, in America.

I, for one, will not abide that, and I am going to take every step I can in the next 14 days to make everybody up here in Washington understand, if you vote to fund this government without stopping the vaccine mandates, you are voting for those vaccine mandates being applied to doctors, healthcare workers, our men and women in uniform, Federal contractors, Border Patrol—all of those people that are serving publicly and trying to serve their country.

I see the gentleman from California here.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The passion with which you speak is the passion that the American people feel right now. One of the things that you said in the mandate that particularly I have seen for the men and women in uniform, for my chief warrant officer, who after 23 years is being forced out, for my Lutheran minister, who has 16 years and they will not accept his religious exemption—what I am seeing, though, that I think the American people need to understand is, it is not going to change the number of people who are vaccinated.

Firing somebody simply means they go from being an employed person to an unemployed person, a productive person to somebody less productive. We are literally making, as you and I speak, our military less productive at a time in which the Russians are at the Ukrainian border prepared to snuff out a democracy.

So your passion is the passion of the American people. You must continue for the next 14 days. We cannot fund this kind of a power play, particularly when, as you said so eloquently, it doesn't reduce the spread of the virus. It is dubious as to whether it actually reduces the impact when you get it. And lastly, if you don't get it, what they do is they choose to fire you, fire our first responders, fire our military people, and it is not going to change anything. Because if somebody believes it is either unhealthy for them, or for religious reasons doesn't want to, firing them isn't going to change it.

What it is going to change is it is demoralizing our military, it is demoralizing our police, and it is creating a situation in my own district in which our hospitals are saying that they cannot treat the patients. But the reason they can't treat them is people are sitting at home, and they are sitting at home, even if they are vaccinated, because it isn't working.

So keep it up. I just wanted to come to the floor and say nobody could be more proud of what you are doing and more in belief that these are dubious how they're working. The vaccine now has become more about a religion of power than anything else, and I want you to just know that you have the entire Republican Conference behind you.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California. That means a lot coming from him and his great service here in this body, as well as his experience in the private sector, working in the healthcare industry, a great expertise that I don't have. My expertise is mostly on the other end of that as a cancer survivor and watching my dad deal with polio and those other issues.

But I find it astonishing, whether you are talking about people getting fired from their job—or using a slightly

different example—if you look at the vaccine mandates that are being applied at our Nation's capital in the seat of liberty, here in the United States of America, if you are in the District of Columbia and you go to a restaurant and you show them that you took a test that afternoon and are negative for COVID but you are not vaccinated, you can't go in. But if you are vaccinated and you are positive for COVID, you can go in.

In what universe does that make sense? But that is what we are doing. We are turning logic and common sense on its head. And we are doing so because—I agree with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, by the way—we politicize the virus, and we politicize our response to it.

Our friends in Japan, they put out their public policy as: There is a vaccine. We think it is good. We think you ought to consider taking it or strongly encourage you to take it. There are some risks that we are studying. We are not going to mandate it.

And their vaccination rates are higher than ours. Now maybe they are a more compliant society. There are all sorts of reasons behind it; we are bigger. But it tells you something. Why is that not our position as a country. Right? Encouraging people.

My dad is 79 years old and a polio survivor. I wanted him to get the vac-

cine; I wanted him to get the boost. He is particularly vulnerable. My mom. But it ought to be up to us. We ought to be able to decide for our families. I assume the gentleman agrees.

Mr. ISSA. Not only do I agree, but I just want to share something about this body.

You know, you and I get into elevators and sometimes our colleagues get out of the elevator, particularly if we are not wearing a mask. One of those people, one of my dear friends, SARA JACOBS had two shots, the booster, she always wears two masks and she is extremely careful. And she is at home with a positive on this virus.

So one of the things that we just have to ask ourselves is, Are we mandating to the United States military, where there is a 99 percent vaccination rate, are we throwing out 1 percent because it is going to make a difference? Or are we throwing out 1 percent based on some theory that an order is an order from the Commander in Chief, even if it no longer makes any medical sense whatsoever?

So keep it up. Fight for our men and women in uniform, and you will have us at your side. I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California. I am just going to wind down here and say this is our time to lead. It does not

matter who is the majority in this body. This is the people's House, and this is the people's House whether the Democrats are in charge or the Republicans are in charge.

And we have a question before the body, and the Senate will have a question before that body: Will you continue to fund the enforcement of mandates and vaccines in a way that is causing the best among us, of our public servants, in our military, in our hospitals to lose their jobs with no basis in science for continuing to do so?

If this is the land of the free, then let us stand up. Let's stand up for freedom and let us reject these mandates.

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

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until noon on Monday next for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, February 7, 2022, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the fourth quarter of 2021, pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Randy Feenstra	10/08	10/12	Panama, Colombia				2924.22				2924.22
	10/08	10/09	Panama		333.00						333.00
	10/09	10/12	Colombia		912.00						912.00
Committee total											4169.22

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. DAVID SCOTT, Jan. 31, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. David Valadao	11/7	11/9	Albania		402.46		14,889.37				15,291.83
Hon. Tony Gonzales	11/8	11/9	Guam				1,437.39				1,437.39
	11/9	11/9	Philippines				(³)				
	11/9	11/11	Taiwan		586.91		4,205.90				4,792.81
	11/11	11/13	India		500.49		5,235.91				5,736.40
Committee total					1,489.86		25,768.57				27,258.43

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO, Jan. 31, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return ☒

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT, Jan. 20, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Scott Peters	11/7	11/8	Scotland		1,911.82		8,433.10				10,344.92
	11/8	11/9	Qatar		434.65		(³)				434.65
	11/9	11/10	Israel		595.00		(³)				595.00
	11/10	11/12	Germany		856.00		(³)				856.00
Committee total					3,797.47		8,433.10				12,230.57

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR., Jan. 19, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ETHICS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return ☒

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. THEODORE E. DEUTCH, Jan. 27, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return ☒

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ZOE LOFGREN, Jan. 31, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return ☒

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JERROLD NADLER, Jan. 13, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY, Jan. 24, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2021 *

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Ariana Rowberry	11/07	11/14	Africa		901.45		6,873.97		194.85		7,970.27
William Evans	11/07	11/14	Africa		901.45		6,873.97		194.85		7,970.27
Madison Aston	11/07	11/14	Africa		901.45		6,873.97		194.85		7,970.27
Hon. Jason Crow	12/15	12/19	Europe		1,026.66		8,211.47		622.49		9,860.62
Hon. Brad Wenstrup	12/15	12/19	Europe		684.43		8,455.07		622.49		9,761.99
Hon. Eric Crawford	12/15	12/19	Europe		684.43		8,444.97		622.49		9,751.89
George Pappas	12/15	12/19	Europe		1,026.65		7,896.47		622.49		9,545.61
Kara Benson	12/15	12/19	Europe		1,026.65		7,459.47		622.49		9,108.61
Meghan Green	12/15	12/19	Europe		1,026.65		7,931.47		622.49		9,580.61
Committee total					8,179.82		69,020.83		4,319.49		81,520.14

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

* In accordance with title 22, United States Code, Section 1754(b)(2), information as would identify the foreign countries in which Committee Members and staff have traveled is omitted.

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF, Jan. 25, 2022.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-3367. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Financial Stability Oversight Council 2021 annual report, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5322(a)(2)(N); Public Law 111-203, Sec. 112(a)(2)(N); (124 Stat. 1396); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3368. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to transnational criminal organizations that was declared in Executive Order 13581 of July 24, 2011, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3369. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order 13566 of February 25, 2011, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3370. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Mali that was declared in Executive Order 13882 of July 26, 2019, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3371. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser, Office of Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); Public Law 92-403, Sec. 1(a) (as amended by Public Law 108-458, Sec. 7121(b)); (118 Stat. 3807); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3372. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 21-041, pursuant to Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3373. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, De-

partment of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 21-021, pursuant to Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3374. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a letter notifying Congress about a deployment of the United States Armed Forces equipped for combat; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3375. A letter from the Executive Services Operations Staff, Human Resources Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting four (4) notifications of a nomination, an action on nomination, and a discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-3376. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Visas: Immigrant Visas [Public Notice: 11526] (RIN: 1400-AF37) received January 28, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3377. A letter from the President and CEO, National Safety Council, transmitting the Council's Audit Report; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3378. A letter from the Legislative Director, National Legislative Division, American Legion, transmitting proceedings of the 101st Annual National Convention of the American Legion, held in Indianapolis, Indiana from August 27 — 29, 2019 (H. Doc. No. 117—86); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-3379. A letter from the Legislative Director, National Legislative Division, American Legion, transmitting the 101st Annual Report of the American Legion (H. Doc. No. 117—87); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-3380. A letter from the Legislative Director, National Legislative Division, American Legion, transmitting proceedings of the 102nd Annual National Convention of the American Legion, held in Phoenix, Arizona from August 31 — September 2, 2021 (H. Doc. No. 117—88); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-3381. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, transmitting the Office's 115th Congress Biennial Report on Occupational Health and Safety Inspections, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 1341(e)(2); Public Law 104-1, Sec. 215(e)(2) (as amended by Public Law 108-271, Sec. 8(b)); (118 Stat. 814); jointly to the Com-

mittees on House Administration and Education and Labor.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. MALINOWSKI (for himself, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 6600. A bill to support stabilization, peace, and democracy efforts in Ethiopia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Financial Services, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MALINOWSKI (for himself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LIEU, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas):

H.R. 6601. A bill to provide for the prohibition on issuance of licenses authorizing exports of certain defense services to Saudi Arabia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. AGUILAR (for himself, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. BASS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 6602. A bill to authorize funding of enriched resident services in federally assisted affordable housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 6603. A bill to amend part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to allow States, in accordance with State law, to let Federal funds for the education of disadvantaged children follow low-income children to the public school, charter school, accredited private school, or supplemental educational service program they attend, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 6604. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the method by

which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines the effects of a closure or disapproval of an educational institution on individuals who do not transfer credits from such institution; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CROW:

H.R. 6605. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to make permanent the Climate Security Advisory Council of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Ms. FOXX:

H.R. 6606. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to revise the regulations regarding the "do-not-call" registry to prohibit politically-oriented recorded message telephone calls to telephone numbers listed on that registry; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself and Mr. LAMALFA):

H.R. 6607. A bill to identify certain roads in the vicinity of Beale Air Force Base and Travis Air Force Base, California, as defense access roads for purposes of the Defense Access Road Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mrs. MCBATH, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 6608. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to establish a pilot program promoting scratch cooking in school meal programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HUIZENGA:

H.R. 6609. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from using facial recognition technology to access any Internal Revenue Service online account; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Mr. CAREY, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. DONALDS):

H.R. 6610. A bill to require a visit to the United States land border with Mexico and a report thereon by any Cabinet member appointed by the President to lead efforts related to immigration or securing such border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself, Mr. LATTA, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 6611. A bill to authorize the Embassy of France in Washington, DC, to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor the extraordinary contributions of Jean Monnet to restoring peace between European nations and establishing the European Union, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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. MANNING (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. ROSS, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. BASS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. MENG, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 6612. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide a higher Federal matching rate for increased expenditures under Medicaid for maternal health care services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 6613. A bill to extend certain national school lunch program requirement waivers addressing COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. TLAIB:

H.R. 6614. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the "Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. TORRES of New York (for himself and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 6615. A bill to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to issue a consumer product safety standard for portable electric heaters devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. WALORSKI:

H.R. 6616. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from requiring the use of facial recognition technology for access to any Internal Revenue Service online account or service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORREA (for himself, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. HARRIS):

H. Con. Res. 68. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that assisted suicide (sometimes referred to using other terms) puts everyone, including those most vulnerable, at risk of deadly harm; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MEEKS (for himself, Ms. BASS, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H. Res. 907. A resolution reaffirming our commitment to support progress toward transparency, accountable institutions, and other tenets of good governance in the Republic of Liberia as it approaches the bicentennial of the arrival of the first free Black Americans to Providence Island, Liberia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself and Ms. ESHOO):

H. Res. 908. A resolution recognizing February 4th as "Saka Nakodar Day"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:

H. Res. 909. A resolution expressing support for health care personnel and condemning assaults on health care personnel as the U.S. health care system faces unprecedented staffing shortages and increased workplace related stressors; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself and Mr. UPTON):

H. Res. 910. A resolution expressing support for the designation of February 4, 2022, as "National Cancer Prevention Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BASS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. DEAN, Mr. BACON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. TAKANO, Mr.

CÁRDENAS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. MENG, Mr. TONKO, Mr. CARSON, Mr. JONES, Mr. SOTO, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas):

H. Res. 911. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of "National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. MALINOWSKI:

H.R. 6600.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. MALINOWSKI:

H.R. 6601.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. AGUILAR:

H.R. 6602.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 6603.

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

Article I, Section VIII

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 6604.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CROW:

H.R. 6605.

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

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

By Ms. FOXX:

H.R. 6606.

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

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution which states "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 6607.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 14 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 6608.

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

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. HUIZENGA:

H.R. 6609.

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

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. JACKSON:

H.R. 6610.

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

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KEATING:

H.R. 6611.

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

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

By Ms. MANNING:

H.R. 6612.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

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

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 6613.

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

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8

By Ms. TLALIB:

H.R. 6614.

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

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 6615.

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

Article I, Section 8.

By Mrs. WALORSKI:

H.R. 6616.

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

Article I, Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 82: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 228: Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. LIEU, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 237: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 554: Mr. CLINE, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 1012: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 1111: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 1179: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 1182: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 1361: Ms. BROWNLEY.

H.R. 1368: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 1381: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.

H.R. 1408: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1496: Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BOST, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. POSEY, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. ESTES, Ms. CHENEY, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1579: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 1888: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 1913: Mr. BERA.

H.R. 1946: Mr. ROSE.

H.R. 2041: Mr. STEIL.

H.R. 2046: Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 2192: Mr. GIMENEZ and Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 2584: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 2965: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 2973: Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 2985: Mr. BACON and Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 3105: Mr. MAST.

H.R. 3150: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 3172: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 3352: Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. MANNING, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 3461: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.

H.R. 3488: Mr. NEAL, Mr. LIEU, Mr. KIND, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 3967: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr.

LYNCH.

H.R. 4066: Mr. ROSE.

H.R. 4114: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 4130: Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 4134: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 4277: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 4390: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 4402: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. MCBATH, and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 4412: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 4479: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 4485: Mr. HICE of Georgia.

H.R. 4693: Mrs. DEMINGS and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 4766: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 4827: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 4828: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 5067: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 5468: Mr. AGUILAR and Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 5552: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 5585: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 5590: Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 5605: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 5657: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 5769: Ms. VAN DUYN.

H.R. 5809: Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 5816: Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 5819: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 5954: Mr. BRADY, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Mr. ELLZEY.

H.R. 6000: Ms. ESHOO, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. CORREA, Mr. PETERS, Miss RICE of New York, and Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 6004: Mr. BIGGS.

H.R. 6005: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 6009: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.

H.R. 6015: Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 6161: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 6201: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 6254: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 6270: Mr. STANTON and Ms. BROWNLEY.

H.R. 6339: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 6367: Mrs. WALORSKI and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 6377: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 6435: Ms. CHENEY.

H.R. 6436: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 6437: Mr. KHANNA, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. CHU.

H.R. 6462: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 6482: Mr. FALLON and Mr. GOODEN of Texas.

H.R. 6502: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. JACKSON,

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, and Mr. BENTZ.

H.R. 6534: Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BABIN, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. POSEY, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. FULCHER, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 6536: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. GUEST, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. CAWTHORN.

H.R. 6557: Ms. TLALIB.

H.R. 6558: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee and Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 6586: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BUDD, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 6592: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. CAWTHORN, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MAST.

H.J. Res. 1: Mr. LAMB.

H.J. Res. 64: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. DEAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. DOGETT, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. TAKANO, and Ms. CHU.

H.J. Res. 68: Mr. KHANNA.

H. Con. Res. 65: Mr. GALLAGHER.

H. Res. 404: Mr. HIMES and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H. Res. 415: Mr. BERA and Mr. PFLUGER.

H. Res. 742: Ms. ROSS.

H. Res. 881: Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CORREA, Mr. LAHOOD, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Miss RICE of New York, and Mr. KILMER.

H. Res. 890: Mr. LAMB.

H. Res. 892: Ms. TITUS and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—

ADDITIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 2 by Mr. ROY on House Resolution 216: Mr. Issa.

Petition 9 by Mr. BUCK on House Resolution 823: Mr. Kustoff, Mr. Williams of Texas, Mr. Johnson of South Dakota, Mr. Crenshaw, Mr. Keller, Mr. Biggs, and Ms. Stefanik.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF THE DONOHO
SCHOOL CLASS 1A STATE
VOLLEYBALL TITLE

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 4, 2022

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize The Donoho School Lady Falcons for winning the AHSAA Class 1A state volleyball title.

Donoho beat Bayshore Christian to secure their second title in the past three years. The game was played at Birmingham's Bill Harris Arena on October 28, 2021.

Last year, Bayshore Christian beat Donoho in the state final, so this year's win was even sweeter. Lily Grace Draper was named tournament MVP with 42 kills for the tournament.

This is The Donoho School's 12th Class 1A state volleyball title.

Madam Speaker, please join me in congratulating Coach Jamie Clendenin, the volleyball team, students, faculty and all the fans. Go Lady Falcons.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY
OF MRS. BERTHA WATSON HENRY

HON. SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 4, 2022

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Mrs. Bertha Watson Henry, a public servant who served Broward County for 24 years and is now retired.

Bertha is a native of Miami, Florida. She is married to the Publisher of the Westside Gazette Bobby Henry Sr., and they have two children Broderick and Byler. Bertha has seven siblings Roland Jr., John, Diane Jones, Roberta Conyers, Matthew, Glen and Donald.

Bertha is a civil rights activist who has marched against the Apartheid in South Africa with the likes of Muhammad Ali and dedicated her life to fight against injustice. Bertha is a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority and a graduate of Florida State University, where she received a Master of Science in public administration.

Bertha worked for Broward County for 24 years. She was named County Administrator in October 2008. She was the first Black female administrator in Broward County history. As County Administrator, she served as Chief Executive Officer of Broward County and directed the functions of County Government under the auspices of the Board of County Commissioners. She oversaw a county with 1.9 million residents, and operations for nearly 60 agencies with more than 6,200 employees, including the airport, seaport and tourism bureau.

IN HONOR OF IUPUI CHANCELLOR
NASSER PAYDAR

HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 4, 2022

Mr. CARSON. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor Nasser Paydar as he retires after thirty-seven years of service in higher education in Indiana.

Nasser's life-long dedication to public education began in 1985 as a faculty member in the School of Engineering and Technology at Indiana University-Purdue University in Indianapolis (IUPUI). From here, he took on many roles within the Indiana University system and across the State of Indiana. In August of 2015, Nasser became chancellor of IUPUI and executive vice president of Indiana University.

As Chancellor, Nasser led a strategic plan focused on student success, academic excellence, and community engagement. He helped lead the transition of IUPUI Fort Wayne to IU Fort Wayne, which is administered by IUPUI, and the creation of the School of Health and Human Sciences through a merger of two existing IUPUI schools. During his tenure, IUPUI celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2019 and raised more than \$1.7 billion in philanthropic endeavors.

Always focused on students, Nasser created the "Through Their Eyes" Scholarship, presented to a student who is descended from a resident of the thriving Ransom Place and Indiana Avenue neighborhoods that once stood on what is now the IUPUI campus. After the scholarship's creation in 2012, IUPUI received the Insight into Diversity Higher Education Excellence in Diversity (HEED) award. Under Nasser's leadership, IUPUI saw an increase in student diversity, with the percent of students of color increasing from 24.7 percent to 39.8 percent.

When the world drastically changed in the wake of COVID-19, Nasser led the campus through the pandemic. He spearheaded the unprecedented shift to remote learning in spring 2020, and the return to in-person classes in fall 2021.

Chancellor Paydar has dedicated his life to helping students through public education. He has led with his heart and persevered through many challenges. Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Nasser Paydar and honoring his legacy. We wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

JAMES L. "WINKY" CAMPHOR:
HUMBLE HOMETOWN HERO,
CHAMPION FOR CHILDREN AND
FOR COPPIN STATE

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 4, 2022

Mr. MFUME. Madam Speaker, it has often been said "Education is the Key" that unlocks

the future for people seeking a better life. The person I rise for today could really be considered the "Locksmith" for Baltimore's kids. From teaching at public schools to educating juvenile detainees, his compassion for others motivated him to give freely the keys to set minds free for higher endeavors. A life-long educator and philanthropist of modest means, he gave of himself to the Baltimore Community, its schools as well as to Coppin State University. He was the epitome of the humble hometown hero. I am honored to stand today for the recently departed James Leroy "Winky" Camphor, age 94.

After teaching for 43 years in the Baltimore City Schools, in his love for youth and the underserved, he assumed the role as Superintendent at the Cheltenham School for Boys. He was ever devoted to unlocking doors for at risk children and those within the juvenile justice system. In all his unselfish endeavors, he never sought accolades. As one whose salaries were always modest, his charitable gift of \$200,000 to his beloved alma mater, Coppin State, was an incredible gift. Imagine the number of students who have been helped and will be helped with books, meals, and transit costs. He was a man of noble stature, a man of an unquenchable thirst to empower others, and a man who gave unselfishly of his talents, his finances, his inspiration, and never sought recognition nor praise.

This from a family man of modest means who according to the Baltimore Evening Sun "scrimped and saved" over his whole career in education. He loved Coppin State so much he married the former Florine "Peaches" Harrison, a city public school educator who graduated from Coppin in 1958, whom he met at a meeting of Coppin's alumni association. And together they grew their philanthropy.

Additionally, he holds the record for scoring 50 points in a basketball game at Coppin State, a record, which has never been broken.

As a champion for children and all the causes he held near and dear to his heart, he received numerous awards. The prestigious listing includes organizations and affiliations such as: the National Association for Equal Opportunity in High Education Distinguished Alumni Award, State of Maryland Faithful Citizen Award, Children's Cancer Center Volunteer Award, Heart of Love Award, the Harlow Fullwood Award, the National Association for Sickle Cell Outstanding Member Award, Maryland Department of Mental Health and Hygiene Service Award, City of Baltimore Citizen's Award, National Federation of the Blind Service Award and the list goes on.

James Leroy Camphor, son of James Camphor and Emma Camphor, was born in Baltimore and grew up near Hollins Market in Southwest Baltimore. Raised by a single mother, he reflected the value of hard honest work in his childhood job of shining shoes. The beginnings may have been humble, but they did not define nor stymie him. He rose to become a champion for children and the underserved and a philanthropist for Coppin State University. He gave freely of that which

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

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

were his. It is my honor to stand today, Madam Speaker, in recognition of James Leroy "Winky" Camphor and the memory of a man who shared the keys of education, charity, compassion, humility and strong moral values—a true Baltimore hometown hero.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE PIEDMONT HIGH SCHOOL BULLDOGS WINNING AHSAA SUPER 7 CLASS 3A FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 4, 2022

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Piedmont High School football team for winning the AHSAA Super 7 Class 3A football championship.

Piedmont High School beat Montgomery Academy 35–33 in Birmingham at Protective Stadium on December 2, 2021.

The Bulldogs overcame a 23-point halftime deficit to win. What a comeback.

This is Piedmont High School football team's fifth state championship since 2009.

Madam Speaker, please join me in congratulating Coach Steve Smith, the football team, assistant coaches, students, faculty and all the fans. Go Bulldogs.

SALUTING THE HEROIC ACTS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PALM BAY POLICE DEPARTMENT, PALM BAY, FL

HON. BILL POSEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 4, 2022

Mr. POSEY. Madam Speaker, on February 16, 2022, the City of Palm Bay will recognize the courage and bravery of the City's law enforcement officers and civilians during their Annual Award's Presentation Ceremony to be held at Bayside High School. Over two-hundred Law Enforcement Officials and Civilian Employees make up The City of Palm Bay's Police Department.

The 173 men and women who are the Sworn Officers of the Palm Bay Police Department lay down their lives daily to protect and serve. They exemplify their motto of "Connect, Serve, and Impact" as they connect with the community and serve with pride to provide a positive impact. Their noble and selfless actions help keep our community safe.

I am honored to show my support for the law enforcement personnel of the Palm Bay Police Department and their heroic acts. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing their sacrifices and the sacrifices of their families.

Among those to be recognized are the Officer of the Year Recipient, Officer Cole McDonald, the Civilian of the Year Recipient, Kimberly Carlo, Records Specialist, and the Telecommunicator of the Year, Communications Officer, Lyndsey Veina.

The Medal of Valor Award Recipients: Corporal Vincent Galioto, K9 Officer Byron Patrick, Officer Joseph Moreno, Officer Matthew Harris, Officer Omar Forbes, Officer Andrew Samuels, Officer Christina Martin, Officer

Ryan Van Note, Brevard County Sheriff's Officers, Deputy Tyler Smith, and Deputy Jose Rodriguez.

The Distinguished Service Cross Award Recipients: Officer Caroline Jodoin and Officer Christopher Morris, Brevard County Sheriffs Officer Deputy William Kidd.

Officers and Civilian Recipients of the Life Saving Award: Mayor Rob Medina, Sergeant Christopher Snedeker, Sergeant Edward Bermudez, Sergeant Neal Valenti, Corporal Brandon Neely, Corporal Jason McCoy, Corporal Michael Sielicki, Officer Aaron Arndt, Officer Brandon Williams, Officer Cassandra Woronka, Officer Jasmine Smith, Officer John Neal, Officer Kendra Smith, Officer Melanie Trimboli, Officer Scott Kenney, Officer Stephen Ball, Officer Virginia Stepp, Officer Tyler Fooks (Second Award), Officer Amanda Hollcroft, Officer Caitlynn Trenor, Officer Ryan Van Note, Officer Andrew Samuels, Officer Christina Martin.

CATEGORY 2 AWARDS

Officers and Civilian Recipients of the Meritorious Service Award: Lieutenant Virginia Kilmer, Sergeant Antoinette Schrum, Sergeant Mark Trammell, Corporal Christopher Richards, Detective Ken Shedrick, Detective Scott Searles, Officer Zachery Morris, Officer Greg Moore, Officer Chad Kirk, Officer Sharon Kurval, Officer Amanda Hollcroft, Officer Caitlynn Trenor, Reserve Officer Mark Gensiejewski, Desk Booking Specialist, Kendall McMullen, VCOP Eva Evans, VCOP Brian Evans, Communications Officer Meaghan Koleszar, Evidence Technician, Dawn Subrin.

Officers and Civilian Recipients of the Community Service Award: Lieutenant Michael Smith, Lieutenant Steve Bland, Sergeant Alcine Phang-Pennington, Corporal Samantha Missale, Corporal William Pennington, Corporal Vincent Galioto, Officer David Porter, Officer Monica Ruiz, Officer Robert Vickers (Second Award), Officer Ryan Austin (Second Award), Officer Tony Williams, Officer Christopher Morris, Officer Cole McDonald, VCOP Karen Sharpe.

BIOECONOMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2021

SPEECH OF

HON. YOUNG KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 2022

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment to direct the National Science Foundation to conduct a study on the impact of inflation. Specifically, the National Science Foundation will examine the effect of inflation on cost-of-living, American workforce wages, America's international competitiveness, and its impact on underserved communities.

Hardworking California workers and families in my district are seeing the impacts of inflation each day and are bearing the brunt of this 40-year inflation high, and unfortunately prices on everything from the gas pump to the grocery store in California are more expensive. While nominal wages and salaries have increased since December 2020, inflation-adjusted wages fell by 4.3 percent at an annual rate over the last three months. The price of everyday goods for Americans—especially for

those at lower-income levels—has increased so fast that any gains in real wages and compensation have fallen.

During one of the worst inflation crises the U.S. has faced, Speaker PELOSI wants to put \$8 billion in taxpayer dollars in a UN climate slush fund that we have zero oversight over and that China has already taken \$100 million from.

I have worked tirelessly with my colleagues on the Committee on Science, Space and Technology to produce thoughtful, targeted and bipartisan STEM bills to promote U.S. leadership in STEM research and development and create American jobs. Throwing taxpayer money at the CCP does the opposite and worsens the inflation crisis.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this amendment.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 4, 2022

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted yea on roll call No. 23 and 24.

DESIGNATION OF DEFENSE ACCESS ROADS AROUND TRAVIS AND BEALE AIR FORCE BASES

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 4, 2022

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, today I introduce legislation that would designate vital roads around Travis and Beale Air Force Bases in northern California, under the Defense Access Road Program. I thank my colleague, Congressman DOUG LAMALFA (R-CA01), who represents the neighboring Congressional district, for being the bill's original cosponsor.

Military installations play important roles in communities around the country, but also pose unique challenges by increasing traffic and subjecting civilian roadways to harsh use by moving heavy military equipment. In California, Travis and Beale Air Force Bases were built with an infrastructure to support the size of the communities and the bases at the time. But over the decades, both the civilian and military populations have outgrown the current roads providing base access at the gates.

The Defense Access Road Program exists to support communities in precisely this situation, allowing the U.S. Department of Defense and service branches to pay for maintenance, upkeep, or upgrades of roads surrounding military installations. This ensures that communities hosting bases have the infrastructure needed for civilian life and to support the military installation. Travis and Beale Air Force Bases each have some roads already designated under the Defense Access Road Program. My legislation would simply designate the remaining access roads for each base under the program. As the communities surrounding Travis and Beale Air Force Bases continue to grow, the military should pay its

fair share for roadway improvements for better base access and to lessen traffic congestion.

As chairman of the Readiness Subcommittee, I continue working to secure forward-looking investments to expand Travis and Beale, while ensuring that the Air Force remains a good neighbor. I plan to make these Defense Access Road designations a major priority for the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023.

Travis and Beale Air Force Bases and the surrounding areas must have the world-class infrastructure needed to carry out their mission. The legislation I introduce today would ensure just that.

BIOECONOMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2021

SPEECH OF

HON. ADRIANO ESPAILLAT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 2022

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4521, The America Competes Act of 2022. This legislation is the largest investment in our nation's manufacturing industries and reaffirms our reputation as a global leader across multiple industries. I am delighted to have two of my bills, H.R. 2774—the Green Climate Fund Authorization Act and H.R. 3036—the Secure E-Waste Export and Recycling Act (SEERA), included as part of this historic American-made legislative package to support and secure our technologies, research, and development at home and strengthen our collaboration on projects abroad.

Communities of color, indigenous people, and low-income households in the United States and across the world are disproportionately impacted by climate change and often live near sources of pollution. It is our moral obligation to uplift these frontline communities. To effectively combat climate change, we must reaffirm our nation's commitment to work with other countries to advance environmental justice. The Green Climate Fund, established within the United Nations Convention on Climate Change, achieves this by helping economically developing countries limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change.

During the prior Presidential administration, our nation did not fulfill the pledge we made on the world stage to provide funding to the Green Climate Fund. As an indispensable player in financing global endeavors that achieve the Paris Agreement, we must remedy this and continue to promote environmental justice.

The Green Climate Fund strengthens the economies of neighboring countries while also benefitting our nation's economy as we tackle climate change. The Tenth Report released by the Green Climate Fund, noted that 190 projects advancing climate justice around the world had been approved. These projects are helping 127 countries, including 31 in Latin America and the Caribbean. They are expected to reduce a total of 1.9 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent of greenhouse gas emissions and reach 197 million direct and 399 million indirect beneficiaries. The Green Climate Fund benefits the American economy

because it helps deploy financial flows from the private sector to investment opportunities that promote sustainable development.

The United Nations Children's Fund reported last year that about one billion children are at an extremely high risk of enduring the impacts of the climate crisis. Climate change threatens their nutrition, health, education, and development. We must increase funding for the Green Climate Fund because future generations of children are counting on us to act so that they can live in a secure world.

SEERA also combats climate change by addressing electronic waste (e-waste) management in the United States. It enhances our national security, advances environmental justice, and bolsters our economy by stopping the flow of e-waste to China and requiring domestic recycling of all untested and non-working electronics, which promotes the creation of thousands of new jobs in the United States.

I urge my colleagues to support The America Competes Act of 2022.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE INCREDIBLE WORK OF RECYCLE MY BATTERY

HON. ANDY KIM

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 4, 2022

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the incredible work being done by Recycle My Battery, a non-profit organization whose mission is to increase sustainable battery disposal helping preserve the environment and fight climate change. Since their founding, Recycle My Battery has collected and recycled more than 150,000 used batteries as well as educated more than 1.5 million people on how they can properly recycle batteries, and why that process is so crucial to our communities and the long-term health of our planet.

They have been able to do this by educating our community on the correct and sustainable ways to recycle and dispose of batteries as well as placing battery recycling bins in easy to access places like schools, libraries, and local businesses. Shyam Suhas Kandala, a twelve-year-old from Chesterfield, New Jersey leads the New Jersey chapter of Recycle My Battery. I applaud Shyam and the more than thirty other New Jersey youth who, even at such a young age, have identified an imperative issue and have answered the call to serve.

I commend Shyam and the rest of Recycle My Battery on the work they are doing to better our planet's health, and I encourage more of us to get directly involved in trying to make the world a better, safer, cleaner place. With climate change being one of the most pressing challenges of our time I encourage each of us to follow their example in being better caretakers of our planet.

HONORING THE NATIONAL LATINO PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (NLPOA)

HON. VAL BUTLER DEMINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 4, 2022

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the National Latino Peace Officers Association (NLPOA), which has for 50 years provided opportunities to Latino peace officers throughout the United States. As the former Police Chief of Orlando, Florida and now in my role as U.S. Representative for Florida's 10th Congressional District, I would like to celebrate the NLPOA for supporting the engagement, rights, and training of Latino law enforcement officers across the country.

Founded in 1972 by Vicente Calderon of the California Highway Patrol and John Parraz of the Sacramento County Sheriff's Office, the National Latino Peace Officers Association was formed to address the unique challenges that impact Latino peace officers in American law enforcement agencies. The organization works tirelessly to recruit, mentor, and train qualified Latino peace officers.

As a result of their engagement with law enforcement offices, communities throughout the United States, and Latino peace officers in particular, the NLPOA has contributed to important reforms related to its founding mission. For instance, the organization obtained bilingual pay for officers in the California Highway Patrol, which convinced other California police agencies to do the same. Moreover, members of the organization's Santa Clara Chapter in 1977 were instrumental in requiring Santa Clara County to increase diversity in the hiring and promotional processes for the county's law enforcement officers. This action helped set a precedent for the promotion of diversity in police ranks, something now widely agreed upon as a priority.

As a former law enforcement officer and the first woman police chief of Orlando, I recognize the importance of having well-trained officers that reflect the communities they serve across the country. The work of the NLPOA has been extremely important in this effort.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognition and thanks to the National Latino Peace Officers Association for 50 years of service.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALEXANDER CITY

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 4, 2022

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 150th Anniversary of Alexander City, Alabama.

A part of Alabama's Third Congressional District, Alexander City, is located in Tallapoosa County. In 1698, Captain Thomas Welch marked out the Okfuskee Trail through what became Tallapoosa County. Trading stations near Flint Hill, Young's Ferry, and Kowaliga were established by the English settlers.

Andrew Jackson's victory at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend secured control of East Central Alabama. Resulting from the 1832 Treaty of Cusseta, on December 18, 1832, the Alabama Legislature created Tallapoosa County.

In 1837, James Young acquired 320 acres, a large portion of present-day Alexander City. Griffin Young opened a post office in his store and eight men and women dubbed "The Baptist brethren settlers of Youngsville" organized Fellowship Primitive Baptist Church. For 35 years, Youngsville consisted of scattered farms, a store-post office and a church. One of Griffin Young's goals was to have a railroad constructed on his property, but the Civil War delayed that.

In anticipation of a railroad, Youngsville was incorporated in 1872. In 1873, the town was renamed Alexander City in honor of Edward Porter Alexander. Alexander, originally from Washington, Georgia, finished third in his class at West Point, served in the U.S. Army and later became an accomplished Confederate General. After the war, Alexander became President of the Savannah and Memphis Railroad. His support for locating the railroad in Alexander City literally transformed a small, scattered farm town into an area primed for future growth.

After the railroad was established, a school was built in 1879. Five years later, B.F.C. Russell moved to Alexander City. His youngest son was Ben Russell. In 1889, the Town Mayor B.L. Dean, led a movement to build a courthouse and the following year, J.C. Maxwell and Reuben Herzfeld persuaded "builders of a cotton mill" to locate in Alexander City. In 1902, Ben Russell began what became Russell Corporation as an underwear manufacturer. That year, a fire devastated the bulk of downtown Alexander City.

In 1919, the B.B. Comer family purchased Alexander City Cotton Mills. Known as the Avondale Bevelle Plant, the company employed thousands of local textile workers over several decades. In 1926, Lake Martin, the world's largest man-made lake, was completed. The lake has benefited the local area for years. Other area improvements include Benjamin Russell High School and Central Alabama Community College.

At Russell Corporation's peak, there were over 7,000 employees. NAFTA and other agreements contributed to the demise of textiles, including Russell, which was purchased by Fruit of the Loom. Although the community has struggled to recapture its footing, concerted efforts by the community to reinvent Alexander City have begun to pay dividends with more diverse employment opportunities, partnership with the lake, a bustling Highway 280, and the revitalization of downtown.

Madam Speaker, please join me in wishing Alexander City a happy 150th anniversary.

BIOECONOMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2021

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 2022

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD these exchanges of letters between the Committee on Science,

Space, and Technology and the Committee on Agriculture, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce, respectively.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, February 1, 2022.

Hon. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN JOHNSON: I write concerning H.R. 4521, the "America COMPETES Act of 2022," which was additionally referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 4521, the Committee agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee. The Committee takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. I also request that you support my request to name members of the Committee to any conference committee to consider such provisions.

Finally, I would appreciate the inclusion of this letter into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 4521.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY,
Washington, DC, February 1, 2022.

Hon. FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN PALLONE, I am writing you concerning H.R. 4521, the "Bioeconomy Research and Development Act of 2021" which was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology on July 19, 2021.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this bill. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. I acknowledge that you will waive further consideration of H.R. 4521 and that this action is not a waiver of future jurisdictional claims by the Committee on Energy and Commerce over this subject matter.

I will make sure to include our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record and will support the appointment of conferees from the Committee on Energy and Commerce during any House-Senate conference. Thank you for your cooperation on this legislation.

Sincerely,

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, DC, January 26, 2022.

Hon. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN JOHNSON: This letter confirms our mutual understanding regarding H.R. 4521, the Bioeconomy Research and Development Act of 2021. Thank you for collaborating with the Committee on Agriculture on the matters within our jurisdiction.

The Committee on Agriculture will forego any further consideration of this bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House

floor for consideration. However, by foregoing consideration at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over any subject matter contained in this or similar legislation. We request our Committees continue to work together on changes to this bill that are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture and that we be consulted and involved as this bill moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues in our jurisdiction. The Committee on Agriculture also reserves the right to seek appointment of any appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation and ask that you support any such request.

We would appreciate a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 4521 and request that a copy of our letters on this matter be published in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration.

Sincerely,

DAVID SCOTT,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY,
Washington, DC, January 27, 2022.

Hon. DAVID SCOTT,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SCOTT, I am writing to you concerning H.R. 4521, the "Bioeconomy Research and Development Act of 2021," which was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology on July 19, 2021.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this bill. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. I acknowledge that your Committee will waive further consideration of H.R. 4521 and that this action is not a waiver of future jurisdictional claims by the Committee on Agriculture over this subject matter.

I will make sure to include our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record and will support the appointment of the Committee on Agriculture conferees during any House-Senate conference. Thank you for your cooperation on this legislation.

Sincerely,

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

HONORING JOHN LUND AS IOWAN OF THE WEEK

HON. CYNTHIA AXNE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 4, 2022

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor John Lund, the City Administrator for Atlantic, as Iowan of the Week. John's dedication to the residents of Atlantic and securing federal grants to meet the needs of Atlantic residents is the type of hard work that deserves recognition.

City administrators are not someone most folks spend a lot of time thinking about—who is the person paying the bills, focusing on margins and distributions, and submitting grant applications? But that's what John does for residents of Atlantic. He says he loves the budgeting process and getting to see his community grow day by day.

John is a lifelong Iowan; he was born in Johnston, attended Cornell College in Mount

Vernon for his Bachelors, then got his Masters degree from Drake in Des Moines. After graduating, he began his public service career in the Iowa State Legislature, working as assistant to State Senator Pat Grassley.

John's been hard at work in the last eight years. He's helped respond to flooding in his community, solve budget needs, and meet the challenge of the COVID-19 pandemic head-on. He knows that Atlantic faces the same obstacles that rural communities across the country are facing. The landscape of business is changing, he says, and he knows we need to ensure that communities like his have a fair, fighting chance.

Currently, John is helping Atlantic receive new federal money for projects across Iowa. He is helping bring taxpayer dollars back to his community, helping Atlantic apply for critical funds to repair roads and bridges, receive COVID-19 relief, develop high-speed internet, and much more. John says that getting the funds will make a significant difference for everyone, from improving their ability to do business, preserving habitats for generations to come, and increasing property values.

John has been instrumental in advocating for repairs to Atlantic's water supply. Fixing pipes and updating systems isn't front-page news, but it is incredibly important. Not only will getting these fixes help to ensure the health and safety of Atlantic residents, but it will create jobs and keep Atlantic as a great place to raise family, run a business, and live the American dream. John also helped the city secure USDA funding to build a new animal shelter opening this spring.

I'm proud to have voted for the legislation that creates these grants programs and invests tax dollars back into our communities. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will bring more than \$5 billion dollars to Iowa. John, and city administrators around Iowa, have the important task of applying for these grants.

John wants to make sure that he can help as many folks solve their problems as he can. He's grateful for the dedication of Mayor Grace Garrett and the Atlantic City Council, whose leadership and vision makes his work possible. And John is proud to work alongside so many dedicated public servants who can "breathe life back into a project" when things are stuck, like Parks Director Bryant Rasmussen.

John's work is vital to bringing new federal funds to our communities, and that is why I'm honored to name John Lund as Iowan of the Week.

BIOECONOMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2021

SPEECH OF

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of Amendment No. 48, an important contribution to the America COMPETES Act that will strengthen our supply chains and boost American economic competitiveness.

I was proud to introduce Amendment No. 48 earlier this Congress as bipartisan legislation

entitled the "Partner with Korea Act" with Representative YOUNG KIM of California, the vice ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia and Nonproliferation and one of the first Korean American women to serve in Congress.

I am proud to lead this effort with Representative YOUNG KIM as well as Senators BLUNT and HIRONO, who have introduced companion legislation on the Senate Side.

The Partner with Korea Act, legislation that has garnered 48 bipartisan cosponsors here in the House, would create an allotment of 15,000 E-4 highly skilled work visas for Korean nationals with specialized education and expertise, provided that potential employers can ensure the visa holders are not hired for positions that American workers could fill.

South Korea is an essential American ally, and as our seventh largest trading partner, it plays a crucial role in our nation's continued economic success and national security in Asia.

Better access to skilled visas will support the rapidly growing Korean investments in the United States—and the creation of thousands of high-paying, high-skilled manufacturing jobs across the country.

This amendment will enhance our economic cooperation with a key ally in the Indo-Pacific, increase domestic production of semiconductors, fix supply chains, and most importantly create American jobs.

South Korea investments in the American economy are increasing and according to the Department of Commerce. After the signing of the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement, the stock of U.S. foreign direct investment (FDI) in South Korea grew from \$28.2 billion to \$39.1 billion, while South Korean FDI in the United States more than tripled growing from \$19.9 billion to \$61.8 billion.

In May 2021, four major Korean companies—Hyundai, LG, SK, and Samsung—announced plans to invest \$39.4 billion in the United States. This is nearly double the inbound foreign direct investment (FDI) from Korea between 2017 and 2019.

In September 2021, SK Innovation and Ford announced a partnership to build two manufacturing "mega-sites" to produce next generation electric F-series trucks and batteries, together pledging \$11.4 billion. In November, SK announced it planned to invest \$52 billion in the United States, creating over 10,000 jobs by 2030.

Late last year, Samsung announced that it had selected Taylor, Texas, as the site of a new \$17 billion semiconductor fab, creating over 2,000 jobs.

Just last month, LG Energy Solution and General Motors announced their own \$2.6 billion partnership for yet another battery cell manufacturing facility, which is expected to create another 1,700 jobs. High-skilled, temporary visas will be critical to getting these operations off the ground.

When companies install proprietary equipment, they often send engineers and other specialists to help plan, design, install, and ultimately train new workers on complex manufacturing equipment—leaving the long-term operation to newly-trained American workers.

Electric vehicle batteries and semiconductors are two critical supply chains, and Korean investments mean that more of these goods will be made in America, by American workers.

This is not a new program. The United States already has this same provision with every other trade agreement partner except for Korea. But none of these countries come close to Korea when it comes to the level of inbound foreign direct investment.

Amendment No. 48 ensures that high-skilled, non-immigrant workers from Korea can support these inbound investments and the growth of critical industries in the United States.

Madam Speaker, at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, it was Korea that shipped us personal protective equipment that saved American lives. With deep economic ties and friendship, the U.S.-Korea alliance, forged in blood, is absolutely vital to securing the success of America's workers, businesses and economy at home—to position America to compete—and win—in the IndoPacific and on the world stage.

I urge my colleagues to support Amendment No. 48.

COLONEL JOSIAH WALLACE

HON. DUSTY JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 4, 2022

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Colonel Josiah Wallace of Rapid City, South Dakota who passed away on November 18, at the age of 97.

Following high school, Josiah received an appointment to West Point. He served in the military for 30 years, completing tours in both the Korean and Vietnam wars. Josiah was a well-decorated veteran, receiving the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star with valor, two Legion of Merits, and two Purple Hearts.

After retiring from the military, Josiah spent his time volunteering in the Rapid City community. He organized "Operation Evergreen," which planted thousands of trees in Rapid City and created the tree canopy that Rapid City enjoys as a Tree City USA. He also gave back to the community by being an active member of the Catholic Church. Josiah spent time volunteering his knowledge and efforts to help educate the next generation on the topic of leadership in the workplace by volunteering as an Adjunct Professor at South Dakota School of Mines & Technology.

In 1946, Josiah married his high school sweetheart, Beulah "Vicki" Mae Housiaux, whom he was married to for 72 years. Together, they had six children, 12 grandchildren, and many great-grandchildren.

Josiah's impact on lives and his dedication to serve and mentor others is evident throughout his life. I would like to thank Josiah and his family on behalf of South Dakota for his service to our Nation. He will be deeply missed by all.

REMEMBERING DAVID KAHAN

HON. HALEY M. STEVENS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 4, 2022

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the inspirational life of Mr.

David Kahan, a national leader from Michigan's 11th District who passed away on January 8th, 2022. Among the many contributions Mr. Kahan made to our community, he will be remembered to many as the beloved patriarch of the Kahan family, a savvy business owner, and an advocate for the Jewish community.

Mr. David Kahan has been described by his family as "one-of-a-kind," and his inspirational personal story of perseverance demonstrates how unique he was: At just sixteen years old, David Kahan and his family were captured from their home in a remote town in Transylvania and imprisoned at the Auschwitz concentration camp in Nazi-occupied Poland. Despite experiencing severe malnutrition, Typhus, and unimaginable abuse, David Kahan survived the horrific conditions of Auschwitz and moved to the United States to start anew.

Like many Holocaust survivors, Mr. Kahan initially found his time at Auschwitz too disturbing to share. His children recall the moment in the 1970's when a professor from Northwestern University in Chicago incorrectly challenged the scale and cruelty of the Holocaust, motivating their father to speak out about his experience as a survivor. For the remainder of his life, Mr. Kahan worked to ensure that this important history was not forgotten and that the Jewish community was represented. He spoke at various high schools, civic centers, and events to advocate for Holocaust education and the Jewish community for almost 50 years.

Mr. Kahan was proud of his country and made it his mission to ensure that the United States could continue to serve as a "land of

opportunity" for those like him. He worked selling shoes and then in a tool and die shop before establishing himself in real estate in 1967. Over the course of his career, Mr. Kahan advanced to work alongside several of Southeast Michigan's most prominent business leaders. He said that his personal success is a true example of how the U.S. presents opportunities unlike any other place in the world, and he dedicated his life to expanding these opportunities for others.

Mr. David Kahan will be fondly remembered and genuinely missed by all who knew him and were touched by his remarkable life. His legacy continues through his wife, Terry, and their children, Douglas, Jeffrey, and Michael Kahan. Madam Speaker, the scope of Mr. David Kahan's impact is immeasurable, and Michigan's 11th Congressional District is fortunate to have been home to such an inspirational leader. Please join me in remembering the life of Mr. David Kahan and his many contributions.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 90TH
BIRTHDAY OF EUGENE MCAVOY
CHAMPION

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 4, 2022

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 90th birthday of Mr. Eugene McAvoy Champion.

Eugene was born on February 20, 1932, in Crenshaw County, Alabama. He was the youngest son born to Leon and Carol Newton Champion. He graduated from Crenshaw County High School and joined the United States Air Force. Eugene served during the Korean Conflict at Keesler Air Force Base in Biloxi, Mississippi.

Eugene married his high school sweetheart, Bobbie Royal, on June 15, 1952, and was blessed with five children. He graduated from the University of Alabama and worked in public accounting. He later worked in the Medicaid Division for the State of Alabama. After retiring from the state, he opened a CPA firm in Prattville and worked there until just a few years ago.

After Bobbie passed away in 1976, Eugene and his children moved to Prattville, Alabama. He became an active member of First Baptist Church and married Margaret Wells Scott in 1979. Their marriage added three more children to the family.

He is an active member and past president of the Lion's Club. He has also been an active member of the Gideons.

Eugene is a loving father, grandfather and great-grandfather.

His birthday will be celebrated in Prattville with his family on Sunday, February 20th.

Madam Speaker, please join me in wishing Eugene a very happy birthday.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session and stands adjourned until 3 p.m., on Monday, February 7, 2022.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 17 public bills, H.R. 6600–6616; and 6 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 68; and H. Res. 907–911, were introduced.

Pages H975–76

Additional Cosponsors:

Page H977

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Dean to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H949

Bioeconomy Research and Development Act: The House passed H.R. 4521, to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology, by a yeas-and-nays vote of 222 yeas to 210 nays, Roll No. 31. Consideration began Wednesday, February 2nd.

Pages H951–63

Rejected the McCaul motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology by a yeas-and-nays vote of 211 yeas to 221 nays, Roll No. 30.

Pages H961–62

Agreed to:

Steel amendment (No. 239 printed in part D of H. Rept. 117–241) that requires the Chinese Communist Party to match emission cutting targets established by the United States (by a yeas-and-nays vote of 265 yeas to 166 nays, Roll No. 28); and

Pages H959–60

Levin (MI) amendment (No. 260 printed in part D of H. Rept. 117–241) that amends Title III by broadening Pell Grant eligibility to high-quality short term skills and job training programs and establishes a secure and privacy-protected data system

that contains information about postsecondary student academic and economic outcomes (by a yeas-and-nays vote of 238 yeas to 193 nays, Roll No. 29).

Pages H952–59, H960–61

Agreed that in the engrossment of the bill, the clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

Page H963

H. Res. 900, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 3485), (H.R. 4445), and (H.R. 4521) was agreed to Wednesday, February 2nd.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Four yeas-and-nays votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H959–60, H960–61, H961–62, and H962–63.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 1:09 p.m.

Committee Meetings

EXAMINING THE HISTORY AND IMPORTANCE OF “LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING”

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties held a hearing entitled “Examining the History and Importance of ‘Lift Every Voice and Sing’”. Testimony was heard from Representative Clyburn; Dwandalyn R. Reece, Associate Director for Curatorial Affairs, National Museum of African American History and Culture, Smithsonian Institution; and public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 3076, the “Postal Service Reform Act of 2021”, 2 p.m., Webex.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, February 7

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 noon, Monday, February 7

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 5:30 p.m.), Senate will vote on confirmation of the nominations of Ebony M. Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and Donald Walker Tunnage, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

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