United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2022 No. 24

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BROWN of Maryland).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 7, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ANTHONY G. BROWN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 10, 2022, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

CONGRESS MUST END THE FENTANYL CRISIS

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

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, 64,000 Americans died from fentanyl and its analogs in a recent 12-month period. It is the leading cause of death in the United States for individuals aged 18 to 45. Fentanyl has killed more people aged 18 to 45 than car accidents, than suicide, than COVID. Again, it killed 64,000 Americans in a 12-month period.

I recently spoke to two parents who lost a child to fentanyl.

Congress must act.

What is fentanyl? Fentanyl and fentanyl analogs are synthetic opioids that have a real risk of abuse and dependence. It is an unusually dangerous and an unusually deadly drug, and many of the victims are not even aware they are taking it.

Where are the drugs coming from? This drug is often manufactured in high quantities in China and is pouring across our southern border. And it is getting worse.

Last year, fentanyl seizures across our southern border increased by over 1,000 percent. Border agents captured 588 pounds of this drug. To conceptualize that, that is enough to kill 133 million Americans.

I have been to the southern border, and I have spoken firsthand to the men and women of Border Protection about the increased drugs coming across our southern border.

We must secure our border. We cannot stand by and watch as Americans are killed by fentanyl and its analogs.

We should continue to be focused on limiting the flow of fentanyl coming into our country. We should be raising awareness of the lethal effects of fentanyl. We should be helping local law enforcement and our first responders work to address this crisis.

In 11 days, fentanyl analogs and related substances will no longer be a schedule I drug. The fentanyl analogs schedule I status expires on February 18, in 11 days.

Congress previously kicked the can down the road and temporarily extended fentanyl analogs as a schedule I drug last May, but that expires in 11 days.

If fentanyl analogs are not extended or made permanent soon, law enforcement officers will have a hand tied behind their back from stopping fentanyl from killing Americans.

Yet Speaker PELOSI continues to refuse to bring the HALT Act, critical legislation, to this floor to make scheduling permanent. We need to make scheduling fentanyl analogs permanent.

I call upon my fellow Members of Congress to help us end the fentanyl crisis.

RUNAWAY INFLATION IS HURTING EVERY HOUSEHOLD IN AMERICA

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

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to once again address the crisis hurting every household in America: runaway inflation.

The January 12 Consumer Price Index report showed inflation has increased 7 percent over the last 12 months, the fastest increase since 1982.

Rural communities are being hit harder than anyone else. In my district, inflation has increased 8 percent over the past year. Americans are paying more for essentials everywhere, from the grocery store to the gas station, and working families are being hit the hardest.

Like many of my colleagues, I believe the primary driver of this inflation is unchecked government spending. Unfortunately, even though inflation has reached historic highs, this issue continues to be ignored by many of my Democrat colleagues.

Whether you agree with me or not, we owe it to the American people to identify the root cause and begin to address the problem. I have introduced legislation to do just that, and I hope all of my colleagues will join me in supporting efforts that put an end to this ongoing problem that harms every single American, especially those living paycheck to paycheck and trying to raise a family.

RECOGNIZING DEPUTY CHIEF DAN SZYKULSKI

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Deputy Chief

Printed on recycled paper.

Dan Szykulski. In January, Dan retired as deputy chief of the Blaine Police Department.

Dan served with the Blaine Police Department for 38 years. During that time, he saw many changes in the city and his department.

Deputy Chief Szykulski had the respect and admiration of his fellow officers. Often described as a hard worker and team player, Dan was always there to lend a hand on emergency calls or bring in home-cooked meals for officers working on holidays.

Dan earned numerous awards during his career, including the Chief's Compassion Award and a Certificate of Recognition from the city of Blaine. I should note, however, that possibly my favorite thing about Dan was his reputation as the best hockey player in the station. He will certainly be missed at the annual Guns and Hoses hockey game. Maybe he will be able to return with an alumni exception.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Dan thank for his service, and I congratulate him on his retirement.

RECOGNIZING DR. RICHARD LEE

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the career of Dr. Richard Lee. Dr. Lee is retiring as executive director of the Central Minnesota Mental Health Center.

Dr. Lee has led the center for the past 6 years. In that time, Dr. Lee has been a champion for expanding mental health resources in central Minnesota. I have had the privilege to work with Dr. Lee and have been fortunate to visit the Central Minnesota Mental Health Center to see the great work they do.

Under Dr. Lee's leadership, the Central Minnesota Mental Health Center cultivated and expanded strong community partnerships with local counties, law enforcement, and healthcare agencies. Dr. Lee also helped develop and expand the Co-Responder Program that partners mental health professionals with law enforcement officers to respond to behavioral health calls.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Dr. Lee for the incredible impact he has had on expanding access and availability of mental health care in central Minnesota and wish him an enjoyable and well-deserved retirement.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GREGORY ''BUTCH'' BAKEBERG

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Gregory ''Butch'' Bakeberg, a constituent, a friend, and a leader in Minnesota's agriculture community.

Butch passed away last month at the age of 74, but his legacy and work for the Sixth District and the city of Waverly, Minnesota, will continue to have an impact.

Butch was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, but moved to Waverly where his family owned and operated Goldview Farm. Butch and his wife, Faye, were active in their community for decades, getting involved with the Wright County American Dairy Association and helping start the Wright County Breakfast on the Farm Committee. Butch and Faye were known to host countless agricultural-related events on their farm with the goal of educating fellow Minnesotans on dairy farming. They also host the occasional Sunday mass on the family farm as well.

Last year, I had an opportunity to visit Butch on his family's farm, and I am glad I did. Butch and Faye truly represent the best of Minnesota, and while we mourn the loss of a leader in our community, Butch's contribution to our community will live on for years to come.

REMEMBERING LORAL I. DELANEY

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Loral I. Delaney. Loral I passed away on September 19, 2021, after battling breast cancer.

Loral I was a shooting-sports legend. In 1957, at the age of 19, Loral I competed in her first event, the Minnesota State Trap Shoot, which she won with a near-perfect score. Loral I would go on to win seven Grand American World Trapshooting Championships, five of them consecutively. Loral I remains the only woman to win more than two championships in a row and more than four in total.

Loral I not only loved to compete, but she had an incredible passion for animals, as well. She and her husband, Chuck, ran Armstrong Ranch Kennels in Ramsey, Minnesota, providing grooming and training for some of Minnesota's premier hunting dogs. Loral I also founded an event known as Game Fair, an annual event known and beloved by sportsmen and -women and hunting enthusiasts throughout Minnesota and beyond.

Loral I leaves a tremendous legacy behind her; she will be missed dearly. To Chuck and her family, we offer our sincere condolences.

HONORING PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I grew up about 20 miles from Springfield, Illinois, and President Lincoln's boyhood home is in my congressional district in Spencer County, Indiana. President Lincoln's birthday is this Saturday, February 12, so I want to highlight some of his speeches and recognize the enduring importance of his words.

First is his farewell speech to Springfield delivered February 11, 1861: ''My friends, no one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything.

''Here I have lived a quarter of a century and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born and one is buried.

''I now leave, not knowing when, or whether ever, I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington.

''Without the assistance of the Divine Being, who ever attended him, I cannot succeed.

''With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well.

''To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell.''

Notice the importance of faith to President Lincoln in his farewell speech to Springfield. I do believe the loss of faith amongst elected officials has been detrimental to our country. It seems that we go out of our way to eliminate any mention of faith in public life. This is a mistake.

Next, Mr. Speaker, President Lincoln's address at Independence Hall February 22, 1861, on George Washington's birthday: ''I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing here, in this place, where were collected together the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle from which sprang the institutions under which we live.

''You have kindly suggested to me that in my hands is the task of restoring peace to the present distracted condition of the country. I can say in return, Sir, that all the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiments which originated and were given to the world from this hall.

''I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here and framed and adopted that Declaration of Independence.

''I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that Independence.

''I have often inquired of myself, what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together.

''It was not the mere matter of the separation of the Colonies from the motherland; but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world for all future time.

''It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is a sentiment embodied in that Declaration of Independence.

''Now, my friends, can this country be saved upon that basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world, if I can help to save it. If it cannot be saved upon that principle, it will be truly awful.

''But, if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on this spot than to surrender it.

''Now, in my view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be no bloodshed and war. There is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a course, and I may say, in advance, that there will be no bloodshed unless it be forced upon the Government, and then it will be compelled to act in self-defense.

''My friends, this is wholly an unexpected speech, and I did not expect to be called upon to say a word when I came here. I supposed it was merely to do something toward raising the flag. I may, therefore, have said something indiscreet. I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by, and, if it be the pleasure of Almighty God, die by.''

It is impossible to compare any situation we, as a Nation, are in today with a battle between families, brothers, sisters, and Americans that was the American Civil War. I am not attempting today in any way to do so. With that being said, the words of President Lincoln in his second inaugural address, which I am about ready to read, is an inspiration, I think, and should be to all of us.

''With malice toward none with charity for all with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right let us strive on to finish the work we are in to bind up the Nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish just and lasting peace amongst ourselves and all nations.''

□ 1215

TRIBUTE TO DR. EILEEN LANGDON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Dr. Eileen Langdon of Johnston County, North Carolina. Following more than 30 years working as a distinguished veterinarian at Willowrun Veterinary Hospital in Smithfield, Dr. Langdon is retiring.

In the words of Dr. Langdon, she ''felt called to serve the ones in our world who seemingly have no voice. The ones who need an advocate.'' As a devoted Christian, God's plan led her to Auburn University where she received her degree in veterinary medicine in 1986.

She joined the Willowrun Veterinary family and healthcare team as an associate veterinarian in 1990 and became a partner at the practice in 2007. Dr. Langdon is cherished by her colleagues. Her many years of hard work and expertise, without a doubt, have built a lasting legacy of exceptional service, as well as mentorship to other women in the profession that will provide a lasting influence.

Though she will be retiring from Willowrun with a tremendous record of achievement, she will be moving on to do what she loves, working full-time on the family farm with her husband and three children. The Langdon family farm is a third generation farm in the McGees Crossroads community—a family I know quite well—not all that far from my own family's farm. Like all of our wonderful farm families, preserving natural resources is always their top priority as they grow crops and livestock.

In addition to her veterinarian career and working on the family farm, Dr. Langdon served for 10 years as a member of the Johnston County Board of Health. She has been an active church member, and she has received recognition as a Paul Harris Fellow through the Rotary Club of Central Johnston County for her years of service to the community. Dr. Langdon and her husband are also inducted members of the Johnston County Agricultural Hall of Fame.

I commend and thank Dr. Langdon for her many years of service to our community, State, and country. May God continue to bless her path and that of the Langdon family.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE CRAIG OLIVE

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to my friend, Craig Olive, who has served as Johnston County Register of Deeds since December 2002.

Craig found a love for politics at an early age, and he assisted many local and statewide candidates by putting up signs as a young boy. During his involvement as a volunteer for the Johnston County Republican Party, he helped bring rise to the Republican Party in Johnston County in eastern North Carolina.

Beyond politics and his own service as register of deeds, he has served his community in a variety of ways and he continues to do so. He is a past member of the Board of Advisors for the Paul A. Johnston Auditorium and Johnston Community College, a past member of the Capital Campaign for the Johnston County Heritage Center Community, and a past member of the Johnston County Tourism Board—just to name a few.

He also helped spearhead an annual ceremony remembering those who have lost their lives to dementia and honoring those currently living with dementia as well as their caregivers. Even long before these contributions and his election to office, Craig was awarded the Long Leaf Pine, an award that is bestowed on North Carolinians, the highest civilian honor the State bestows.

During his tenure as Johnston County Register of Deeds, Craig has had tremendous accomplishments implementing major improvements in automation, technology, and customer service. His office was the first Register of Deeds office in North Carolina to electronically record documents, and the first office in the Nation to electronically record a survey map.

He has worked tirelessly to ensure that the county's history is preserved and secure within his office while performing the duties of his office under budget. He has returned $4.1 million to the county, which is a tremendous savings to Johnston County taxpayers.

Mr. Olive also worked with me during my time in the North Carolina Senate to introduce a bill to improve identity theft protection. This bill became law in 2009 and was a direct result of his great efforts.

In 2016, Craig implemented a Thank A Vet program to assist veterans by providing them with an ID. An added benefit of this program is that it allows for better safekeeping of veterans' military discharge papers.

Since the beginning of the COVID–19 pandemic, his office has faced many challenges, yet he has been determined to remain open to assist our citizens. He continues to lead the way in providing the highest level of efficiency, productivity, innovation, and service to the people of Johnston County in North Carolina.

Thank you, Craig, for your commitment to your family, your neighbors, and to the citizens of Johnston County and beyond.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARSON) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

God our creator, we pray this day that in Your immeasurable mercy, You would look favorably upon us. We bow our heads to our hearts and pray for compassion for the needs You call us to attend and for awareness to the burdens borne by the fellow servants we serve alongside.

Give us this day a spirit of wisdom and understanding. May the eyes of our hearts be enlightened to the hope to which You call us. May our wills be open and receptive to accomplish the tasks You would have us do. May our spirits be keen to share Your love with all those we encounter.

Lord, You have blessed us richly with a remarkable legacy. May we acknowledge that glorious inheritance of faith with lives worthy of the mantle of responsibility You have laid upon us.

Give us the courage to live into Your grace plan for us this day. We pray this in the 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 gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. UNDERWOOD led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

ANOTHER HISTORIC INVESTMENT IN AMERICA

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, last week, House Democrats advanced yet another historic investment in the American people, the America COMPETES Act. Not only will the America COMPETES Act strengthen our economic and national security, it supports the production of U.S. semiconductors, which play a role in nearly every sector of our economy.

This critical $52 billion investment in semiconductors will address chip shortages and supply chain disruptions, lowering car costs for consumers while creating good-paying jobs. I have heard from my neighbors how much they have been feeling the recent spike in new and used car prices and wait times, and this bill will help.

The America COMPETES Act also makes transformational investments in research, authorizing a new program to advance accelerator technology and build on the work of scientists at Fermilab National Accelerator Facility in my district.

I am proud to support this comprehensive legislation to boost American competitiveness and broaden economic opportunity, and I urge my colleagues in the Senate to act swiftly to send it to President Biden's desk.

IOWA'S INDEPENDENT BEEF PRODUCERS

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

Mr. FEENSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of Iowa's independent beef producers amid the ongoing DOJ investigations into anticompetitive behavior by the Big Four Meat Packers.

On Wednesday, JBS Foods, the world's largest meat supplier, paid $52 million to sweep their price-fixing shenanigans under the rug. But they can't hide what we have known all along. These big meat packers are illegally distorting the market to increase their profits and at the expense on Iowa family farmers. It is shameful and it is wrong.

That is why we need to pass the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act to finally hold big packers accountable and help Iowa's small, independent producers compete on a level playing field. That is what a free and fair market is all about. It is time that DOJ do its job and take real steps to hold Big Four Meat Packers accountable.

We have waited long enough.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ESTEBAN TORRES

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay my respects to the late, former Congressman Esteban Torres, a devoted and beloved Chicano civil rights champion. I knew Mr. Torres in the 1990s during my first campaigns for Congress. I was honored by his support of my early campaigns and benefitted greatly from his counsel and his goodwill. We should all find inspiration in his rise from very humble beginnings to becoming a highly respected and influential Member of Congress. Indisputably, Mr. Torres was a trailblazing Latino leader and immigration advocate, who opened the space of greater diversity and representation in California politics for all people.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the life of a Korean war veteran, labor leader, community development executive, diplomat, and Member of Congress who continued to make a difference in his retirement.

To the Torres family and all those who have been inspired by him, I offer my deepest condolences.

RECOGNIZING KOLE KING

(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. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a young man from my district who is dominating motorcycle racing. Kole King of Burlington, Iowa, recently won the Grand National Hooligan Championship in Pensacola, Florida.

At just 25, Kole has already reached the top of flat-track motorcycle racing. Through 13 races during last season, he won 8 times, blowing past his competition. Kole has been racing since he was a young child and is a great example that if you work hard and do what you love, your dreams can come true.

Good luck, Kole King, the now-defending champion. Iowa is cheering for you.

STAND WITH POLICE

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, right now crime throughout America is on the rise. One year ago, Democrats across our country began their calls to defund the police. And now, today, we are seeing the sad reality that their words and actions have had deadly consequences throughout American communities.

Last year, over a dozen U.S. cities set dismal new records for the number of murders that have occurred in their streets. What we are seeing right now is more drugs, more carjackings, more violence, and more crime. And through all of it, our police officers have been forced not only to battle this new wave of lawlessness, but also they have been fighting to keep the funding that provides the training and the equipment that they need to keep us safe.

It is actually very simple to see, we cannot afford to defund the police. We cannot afford to leave our communities vulnerable to crime. It is time for liberals to take public safety seriously. It is time to back the men and women in blue. And it is time to stand up for law enforcement.

FENTANYL DRUG OVERDOSES

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

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, each year, too many lives are cut short because of drug overdoses. And fentanyl and its analogs, most of which originate from China, are making this crisis even worse.

Sadly, under the Biden administration's porous border policies, many of these deadly drugs are flooding across the southern border and devastating communities across the country. We need to use every available resource to fight back, including giving law enforcement the flexibility to go after drug traffickers who flout the law. Unless we take action, an important tool—the DEA's emergency scheduling order for fentanyl-related substances—will expire this very month.

It is past time to make this scheduling classification permanent, and I am proud to cosponsor the HALT Fentanyl Act to do just that.

Mr. Speaker, let's pass this bill, secure the border, and stem the tide of the growing fentanyl crisis.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF DR. PAUL BROWN

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

Mr. BALDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and legacy of my dear friend, Dr. Paul Brown, past President of Zane State College, and a respected voice for higher education in Ohio. I was heartbroken to learn of his sudden passing last week.

Among the many accomplishments over his 30-year career was his work to modernize Zane State for better preparing students for success in their careers and in life. Under his leadership, Zane State had over 70 percent growth in enrollment and record-setting job placement.

It was an honor to work alongside Paul for so many years. I extend my heartfelt condolences to his wife, Linda, and the entire Brown family.

HONORING CLARENCE ''TAFFY'' ABEL AND 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST NATIVE AMERICAN IN WINTER OLYMPICS

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

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 100th anniversary of the first Native American in the Winter Olympics and fellow Yooper, Clarence ''Taffy'' Abel.

Taffy was born in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, on May 28, 1900, and was a member of the Sault Tribe of the Chippewa Indians. Following his childhood years, he joined the U.S. National Hockey Team in the first Winter Olympics in 1924. From there, he was selected by his fellow athletes to carry the American flag during the opening ceremonies and helped the U.S. win a Silver Medal.

Taffy went on to lead a successful professional career in the NHL with the New York Rangers and Chicago Blackhawks, resulting in two Stanley Cups, and was greatly respected by many of his peers. His accomplishments significantly advanced international hockey as an institution by tearing down many sport and cultural barriers.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in recognizing this historic anniversary and the legacy of Clarence ''Taffy'' Abel.

ARGENTINA'S ONE BELT, ONE ROAD INITIATIVE

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

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, while the Biden administration, the media, and many in Congress beat the drums of war for Ukraine, there is a far more significant threat to our Nation accelerating rapidly close to home.

Argentina, a critical nation and economy in the Americas, has just lashed itself to the Chinese Communist Party by signing on to the One Belt, One Road Initiative.

The cost to China was $23.7 billion, a mere fraction of a rounding error when compared to the trillions of dollars our country has spent trying to build democracies out of sand and blood in the Middle East.

China buying influence and infrastructure in Argentina to collaborate on space and nuclear energy is a direct challenge to the Monroe Doctrine, and far more significant to American security than our latest NATO flirtation in the plains of Eastern Europe.

China is a rising power. Russia is a declining power. Let us sharpen our focus so that we do not join them in that eventual fate.

RECOGNIZING ORION JEAN

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

Mr. ELLZEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address the floor today and bring attention to an extraordinary young man from Mansfield, Texas, named Orion Jean.

In 2020, Orion was selected as the National Kindness Speech Contest Winner. With the cash prize that Orion received from the speech contest, he created his own initiative focused on community and kindness, called Race to Kindness.

His first project was Race to 500 Toys. Orion collected and personally donated over 600 books to the Children's Medical Center of Dallas, but Orion did not stop there. He continued on with his next Race to Kindness project, Race to 100,000 Meals. With the support of local communities and nonprofit organizations, Orion fed over 100,000 people during Thanksgiving 2020.

Orion's efforts not only reached the people of District 6, but with his most recent endeavor, Race to 500,000 Books, he has collected 500,000 books and is distributing them to Mansfield Independent School District, Fort Worth Independent School District, and Dallas Independent School District, along with several literacy organizations.

Just when you think this young man could not get any more impressive, he is also a published author with his debut book, ''A Kids Book About Leadership,'' which encourages children to discover the power of leadership that resides within themselves.

He has appeared on Good Morning America and The Ellen Show, where he received a $10,000 donation for Race to Kindness. And right now, Orion is a Top 5 finalist for Time's Kid of the Year 2021.

Orion's goal is to pull kindness to the forefront and show the true power of community and how those two qualities can change people's lives. We should all strive to be more like Orion Jean.

□ 1415

MASKING CHILDREN IS CHILD ABUSE

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

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk about how children feel about masks.

You see, while they are watching television, seeing Super Bowl games where adults are filling stadiums without masks and enjoying themselves, and while they see concerts happen, they see people go to work, they see adults going many places all over this country without masks, they are forced to wear a mask every single day at school, and it is wrong. Actually, it is child abuse.

Now, I know that sounds like strong words, but it really is because children are not at risk of COVID–19. As a matter of fact, children are at the lowest risk.

Do you know what is harmful to children? Having their faces covered all day long at school, not being able to see each other's faces; not being able to see their teachers' faces; and not being able to learn properly speech, emotions, having that connection, seeing each other's faces, and learning from adults seeing each other's faces.

Now, while Democrats are going on with the mask for thee and not for me, kids have had enough. And they are going to be future voters. They are sick and tired of being forced to wear a mask. It needs to end. Masking children is child abuse.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1700

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) at 5 p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Adrian Swann, one of his secretaries.

ENDING FORCED ARBITRATION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT ACT OF 2021

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 900, I call up

the bill (H.R. 4445) to amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect to arbitration of disputes involving sexual assault and sexual harassment, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–29 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 4445

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. PREDISPUTE ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES INVOLVING SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title 9 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following:

''CHAPTER 4—ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES INVOLVING SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

''Sec.
''401. Definitions.
''402. No validity or enforceability.

''§ 401. Definitions

''In this chapter:

''(1) PREDISPUTE ARBITRATION AGREEMENT.—The term 'predispute arbitration agreement' means any agreement to arbitrate a dispute that had not yet arisen at the time of the making of the agreement.

''(2) PREDISPUTE JOINT-ACTION WAIVER.—The term 'predispute joint-action waiver' means an agreement, whether or not part of a predispute arbitration agreement, that would prohibit, or waive the right of, one of the parties to the agreement to participate in a joint, class, or collective action in a judicial, arbitral, administrative, or other forum, concerning a dispute that has not yet arisen at the time of the making of the agreement.

''(3) SEXUAL ASSAULT DISPUTE.—The term 'sexual assault dispute' means a dispute involving a nonconsensual sexual act or sexual contact, as such terms are defined in section 2246 of title 18 or similar applicable Tribal or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

''(4) SEXUAL HARASSMENT DISPUTE.—The term 'sexual harassment dispute' means a dispute relating to any of the following conduct directed at an individual or a group of individuals:

''(A) Unwelcome sexual advances.

''(B) Unwanted physical contact that is sexual in nature, including assault.

''(C) Unwanted sexual attention, including unwanted sexual comments and propositions for sexual activity.

''(D) Conditioning professional, educational, consumer, health care or long-term care benefits on sexual activity.

''(E) Retaliation for rejecting unwanted sexual attention.

''§ 402. No validity or enforceability

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, at the election of the person alleging conduct constituting a sexual harassment dispute or sexual assault dispute, or the named representative of a class or in a collective action alleging such conduct, no predispute arbitration agreement or predispute joint-action waiver shall be valid or enforceable with respect to a case which is filed under Federal, Tribal, or State law and relates to the sexual assault dispute or the sexual harassment dispute.

''(b) DETERMINATION OF APPLICABILITY.—An issue as to whether this chapter applies with respect to a dispute shall be determined under Federal law. The applicability of this chapter to an agreement to arbitrate and the validity and enforceability of an agreement to which this chapter applies shall be determined by a court, rather than an arbitrator, irrespective of whether the party resisting arbitration challenges the arbitration agreement specifically or in conjunction with other terms of the contract containing such agreement, and irrespective of whether the agreement purports to delegate such determinations to an arbitrator.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title 9 of the United States Code is amended—

(A) in section 2, by inserting ''or as otherwise provided in chapter 4'' before the period at the end;

(B) in section 208—

*(i) in the section heading, by striking ''**Chapter 1; residual application**'' and inserting ''**Application**''; and*

(ii) by adding at the end the following: ''This chapter applies to the extent that this chapter is not in conflict with chapter 4.''; and

(C) in section 307—

*(i) in the section heading, by striking ''**Chapter 1; residual application**'' and inserting ''**Application**''; and*

(ii) by adding at the end the following: ''This chapter applies to the extent that this chapter is not in conflict with chapter 4.''.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—

(A) CHAPTER 2.—The table of sections for chapter 2 of title 9, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 208 and inserting the following:
''208. Application.''.

(B) CHAPTER 3.—The table of sections for chapter 3 of title 9, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 307 and inserting the following:
''307. Application.''.

(3) TABLE OF CHAPTERS.—The table of chapters for title 9, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''4. Arbitration of disputes involving sexual assault and sexual harassment ..... 401''.

SEC. 3. APPLICABILITY.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall apply with respect to any dispute or claim that arises or accrues on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees.

After 1 hour of debate, it shall be in order to consider the further amendment printed in part B of House Report 117–241, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be considered read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 4445.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4445, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act, would restore access to justice for survivors of sexual assault or sexual harassment who are forced to settle their disputes against their harassers and abusers in a private system of arbitration that is often stacked against them.

Arbitration was originally developed as an alternative to the court system for parties of relatively equal bargaining power to enter into voluntarily. In recent decades, however, forced arbitration clauses have become ubiquitous in our lives, largely in the form of take-it-or-leave-it contracts between very large companies and individual consumers. As a result, these clauses have rendered our court system, in which plaintiffs have far stronger protections, inaccessible to far too many.

Nowhere is that trend more apparent or problematic than in the workplace. It is projected that, by 2024, 80 percent of private-sector workers will be forced to sign an arbitration clause when accepting employment. And consider that, over the past 5 years, employers prevailed over their employees in 98 percent of these arbitration cases. But these numbers cannot capture the true human toll of forced arbitration.

Last November, the Judiciary Committee heard powerful testimony from four survivors of sexual assault and sexual harassment about their harrowing experiences and the deep wounds they continue to carry with them to this day. It was a hearing none of us will forget, and we appreciate these brave women coming forward and sharing their stories.

Each of these women was subject to horrific treatment by a person with power over their lives. Then, when they sought to hold their assailants accountable in court, they were forced to relive the trauma of their harassment and assault to find that their only recourse was a secretive arbitration process that was stacked against them.

Forced arbitration clauses, buried deep in the fine print of the paperwork required as a condition of employment, have bound workers to a system in which they are nearly guaranteed to fail, foreclosed the possibility of ever having their day in court, and in almost every case taken away their right even to discuss their experience.

The company gets to pick the judge and the jury, truncate the discovery process, choose the law applied, and

prevent all appeals. When the company wins, it can request that the victim pay its attorney's fees, and it can ensure that misconduct never sees the light of day.

H.R. 4445 removes these barriers to justice for survivors of sexual assault or sexual harassment by giving them a real choice of whether to go to court or to arbitrate their claim.

In doing so, this legislation ends this unjust and, frankly, repulsive system in which American companies are better off retaliating against victims of sexual assault than taking responsibility and holding perpetrators responsible for their horrific actions.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter to Members of Congress dated February 4, 2022, and a letter to House leadership dated February 7, 2022, both from organizations in support of H.R. 4445.

FEBRUARY 4, 2022.

Re Pass the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021 (HR. 4445).

DEAR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS: On behalf of the undersigned organizations, we write in support of the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021 (H.R. 4445), a bill that would provide important new opportunities for individuals who experience sexual harassment and assault to seek justice without being forced into closed-door and secretive forced arbitration proceedings, where the deck is too often stacked against them.

Today, individuals are routinely forced to sign an arbitration clause to resolve disputes as a condition of obtaining a job or purchasing a good or service, often through language buried in fine print. Many individuals who sign such documents have no idea they have waived the ability to enforce their rights in court. Arbitrators are often chosen and paid by companies. There is no public record of the proceedings or the outcome, and rarely an opportunity to appeal the arbitrator's decision. Many who come forward with reports of sexual harassment or sexual assault, cannot afford legal counsel. The arbitration clause may force them to bear some of the significant costs of the arbitration. The resolution of their disputes may fail to make them whole for the harm they have suffered.

The lack of public accountability enabled by forced arbitration has played a harmful role in allowing sexual harassment and assault to persist in the shadows. In the four years since #MeToo went viral, thousands of individuals, disproportionately women, have come forward to share their experiences—many several years after the fact—and to demand justice. When women and all those who have experienced assault and harassment share their stories, it gives others the courage to come forward as well. But when women who report such conduct are forced into arbitration, that secretive process with no public accountability further silences survivors, and employers and companies can continue to employ and protect serial sexual harassers.

The Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act is an important step towards restoring power to survivors of sexual assault and sexual harassment by ensuring they will not be forced into arbitration. It is admittedly a partial solution, as no individual should be forced to waive their ability to fully enforce their rights to be free from other forms of unlawful harassment, discrimination, and exploitation, whether as workers, as consumers, as patients, or as students. We are therefore hopeful that as a complement to this bill, Congress will quickly take up and pass the FAIR Act (H.R. 963) and Restoring Justice for Workers Act (H.R. 4841), which would ensure that companies can no longer circumvent the legal system by forcing individuals into arbitration. But the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act represents an important partial restoration of individuals' rights to seek accountability and justice. Accordingly, we urge you to support this legislation. If you have any questions, please contact Emily Martin (emartin@nwlc.org) at the National Women's Law Center.

Sincerely,

National Women's Law Center, National Employment Law Project, National Employment Lawyers Association.

FEBRUARY 7, 2022.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY: We, the undersigned groups, support passage of H.R. 4445, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021. This bipartisan bill would empower survivors of sexual assault and sexual harassment by allowing survivors of sexual harassment and sexual assault to file a case in court rather than be forced into arbitration. Survivors of sexual assault and sexual harassment would be able to hold perpetrators and institutions accountable outside of closed-door arbitration proceedings and shine light on systemic issues of wrongdoing. According to actor Eliza Dushku, one of several witnesses who testified under the protection of congressional subpoenas, at a powerful hearing last November on H.R. 4445, forced arbitration ''protects the harassers, the abusers, the corporations, and it isolates the victims . . . [it] creates a culture of silencing.''

Many of the undersigned groups oppose the use of forced arbitration against all consumers and workers. Predispute binding arbitration clauses and class action waivers, together known as forced arbitration clauses, are typically buried in ''take-it-or-leave it'' agreements that waive an individual's fundamental rights to seek accountability in court when they are hurt or when their rights are violated. These clauses deprive people of the opportunity to hold wrongdoers accountable, no matter how widespread or egregious the misconduct may be; and they also allow all types of abuse, discrimination, and fraud to go unchecked.

In the privatized system of forced arbitration, there is no judge or jury, and the right to appeal is severely limited. Arbitrators do not have to follow the law or precedent. And proceedings take place behind a veil of secrecy that insulates perpetrators from public accountability. That is why thousands of Google workers around the world walked off the job in late 2018 to protest, among other things, Google's use of forced arbitration clauses to hide mistreatment of workers who alleged harassment and discrimination against high-level executives. Also in 2018, in a rare gesture of bipartisanship, all 56 attorneys general (in every state, the District of Columbia, and territories) urged Congress to immediately enact legislation that would ban forced arbitration for sexual harassment claims. The letter said, ''Victims of such serious misconduct should not be constrained to pursue relief from decision makers who are not trained as judges, are not qualified to act as courts of law and are not positioned to ensure that such victims are accorded both procedural and substantive due process.''

The Senate companion bill, which passed the Senate Judiciary Committee on a voice vote, has ten Republican co-sponsors, and support continues to grow. Conservative commentator and women's rights advocate Gretchen Carlson, who has been a vocal opponent of the way forced arbitration clauses are used to silence victims of sexual harassment, recently said that passing H.R. 4445 ''will be a victory for American workers and I am incredibly optimistic this is going to be the law of the land.''

H.R. 4445 has widespread, bipartisan support inside and outside the walls of Congress. We urge all Members of the House to vote for this important legislation. Your staff should feel free to reach out to Remington A. Gregg should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

American Association for Justice, American Civil Liberties Union, Alliance for Justice, American Family Voices, Americans for Financial Reform, Center for Disability Rights, Center for Economic Justice, Center for Justice & Democracy, Citizen Works, Consumer Action.

Consumer Federation of America, Consumer Reports, Consumer Watchdog, Consumers for Auto Reliability and Safety, Center for Progressive Reform, Disability Rights Education & Defense Fund, Earthjustice, Economic Policy Institute, Essential Information, FORGE, Inc.

Googlers for Ending Forced Arbitration, Impact Fund, Justice for Migrant Women, The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, Maryland Consumer Rights Coalition, Mazzoni Center, National Association of Consumer Advocates, National Black Justice Coalition, National Consumer Law Center (on behalf of its low income clients), National Consumers League.

National Disability Rights Network (NORN), National Employment Law Project, National Organization for Women, People's Parity Project, Public Citizen, Public Good Law Center, Public Law Center, SC Appleseed Legal Justice Center, Service Employees International Union (SEIU), Texas Watch.

The Army of Survivors, URGE: Unite for Reproductive & Gender Equity, Women Employed, Woodstock Institute, Workplace Fairness, YWCA USA.

Mr. NADLER. I thank my colleagues, Representatives BUSTOS, GRIFFITH, JAYAPAL, and BUCK, for their leadership on this issue. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank my colleague from New York for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

We are here today to discuss H.R. 4445. Sexual harassment and sexual assault are despicable actions. Victims of sexual harassment and assault must have their claims heard, and they should not be silenced or intimidated into silence.

The Judiciary Committee heard important testimony from victims of sexual harassment and assault. It took real courage for those victims to tell their stories to us. What those women, and many more women around the country, have had to face is terrible, and sexual harassment should not be tolerated.

H.R. 4445 would not make victims better off. And no matter how well-intentioned the bill may be, it raises real policy concerns.

The committee received testimony from experts explaining the bill's

flaws. For example, this bill's supporters seem to assume that all arbitration is secret, that arbitration automatically keeps victims from going to the authorities or publicizing their experiences.

That is not accurate. Arbitration is not intrinsically secret or otherwise confidential. Put simply, agreeing to resolve a case outside of court is different than agreeing to silence.

That distinction matters today because much of the argument for this bill comes from concerns about secrecy rather than whether justice can be served in the arbitration context.

Despite that emphasis, H.R. 4445 does not actually address confidentiality or nondisclosure agreements. Even if this bill is enacted, it is still possible that separate contract provisions could be used to impose confidentiality or keep details about an employer under wraps.

But in all likelihood, this bill would effectively end most arbitration in these contexts, even when arbitration would benefit a victim, because the bill fundamentally changes an arbitration clause from a mutual commitment to use an alternative dispute resolution into a one-sided election for an injured party.

If H.R. 4445 becomes law, contracts will be far less likely to include the option to arbitrate. If parties cannot agree in advance to arbitrate, the plaintiffs may never have access to arbitration. These unintended consequences will have real-world implications, especially for victims who lack deep pockets or do not have the possibility for a high-dollar settlement that some high-profile cases can obtain.

Lawsuits are often long and expensive, and big corporations have more resources to litigate than most victims. Litigation can be harrowing for victims who, in traditional litigation, must submit to rigorous discovery, depositions, or perhaps even the challenges of a public trial. And it may even be harder for victims to tell their stories in litigation and get justice, given the rules of evidence that may apply.

Democrats cast aside these concerns, and they ignore how arbitration is generally a good way to resolve disputes.

Why are some in Congress so intent on taking this legislation forward today? For years, Democrats have tried to gut arbitration agreements for all kinds of different claims and plaintiffs. If Democrats had their way, everyone—from consumers to civil rights plaintiffs, to those with antitrust claims, to individuals using financial service products, and others—would not be able to contract in advance to resolve disputes through arbitration. Instead, they would be forced into the courts.

Congress should stand ready to improve the legal system, but we must make sure that whatever Congress does will actually be an improvement. What we have before us today is Congress changing existing and agreed-to contracts.

I have real concerns about government retroactively nullifying existing contractual agreements, no matter how well-intentioned it is.

I urge you all to carefully consider the ramifications of H.R. 4445.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BUSTOS), the sponsor of this bill.

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak enthusiastically in support of my bill, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act.

Five years ago, The Washington Post published a story that shocked me to my core. Madam Speaker, 69,000 women were suing Sterling, Inc., for sexual harassment, sexual assault, and sexual discrimination. Sterling is the parent company of Kay and Jared Jewelers.

And, yes, I did say 69,000. I had to double-check that over and over—not 69, not 6,900—69,000 women.

''If you didn't do what he wanted with him, you wouldn't get your''—preferred—''store or raise.'' That is what Sanya Douglas, a former employee, testified.

''A boozy, no-spouses-allowed 'sex fest,' where attendance was mandatory and women were aggressively pursued, groped, and harassed.'' That is how meetings at the company were described.

''You were meat, being shopped.'' That is how a former employee described her workplace.

Each story was more disturbing than the story before it: managers demanding sexual acts in exchange for employment benefits; company events where women were expected to undress publicly. In one story, a former employee attended an overnight meeting where she woke up with her underwear pushed down to her ankles, a manager raping her.

This type of sexual perverseness in the workplace went on for years, and it all stayed secret. And the reason for that secrecy? Because of one single legal clause hidden deep down in these women's employment paperwork, a clause that says if a claim arises between an employer and an employee, it must go to arbitration, and taking a case like this to court is prohibited.

My bill would make it illegal to enforce agreements that mandate third-party arbitration, which is a type of legal dispute resolution that is conducted behind closed doors and often favors the employer.

Seems simple, right? Well, that one tiny clause protected a company of abusers and silenced those 69,000 women just at Sterling, Inc. That is just one single company we are talking about.

But the stories go on, and the bad actors aren't just at workplaces. While 60 million—that is 60 million—Americans are working under these forced arbitration clauses through their employers, the real number of people impacted by this incredibly common pitfall is huge. Many more millions of Americans have signed away their rights through property leases, ride-share applications, moving companies, nursing homes, grocery deliveries.

That terms and conditions box that we have all simply checked off after downloading an app or hiring a service might just have an arbitration clause hiding in it, ready to strip away your right to go to court if you have been sexually harassed or sexually assaulted and you choose to go to court.

□ 1715

While some companies have already eliminated this abusive practice—thank you to them—it is time to do away with these legal traps for good.

The Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act will invalidate any forced arbitration clause in any contract or agreement in the case of sexual assault or harassment.

And I am proud to say that my bill has widespread support among Republicans and Democrats over at the Senate and here at the House.

I thank those that have helped us get here today. I thank PRAMILA JAYAPAL, MORGAN GRIFFITH, KEN BUCK, DAVID CICILLINE, Chairman NADLER, Senators GILLIBRAND, LINDSEY GRAHAM and DICK DURBIN, and our fearless champion on this, Gretchen Carlson.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I look forward to the day when our sexual assault survivors can have their day in court.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH).

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4445, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act.

I believe pre-dispute arbitration agreements are useful in some circumstances. They can allow common, foreseeable disagreements to be resolved quickly and efficiently, but we must acknowledge in the case of sexual assault and sexual harassment, nobody signs on to an employment agreement thinking that oh, I am going to be sexually harassed or I am going to risk sexual abuse. They don't sign up for that. And most of these contracts, Madam Speaker, are what we call adhesion contracts. You have to accept it.

And what often happens is there will be a couple of pages that have all the big items: Terms of the employment, salary, promotion, vacation. And then they will incorporate a handbook. The handbook will then have buried in it language that says all disputes must go to mandatory arbitration. And oftentimes the people who are doing the arbitrating aren't lawyers. The rules of evidence aren't applied. The rules of law are not applied. It is just how they feel after they hear everything.

This has created a situation that, related to sexual assault and sexual harassment, is unconscionable. It shocks

the conscience. And in fairness, it is a violation of public policy, in my opinion, and should be eliminated as part of a contract.

I am surprised courts haven't already come to that conclusion, but instead of having each court in each of the States and territories make that decision, this act will do it once and for all, and we will have done our jobs to make sure that in these egregious situations the individual who is making the claim and who has probably been assaulted or has been harassed or has some kind of a valid claim will have an opportunity to go to court or have an opportunity to go to binding arbitration, if that is what they choose, but they will have a choice instead of having to go in front of company-picked arbiters who will make a decision for them that will affect them the rest of their lives.

Now, I will tell you that it is important that we move forward with this bill, and it looks like things are going well, but you never know. But I will also tell you that there has been an allegation that it is retroactive—and that is not accurate—as to cases currently pending. It is accurate as to contracts currently signed.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL).

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, this is a landmark day. H.R. 4445, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act, will ensure that tens of millions of people are no longer silenced in instances where there is sexual harassment and sexual assault.

These forced arbitration agreements require that people with disputes against a company use a secretive, one-sided mediation process instead of the judicial system. Sexual assault and sexual harassment survivors with claims against a company are stripped of the right to decide how to pursue accountability for their perpetrator. It is a lose-lose scenario. People are left with little alternative but to sign these agreements, and yet, they often face retaliation and backlash when they are pursuing their claims.

This bipartisan bill is essential for survivors like Tatiana Spottiswoode, who bravely testified under the protection of a friendly subpoena at a House Judiciary Committee hearing. Tatiana needed that protection because forced arbitration took away all of her rights to speak publicly about the severe harassment that she had endured from her boss and her abuser, former CEO of Afiniti, Zia Chishti. At the hearing, Tatiana testified that ''the person who changed my life forever continues to abuse me because forced arbitration gives him the power to do it in secret.''

Tatiana's freedom to discuss her experiences publicly had real impact. Mr. Chishti was finally fired, and the former Prime Minister of the U.K. resigned from the advisory board of her abuser's company. Her story, and countless others like hers, show why this bill is so critical.

I am so proud to colead this bill with the incredible Representative CHERI BUSTOS. And I thank Representative BUSTOS and Representative MORGAN GRIFFITH and Representative KEN BUCK for their leadership, as well. No one should have to endure what happened to Tatiana and so many others like her. We have an opportunity in the House of Representatives to set this right for millions of brave survivors.

Vote ''yes'' to pass H.R. 4445.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES).

Mr. JEFFRIES. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished chair of the House Judiciary Committee for yielding and for his leadership. I thank my good friend and colleague Representative CHERI BUSTOS for her leadership.

The people of America, the women of America have a right to be free of sexual harassment. The women of America have a right to be free of sexual assault. The women of America have a right to be free of a hostile work environment. They deserve their day in court.

The process and practice of forced arbitration undermines these rights without providing an adequate remedy. The American people are being hoodwinked. The American people are being bamboozled. The American people are being led astray by forced arbitration.

This practice of forced arbitration is unfair, unjust, unacceptable, unconscionable, and un-American.

H.R. 4445 will make it unlawful.

I urge strong support for this legislation so that liberty and justice for all can prevail.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for allowing me to speak, and I want to commend my colleague, Representative CHERI BUSTOS, for introducing this very important legislation.

It is a travesty of justice for a woman to be subjected to sexual harassment and even sexual assault on the job. Oftentimes, it takes place in a job setting where there is a culture of sexual harassment and sexual assault.

And when these women find after they have been assaulted that they are barred from going to court because somehow they have been hoodwinked into a forced arbitration agreement with their employer, they are surprised because at that point they have been assaulted for a second time because when they go into arbitration you often find that the deck is stacked against the victim in favor of the perpetrator.

This legislation gets at that problem by making those kinds of agreements unenforceable. I fully support this legislation. I would ask all of my colleagues to support it. It is good, commonsense legislation.

Justice is all that is asked for.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

For the fourth consecutive year I rise as one of the few but faithful Republicans in strong support of this good legislation.

Here is the question presented: Should sexual harassers who work for big businesses get to pick their juries in advance? I think that the populist, nationalist, right approach is to believe that the Article III courts that we have set up for any and all function as the proper venue.

But for tens of millions of American workers, that courthouse door is locked. It is closed. It is inaccessible. The result is that a system exists for concierge justice, private-sector justice.

The evidence before the Judiciary Committee undeniably is that big business wins more cases, shuts down more awards, and is able to reduce awards in the arbitration setting as opposed to the setting that anybody else would be able to enter in a taxpayer-funded court. That is wrong.

We have all heard about the fine print in this country. No one reads the fine print. But the fine print shouldn't be a reason that someone is more likely to have to endure sexual harassment in the workplace or more likely to evade consequence as the result of predatory behavior.

I especially thank the majority for incorporating a number of the minority's views to make this bill stronger and more likely to become law, and I sincerely hope that I am not here for a fifth year advocating for its passage again.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a distinguished member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman for his leadership, and I thank my distinguished friend from Illinois, Congresswoman BUSTOS for her constant determination.

It is wonderful that H.R. 4445 is restoring freedom and justice to women. It is a bipartisan piece of legislation that will not allow any pre-dispute arbitration agreement or pre-dispute joint action waiver to be valid or enforceable with respect to a case which is filed under Federal, Tribal, or State law and relates to a sexual assault dispute or sexual harassment dispute.

I am glad to hear friends on the other side, as this is a bipartisan bill, acknowledge the fact that this is an absolute injustice; an injustice that befalls a certain segment of the population, and that is women.

One of the cases that is most stark is the one of Stefani Bambace. Many witnesses came before us in the Judiciary

Committee. Witness after witness gave us horror stories of isolation and fear and the absolute inability, because of the fine print, to do anything about it.

Stefani Bambace alleged that she worked in a sexually charged and hostile work environment, including being subjected to sexually explicit language from her employer, sexual advances and groping. Let me say that again. Touching in her space from her employer, sexual advances and groping and explicit images. How can you work as a professional or anyone? Think of the levels of work that women are in; from domestic to as high a level as scientists and CEOs. But yet, they are subjected to this kind of behavior.

According to Ms. Bambace's petition, she complained to human resources to no avail about the harassment. And guess what her relief was? Guess what empathy was shown? Guess what comfort and reforming the system was? It was her being fired. That is right. She was fired. How many stories of women are there, that are yet not told, who were fired?

And so this agreement of which my colleague has worked on, and we are pleased in the Judiciary Committee to be part of moving this legislation, this will end these arbitration agreements that are snuck into a packet of materials that you sign.

It is imperative we pass it, but more importantly Madam Speaker, it is imperative that it is passed in the Senate because it is bipartisan, but it is signed by the President and becomes law.

I thank Ms. Bambace and all of the witnesses that came before us. They sacrifice, they suffered, but yet today, hopefully, will be an announcement, a pronouncement of freedom and justice for women who have struggled with this all of the time.

H.R. 4445 is a relief that is a long time in coming, and it should move away from blind, silent, quiet agreements that no one knows what it is. Freedom and justice for women in the workforce today.

Madam Speaker, I rise to speak in strong support of H.R. 4445, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act.

This bill will amend Title 9 of the United States Code, empowering survivors of sexual assault and harassment by restoring their access to justice and public accountability under the law.

By ending forced arbitration in lawsuits involving these claims, survivors of sexual assault or sexual harassment are empowered with making the decision on whether they wish to pursue legal action against their assailants which often includes going to court to arbitrate their claims.

It is estimated that 60 million Americans have signed away their right to seek real justice and most don't realize it until they try to get help.

H.R. 4445 will not allow any pre-dispute arbitration agreement or predispute joint-action waiver to be valid or enforceable with respect to a case which is filed under Federal, Tribal, or State law and relates to a sexual assault dispute or a sexual harassment dispute.

In the Judiciary markup which brought this bill to the floor, survivors of sexual harassment and sexual assault shared their stories with the committee about their devastating experiences and the subsequent arbitration process they were forced to endure as a condition of their employment.

The #MeToo movement chipped away at the culture of secrecy that protects predators and silences survivors.

Ending mandatory arbitration has the power to ensure that survivors of sexual harassment and discrimination in the workplace have their voices heard.

For example, in Bambace v. Berry Y&V Fabricators, LLC, Stefani Bambace alleged that she worked in a sexually charged and hostile work environment, including ''being subjected to sexually explicit images from her employer, sexual advances, and groping.''

According to her petition, she complained to Human Resources about the harassment and was fired three weeks later.

She filed a lawsuit alleging violations of Chapter 21 of the Texas Labor Code.

Like more than half of non-unionized American workers, Bambace was subject to an employer promulgated arbitration agreement.

These arbitration agreements are often snuck into a packet of materials employers give employees on their first day of employment to sign and they are rarely negotiated or even discussed.

In a well-reasoned opinion in Bambace, the Court held that the arbitration agreement, which required the Plaintiff to litigate sexual harassment claims in confidential and binding arbitration, violated public policy, injured the public good, and was therefore void and unenforceable.

Critically, the Court further rejected Defendant's argument that the arbitrator, not the Court, should determine whether the sexual harassment claims were subject to arbitration.

Fortunately, in the Bambace case Harris County Judge Lauren Reeder understood that cases such as these should be determined by a court, rather than an arbitrator irrespective of whether the agreement purports to delegate such determinations to an arbitrator.

This is just one story out of millions where forced arbitration agreements attempt, and usually succeed, to silence sexual assault and sexual harassment victims.

These forced ''agreements'' strip survivors of the right to decide how to pursue accountability of their predators.

Instead, these survivors' stories are heard in secret, behind closed doors, and do little to nothing to stop the systematic abuse from occurring again.

The Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021 will ensure that these survivors will have their voices heard in a court of law if they choose to do so.

No survivor of sexual harassment or sexual assault should be forced into silence, especially by a piece of paper buried within their employment agreement.

Forced arbitration allows companies to hide and shield sexual predators and keep employees from knowing that their other colleagues could be victims of the same person.

Voiding these clauses in sexual harassment and discrimination cases would aid victims by pulling back the veil of secrecy on bad behavior in the workplace.

More than 56% of Americans are subject to these mandatory arbitration agreements.

These victims deserve the right to choose to go to court, it should not be in the hands of their employer.

A 2011 Cornell University study found that employees are less likely to win arbitration cases.

These corporations embrace arbitration because it is a cheaper and faster way to settle disputes and can cut down frivolous lawsuits.

Corporations do not want to face juries because they know citizens will punish them for their wrongdoing, so they sneak arbitration language into their take-it-or-leave-it contracts.

Forced arbitration is a sexual harasser's best friend, it is an issue of fundamental human rights.

Eliza Dushku, an actress, testified that she had been fired from the CBS prime-time drama ''Bull'' after she asked her co-star, Michael Weatherly, a producer on the show, to stop harassing her.

She said he had made rape jokes about her and had told her in front of dozens of cast and crew members that he wanted to be in a threesome with her.

She said she had later learned that the contract she signed with CBS included a forced arbitration clause.

After a mediation, the company agreed to a confidential settlement that would pay Ms. Dushku $9.5 million.

Situations such as Ms. Dushku's aim to sweep sexual harassment and assault cases under the rug.

Silencing these victims is exactly what forced arbitration agreements are meant to do and I believe we should no longer tolerate this behavior.

This is an excellent and common-sense bill that will ensure victims are not silenced by forced arbitration agreements any longer.

Although we cannot bring justice and a voice for those who have already settled their cases to their arbitration agreements, we can ensure that future victims will be heard and not suppressed in their truth.

□ 1730

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a distinguished member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

Madam Speaker, I heard some of my friends on the other side of the aisle say no one wants this legislation. Nothing could be further from the truth. The survivors of sexual assault and harassment want this, and we should listen to them.

H.R. 4445 would restore access to justice for victims of sexual assault or harassment who are currently locked out of the court system due to forced arbitration clauses. These clauses are everywhere. They block survivors from making their stories known, having their day in court, and prevents them from holding their abusers accountable.

Some of the stories we heard during this hearing were horrific of the kind

of abuse and assault and demeaning behavior, and those predators knew that they were protected from being held accountable because there were forced arbitration clauses often accompanied with provisions that kept those proceedings private.

So this private system forces survivors into a process, this forced arbitration, that is not like a court system. There is no discovery. There is no judge or jury. There are no requirements that they follow laws passed by the Congress or the State. And when you, as I said, combine that with nondisclosure agreements, it silences the survivors of sexual harassment and assault. Plain and simple. This bill will end it.

Predators rely on that silence. As long as their actions are hidden, they are free to act with impunity, and we heard evidence that is in fact what they do, over and over and over again. This bill will end that.

Madam Speaker, I thank the sponsor of this legislation, Congresswoman CHERI BUSTOS, who has made this her life's work since she got to Congress. This bill will help millions of survivors who have had the conduct that they have complained about unaddressed and unanswered and kept quiet, and it will end that practice.

We heard testimony about the founder of Invisalign and the CEO of Afiniti, who actually started an arbitration, invoked the clause, because he knew that would keep the proceedings secret and his abuse would go unaccounted for. This is disgraceful.

Madam Speaker, this should be a unanimous vote. Everyone should want to put an end to this practice. I urge you to vote ''yes'' on H.R. 4445.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), another distinguished member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, sexual harassment and violence in the workplace are a corrosive and pervasive threat to the success and dignity of all workers, but particularly women. And forced or mandatory arbitration clauses in employment contracts have played an important role in thwarting efforts to hold accountable the predators who engage in such conduct and the companies that allow it to continue.

The widespread use of these clauses in employment contracts forces many Americans to agree to a form of dispute resolution that silences victims of sexual harassment and assault and allows the harassers and employers to escape accountability. These arbitration proceedings overwhelmingly benefit the employer, which drafts the nonnegotiable clauses dictating the venue, the terms of mediation, even the arbitrators themselves, as well as creating a perverse incentive for the allegedly neutral arbiters to rule in favor of employers, lest they not be hired again.

In addition to denying survivors a public forum to expose sexual abuse, which can deter future misconduct, these arbitration clauses also preclude class actions, which is often the only way that employees can afford to bring successful claims.

H.R. 4445 would ban the use of forced arbitration in employment contracts in cases of sexual assault and harassment. In addition to protecting survivors of such harassment, that is just good public policy.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN), another distinguished member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding. I salute our colleague, Congresswoman BUSTOS, for introducing what will certainly be the most important piece of pro-labor legislation to pass out of the 117th Congress. Our Constitution guarantees our people the right to a jury trial, but forced arbitration in the workplace brutally cheats victims of sexual harassment and assault in the workplace out of their right to a trial before a jury of their peers. And by stripping women of this right, forced arbitration is creating corporate cultures of pervasive and severe sexual harassment all across the country, like the one Eliza Dushku faced in Hollywood where she got fired for objecting to constant sexually degrading and humiliating treatment in the workplace.

We heard testimony from women sexually harassed and raped by repeat offenders who have been made proud and contemptuous because their conduct is consistently buried and hidden in regimes of coerced, closed-door arbitration. We have created monsters out of repeat-offender sexual harassers across the country.

Let's throw the doors open and let's let the sun shine in. Let's restore the full constitutional rights of women in the workplace. Let's pass this legislation.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BUCK).

Mr. BUCK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4445. This is the way the legislative process should work. This started with a victim of sexual harassment, Gretchen Carlson, who stepped forward and brought a cancer within an organization to light, and did it in a courageous manner. Then my colleague, Congresswoman CHERI BUSTOS, took on this cause and wrote a good piece of legislation.

But what she did was even more important. She was open to suggestions and often adopted suggestions to make this the very best legislation that it could be. And my friends, Congressman MATT GAETZ and MORGAN GRIFFITH, worked alongside her and worked on our side of the aisle to make folks aware of the need for this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4445 because, one, it empowers rape victims to make a choice between arbitration and going to court. It also makes sure that sexual predators are held accountable. And finally, it puts corporations on notice that if they don't clean up their act, they are going to have a big problem. There is no more sweeping an issue like this under the carpet. This is something that corporations are going to take seriously, and they are going to change their conduct as a result of a possible change to their bottom line.

This bill gives Members a choice to support rape victims or rapists. I choose to support the rape victims, the survivors of a terrible ordeal, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA), another distinguished member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NADLER for yielding, and I thank the sponsor of this bill, CHERI BUSTOS, for her hard work.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for this bill, H.R. 4445. As a former judge, I have a very deeply held belief that everybody should have their day in court. It is a simple principle: Everybody should have their day in court. That is the essence of ''justice for all'' in our country. Every time we say the pledge and we end with ''justice for all,'' we have to demonstrate that we mean it.

Survivors of sexual harassment and discrimination in the workplace deserve to have their voices heard. By ending forced arbitration in lawsuits involving sexual assault or sexual harassment claims, we ensure survivors are given a real choice of whether to go to court or to arbitrate their claim. Abusers will no longer be able to misuse arbitration law with dubious agreements and fine-print clauses to hide their violence and silence their victims.

I am proud that we are taking firm, bipartisan action to ensure justice for sexual harassment and sexual assault victims. I am proud that we are making sure that when little kids across America say ''justice for all,'' that it truly means for ''all.''

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on H.R. 4445.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ROSS), another distinguished member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding, and especially thank our colleague, CHERI

BUSTOS, for bringing this important legislation to us.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4445, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act.

In 2017, our country experienced a dramatic and needed shift. Women in a variety of industries responded to news of allegations against powerful men with the hashtag #MeToo, banding together in solidarity to expose predatory behavior that has been overlooked and excused for generations. But some women are still not able to speak out against their abusers because forced arbitration agreements prevent them from doing so.

Last year, the House Committee on the Judiciary heard testimony from women from a variety of backgrounds and political parties, who have suffered the dual injustices of sexual abuse and forced silence through arbitration. Their stories illuminate how forced arbitration agreements are too often used to protect assailants and their companies at the expense of working women. It is past time for Congress to enable these women to reclaim their voices and take control over their own lives.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4445.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act is bipartisan. It is legislation that provides survivors with the resources they need to seek the justice that they deserve and empower them by giving them a choice to go to court instead of being forced into arbitration.

Survivors like Susan Fowler who, in 2015, was working with Uber when her manager started sexually harassing her. She immediately reported this to human resources, but when she did, her manager threatened to fire her. And since Uber employees are forced to sign arbitration agreements when they are hired, preventing them from bringing sexual harassment claims to court, Susan was forced into a confidential dispute forum without the right to appeal.

Three years later, Susan had had enough and she spoke out, writing in an op-ed for the New York Times: ''From the systemic culture of harassment and discrimination at Uber . . . to the ubiquitous stories of women taken advantage of in industries ranging from professional football to restaurants, we have seen one company after another publicly outed and shamed for illegal treatment of employees.''

And Susan rightly asks, ''The question is no longer whether mistreatment actually occurs . . . but what can we do to ensure that it never happens again.''

The answer is simple. We can pass this bipartisan legislation, end the practice of forced arbitration, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

□ 1745

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota for her great work here in the Congress and for yielding time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to this legislation. We all know that sexual assault and harassment are as wrong as wrong can be. Victims of sexual harassment and sexual assault must have their claims heard. They must never be silenced or intimidated into silence. But the outrage we rightly feel on behalf of these victims does not mean we should rush to pass a bill that could leave many of them worse off.

In the Judiciary Committee, we heard from experts about why this bill's approach is misguided. For example, some of the bill's supporters repeatedly claim that arbitration is what keeps victims from publicizing their experiences or going to authorities and law enforcement. But arbitration is not automatically secret or otherwise confidential.

Agreeing to resolve a case outside of court is different from agreeing to silence. Arbitration does not prevent anyone from speaking out. Anyone who has agreed to arbitrate may still go to authorities and law enforcement to report the wrongdoing, and well they should.

There is an important distinction between agreeing to arbitrate and agreeing to silence. This distinction matters because much of the push for this legislation comes from concerns about secrecy rather than from an honest assessment of whether arbitration advances justice. Yet despite the focus on secrecy, the text of this bill never actually addresses confidentiality or nondisclosure agreements.

Another key talking point for supporters of this legislation is that it gives plaintiffs more choice over how to resolve disputes, but that is not how arbitration works.

Giving one party the unilateral ability to cancel a two-way agreement to arbitrate will functionally take the option to arbitrate completely off the table. For one thing, contracts will be far less likely to include an option to arbitrate in the first place now. For another, we know that if parties can't agree in advance to arbitrate, then they are unlikely to agree to arbitrate after there has been a dispute. As a result, the plaintiff may never get to arbitration.

More often than not, victims do not have deep pockets or the potential for large-sum litigation settlements like those that are available to high-profile figures. This bill will cause these women to lose the potential benefits of arbitration.

Lawsuits are normally long and costly, and companies often have enough money to vigorously defend these claims. These lawsuits are an ordeal for victims who, in a normal case, must undergo discovery, give depositions, and may even need to give public testimony. The rules of litigation may make it much harder for victims to tell their stories in their own words and get the relief they deserve.

Arbitration can be a welcomed alternative to the rigors and trauma of litigation, but Democrats want to pretend that this bill won't limit access to arbitration for victims of assault.

In reality, the bill is more about empowering the trial bar than actual victims. As drafted, the text gives trial lawyers every incentive to craft complaints and allege sexual harassment or assault to get whole cases out of arbitration and into court.

Ultimately, this bill will empower the plaintiffs' bar in ways that some of its supporters may not intend but that Democrats and trial lawyers certainly do.

For years, Democrats have pursued plaintiffs' lawyers' wish to gut arbitration agreements for all kinds of different claims. If Democrats and the trial bar had their way, everyone from consumers of financial services, to civil rights plaintiffs, to those with antitrust claims and others would be forced into court even if they would rather agree to arbitrate at the outset.

Don't be fooled. What is best for plaintiffs' lawyers is not always what is best for plaintiffs.

Let's ensure whatever legislative vehicle we use actually makes things better. I am very concerned about this legislation and how it will actually play out for victims in practice and for the adverse consequences it could have.

Madam Speaker, for those reasons, I would urge that we oppose the bill.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, we must consider the unintended consequences of H.R. 4445. This bill has good intentions. We all want to help victims of sexual harassment, but this bill is not going to accomplish that. There are many policy concerns in this piece of legislation.

I want to say again: What we have before us today is that Congress is changing existing and agreed-to contracts. I have real concerns about government retroactively nullifying existing contractual agreements.

If H.R. 4445 becomes law, contracts will be far less likely to include any option to arbitrate. This is a concern for victims who do not have the resources to pursue high-dollar settlements. We must also keep in mind that sometimes arbitration is the best way to solve disputes.

Arbitration does not void an individual's constitutional rights under the Seventh Amendment. This is just one of the many, many aspects of this bill that needs to be reconsidered before we can confidently move forward.

Madam Speaker, I oppose this bill, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same until we address the concerns surrounding this bill.

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

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4445, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act, removes barriers to justice for survivors of sexual assault or sexual harassment by giving them a real choice of whether to go to court or to arbitrate their claim after the dispute has arisen.

Mr. JORDAN is right. Many such victims, if given the choice, will choose to go to court. Why shouldn't they? In arbitration, they lose 98 percent of the cases. The employer wins 98 percent of the cases in arbitration. Why? Well, for one thing, the employer picks the arbitrator, and the arbitrator is paid. So, naturally, the arbitrator wants to rule in such a way that he or she is likely to get hired again.

But 98 percent of the cases brought by women who have been sexually harassed who are in forced arbitration are lost by them. That is why this bill is necessary.

If we want to give women who have been sexually harassed a fair chance at justice, we must pass this bill. If we want to give women who have been sexually harassed a fair chance at winning against their employer who did the sexual harassment or allowed the sexual harassment, we must pass this bill.

That is why this critical measure is supported by a broad coalition of public interest organizations, including the National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, the National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence, the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the National Partnership for Women and Families, RAINN, and many others.

Not one single group that deals with sexual violence opposes this bill. Only employer organizations oppose this bill because it stacks the deck in their favor.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues, Representatives BUSTOS, GRIFFITH, JAYAPAL, and BUCK, for their leadership on this issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I will vote "yes" on H.R. 4445, Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021. However, I have reservations that certain provisions in the bill lack clarity regarding key issues.

Employers have increasingly relied on forced arbitration clauses to circumvent workers' right to due process. Currently, over 60 million American workers are locked out of the courtroom due to these coercive arrangements that compel them to go through a process that is rigged against them. Forced arbitration undermines workers' recourse for a wide array of employment law violations—not just sexual harassment and sexual assault; this includes wage theft and other employment discrimination issues. With Chairman NADLER, I introduced the Restoring Justice for Workers Act, H.R. 4841, a more comprehensive approach to protect workers' access to the courts and their right to collective action no matter their workplace claim.

Although H.R. 4445 is an important step forward by ensuring that certain individuals who experience "sexual assault" and "sexual harassment" are not forced to arbitrate their cases based on a pre-dispute arbitration agreement, I have concerns that the legislation does not go far enough to offer such protections to other vulnerable individuals who need fair access to the courts to vindicate their rights. In the employment context, for example, the bill's singular focus on sexual harassment involving unwelcome sexual advances, propositions, and sexual attention, fails to account for the other, harmful, and common, forms of sex-based harassment that occurs in the workplace. This kind of harassment is not sexual in nature but is motivated by a sex-based animus or hostility. It can involve offensive and derogatory comments about women working in male-dominated industries, physically intimidating conduct directed at men who fail to conform to stereotypical gender norms, as well as posting demeaning and graphic texts and images to make women or men feel uncomfortable in the workplace. These are just a few examples of the non-sexual, sex-based harassment that have been recognized by the Supreme Court and the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), the federal agency that enforces employment civil rights laws. Thus, given the breadth and complexity of sex-based harassment, and the negative impact it can have on individuals who experience it, I have concerns about limiting this bill to a certain type of sexual harassment.

I have similar concerns about the narrow scope of individuals who are included under the bill's definition of "sexual harassment dispute." The bill states that "the term 'sexual harassment dispute' means a dispute relating to . . . conduct directed at an individual or group of individuals." The phrase "directed at" suggests that the individual or group of individuals must be the target of the harassing conduct to be included in the bill's jurisdiction. In the employment context, however, the EEOC and federal courts have recognized that a harassment victim does not have to be the target of the harassment to have a viable harassment case. A salient example of this scenario is a female employee who works in an environment where male co-workers frequently use gender-derogatory language to describe or insult women, even though the language is not "directed at" the female employee. In such a scenario, the female employee could assert that she experienced sexual harassment because even though she was not the direct target of her male co-workers' gender-derogatory language, she worked in a sexually offensive and hostile environment. Therefore, using language in H.R. 4445 that seems to narrow the scope of harassment victims to only those who are the direct target of harassing conduct undercuts this important principle.

I am encouraged that a group of bipartisan Members have introduced an amendment that recognizes some of the limitations of H.R. 4445's definition of "sexual harassment dispute." This amendment "[c]larifies that, for the purposes of the bill, sexual harassment dispute is defined as a dispute relating to conduct that allegedly constitutes sexual harassment under applicable Federal, Tribal, or State sexual harassment laws." By embracing sexual harassment jurisprudence, which encompasses a broader array of harassing conduct than is currently included in the text of the bill, the amendment would allow more sexual harassment victims to avoid forced arbitration of their cases based on a pre-dispute arbitration agreement.

Unfortunately, this bipartisan amendment does not address one of the most problematic issues with H.R. 4445—the lack of clarity regarding the coverage of intersectional and related issues that arise in sexual harassment cases. For example, in the workplace, minority women frequently experience sexual harassment concurrent with harassment based on their race or national origin. Additionally, a harassment victim may experience other negative employment actions related to the sexual harassment such as a demotion, unfavorable job transfer, reduction in pay, or other retaliatory conduct. The language in H.R. 4445 fails to specifically state whether there is coverage of these cases, i.e., whether intersectional cases and negative employment action cases related to the sexual harassment would go to court as one case or whether these cases would have to be bifurcated such that the sexual harassment case would go to court, but the intersectional and related case would be forced into arbitration. Given that bifurcation of these cases will only lead to unnecessary expense and an administrative burden for both parties, the best reading of the language in the bill that refers to "a case . . . [that] relates to a sexual harassment dispute" is that it was meant to encompass these scenarios. Any other reading of the text regarding these issues would lead to an impractical result, but regrettably the bill, as drafted, does not foreclose that possibility.

The final issue I want to address is the legislation's failure to include a notice requirement directing entities, such as employers, to inform the recipients of their pre-dispute agreements that they have certain protections related to forced arbitration. Typically, employers include language about an arbitration agreement in employment applications, contracts, and/or handbooks that is inconspicuous and difficult for a lay person to understand. For workers to know their rights, employers should be required to provide written, conspicuous notice of the protections in this bill, drafted in plain language the workers can understand, wherever the employer mentions a pre-dispute agreement to arbitrate, and prior to the employer's commencement of arbitration proceedings. Had these simple notice requirements been included in this legislation, it would have helped to ensure that "sexual assault" and "sexual harassment" victims received the full measure of protections under this bill.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the House and the Committee on Homeland Security, and as Chair of

the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4445, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4445, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021, is bipartisan and bicameral legislation that empowers survivors of sexual assault and sexual harassment by giving them a choice to go to court instead of being forced into arbitration.

This legislation would amend the Federal Arbitration Act for disputes involving sexual assault and sexual harassment in order to stop employers and businesses from forcing employees and customers out of the court system and into arbitration.

It would ensure that predispute arbitration clauses and waivers of the right to bring joint actions in cases of sexual assault or sexual harassment would not be valid or enforceable for cases that are filed under Federal, Tribal, or State law.

Under current law, many employment and other contracts require binding arbitration for a wide range of matters before a dispute arises, which denies survivors the ability to decide whether to pursue their claim with the procedural protections provided by courts, and silences victims of abuse by forcing them into a confidential dispute forum without the right to appeal.

Madam Speaker, more than 60 million Americans are subject to mandatory arbitration clauses in the workplace, often without realizing it until they come forward to bring a claim against their employer.

The Report of the Co-Chairs of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's Select Task Force on the Study of Harassment in the Workplace notes that between 50–75 percent of women have faced some form of unwanted or unwelcome sexual harassment in the workplace.

Additionally, contracts for services may include mandatory arbitration clauses in the fine print that shield companies and businesses from being held publicly accountable for the harm caused.

I support this necessary legislation because it advances efforts to prevent and address sexual harassment and sexual assault, strengthen rights, protect victims, and promote access to justice.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting for H.R. 4445, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the bill has expired.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BUCK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 117–241.

Mr. BUCK. 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:

Beginning on page 2, strike line 21 and all that follows through line 10 on page 3, and insert the following:

(4) SEXUAL HARASSMENT DISPUTE.—The term ''sexual harassment dispute'' means a dispute relating to conduct that is alleged to constitute sexual harassment under applicable Federal, Tribal, or State law.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. BUCK. Madam Speaker, this amendment is really very simple. It changes a somewhat convoluted definition of sexual harassment to the following: ''The term 'sexual harassment dispute' means a dispute relating to conduct that is alleged to constitute sexual harassment under applicable Federal, Tribal, or State law.''

Simple, straightforward, understandable. The issue arose here because there was a question of whether the definition that was contained in this law would supersede Federal, State, or Tribal law; it doesn't. However, this clarifies that, and I would ask my colleagues to support this.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 45 seconds.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BUCK), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law.

This amendment simply clarifies that H.R. 4445 does not amend current law outside of the Federal Arbitration Act. It reflects the bipartisan input of several of my colleagues in the House and Senate, including the bill's sponsor, Congresswoman BUSTOS.

Importantly, this amendment would protect the rights of survivors of sexual harassment by ensuring that they have a choice of litigating or arbitrating any case relating to the conduct that is alleged to constitute sexual harassment under applicable law. It does so by making clear that anything related to sexual harassment or assault as currently defined by law is covered by this bill.

This would include retaliation or any other misconduct that gives rise to the underlying claim alleging a violation of these laws and reflects an important compromise struck to protect these cases.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BUCK. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I am pleased with this amendment by the gentleman from Colorado. It has my full support in the Judiciary Committee.

I also appreciate the chairman's nonopposition to the amendment. I believe it makes the bill better, and it makes the bill one that I am going to be eager and pleased to support.

The problem before was that the bill possibly made unenforceable arbitration agreements going well beyond sexual harassment disputes. But for sexual harassment disputes, I am in full agreement that the victim in every case should have the opportunity not to arbitrate, notwithstanding an arbitration agreement.

Therefore, this amendment succeeds. I am going to be glad to support the bill in full, and I am sure many others will as well.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BUSTOS), the sponsor of the bill.

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I am a proud co-lead of the amendment with Ranking Member KEN BUCK of Colorado.

This amendment is the result of good faith negotiations on an issue raised by Republicans on the House Judiciary Committee during debate on my bill, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act.

We promised them that we would work to address those issues, and we did. I am glad we could reach an agreement to address their concerns about State and local laws.

This amendment and the underlying bill are a testament to what we can accomplish when we listen to each other and trust that we are working toward a common goal. In this case, that goal is protecting survivors of sexual assault and harassment and giving them a choice on how to pursue justice.

Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman BUCK for offering this amendment and working with us to address the concerns of his colleagues. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this amendment.

Mr. BUCK. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH), a cosponsor of this bill.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the amendment.

As we just heard, this was the majority party taking into account the views of the minority party, which is why we have support on both sides of the aisle for this amendment.

This amendment will bring more Members of the minority party onto the bill. As one of the cosponsors of the bill, I think that is a good thing.

I think this is an appropriate amendment. I think it does clarify.

I commend Mrs. BUSTOS and Mr. BUCK for their hard work on this amendment. I ask that everyone vote for the amendment.

□ 1800

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA).

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the bill and the amendment.

Sex crimes, including sexual harassment, are some of the most brutal and heinous crimes, causing irreparable damage to their victims. Beyond the physical pain, the psychological trauma usually scars the victim for life. And let us not forget that the vast majority of victims bear this pain silently since these crimes usually go unreported.

I want to thank Mrs. BUSTOS for the bill and the amendments to prohibit forced arbitration when it comes to sexual assault. But I say to you, Madam Speaker, this is not enough. We must also address secret settlements and nondisclosure agreements. These agreements allow sexual predators to continue to victimize other victims for a long, long time.

To remedy this loophole, I will be introducing legislation to prohibit secret settlements when it comes to sexual crimes.

Mr. BUCK. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER).

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for the opportunity.

This is nothing short of profound; the impact it is going to have on 60 million Americans who don't even know that they have agreed to forced arbitration and the fact that in 98 percent of the cases of sexual assault and sexual harassment in the workplace, the employer wins.

We had a hearing last week in which the NFL staffers at the Washington Commanders talked about the sexual harassment and sexual assault that they endured. One of them said in the year and a half that she worked there, she was sexually harassed every single day.

Let me speak about Loretta Lee of California who was fired from Google after complaining about male coworkers making lewd remarks, sending her disturbing messages, hiding under her desk, and showing up at her apartment. In addition to losing her right to file suit, she was also forced to meet with her perpetrators, resulting in retaliation.

Representative BUSTOS has done a great service to men and women who are sexually harassed and sexually assaulted in the workplace. I commend her, and I applaud her.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to vote for this amendment and for the legislation.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, in closing, I thank Mr. BUCK for offering this helpful amendment.

I thank Ms. SPEIER, and I thank all the people who have been so helpful on this bill.

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

Mr. BUCK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership, and I appreciate Mrs. BUSTOS and her willingness to consider this language. I don't know that there was a problem beforehand, but whatever there was, it has been cleared up, and I very much think that this is a stronger bill as a result of this amendment.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the bill and on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BUCK).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BUCK).

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 4445 is postponed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1281. An act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Gaylord, Michigan, as the ''Navy Corpsman Steve Andrews Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Clinic''.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2159. An act to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 400 College Drive, Middleburg, Florida, as the ''Andrew K. Baker Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic'', and for other purposes.

S. 3527. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 117–81, the Chair, on behalf of the Ranking Member of the Armed Services Committee, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform:

Ellen M. Lord of North Carolina.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 117–81, the Chair, on behalf of the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform:

Robert F. Hale of Virginia.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 117–81, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform:

Arun A. Seraphin of New York.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 117–81, the Chair, on behalf of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform:

Jennifer Santos of Virginia.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 106–567, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, announces the appointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the Public Interest Declassification Board:

Alissa M. Starzak of the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 116–260, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, announces the appointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the People-to-People Partnership for Peace Fund Advisory Board:

The Honorable Angela Warnick of New York.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE SITUATION IN AND IN RELATION TO BURMA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 117–89)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622 (d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the situation in and in relation to Burma declared in Executive Order 14014 of February 10, 2021, is to continue in effect beyond February 10, 2022.

The situation in and in relation to Burma, and in particular the February

1, 2021 coup, in which the military overthrew the democratically elected civilian government of Burma and unjustly arrested and detained government leaders, politicians, human rights defenders, journalists, and religious leaders, thereby rejecting the will of the people of Burma as expressed in elections held in November 2020 and undermining the country's democratic transition and rule of law, continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14014 with respect to Burma.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 7, 2022*.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1831

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. MANNING) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

ENDING FORCED ARBITRATION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4445) to amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect to arbitration of disputes involving sexual assault and sexual harassment will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BUCK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 1, printed in part B 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 Colorado (Mr. BUCK).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 427, nays 0, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 32]

YEAS—427

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—6

Arrington
Brady
Burgess
Espaillat
Mooney
Wilson (FL)

□ 1903

Mr. CARBAJAL changed his 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

Bacon (Smith (NE))
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Takano)
Bera (Correa)
Bowman (Jeffries)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Beyer)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brownley (Meng)
Carter (LA) (Kelly (IL))
Clarke (NY) (Kelly (IL))
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Cuellar (Correa)
DeSaulnier (Raskin)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Raskin)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Dunn (Joyce (PA))
Fallon (Ellzey)
Frankel, Lois (Meng)
Garamendi (Correa)
Gonzalez (OH) (Balderson)
Gonzalez, Vicente (Correa)
Gosar (Gaetz)
Grijalva (García (IL))
Hagedorn (Carl)
Huffman (Gomez)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Kahele (Case)
Keating (Cicilline)
Kelly (PA) (Balderson)
Khanna (Gomez)
Kind (Beyer)
Kinzinger (Herrera Beutler)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Kuster (Bonamici)
Larson (CT) (Cicilline)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Raskin)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
Long (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Lucas (Bice (OK))
Malinowski (Pallone)
McCaul (Pfluger)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Moore (UT) (Letlow)
Moore (WI) (Raskin)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Bonamici)
Porter (Wexton)
Reed (Johnson (SD))
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Kaptur)
Ryan (Kaptur)
Salazar (Miller-Meeks)
Schneider (Rice (NY))
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sires (Pallone)
Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Stanton (Bonamici)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Raskin)
Vargas (Correa)
Waters (Jeffries)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. 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 335, nays 97, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 33]

YEAS—335

Adams
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stefanik
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—97

Aderholt
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Bentz
Bergman
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Buchanan
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Cheney
Cline
Clyde
Crawford
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Estes
Fallon
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gibbs
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Hagedorn
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Higgins (LA)
Hollingsworth
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
LaTurner
Lesko
Long
Luetkemeyer
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Obernolte
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Stauber
Steil
Steube
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Turner
Van Drew
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Young

NOT VOTING—2

Arrington
Mooney

□ 1924

Mr. LATURNER changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. BARR, HICE of Georgia, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

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

Bacon (Smith (NE))
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Takano)
Bera (Correa)
Bacon (Smith (NE))
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Takano)
Bera (Correa)
Bowman (Jeffries)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Beyer)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brownley (Meng)
Carter (LA) (Kelly (IL))
Clarke (NY) (Kelly (IL))
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Cuellar (Correa)
DeSaulnier (Raskin)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Raskin)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Dunn (Joyce (PA))
Espaillat (Jeffries)
Fallon (Ellzey)
Frankel, Lois (Meng)
Garamendi (Correa)
Gonzalez (OH) (Balderson)
Gonzalez, Vicente (Correa)
Gosar (Gaetz)
Grijalva (García (IL))
Hagedorn (Carl)
Huffman (Gomez)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Kahele (Case)
Keating (Cicilline)
Kelly (PA) (Balderson)
Khanna (Gomez)
Kind (Beyer)
Kinzinger (Herrera Beutler)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Kuster (Bonamici)
Larson (CT) (Cicilline)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Raskin)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
Long (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Lucas (Bice (OK))
Malinowski (Pallone)
McCaul (Pfluger)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Moore (UT) (Letlow)
Moore (WI) (Raskin)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Bonamici)
Porter (Wexton)
Reed (Johnson (SD))
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Kaptur)
Ryan (Kaptur)
Salazar (Miller-Meeks)
Schneider (Rice (NY))
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sires (Pallone)
Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Stanton (Bonamici)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Raskin)
Vargas (Correa)
Waters (Jeffries)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF AMERICANS WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY FROM THE COVID–19 VIRUS

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all Members in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol, to rise for a moment of silence in remembrance of more than 900,000 Americans who have passed away from the COVID–19 virus.

PROMOTING RIGOROUS AND INNOVATIVE COST EFFICIENCIES FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT AND ACQUISITIONS ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 583) to promote innovative acquisition techniques and procurement strategies, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 426, nays 5, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 34]

YEAS—426

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer

Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—5

Biggs
Greene (GA)
Massie
Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—2

Arrington
Mooney

□ 1944

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon (Smith (NE))
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Takano)
Bera (Correa)
Bowman (Jeffries)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Beyer)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brownley (Meng)
Carter (LA) (Kelly (IL))
Clarke (NY) (Kelly (IL))
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Cuellar (Correa)
DeSaulnier (Raskin)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Raskin)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Dunn (Joyce (PA))
Espaillat (Jeffries)
Fallon (Ellzey)
Frankel, Lois (Meng)
Garamendi (Correa)
Gonzalez (OH) (Balderson)
Gonzalez, Vicente (Correa)
Gosar (Gaetz)
Grijalva (García (IL))
Hagedorn (Carl)
Huffman (Gomez)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Kahele (Case)
Keating (Cicilline)
Kelly (PA) (Balderson)
Khanna (Gomez)
Kind (Beyer)
Kinzinger (Herrera Beutler)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Kuster (Bonamici)
Larson (CT) (Cicilline)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Raskin)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
Long (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Lucas (Bice (OK))
Malinowski (Pallone)
McCaul (Pfluger)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Moore (UT) (Letlow)
Moore (WI) (Raskin)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Bonamici)
Porter (Wexton)
Reed (Johnson (SD))
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Kaptur)
Ryan (Kaptur)
Salazar (Miller-Meeks)
Schneider (Rice (NY))
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sires (Pallone)
Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Stanton (Bonamici)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Raskin)
Vargas (Correa)
Waters (Jeffries)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

THE BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE BILL AND THE ECONOMY

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

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight how the bipartisan infrastructure law will accelerate last year's record job growth.

In Cleveland and Akron, more than 50 percent of roads have pavement in poor condition. The infrastructure law will help to repave these roads and reduce commute times. The law allows public transit agencies like the RTA and Akron Metro in my district to replace outdated vehicles, build new garages, and expand services.

Ohio has more lead pipes than almost every other State in the country. The infrastructure law will help to ensure every child and family in our region has access to safe drinking water. The law will expand access to safe drinking water, and the law will expand access to high-speed internet to the roughly 30 percent of Cleveland households that currently lack it.

These projects will create thousands of jobs across our State, jobs that come on the heels of last year's record economic job growth. In 2021, we had the greatest year of job creation in history. Unemployment is down, and wages are rising.

Make no mistake, the Biden agenda is creating jobs and delivering results, real results, for the people.

HONORING MS. IRENE ROBINSON

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

Ms. LETLOW. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a truly outstanding individual from Louisiana's Fifth District. For almost 50 years, Irene Robinson, known to so many of us as Ms. Irene, has been the radio voice of West Carroll Parish, using the airwaves to keep our rural communities informed about the latest news, weather, and events around town. In addition, she is a diehard football fan and spent her Friday nights as the beloved announcer for the Oak Grove Tigers.

Throughout her career, Ms. Irene ensured that her station, KWCL, was a community gathering place, highlighting some of the best in our region. Her love for family and for Louisiana, particularly her native West Carroll Parish, was always evident on the air.

Ms. Irene's late husband, Ivy, also served as her engineer, ensuring that her broadcasts were always a family affair. I can tell you that the sense of family also extended to her guests as well.

Madam Speaker, we are honored to celebrate Ms. Irene Robinson for her many contributions in northeast Louisiana, we recognize the incredible legacy she leaves behind, and wish her

well in her retirement after decades of service to our region.

RECOGNIZING SEWA DIWALI

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

Ms. SHERRILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sewa Diwali for their work supporting communities in need in NJ–11 and across the country.

Their mission is to bring people together, foster commitment to selfless giving, and embody the spirit of Diwali. They do this through organizing food collections and other donation drives.

In my district, New Jersey–11, I have joined Sewa for multiple food drives and community events. Sewa donated 1,700 pounds of food to the Morris Plains food pantry and 2,400 pounds to Parsippany food pantry in 2021 alone. The enthusiasm toward doing good and giving back to the community Sewa brings to our towns is truly heartwarming.

Nationally in 2021, they collected 590,000 pounds of food which provided an estimated 491,000 meals throughout 31 States and 200 townships.

I want to thank every volunteer who has aided Sewa in helping so many of our neighbors, friends, and families. I look forward to seeing and being a part of the good they will do in 2022.

LIBERTY COUNTY KIWANIS CLUB

(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 to recognize the establishment of a new Kiwanis Club in the First District's Liberty County.

Kiwanis Clubs across the country are known for making it their mission to improve their respective communities through engagement of our youth. Liberty County's chapter is no exception. It is through their incredible dedication to our community that the Kiwanis Club of Liberty County aims to improve the lives of every citizen around them.

Our youth are our future, and the drive already exhibited by this chapter has blessed us with a bright one through strong youth engagement. We are incredibly grateful for all that they have planned, and we know that they will be an asset to Georgia's First District.

It is moments like these that make me extraordinarily proud to represent a district that is so motivated to improve the lives of their neighbors.

I thank the Liberty County Kiwanis Club leadership, Mayor Allen Brown of Hinesville, Chairman Donald Lovett of Liberty County, and others for joining me in recognizing these fantastic people.

Every day we work to ensure a better future, and the Kiwanis Club of Liberty County is helping us to guarantee just that.

RACISM IS UNACCEPTABLE

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, the head of the NFL said that racism of any kind is unacceptable.

Having worked on these issues since the very beginning of my tenure in the United States Congress, including hearings in Houston on brain injuries that were undiagnosed, I take a special interest in the Brian Flores lawsuit for the reality that it means something is wrong and it must be changed.

Yesterday, I honored a Houston Texan who had a great history. Today, as I tweeted early this morning, the vacancy should be filled by Lovie Smith, an African American, a coach for the Houston Texans. Later today they announced that Lovie Smith will be the new coach. With experience having taken the Chicago team to the Super Bowl, could it be anyone else?

Now, we need to begin to assess how we can act on the words ''racism is unacceptable'' in any sport in any part of America's life.

I am excited. Congratulations to Coach Smith and to the Houston Texans. But let us acknowledge David Culley and go forward so that the example can be across the landscape of sports wherever it is and across the Nation.

REMEMBERING SERGEANT CHRIS JENKINS

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight with a heavy heart as the citizens of my district and, especially, Loudon County mourn the loss of Sergeant Chris Jenkins, a military veteran and long-time member of the Loudon County Sheriff's Office.

Sergeant Jenkins was killed last week. He was hit by an intoxicated driver behind the wheel of a semitruck. His life was cut way too short, but the impact he had on his community will live on long into the future.

Sergeant Jenkins served with honor, proudly going to work every day in service to others and knowing that any day he could be asked to make the ultimate sacrifice.

Today, I had the privilege of speaking on the phone with Sergeant Jenkins' sweet mother, Faye, and his son Clay, who is also a Loudon County Sheriff's deputy. Many of my friends in the Chamber know that those are the hardest calls to make.

To me, our servicemembers and first responders are all heroes. But talking to mothers like Faye, Madam Speaker, you are reminded that these heroes are so much more: they are mothers and fathers, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters.

So, Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the life and service of Sergeant Chris Jenkins and offer up a prayer tonight that his family find some comfort in their loss.

BUTLER COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE AT ARMSTRONG CAMPUS

(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, earlier this month I visited Butler County Community College at Armstrong campus. This community college is one of the six campuses in the BC3 community.

BC3 at Armstrong is the newest branch and opened to students in 2015. The college is currently preparing for an expansion which will spur economic growth and expand education access to underrepresented communities.

This 15,000-square-foot state-of-the-art facility will provide current and future students additional educational opportunities.

Students currently enrolled can take classes leading to an associate's degree in business administration, psychology, and general studies. With this expansion, BC3 at Armstrong plans to introduce noncredit workforce development opportunities as well as associate degree career programs in technical fields.

The educational paths provided by BC3 at Armstrong focus on learning to earn, ultimately equipping their students with the skills needed to enter the workforce immediately upon graduation.

It is the efforts of educational institutions like Butler County Community College that provide high-quality, affordable education, giving our next generation of learners more opportunities to succeed.

PUTIN AGGRESSION CATASTROPHIC TO RUSSIA

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, Putin continues threatening military aggression against Ukraine, now over 100,000 troops, which would only enrich Putin cronies and oligarchs, and which would be catastrophic for the people of Russia. A Putin invasion would result in needless and horrific loss of both Ukrainian and Russian lives.

Having returned from a recent delegation to Kyiv, I saw firsthand the courage of the people of Ukraine for independence.

Putin should know that both parties in America are united in support of the Ukrainian people. NATO is also unified as Chancellor Olaf Scholz promised today.

I am grateful that Biden has changed course to reinforce the Trump policies of sending defensive weapons to Ukraine.

Putin aggression against Ukraine must be deterred for the benefit of the people of Russia and the people of Ukraine.

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

□ 2000

ANALYZE TREATMENT PROTOCOLS FOR COVID–19

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I would like to address the COVID pandemic. A lot of people are kind of bored and tired of hearing about it, but with 2,000 lives lost a day, we shouldn't keep our eye off the ball.

It seems to be most of the focus or time spent is on masks, government shutdowns, and vaccines. But some doctors in my district feel that the treatment, once people get to the hospital, is to blame. I hope our special committee looks at the treatment people get in the hospital, analyzing remdesivir and its cost of well over $3,000 a day, to ivermectin and hydroxychloroquine, together with the shortage of monoclonal antibodies.

Doctors in my district feel tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of lives could be saved if people were given something else once they got in the hospital. And just because that may not be as sexy or interesting, I think it is something our special subcommittee ought to take up and see if they can save some lives. It might take some standing up to the pharmaceutical industry.

BIDEN'S ENERGY CRISIS

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, we are in the middle of the coldest season of the year, which means Tennesseans and Americans across the country are turning up their thermostats. Unfortunately, the price of staying warm has skyrocketed after 1 year under the Biden administration. Americans are paying an average of 32 percent more for their heating costs compared to last year.

Most households are paying between $700 and $1,700 more this year to heat their homes. This drastic rise in prices is not a shock to the Biden administration. Back in October, the U.S. Energy Information Administration predicted that this winter Americans would pay approximately 30 percent more for natural gas, which is the most common resource for heating our homes.

That prediction did not stop President Biden and far-left Democrats from pushing radical energy policies, such as pausing new oil and natural gas leases on public lands for several months, and implementing senseless restrictions on the oil and gas industry that decreased our Nation's overall supply.

President Biden needs to change his energy policies before we are plunged into an even deeper crisis.

THIN BLUE LINE MASK

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, this last week, a 13-year-old young man was verbally berated in his school classroom in Grass Valley, California, in my district, by a substitute math teacher, all because he was wearing a mask that had the thin blue line on it, which is known all over the country and internationally as being the one symbol that supports law enforcement.

The flag—it is an American flag adapted to that—is a sign that just shows support for our law enforcement, who we know protect us from chaos and anarchy, and they help uphold ideals of justice, freedom, bravery, and solidarity.

The boy's father and stepmother are members of law enforcement, so it is natural that he would be wearing that mask, not only in general for law enforcement but for his parents. Then we have a grown adult in a classroom setting who attacks this boy because he says he wants to compare this to the new Confederate flag. It is ridiculous. He berated a child.

We are all raised to respect law enforcement, and this is what is going on in the classroom. I commend the school district for not bringing that substitute teacher back anymore.

Hang in there young man and your parents.

HONORING CONGRESSWOMAN SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BUSH). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material on the subject of the Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, first of all, I would like to thank our Congressional Black Caucus chair, Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY, for her tremendous leadership and for giving us this Special Order hour on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus to honor my mentor, one of the founding members of the Congressional Black Caucus, the late Congresswoman Shirley Anita St. Hill Chisholm. And to Congresswoman BEATTY, I just want to say how proud we are, and how bold she has led this caucus by demanding that everyone really understand our power, and our message. Tonight is no exception. And, in fact, Congresswoman Chisholm, I am sure, is very proud of the leadership of Congresswoman BEATTY.

As the first African-American woman elected to Congress in 1968—I want you to listen to this—the first Congress convened in 1789 and the first Black woman elected to Congress was in 1968. That was Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm. She was also the first African American and woman to seek the Presidency.

Shirley Chisholm has truly cemented her place in history as a trailblazer. I first met Congresswoman Chisholm because of a college assignment at Mills College in Oakland, California. My government professor assigned us to do field work on a Presidential campaign.

At the time, several men were vying for the Democratic nomination, but they didn't speak to the issues that I cared about. I was a young, single mom on public assistance, and their platforms did not include issues that related to me or my community, like childcare, public education, universal healthcare, and ending poverty.

So, of course, even though I had never flunked a class in my life, I decided to get an F in this class because I could not bring myself to work for these candidates.

Now, I didn't believe these candidates could see me or had seen my community in terms of our needs. So I invited Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm to Mills College. I did not know she was running for the Presidency, but I invited her to address the Black Student Union because I was president of the Black Student Union. I had no idea she was running for President.

In her speech, she stood up for children and struggling working families. She spoke out against racism and sexism. She was against the Vietnam war. She advocated for what she knew was right, undeterred by criticism and without fear of the consequences.

As soon as she finished her speech, I went up to talk to her to tell her about this class I was about to flunk, and she took me to task. She asked me if I was registered to vote. And I said: No. I admitted that I wasn't going to do much in politics because I didn't believe in the two-party system and its relationship to my needs and my community.

She said: Little girl, you can't change the system if you are on the outside looking in. Register to vote. And from that moment on, I ended up working in her northern California

campaign. I vowed to listen to her, allowed her to mentor me and take me to task.

We organized her northern California campaign out of my class at Mills College, and the rest is history. I went on to Miami, Florida, as a Shirley Chisholm delegate and we took a large percentage of the vote in Alameda County.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY), the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus to deliver, once again, our power and our message, and then I will return and yield to my colleagues after the chair of the Black Caucus speaks.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank our coanchor tonight, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE. I proudly join my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus to commemorate the unbought and unbossed legacy of Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm that lives on through each of us.

I would like to thank Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE for being our anchor of the Special Order hour, and yielding tonight to let Congresswoman BARBARA LEE open up this special session on Shirley Chisholm.

Before I make just a few brief remarks, let me just say, as we just heard Congresswoman BARBARA LEE say, as Shirley Chisholm referred to her as ''that little girl,'' oh, how proud she would be today knowing that little girl is now the woman that we say, ''BARBARA LEE speaks for me.''

She is the woman that spearheaded putting Shirley Chisholm's face on a stamp. And every day Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, through her stellar and magnificent leadership, guides us in the footsteps of Shirley Chisholm. Certainly, she is unbought and unbossed.

So to you, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, I say thank you for allowing us to stand on your shoulders. Thank you for when you walk in the room, whether it is steering in policy, whether it is Appropriations or any of the other committees, you always carry members with you. And that is what Shirley Chisholm has done for this Nation.

And so now, let me say what you will hear repeatedly tonight: The first Black woman elected to the United States Congress, you will hear that she is the first Black woman to seek nomination as President of these United States from one of the two major political powers. Certainly, she left us a legacy that lives on; a legacy that we are so proud of.

What I would like to say to everyone watching, Madam Speaker, especially for mothers and daughters, think of what it must have been like to stand in the Halls of justice where we are standing today, where she was standing alone. Think what it must have been like for her when she stood on that Democratic national floor at that convention, giving such a powerful speech, far ahead of her time when she held up those two fingers that we see so often, and that we today stand on her shoulders.

Lastly, Madam Speaker, it gives me a great privilege to walk these Halls of Congress and to be the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus. When I walk down the Halls of justice, I say to Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, that I think about standing on the shoulders of Barbara Jordan. I think about what it was like to have a Shirley Chisholm and a Barbara Jordan. But then, Madam Speaker, I know what it is like, it is having a BARBARA LEE and a SHEILA JACKSON LEE, and that is what tonight is about.

When I walk by that life-sized portrait of Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, I think about her courage. I think about her leadership. I think about what we will tell every little Black girl in America. You too can be a Shirley Chisholm. You too can stand up for justice. You too can be in the fight representing the people who need us the most.

In conclusion, I say the two most powerful words that I was taught to say, and that is thank you. Thank you to these Halls of Congress for letting us have a Shirley Chisholm. Thank you members of the Congressional Black Caucus for coming out tonight to honor her great legacy because it is not just about this Special Order hour tonight. It is about our future. It is about how we continue to live the legacy of Shirley Chisholm.

Ms. LEE of California. Let me first say to our chair that our power and our message is exactly what the gentlewoman has delivered tonight. And I just want to thank her for her very gracious remarks and just know that I know Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm is proud of her leadership and proud of the fact that although she was one in 1968, I believe we have—what—25 bold, brilliant Black women in the Congressional Black Caucus.

Thank you again for giving us a chance to honor her tonight and for your leadership.

I now yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON), the chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. I have been here since 1998, and she took to me and explained to me why, and I was on the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology when I first came to Congress, and I learned so much from her and have really just honored her for helping us navigate as Black women in this institution.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman so very much for her comments. I am truly proud to stand tonight with our leader of this hour, as well as the leader of our Caucus to pay tribute to Shirley Chisholm.

Just a little over 50 years ago today, in a 1972 speech announcing her candidacy for President, Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm said:

> I am not the candidate of Black America, although I am Black and proud.
>
> I am not the candidate of the women's movement of this country, although I am a woman, and I am equally proud of that.
>
> I am the candidate of the people of America and my presence before you now symbolizes a new era in American political history.

□ 2015

Here was a Black woman from Brooklyn, New York, of Guyanese and Bajan descent, born to a burlap worker and a seamstress, boldly declaring a new era in American politics.

But despite her best efforts, Congresswoman Chisholm knew that the outcome of her candidacy was preordained.

At the time, our country was still learning to accept Black people and women as equal citizens—that is the year I was first elected to my first elected office—much less electing them as President of the United States.

Nevertheless, she persisted.

She held an unwavering faith in our common humanity, even when our common humanity did not hold the same faith in her. It was that same faith that drove her campaign.

She transcended political norms by bringing the issues of gender and racial equity to the national stage.

She highlighted and reinforced the importance of diversity at the table of public discourse.

And she shattered any preconceived notions about Black women in public service, particularly in politics.

Building on her work as the first Black woman elected to Congress, she blazed the trail and the torch of progress for many of us who have followed.

Today, the Congressional Black Caucus, which she helped establish, has 27 women from districts across the country. I think I speak on behalf of all of us when I say that we would not be here today if not for her life and legacy.

So as we celebrate Black History Month and the 50th anniversary of her Presidential campaign and the 51st anniversary of the Congressional Black Caucus, let Congresswoman Chisholm's story serve as a reminder that equality and justice are the responsibility of every generation, and it is our turn.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the Congressional Black Caucus and our distinguished leader, BARBARA LEE, for offering us this opportunity.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I thank very much Congresswoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON for that powerful statement and also reminding us of her humble beginnings. She also, when she came to Congress, championed the rights of domestic workers and of low-income people. It was in her soul and in her spirit. She turned her vision into legislation here and was an excellent legislator who never lost touch with who she was.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), the co-chair of our Special Order, another greater leader from the State of Texas, and, as Chairwoman BEATTY said, a fighter for justice on a lot of fronts.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California, as always, for reminding us in almost every moment of her tenure here in the United States Congress of the spirit and the investment that Shirley Chisholm made in her personally and the investment that she made as a young college student, saying that I am going to find Shirley Chisholm or accept the call and be in her Presidential election. What a historic moment for her.

Also, the very pathway that she has taken in the United States Congress is evidence that she is definitely a living example of the fighting spirit of Shirley Chisholm.

It is great to be here to acknowledge this 50th commemoration of this historic moment. I thank our chair, the Honorable JOYCE BEATTY, for reminding us of Our Power, Our Message. I would like to say our message, our power, and to recognize that the Congressional Black Caucus is the pacesetter for justice and equality and the elimination of racism, which still lifts its head today.

To my other colleagues that are here today, I am grateful for their presence on the floor, for Shirley Chisholm deserves the recognition and the acknowledgment of who she was but also what she did and what she invested in America.

Let it be known that even as she was an African-American woman, she was a great American that made differences that can be seen today.

I want to honor and acknowledge the shoulders upon which I stand. That includes, in our Congress, Shirley Chisholm, John Conyers, John Lewis, Ron Dellums, and Barbara Jordan.

I also want to acknowledge my parents, Ivalita ''Ivy'' Jackson, a vocational nurse, and Ezra C. Jackson, one of the first African Americans to succeed in the aftermath of being discriminated against in the comic book industry.

All of that pours into the work of Shirley Chisholm and her campaign slogan in this, her congressional district race in 1968: ''Fighting Shirley Chisholm: Unbought and Unbossed.'' That continued throughout her life.

She remarked that women in this country must become revolutionaries, that we must refuse to accept the old, traditional roles and stereotypes.

This is a sentiment that I take to heart myself and that the women of the Congressional Black Caucus have taken to heart. We have told the Nation that we must have self-determination. We want to lead. Shirley Chisholm was at the core of the movement of women leading. That is why, on January 25, 1972, Shirley announced her candidacy.

She stood before the cameras, and in the beginning of her speech, she said—before I say these words, let me be very clear. There weren't thousands of people. There may not have been hundreds and hundreds of people. I can tell you there was a bounty of skeptics, people standing back and saying: This is unimaginable. Why would she do this? We don't need her to do this. She is getting in the way.

I am grateful that Shirley Chisholm, fighting Shirley Chisholm, unbought and unbossed, maintained the dignity of the right of a Black woman, an American, to run for the Presidency of the United States.

So, she said: ''I stand before you today as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States.''

How sweet those words are.

''I am not the candidate of Black America, although I am Black and proud. I am not the candidate of the women's movement of this country, although I am a woman and I am equally proud of that. I am not the candidate of any political''—bosses—''or special interests. . . . I am the candidate of the people.''

We keep that in mind, this Congress, the Democratic Members of Congress. The Congressional Black Caucus must keep in mind that we are the candidates, the spokespersons of the people, that it is their truth that we must tell. Shirley Chisholm always told their truth.

She did not win the nomination, but she went on to the Democratic Convention in Miami and received 151 votes.

We know that the Vice President of the United States, KAMALA HARRIS, stands on the shoulders of Shirley Chisholm. The women today that are elected across America, in all different positions, stand on the shoulders of Shirley Chisholm.

We recognize that barriers still stand. One that we hope will be corrected in this month, Black History Month, in Shirley Chisholm's fighting spirit, is that an African-American woman, a Black woman, will be nominated to the United States Supreme Court.

We want more than that as well. We want an age-old bill that has been languishing for so long, H.R. 40, the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act, that Congresswoman Chisholm would have been on. We want it to be pronounced and announced this month.

As we honor her tonight, fighting Shirley Chisholm, let me acknowledge the different poses, the different leadership, as she has stood for the people of Brooklyn, but the people of America. That is the face of a fighting woman, and that is the face of the person we honor tonight.

I am delighted to be here with my colleague, who has always put Shirley Chisholm in the forefront of our thinking, of how progressive and innovative and powerful and strong and empowering—I want to leave you with that. She believed in empowering others and understood the words of Martin Luther King: Injustice anywhere is injustice everywhere. Shirley Chisholm was ahead of her time.

Shirley Chisholm is to be honored every day, as my colleague said, as we walk through these Halls. I look up and see Barbara Jordan, and then I look up and see Shirley Chisholm, unbought and unbossed. Honor her tonight and always.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I thank very much Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE for that very comprehensive statement about our shero, Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm. Congresswoman JACKSON LEE certainly is the epitome of who she was.

I am so happy that she raised some of the issues and some of her quotes because she told me personally: BARBARA, these rules and policies weren't made for you and I.

She said: Don't go along to get along.

She said: If you get behind these closed doors in any capacity, you have to fight to change the rules of the game. You have to fight the systemic issues. Don't tinker around the edges.

I say that because, once again, when I started, I mentioned the fact that the first Congress was held in 1789, right? Shirley Chisholm was elected in 1968. Our country lost so much during that period because there were no Black women right here in this House of Representatives.

We have to always remember the power of the moment when Shirley was elected to Congress and then running for President.

Congresswoman LUCY MCBATH, another trailblazer who has shattered a heck of a lot of glass ceilings, first of all, and who has been bold and determined and persistent in making her community and this country a better place, I am so glad that she is with us tonight.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH).

Mrs. MCBATH. Madam Speaker, I want to thank so much my esteemed colleague BARBARA LEE, who speaks for me tonight, and also SHEILA JACKSON LEE. I thank them both so much for leading us in this commemoration tonight of our shero Shirley Chisholm. I am also grateful for the words that were spoken earlier by our leader, our shero of the Congressional Black Caucus, JOYCE BEATTY.

Black History Month is a time for us to commemorate all of those who came before us and to celebrate those who helped pave the path of progress that we find ourselves on today.

Shirley Chisholm is truly one of those trailblazers. She was a woman who lived her truth and told her story boldly time and time again. She was a trailblazer ahead of her time who had a deep and lasting impact on our communities, on our country, and, most specifically, on communities of color.

It is not hard today to see that very impact. We now have a new generation of leaders who are shaping the policy of this Nation's future, who looked to the past and continue to look to leaders like Shirley Chisholm to see all the

places we still need to go. Yes, we have a long way to go.

Young women around the world, and especially young women of color, have been forever inspired by her example, with all the barriers that she broke down. It can be easy to forget all that she did, all that she helped to build.

Shirley was instrumental in strengthening voting rights; she was a force in demanding women's rights; and she was a leader in the fight for civil rights.

It was the way that she worked all those years ago that has shown time and time again why we must continue these very same fights today.

In my home State of Georgia, we are at the forefront of the fight for voting rights once again. We are, again, fighting against attempts at the worst voter suppression we have seen since Jim Crow. At a time when our voting rights are under attack, we must once again lead in the efforts to protect these very sacred rights.

□ 2030

So, to all the women of color who have followed in Shirley's footsteps, the work you do has never been more important. The times have found us, and it is in these moments that we must continue to rise to this occasion. We have been prepared for this moment, a moment that beckons us to fight for equality and strive for justice, the equality and the justice that every one of us deserves.

That preparation is because of leaders like Shirley Chisholm, and now because the leaders of tomorrow grew up watching the leaders of yesterday, we will continue to make indelible marks on the world.

Because of women like Shirley Chisholm, women of color have found their own power to stand up and to speak out and to advocate for the change that we know is possible, but more so the change that we know is necessary.

So, as we continue to follow in the footsteps of the giants who came before us, as we honor and celebrate the titans of the movement, I want to thank each and every person who wakes up every day in this country and does this work. Because this work is not easy, but changes only ever come from those who have brought their lived experiences into these Halls of power.

For all of you in this Chamber, for the brave Black women who have carried this country forward, I want to say to each of you, I want to say that the work that you are doing as women and as women of color has never been more important. I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart because I would not be here had it not been for you.

I want to say how proud I am of each of your accomplishments, of your triumphs, and your successes, and I want you to remember that we are all doing the best that we can and that each day God continues to give us new grace.

As we move forward, we must be courageous in the fight for justice, human rights, and a future that celebrates the diversity and the power of who we are as a people.

We should all strive to extend the path that Shirley helped build for us to follow. We should all strive to be like Shirley and be our best.

Ms. LEE of California. Congresswoman LUCY MCBATH, I would like to share a story with you which reminds me of you that happened during Shirley's campaign because I know your district, and I know how you fight each and every day to bring people together, and how you care about all people, humanity.

You care about people regardless of party affiliation, regardless of background, and I know that is how you do your work, and that is how you are so effective as a Black woman.

During Shirley Chisholm's campaign, George Wallace was running for President also. He was shot and he was hospitalized. He was paralyzed. This is in the middle of the campaign. Congresswoman Chisholm suspended her campaign for a few days, and she went to visit that segregationist George Wallace.

I mean, I was ready to leave. I said no, there is no way that my first campaign, this hero—shero of mine is going down to see this man who has blocked African Americans from going to school, who has sicced dogs on them, who is a horrible human being.

And so I talked to her and said, ''I can't deal with this, Mrs. Chisholm.'' I was so angry for that decision. And I am thinking of Congresswoman MCBATH now, I am thinking of the context in which we live in terms of so much hate out there because she said to me, she said, ''Little girl,'' even though I was a grown woman with two little kids, ''Remember, we are all human beings. Maybe I can teach him something and help him regain his humanity.''

I said, ''Well, he never had any. He was a bad man.''

And she went on to say, ''I know you are angry. I know people are really angry who support me, but you have to rise to the occasion if you are a leader, and you have to try to break down some of these barriers. You have to break through and try to enlighten other people who may hate you.''

I said, ''No, that is not good enough. He will never, ever come around, and I am really angry.'' But she asked me to stay on with her campaign, so I begrudgingly did.

But what happened was she was able—and I am a good friend with George Wallace's daughter, Peggy Wallace Kennedy, who is a fighter for racial justice, who is a phenomenal woman in Alabama, and she is a good friend of mine, and she told me just recently, she said, ''Honey, you know, I was at that bedside when Shirley Chisholm visited my daddy, and she talked to him, and she told him what terrible things he had done, and she asked him to please, please, please understand that Black people deserved justice and equality.''

And she didn't know whether she was making an impact on him or not, but later—I still say too little, too late—he went to Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in his wheelchair and rolled down the aisle and apologized for all of his misdeeds.

They became friends from afar, and he got a lot of the Southern Members to sign onto her legislation for domestic workers and for all of her bills that she was working on that she needed Southern Dixiecrats to support.

I share that story now because that seems like something that we forgot how to do. I mean, I know I have. It is something that she taught me because not only was she responsible for this apology—again, too little too late—but it showed me that you have got to step out of your comfort zone, like you do, and hopefully, hopefully see some good in people who are your adversaries.

You were talking, and I wanted to share that because I was personally involved with that story. I want to salute Peggy Wallace Kennedy tonight because she has really led a life that has been a life of making sure that every barrier against African Americans and people of color is dismantled in this country. Thank you again.

Mrs. MCBATH. Thank you for sharing that.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, we will go to another fighter who has just come here from the great State of Ohio, who has a remarkable record fighting for voting rights and justice and is a woman who serves her community in ways that every Member of Congress should serve their community, Congresswoman SHONTEL BROWN, who I think has been here for years now, but she has really hit the ground running in her presence on this floor.

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Thank you to the co-leaders, BARBARA LEE and SHEILA JACKSON LEE, my sisters and colleagues.

Madam Speaker, as we celebrate Black History Month, I rise today to join my CBC colleagues and my CBC sisters in honoring the life and trailblazing legacy of Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm.

Before me, it was her. Before my predecessor, HUD Secretary Marcia Fudge, it was her. Before the record-setting number of 27 Black women in Congress today, it was her.

My career in public service rests on the shoulders and the contributions of the iconic Shirley Chisholm. In 1969 she became a political pioneer and shattered racial and gender barriers by becoming the first Black woman elected to Congress.

Her signature slogan, ''unbought and unbossed,'' spoke to her audacity, her sheer sense of will, and her fearlessness in the face of established norms and institutions. And it spoke to her rise as the people's politician, someone willing to speak up and speak out for those embattled by poverty, discrimination, and injustice.

In Congress, she fought for low-income families, for hungry schoolchildren, and for single moms. She was critical to the creation of the national school lunch program. She was critical to the growth of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, known as SNAP, and she was critical to the creation of the Women, Infants, and Children's program, known as WIC. Then, as now, these programs reduce the hunger facing American children and families. Today I am proud to carry forth her legacy by fighting for their expansion.

Fifty years ago, Shirley Chisholm made history once again by becoming the first African American and the first woman to run for President. But more than being a mere political first, Shirley Chisholm is best remembered for her grit, her willingness to push on the pedal of progress, and her ability to not just see America for what it is, but for what it could be.

Chisholm understood the challenges women, particularly Black women, were facing in America, and she created a path for women like me. She passed the baton, and now it is up to us to continue the race.

Ms. LEE of California. Let me thank you, Congresswoman BROWN, for that statement and for your presentation and laying out many of Shirley Chisholm's accomplishments. I mean, she was a great legislator. She passed the 1974 minimum wage law, which expanded minimum wage standards to domestic workers and a broader swath of government employees, so I am glad that you laid that out because so many of us and so many especially younger African-American women and women of color see her as this icon who ran for President, first Black woman elected, but she was an excellent legislator.

She used her contacts and leverage, and she knew how to leverage the folks, as I mentioned George Wallace's people. She understood her power. You understand your power, and I am so glad that you are here tonight for this presentation.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for some additional words.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Congresswoman, thank you so very much. I wanted to offer my appreciation first to you because I want you to be the last word on this floor tonight because I truly mean what I said earlier, and in almost every moment there has been an anecdotal story, a very important one that you have reminded us of the strength of Shirley Chisholm.

I do want to go back to Shirley's Caribbean roots, but her strong roots in Brooklyn. I know that you said this, or I am sure it has been referred to or you will, is that when she came to the United States Congress, being the first African-American woman and being dismissed not by her constituents, but by the hierarchy that was here, and I am sure someone with a little chuckle thought: Brooklyn, urban, guess where we will put her? On the Agriculture Committee. And that will get her packing up and running out.

But Shirley Chisholm, again, fighting Shirley Chisholm was her theme, showed them. I remember those words either said by her or describe her, a tree grows in Brooklyn. Don't sell us short. A tree grows in Queens, a tree grows in Manhattan, a tree grows in New York.

She did take to the leadership of the Agriculture Committee, particularly becoming an expert on SNAP and many other aspects of agriculture that really dealt with the vulnerable and starving people in America. That was Shirley Chisholm.

And then as I intertwine the question of the selection and nomination of an African-American woman to the United States Supreme Court, I want to put in the RECORD the words, if you are always ruled but denied the opportunity to rule, in turn, you are simply a subject and not fully a citizen. And so Congresswoman Chisholm's presence was to deny being only ruled and simply being a subject.

The cases that spoke to that are the Supreme Court decisions like Dred Scott v. Sandford, Plessy v. Ferguson, Korematsu v. United States, civil rights cases in 1883, Bowers v. Hardwick, Lochner v. New York, and Buck v. Bell. These cases from 1857 to 1927 all showed where America was in terms of this cancer called racism.

I want to refer us tonight in my final words on the floor in tribute to Shirley Chisholm to the words she said about do women dare. As I do so, with a little bit of sense of great honor is to show a picture of myself and Shirley Chisholm that I now found and relocated and will actually get framed, my presenting her with an award after a speech that she gave in front of the Black women lawyers. When we were few, unknown, and unlisted and probably unappreciated, she actually came to speak before the Black women lawyers in Houston, Texas, having some years before that worked as an intern in her district at one of the State representatives' offices, Representative Bellamy.

□ 2045

And I might say, as I talk about Shirley, I have to put on the record that she was selected for the Agriculture Committee, but I am told by my former colleague, Pat Schroeder, that when she and Ron Dellums went to the Armed Services Committee, they were given one chair. And they had to sit in one chair because they were trying to diminish them and dismiss them. They could not do that. And though this is not about Ron Dellums, he became the chair of the Armed Services Committee.

But let me give these words in conclusion on the fighting Shirley Chisholm. This is her speech ''Do Women Dare,'' and it just has been discovered. ''The topic this morning of course is, 'do women dare?' ''

These are her words.

''And I have said, of course women dare. Do women dare? I assume that the question implies do women dare take an active part in society, and, in particular, do they dare to take a part in the present social revolution?''

We need this now more than ever. And I would say, Do Americans dare? Do men and women dare? Do African Americans dare? Do vulnerable people dare?

''And I find the question as much of an insult as I would the question, 'Are you, as a Black person, willing to fight for your rights?' America has been sufficiently sensitized to the answer, whether or not Black people are willing to both fight and die for their rights. To make the question itself is asinine and superfluous. America is not yet sufficiently aware, but such a question applied to women is equally asinine and superfluous.''

And so she goes on to say: ''I am, as is obvious, both Black and a woman. And that is a good vantage point from which to view at least two elements of what is becoming a social revolution. The American Black revolution and the women's liberation movement. But it is also a horrible disadvantage. It is a disadvantage, my friends, because America as a Nation, is both racist and antifeminist. Racism and antifeminism are two of the prime traditions of this country that we have to face objectively. For any individual, therefore, challenging social traditions is a giant step. A giant step, because there are no social traditions which do not have corresponding social sanctions, the sole purpose of which are to protect the sanctity of the traditions.''

And so she goes on to talk about do women dare. I cannot think of more important words in 2022 as we fight against racism and sexism, as we fight to give a sense of reality and honesty and equality to the idea of a Black woman going to the Supreme Court.

And as we raise up the issue of the study of slavery and the development of reparation proposals under H.R. 40, can that be a simple, obvious reality? Can that be something that is just accepted because it is right?

Shirley Chisholm has taught us to keep fighting and to dare. I thank the gentlewoman for bringing us to this place and also to this understanding.

Madam Speaker, this February we recognize and celebrate the 44th commemoration of Black History Month and the Jubilee anniversary of Shirley Chisolm's historic run for the presidency in 1972.

I am honored to co-anchor this Congressional Black Caucus Special Order with my dear friend and colleague, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE of California.

This month we celebrate the contributions of African Americans to the history of our great Nation, and pay tribute to trailblazers, pioneers, heroes, and leaders like KAMALA D. HARRIS, the 49th Vice-President of the United States and the first woman and person of color to be elected to the office; 44th President of the United States and First Lady,

Barack Obama and Michelle Obama, respectively; Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall; U.S. Senator Blanche Kelso Bruce; U.S. Congresswoman Barbara Jordan; U.S. Congressman Mickey Leland; Astronauts Dr. Guion Stewart Bluford, Jr. and Mae C. Jemison; activists, intellectuals, authors, artists, and entrepreneurs like Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, James Baldwin, Harriet Tubman, Rosa Parks, Maya Angelou, Toni Morrison, Gwendolyn Brooks, Shonda Rhimes, Ava Duvernay, Oprah Winfrey, and Super Bowl LIV winning quarterback Patrick Mahomes and National Football League Most Valuable Player Lamar Jackson, just to name a few of the countless number of well-known and unsung heroes whose contributions have helped our Nation become a more perfect union.

The history of the United States has been marked by the great contributions of African American activists, leaders, writers, and artists.

As a member of Congress, I know that I stand on the shoulders of giants like Shirley Chisolm, John Conyers, John Lewis, Ronald Dellums, and Barbara Jordan whose struggles and triumphs made it possible for me to stand here today and continue the fight for equality, justice, and progress for all, regardless of race, religion, gender, or sexual orientation.

The greatest of these giants to me are Mrs. Ivalita ''Ivy'' Jackson, a vocational nurse, and Mr. Ezra C. Jackson, one of the first African Americans to succeed in the comic book publishing business.

They were my beloved parents, and they taught me the value of education, hard work, discipline, perseverance, and caring for others.

And I am continually inspired by Dr. Elwyn Lee, my husband and the first tenured African American law professor at the University of Houston.

Madam Speaker, I particularly wish to acknowledge the contributions of African American veterans in defending from foreign aggressors and who by their courageous examples helped transform our Nation from a segregated society to a nation committed to the never-ending challenge of perfecting our union.

Several years ago about this time, I was honored to join my then colleagues Congressmen John Lewis and former Congressman Charles Rangel, a Korean War veteran, in paying tribute to surviving members of the Tuskegee Airmen and the 555th Parachute Infantry, the famed ''Triple Nickels'' at a moving ceremony sponsored by the U.S. Army commemorating the 50th anniversary of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The success of the Tuskegee Airmen in escorting bombers during World War II—achieving one of the lowest loss records of all the escort fighter groups and being in constant demand for their services by the allied bomber units—is a record unmatched by any other fighter group.

So impressive and astounding were the feats of the Tuskegee Airmen that in 1948, it helped persuade President Harry Truman to issue his famous Executive Order No. 9981, which directed equality of treatment and opportunity in all of the United States Armed Forces and led to the end of racial segregation in the U.S. military forces.

They proved that ''the antidote to racism is excellence in performance,'' as retired Lt. Col. Herbert Carter once remarked.

It is a source of enormous and enduring pride that my father-in-law, Phillip Ferguson Lee, was one of the Tuskegee Airmen.

Madam Speaker, Black History Month is also a time to remember many pioneering women like activists Harriet Tubman and Rosa Parks; astronaut Mae C. Jemison; mathematicians like Katherine G. Johnson, Dorothy Vaughan, and Mary Jackson; authors Maya Angelou, Toni Morrison, and Gwendolyn Brooks; all of whom have each in their own way, whether through courageous activism, cultural or intellectual contributions, or artistic creativity, forged social and political change, and forever changed our great Nation for the better.

Madam Speaker, it is particularly fitting and proper this evening to remember and celebrate the 50th anniversary of the historic and audacious campaign for President of the late U.S. Congresswoman Shirley Anita St. Hill Chisholm.

Shirley Chisholm became the first African American woman elected to Congress, when she was elected to represent the New York's Twelfth Congressional District in 1968 running on the slogan, ''Fightinq Shirley Chisholm: Unbought and Unbossed.''

She reflected that spirit well during her 14 years in Congress.

During her first term she spoke out for civil rights, women's rights, the poor and against the Vietnam War.

Her first term in Congress was set against the backdrop of the Civil Rights Movement and the women's movement for equal rights.

Shirley Chisolm had an understanding that during those turbulent times the Nation required a determined leader to represent the voice of so many Americans who felt dismay at their treatment.

She took an extremely active role in changing the way women were to be judged from that point on.

She remarked that ''Women in this country must become revolutionaries. We must refuse to accept the old, the traditional roles and stereotypes.''

This is a sentiment that I myself take to heart, women in this Nation are now told they have a right to determine the kind of life they want to lead; Shirley Chisholm was at the core of this movement.

On January 25, 1972, Chisholm announced her candidacy for President.

She stood before the cameras and in the beginning of her speech she said:

''I stand before you today as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

''I am not the candidate of black America, although I am black and proud.

''I am not the candidate of the women's movement of this country, although I am a woman, and I am equally proud of that. I am not the candidate of any political bosses or special interests.

''I am the candidate of the people.''

Shirley Chisholm did not win the nomination; but she went on to the Democratic Convention in Miami and received 151 delegates' votes.

More than that, she demonstrated the will and determination of so many Americans, particularly black women, who had previously felt forgotten, and she lit the fire inspiring so many who had felt disenfranchised.

I am glad to walk in their footsteps and will continue to encourage women to uphold the principles they taught us to fight for and cherish.

Madam Speaker, because Shirley Chisolm dared to reach for the brass ring 50 years ago, she ushered in the era where women could aspire, seek, and win leadership roles in this country's local, State, and national governments.

Before Shirley Chisolm, no black woman had ever served in the U.S. House of Representatives or the U.S. Senate, but following in her footsteps are 51 black women Members of Congress, two black women U.S. Senators, including the President of that body and Vice-President of the United States; 23 Hispanic members; and 15 Asian-Pacific Members, along with the first woman Speaker of the House, and mayors of several of the largest cities in the Nation, including the District of Columbia, Chicago, San Francisco, Atlanta, New Orleans, Baltimore, Hartford, Minneapolis, San Antonio, and St. Louis.

One barrier left to fall, however, is one of the most important, and that is membership on the Supreme Court of the United States.

For most of our national history, Presidents and Senators have turned a deaf ear to Abigail Adams' plea to her husband ''to remember the ladies and be more generous and favourable to them than your ancestors.''

Since Justice O'Connor's 1981 appointment, only four women have been nominated to the High Court for the 18 vacancies occurring during this time despite the fact that women constitute a majority of the general population, 37 percent of all attorneys in America, a number that will soon exceed the majority since a substantial majority (54 percent) of all law students in America are women.

With the announcement of his retirement by Associate Justice Stephen Breyer, President Biden and the U.S. Senate, now have been presented and should move quickly to capitalize on this opportunity to begin to rectify the High Court's gender imbalance and to diversify its composition by nominating and confirming a member of the most underrepresented, disadvantaged, marginalized, longest suffering, and most patient demographic in America: black woman.

Longer than any other racial or ethnic group, black women have been subjected to the coercive powers of the law while being excluded from the opportunities to make the laws citizens are to live under.

If you are always ruled but denied the opportunity to rule in turn, you are simply a subject, and not fully a citizen. And that is how you get Supreme Court decisions like Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857), Plessy v. Ferguson (1896), Korematsu v. United States (1944), Civil Rights Cases (1883), Bowers v. Hardwick (1986), Lochner v. New York (1905), and Buck v. Bell (1927).

Simply stated, the purpose of pursuing diversity in the composition of a political system's decision-making institutions is not to elevate any particular man or woman, but to enhance, as Condorcet's Theorem posits, the quality and accuracy of institutional decision making and to bolster institutional legitimacy by increasing its diffuse support from marginal members of the political community.

Researchers have shown that people are more likely to trust those with whom they share physical characteristics and thus as documented by the Center for American Progress, ''in the interests of both equality and

the perception of fairness, it is important that judges reflect the parties and populations they serve.''

Or as described by scholars Jason Iuliano and Avery Stewart, ''In dispensing justice to all citizens, the legal system cannot allow one demographically homogenous group to hand down decisions while other racial and ethnic groups bear the brunt of those decisions.''

The federal judiciary, particularly the Supreme Court, does not resemble the public at large. Glaring disparities exist for women, African Americans, Hispanics, Asian Americans, American Indians, and LGBTQ individuals.

Consider for example that of all the judges currently sitting on federal Article III courts, only about 10 percent are African American and 2.6 percent are Asian American.

In contrast, Blacks and African Americans comprise 12.5 percent of the U.S. population, while Asians make up 5.7 percent of the population.

Hispanics are woefully underrepresented on the courts compared with their share of the population with only 6.6 percent of sitting federal judges of Hispanic origin despite the fact that this group comprises 18.3 percent of the U.S. population.

It is neither improper nor erroneous to say that President Biden owes black women because without their overwhelming support, his reeling campaign would not have cruised to victory in the 2020 South Carolina presidential primary, which led to his resounding wins on Super Tuesday, which put him on the glide path to the Democratic nomination and victory in the general election.

So, if anybody is ever due to fulfill a key campaign promise, it is President Biden vowing to make ''sure there's a Black woman on the Supreme Court, to make sure we in fact get every representation.''

And when President Biden acts to keep his sacred promise, Shirley Chisolm will be smiling down at us from Heaven.

It is also fitting, Madam Speaker, that in addition to those national leaders whose contributions have made our Nation better, we also honor those who have and are making a difference in their local communities.

In my home city of Houston, there are numerous men and women who are great because they have heeded the counsel of Dr. King who said:

''Everybody can be great because anybody can serve. You only need a heart full of grace. A soul generated by love.''

By that measure, I wish to pay tribute to some of the great men and women who help to make Houston the wonderful, dynamic, vibrant, inclusive, and progressive city that it is.

As we celebrate Black History Month, let us pay tribute to those who have come before us, and pay forward to future generations by addressing what is the number one issue for African American families, and all American families today: preserving the American promise of economic opportunity for all.

Our immediate focus must be to work 'For The People' to crush the pandemic, continue this Administration's and this Congress's record setting pace for job creation (6.5 million in the first year), and enacting legislation that will foster and lay the foundation for today's and tomorrow's generation of groundbreaking activists, leaders, scientists, writers and artists to continue contributing to the greatness of America.

We must continue to preserve the American Dream for all.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to stand here in celebration of the heroic and historic acts of African Americans and their indispensable contributions to this great Nation.

It is through our work in creating possibilities for today and future generations that we best honor the accomplishments and legacy of our predecessors.

[From Rolling Stone, February 3, 2022]

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM'S NEWLY UNEARTHED 'DO WOMEN DARE?' SPEECH IS JUST AS RELEVANT TODAY

In July 1971, Shirley Chisholm began to talk about it. Chisholm, who in 1968 had become the first African American woman elected to Congress, would run for president. The congresswoman from New York announced her intentions to secure the Democratic nomination in September, and formally announced on Jan. 25, 1972. The Democratic candidates who sought to oppose President Nixon's bid for a second term counted ''Fighting Shirley'' and nine white men, all of whom had higher degrees, like Chisholm. Of the 10, all but Chisholm, Wilbur Mills, and Hubert Humphrey had served in the military. Chisholm was the first African American to contend for the presidential nomination of a major party.

On the 50th anniversary of Chisholm's protest-era run, America is again reassessing itself and its history; the lesson of historical re-evaluation is seemingly how well we forget, and how fallible we are in remembering. Chisholm taught at the New School from 1971–75. ''Black Power and White Politics,'' her inaugural course (eight sessions for $40) posed the question: ''Can the political system be made responsive to the needs of minorities?''

The issues are familiar, as is the broil of her audience and a citizenship that feels unheard. Chisholm, in 1972, is already a celebrity—simultaneously a voice of the people and a spokesperson for a lying, thieving political system manipulated by Ivy League elites. The Chisholm audience, as well as the camera crew, chuckles uncomfortably as one questioner takes the soapbox, picking up ''the hot coal'' and imploring listeners to consider: ''Why do we fail as a country to address these urgent needs . . . what is basically wrong with America that we can keep talking and everything gets worse?''

''The American public as a whole is too complacent,'' Chisholm answers. ''Not only is it complacent but it's also gullible. . . . We don't question enough. We don't concern ourselves about things until they hit us on our front doorstep. . . . For a long time we had been taught in America about the need to bring about 'social justice' that nobody worried about before in this society. But all of a sudden, middle-class America woke up about six years ago, when we began to have riots and conflagrations in the big cities of this country. Prior to that, nobody wondered what was happening to the Indian, the African American, or even the Puerto Rican, or even the Black because we were getting along as a whole and it didn't touch us on our front doorstep.''

Tracking back to 1969, we find Chisholm empaneled at the New School with Gloria Steinem, author, feminist, and activist, and Jacqueline Grenenwexler, the former president of Webster College. The three women, inaugurating the Human Relations Center at the New School, considered the provocation ''Do Women Dare?''

In the wake of the social upheavals of recent years, the speech, which is not known to have been published or broadcast since the event 50 years ago, feels as vital today as it did half a century ago. Through the discussion, Chisholm pointed to what we would now call intersectionality; the term was coined by Kimberlé Crenshaw in 1989 to describe the ways in which identity is nuanced and individual experience is not based on skin color or class alone. Intersectionality makes the invisible visible. It adds dimensionality to a type of racism that can be one-dimensional. What is diversity without diverse socioeconomic backgrounds?

Recorded via a WBAI broadcast, and newly digitized and transcribed here, Chisholm's opening remarks for the 1969 panel are expansive, yet immediate. She's radical in one moment, citing the divisive author Eldridge Cleaver, and pronouncedly centrist in the next, pointing back to personal responsibility: ''The law cannot do it for us. We must do it for ourselves.'' Chisholm's words are charged and nuanced and controversial, she is hearing the unheard, endeavoring to listen and to keep listening and vowing to fight. Here are her remarks.

Shirley Chisholm:

The topic this morning of course is, ''do women dare?'' And I have said, of course women dare. Do women dare? I assume that the question implies do women dare take an active part in society and, in particular, do they dare to take a part in the present social revolution? And I find the question as much of an insult as I would the question, ''Are you, as a Black person, willing to fight for your rights?'' America has been sufficiently sensitized to the answer, whether or not Black people are willing to both fight and die for their rights. To make the question itself is asinine and superfluous. America is not yet sufficiently aware, but such a question applied to women is equally asinine and superfluous.

I am, as is obvious, both Black and a woman. And that is a good vantage point from which to view at least two elements of what is becoming a social revolution. The American Black revolution and the women's liberation movement. But it is also a horrible disadvantage. It is a disadvantage, my friends, because America as a nation, is both racist and antifeminist. Racism and antifeminism are two of the prime traditions of this country that we have to face objectively. For any individual, therefore, challenging social traditions is a giant step. A giant step, because there are no social traditions which do not have corresponding social sanctions, the sole purpose of which are to protect the sanctity of the traditions.

Then when we ask the question, ''do women dare?'' we are not asking are women capable of a break with tradition so much as we are asking, are they capable of bearing with the sanctions that will be placed upon them? Coupling this with the hypothesis presented by some social thinkers and philosophers that in any given society the most active group are those who are nearest to the particular freedom that they desire, it does not surprise me that those women, most active and vocal on the issue of freedom for women, are those who are young, white, and middle class. Nor is it also too surprising that there are not more from that group involved in the women's liberation movement. There certainly are reasons why more women are not involved, and this country, as I said, is antifeminist. Few, if any Americans, are free of the psychological wounds imposed by racism and antifeminism.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman JACKSON LEE for reminding us of Shirley Chisholm's history here in the Capitol as a member of the Agriculture Committee.

Now, you know I worked for the late Ron Dellums starting in 1975, and I worked for him for 11 years. I got a chance to be with Congresswoman Chisholm many times, also with Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, so I got a chance to know her and her brilliance and her stately demeanor and her huge intellect.

And I remember very clearly that Congresswoman Chisholm also was on the Rules Committee. And I know she was only the second woman to ever be appointed to the Rules Committee. Again, I have to go back to 1789 because I want the public to understand the centuries that took place during the interim.

First, Congresswoman Chisholm was the second woman on the Rules Committee since 1789, and I believe—and we are checking—I think that she may have been the first member of the CBC on the Rules Committee also. But also, in terms of Congresswoman Chisholm's history and bringing it current, she was an original board member, first honorary copresident in 1969 of the National Abortion Rights Action League, better known as NARAL, and she was a fierce advocate for women's reproductive rights and justice. And she was also only one of 16 Black women who courageously led a movement for reproductive freedom that began with the publishing of the very seminal brochure ''We Remember: African American Women Are For Reproductive Freedom.'' And that was in 1989.

And so Congresswoman Chisholm has been honored in so many different ways throughout the years, but we need to do more. We are going to start with our Chisholm Trail. For those who want to join us this year we are going to commemorate the Chisholm Trail.

I was so pleased that Chairwoman BEATTY mentioned the Shirley Chisholm stamp. It took us a long time to do this, but it was a bipartisan effort. We finally have a Forever Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm's historical stamp from the Postal Service.

Also, she posthumously was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President Barack Obama. For her official portrait, I thank Speaker NANCY PELOSI because that was one of her first efforts working with us. And you remember Congresswoman Juanita Millender-McDonald, another African-American woman, brilliant woman, from Southern California who passed away. She was chairing the House Administration Committee, and we got together. And this wasn't easy. And I thank Speaker PELOSI for helping us because it was a heavy lift to get this beautiful portrait painted by a young brother down in Southern California into this temple of democracy.

And at first, there were those who wanted the portrait to be hidden in some little corner. Well, Speaker PELOSI and Lorraine Miller, Clerk of the House, made sure that she was placed in a prominent place so that people, especially young people, could get a chance to know her and to love her because what she did for this country was so amazing for everyone, for the voiceless, and she was a person, a woman, a Black woman who loved to bring people together from all backgrounds.

So there are so many other memorials across the country to remember her fortitude and to honor her grit and tenacity. And she taught me once again, and I know Congresswoman JACKSON LEE knows this, that Black women can't go along to get along. Again, 1789.

These rules weren't made for us. So we must change these rules of the game, so that we must address gender and racial equity at its core.

Before Congresswoman Chisholm passed away, she was asked how she wanted to be remembered. And I remember she said: I want history to remember me not just as the first Black woman to be elected to Congress, not as the first Black woman to have made a bid for the Presidency of the United States, but as a Black woman who lived in the 20th century and dared to be herself. I want to be remembered as a catalyst for change in America.

And so I can confidently say that that is her legacy. Well done, Mrs. C, well done. Her staff and many of us called her ''Mrs. C.'' She had a phenomenal staff, Carolyn Smith. She had an African-American woman as her chief of staff. She was one of the few, like Ron Dellums, who had senior staff members who were Black, Black women, three of us on the Hill at that point. So she lived a life that we can all be proud of and how she paved the way for so many of us to be here as Members of Congress, but also throughout the country as members of elected bodies and corporate boardrooms. Congresswoman Chisholm made sure that she left her legacy so that, yes, as someone said earlier, we finally have the first African-American Vice President in the country. Because of Shirley Chisholm, I am. Because of Shirley Chisholm, Kamala Harris is.

Madam Speaker, I thank my staff Rico Doss and Kayla Williams on my staff for really pulling this all together and helping us with all of this. And, Sheila, your staff and the Congressional Black Caucus members' staff because without our staff—as I know because I was a staffer for many years—none of this would have happened tonight. So I thank you guys very much.

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

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I often say that I am operating in an institution and system that was not designed by or for people who look like me. Today, however, I celebrate a pioneer who wanted to change the system so that it would work for all the people—Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm.

I stand proudly on the shoulders of the first Black woman in Congress. She entered Congress ''unbossed and unbought'' and brought this energy to each of her seven terms. She paved the way for me to be here as the first Black woman to represent the people of Georgia's Fifth District in Congress.

We are the next generation of Black excellence because of Shirley Chisholm. As we face trying times, we must remember that we stand on the brink of progress. The courage of Shirley Chisholm paved the way for Black women in Congress to fight for a future that our children can believe in:

Voting rights regardless of our ZIP code.

Lasting investments in our HBCUs.

The Black Maternal Health Momnibus to end the Black maternal mortality crisis.

The George Floyd Justice in Policing Act to end police brutality.

My Abolition Amendment legislation that will close a loophole in the Thirteenth Amendment and truly end slavery in America.

As we reflect on how far we have come this Black History Month, I am looking forward to the future we are building together because of the path set by Congresswoman Chisholm.

However, we have a long way to go. The halls of Congress are full of portraits and statues of mostly men, while depictions of women are scattered here and there. Images of trailblazers like Shirley Chisholm and Rosa Parks remind me of the imbalance of women lining the halls, and I am determined to change that.

May we always remember Congresswoman Chisholm for her tenacity, her boldness, and her guts. That is what we will need to ensure that our story continues.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, today I rise in honor of the first African American woman to serve in the United States Congress and the first woman to run for President of the United States, the Honorable Shirley Chisholm. As we celebrate Black history month, we must also commemorate our sheroes for their contribution to protecting and preserving our precious democracy.

I, including many of my colleagues here in Congress, stand on the shoulders of this courageous woman who was a champion for progressive policy that sought to improve the lives of society's most vulnerable both internationally and domestically. In particular, she fought against the oppressive Apartheid Regime in South Africa and the Vietnam War. In addition, she was instrumental in the movement for women's rights and the poor.

The Honorable Shirley Chisholm understood the plight of the poor and working-class in this country. The reality is that there is no American Dream without economic equity. I am committed to continuing her activism in addressing the wealth gap. The average Black household has $24k in wealth, whereas the average White family has $188K in wealth. Approximately 30 percent of my District's residents live on under $75K a year, while 21% live under $30K.

To address these systemic challenges, it is vital to ensure that Congress resembles the diversity that exists in this nation. However, in states like mine, the Governor of Florida, Ron DeSantis, is committed to disfranchising voters through gerrymandering in violation of the Voting Rights Act and the Constitution. Ron DeSantis took the unprecedented and anti-democratic step of proposing his own Congressional map for the state of Florida. Under DeSantis' proposed plan, two Congressional seats currently held by African-American representatives elected overwhelmingly by working Floridians would lose their seats.

This is yet another attack on Floridians' sacred right to vote and a blatantly undemocratic

power grab. We believe that voters should choose their representatives, not the other way around. By injecting partisanship into the redistricting process, DeSantis is attempting to dilute minority representation and undermine the true will of Florida voters. He is a threat to our democracy. My colleagues and I will continue to fight against his racist and discriminatory proposal.

The Honorable Shirley Chisholm once said, "I want to be remembered as a woman . . . who dared to be a catalyst of change." I hope that her legacy and commitment to service will inspire us all to continue defending the United States Constitution and fight tirelessly to improve the lives of our constituents through progressive policy.

BACK THE BLUE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to show an army of congressional leaders who back the blue. I rise to show our colleagues on the other side of the aisle and Americans across the country that we won't back down when it comes to supporting our men and women in uniform.

Since my time in Congress began just over 1 year ago, I have made it my mission to show not just in words but also in action that our LEOs across the country have a thin blue line army that won't back down, that won't quit, and that will always have their six.

Today, we rise to honor the heroes in our midst, the everyday public servants who get up daily to don the badge, run into harm's way, moving towards danger and working hard to keep us all safe.

Amid efforts to defund our police, leading to a rise in crime with no response from elected officials nationwide or from this administration; amid phony bail reform efforts that do nothing to keep dangerous criminals behind bars; amid an opioid crisis with record levels of drugs pouring into our communities, perpetuated by the crisis at our southern border—because we all know that you cannot defend your hometowns if you cannot protect the homeland—amid dangerous rhetoric spread by the ill-informed; amid increasing levels of vitriol for this profession, these real heroes, well, they show up.

□ 2100

Madam Speaker, I stood on this floor in March of last year as my Democrat colleagues passed a bill to defund police. They defunded police. Now, that night, I challenged my colleagues across the aisle to a ride-along. Not a single one—not one—took me up on my offer.

Instead, my team and I set out to do the ride-alongs that my colleagues would not. And wow, did we learn a lot. Whether it was domestic violence, robbery, battery, violent brawls, drunk drivers, drug busts—everything in between—these ride-alongs proved it. These men and women who wear the badge, they are amazing. They are imperfect beings doing the toughest of jobs with the best of intentions. They are criticized, demonized, and vilified, and yet, they continue to answer the call in the face of it all.

Madam Speaker, 2021 was the deadliest year on record for members of the law enforcement community—the deadliest. Next to me, you see the names of all those that we lost. You probably can't see the names very well or even care to read them. There is 458 of them—the poster isn't even big enough to accommodate all of the names. That is 458 families shattered forever. That is 458 departments forever changed. That is 458 lives lost.

As the wife of a first responder, I know all too well that feeling of twists and turns and pain that comes when a SWAT callout has come out. I know what it is like to sit at the kitchen table and wait for the call, the text letting me know that the callout is over and that my husband is on his way back to the department or to the station.

I know what it is like, and that is perhaps why I stand here today more resolved than ever to stand in defense and in support of those who protect and serve every day. To the spouses of our men and women in law enforcement, know that you have a friend and sister in this fight. Know that your service alongside your partner is just as valuable and important to all those across the country. Whether you call yourself a deputy or an officer, an LEO spouse or family member, the message is simple: My colleagues and I, we see you, we hear you, we support you, and we will always have your six.

To those who seek to divide, defund, and disparage, know that every attempt that you make to hurt our LEOs and defund our departments, it will only be in vain. Your efforts to make our communities less safe will fail. Your efforts to hurt our families will falter. My colleagues and I, we will make sure of it.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the brave men and women who are serving in law enforcement, who protect our communities, and keep our streets safe.

As a former law enforcement for 23 years, I know the sacrifices made by them and their families. Every day, law enforcement officers walk out of their homes leaving their loved ones behind, and put their own lives on the line for the safety and security of others. They don't get to choose which call for service they go on. The dangers they face every day while keeping us safe are all too real.

Instead of showing gratitude for their service, dedication, and sacrifice, far too many people are using defund and disrespect the police rhetoric that is leading to violence against the men and women in blue and brown. In fact, more police officers have been killed in the line of duty under President Biden's leadership than in previous years. It is no secret that morale in the law enforcement community is low, and many dedicated officers are leaving the force.

Police departments across the country are struggling to fill vacancies and crime rates, which have risen. This is a direct result of the demonization and vilification of the profession by some political leaders to score political points. The men and women serving in local law enforcement deserve our respect and support. They are the last line of defense and the protectors of our communities. I am so honored to have served alongside some of these brave men and women.

We must be vocal in expressing our support for our local law enforcement during these times. We must make the same commitment to them as they have committed to our friends, our families, and our communities. It is the least that we can do for them and their families. I am happy to stand here today, along with so many of my colleagues, to show support.

Unlike my Democrat colleagues, Republicans don't need election year polling to stand with law enforcement who keep our communities safe. Minnesotans and all Americans deserve to live in safe communities, and I will continue to work to ensure this is our shared reality. We all owe them our thanks.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman and my friend and colleague from the great State of Minnesota.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN), my friend and colleague.

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Florida, Mrs. CAMMACK, for having this and honoring law enforcement in this Special Order.

Madam Speaker, the surge and violence across the country and the targeted attacks on our brave law enforcement officers are happening thanks to the Democrats' relentless calls to defund the police.

The left has brazenly stripped the police departments of necessary funding and enacted new laws that actually ensure that violent criminals have the freedom to inflict more harm. To be clear, violent criminals are being released on little to no bail only to kill again.

This is the Democrats' America. These shameful and purely political policies put criminals above law-abiding citizens. Our law enforcement officials should be respected and honored for their role in keeping us safe.

Tonight, I want to highlight one such individual, Tyler County native, growing up in Spurger, Texas, Texas Ranger, Joe Haralson, from my county, Tyler County, Texas.

Joe was an Army infantryman during the Vietnam war and earned the Bronze Star and Air Medal, with Oak Leaf Clusters for both, for his heroic service. Less than a year after returning home in Vietnam from 1971, Joe enrolled himself in the Department of Public Safety's 18-week training academy in Austin, Texas. After a decade of hard work as a DPS officer, Joe finally received his Texas Ranger badge.

This year marks Joe's 41st year with the Texas Rangers. He is the longest serving Texas Ranger in Texas' illustrious history, and what a hero he is. He has served his fellow Texans for more than half a century, and his time in law enforcement is nothing short of amazing and inspiring.

Over the decades, Joe has worked on cases involving murders, robberies, kidnappings, rapes, and much more. He has seen the face of evil countless times, yet is one of the humblest and kindness men that you will ever meet.

It is a privilege to have this American patriot as a friend, share his story, express my sincerest gratitude for his devotion to our community and to our State of Texas. These are the heroes that radical Democrats have abandoned, but I never will.

God bless you, Joe.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from the great State of Texas. I am proud to call him friend. Thank you for honoring this incredible patriot.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GIMENEZ), my friend and colleague from the Sunshine State.

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, the woke left have stood idly by as rabid criminals have embarked on an all-out assault on our police officers. Rather than standing up for the brave men and women of law enforcement—the very ones who put their lives on the line every day to keep our families and communities safe—they have bent over backwards to the most radical fringes of the progressive movement that actively works to defund, disarm, and disband our police departments.

The result? Under Joe Biden's first year as President, police officers have seen a historic spike in violent crime against them.

In 2021 alone, there were 346 officers shot in the line of duty resulting in 63 deaths.

Police officers were victims to 103 ambush-style attacks, which increased 115 percent over the prior year.

The FBI reported a 48.7 increase in 2021 of officers' killings, both on-duty and off-duty, totaling 73 deaths from firearms, vehicles, knives, and other personal weapons. Believe it or not, those numbers represent the highest number of law enforcement officers who were intentionally killed since the terror attacks of September 11.

Last week, House Homeland Security Committee Republicans stood up to demand the Department of Justice open a Federal investigation into these egregious spikes in crime against our police officers.

□ 2110

President Biden, his administration, and the Democrats who maintain a stranglehold on Congress must find the courage to break with the radical liberals who want to defund, disarm, and disband our police and show up with unprecedented support for our officers in blue.

I, for one, am proud to back the blue. Thank you to our officers for all the work and your sacrifices. Know that the Republicans in this Chamber stand with you and have your back.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from the Sunshine State.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO), my friend and colleague.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my friend and colleague on the Homeland Security Committee for holding this important Special Order to let law enforcement officers all over the United States know this simple truth: We support you, and we have your back.

For over 20 years, I served as an organized crime prosecutor on the Federal level, focusing on narcotics, gang, and corruption prosecutions, among many others, in central New York, along the southwest border, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, all over the United States, and all over the world.

I worked alongside incredible men and women in law enforcement every day. They are some of the most courageous and selfless people I know, and they put their lives on the line to protect our communities.

The officers I have worked with were assaulted. They were shot. Some were killed. Yet, time and time again, the officers showed up every day to do their jobs and dispatch their duties with honor and dignity, despite not being paid anywhere near what they should.

Unfortunately, our brothers and sisters in law enforcement are hurting right now. Violence against law enforcement officers has become a troubling pattern across the United States, culminating most recently in violent shooting deaths of officers in New York City and Houston. Sadly, this violence is part of an upward national trend.

According to the National Fraternal Order of Police, in 2021, there were 346 officers shot in the line of duty, and 103 were ambush-style attacks, which increased 115 percent over the prior year. Tragically, 73 officers were killed. According to the data from the FBI, this accounts for a 50 percent increase.

These grim statistics represent the highest number of law enforcement who were intentionally killed since the terror attacks of September 11, 2001.

As ranking member of the Homeland Security Committee and chair of the American Security Task Force, I have heard directly from law enforcement officers about the challenges police departments face as crimes continue to rise. I have traveled across the country where the effects of the defund the police and go against the police movements are at their worst.

In New York City, for example, the department was cut by close to $1 billion in 2020. In 2021, it broke the State record for annual homicides. They cut cops. They cut shifts. They passed laws in New York State that made it very difficult for officers to do their jobs and made it very easy for violent criminals to get back on the streets.

In Portland, Oregon, a center for the defund the police movement, homicides are up 530 percent. That was because they cut their police department by 10 percent and eliminated the violent crime unit. Of course, that is going to happen. The increase in crime, coupled with recruitment and retention problems, will only compound the crime problems this country is currently facing.

Instead of vilifying police, let's figure out how to make police departments better by investing in them. How can you possibly retrain police when you defund them? How can you implement new policies and get officers ready for those new policies when you cut their funding? It doesn't work.

Today, we are facing troubling new challenges. Our law enforcement officers are being asked to do more with less, and it is putting their lives at risk. In addition to their crime-fighting responsibilities, our officers are on the front lines, facing the threat of terrorism and an unprecedented opioid epidemic.

Homeland security is being degraded because defunded police and vilified police departments do not have sufficient resources for counterterrorism operations.

It takes courage to wear a badge. It takes even more courage to respond to an emergency, to engage a suspect, to walk down a dark alley, or to confront a terrorist. For law enforcement, that is part of their job every single day.

My committee and the task force are proud to stand with law enforcement as they continue to do this honorable work. I will always have their backs, and they will always have my thanks and admiration.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague, the ranking member of the Homeland Security Committee.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD), my friend and colleague.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the men and women in law enforcement who risk their lives every day to keep us safe. In return, Congress owes it to them to do everything in our power to keep them safe.

As many of you know, I spent over 40 years in law enforcement, including 12 years as sheriff of Duval County, Florida. Sadly, some of my friends and colleagues paid the ultimate price in the line of duty. In fact, our memorial wall is filled with the names of too many good police officers who laid down their lives in service to their community.

When you are called to policing, you know the undertaking that you are taking is a dangerous job. This growing antipolice rhetoric and widespread efforts to defund police departments are leaving officers increasingly at risk to attacks, and communities are less safe.

In 2022, 89 officers around the country lost their lives to gunfire, beatings, stabbing, or vehicular assault, officers like Nassau County Deputy Joshua Moyers, who was killed last year in an attack while conducting a traffic stop in northeast Florida.

So, what are we doing in Congress to help stop these attacks? I have introduced a bipartisan bill called the Protect and Serve Act, which would increase penalties for individuals who deliberately target law enforcement officers with violence. In 2018, the Protect and Serve Act overwhelmingly passed the House 382–35.

I urge my Democrat colleagues to come back to the table and support this important legislation. Police officers' lives depend on it.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague, Sheriff RUTHERFORD.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), a champion for our law enforcement.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Florida for the recognition. She does a great job for the Congress, and we are all so grateful to have her here.

Madam Speaker, this is such an important topic tonight. Ranking Member KATKO delineated the number of law enforcement jurisdictions who have seen funding cut and the unfortunate consequences that occurred on the populations that they serve. Did you ever stop to think of what would happen if there were just an absolute defunding of the police department?

Well, unfortunately, we only need to look about a hundred years past to see such an example. It happened in Boston, Massachusetts, in September 1919. The police force was unfunded, and the city was unprotected. This was documented in a book by a gentleman named Francis Russell. The book is called ''A City in Terror.''

What was startling to me when I read the book was not that there was a gradual descent into lawlessness, but it happened like turning a switch. Police were not on the job. The city sunk into chaos—robberies, beatings, assaults, looting. And it went on for several days until the Governor of that State called up the National Guard and reasserted authority.

Who was that Governor? It is kind of a rarity to stop and think about it now, but it was a Republican Governor of Massachusetts named Calvin Coolidge. It was that activity of restoring order in the city that catapulted him to fame and caused him to receive the Vice Presidential nomination in the Republican Convention of 1920. And as they say, the rest is history.

Please, let us not forget our history. Defunding the police does not lead us to a better place. It does not lead us to a more just and civil society. It invites chaos.

□ 2120

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank Dr. BURGESS for his steadfast support for law enforcement.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE), who is my friend and a supporter of law enforcement.

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me and for hosting this Special Order. I would be here to speak in support of the men and women in law enforcement regardless.

Tonight, I come to the House floor to honor two local heroes: Officers John Painter and J.J. Jefferson, who were killed in the line of duty last week while responding to reports of a suspicious individual at nearby Bridgewater College. Their funerals this week will be overflowing with members of the community, the campus, law enforcement, and members of government and civil officials, all of whom loved these two heroes.

Officer John Painter dedicated his life to public service. Prior to becoming a campus police officer at Bridgewater, Painter served in the United States Air Force and the Army National Guard. He spent time as a deputy sheriff in King George County, and he was a member of the Grottoes Police Department for 18 years before retiring as chief in 2018.

Painter was known as a loving family man with a great loyalty to his friends and community. Those who knew him say that his devotion to others could not go unnoticed.

Like Officer Painter, Officer J.J. Jefferson committed his life to protecting and serving others before coming to Bridgewater College in 2018. Jefferson began his law enforcement career in 1997 as a patrol officer with the Fairfax County Sheriff's Office prior to spending 12 years as national reconnaissance officer in Chantilly, Virginia. Jefferson then served as a sergeant with the Shenandoah University Department of Public Safety during which time he was awarded the James B. Wilkins Award for his proactive security initiatives. A veteran of the United States Marine Corps, Jefferson is remembered for his boisterous laugh and endearing smile.

Known as the dynamic duo, the two officers were the closest of friends with Officer Painter even serving as the best man at Jefferson's wedding.

Students describe the officers as family and said the pair ''really cared about all of us—all of us.''

Painter and Jefferson made it a point to connect with those they were tasked with protecting, embedding themselves into the community by eating lunch with students, hanging out with them at campus gathering spots, and offering words of wisdom to those they interacted with.

Officers Jefferson and Painter gave their lives to protect students on campus, and our community is forever grateful for their sacrifice. Their efforts surely prevented even greater loss of life, and the dynamic duo's actions will never be forgotten.

The Bridgewater community mourns their tragic passing, and our prayers remain with their families in this difficult time.

Tonight, we remember the words in John 15:13: No one has greater love than this, to lay down one's life for one's friends.

Rest in peace, Officers Painter and Jefferson.

God bless.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I yield to my friend and colleague from the Sunshine State of Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), who is a champion for law enforcement.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the brave men and women who serve in law enforcement throughout our great Nation.

New statistics indicate that intentional killings of law enforcement officers in 2021 reached a 20-year high—this is tragic—excluding 9/11.

Tragically, two of those officers killed in the line of duty during 2021 have been my constituents: Deputy Michael Magli of the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office and Master Patrol Officer Jesse Madsen of Tampa Police Department. I went to the funeral services of those two heroes and shared the anguish of their grieving families and colleagues.

Additionally, in 2014, Officer Charlie K. Kondek from my hometown of Tarpon Springs, Florida, who was part of the Tarpon Springs Police Department, was killed in the line of duty.

These fallen heroes leave behind a distinguished legacy of service and sacrifice that deserves to be honored.

I am proud to cosponsor, along with my great friend, KAT CAMMACK, from Gainesville, Florida—so we are Floridians and Florida Gators—the Back the Blue Act and the Protect and Serve Act of 2021. Both of those bills will increase the Federal penalties for crimes targeting members of the law enforcement community and strengthen funding for programs to improve relations

between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

Law enforcement agencies around the country have faced undeserved political attacks by the defund the police movement. This is unacceptable as far as I am concerned. This is a dangerous and destructive proposition and has only increased violence.

We should, in fact, be increasing support and funding for our law enforcement. I respect the service and sacrifice of our first responders and their families, and I will continue to do everything I can to support them.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for having this Special Order which is so very important. I appreciate it.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from the freedom State, Florida, for his remarks.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST), who is the ranking member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and a fellow patriot and ardent supporter of law enforcement.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank my friend, Congresswoman KAT CAMMACK from Florida, for her organization of this Special Order tonight.

Madam Speaker, I know that these Special Orders go long, and I know quite often the person who is sitting in the Speaker's chair quite often focuses on whatever is going on on their cell phones, but I really hope that you are paying attention tonight because my district is right across from yours.

Last year, two families in my district received the call that every law enforcement family just dreads—a call informing them that their loved ones will not be returning home.

On August 4, Brooklyn, Illinois, Police Officer Brian Pierce Jr. was deploying spike strips on a bridge during a car chase. He was hit and fatally injured by the fleeing vehicle. Brian was only 24 years old.

On October 26, we lost Pontoon Beach, Illinois, Police Officer Tyler Timmins. He was tragically killed while investigating a stolen vehicle at a gas station. Tyler was only 36 years old, Madam Speaker, and a 14-year veteran of the force. He left behind his wife, Linsey, whom he had just married 1 month before as well as his daughter, Chloe.

Sadly, their families are not alone in their pain. In 2021, 73 officers were killed in the line of duty—the highest number in 26 years. The liberals at the Federal law level, at the State level, and at the local level push to defund police, Madam Speaker. I want you to understand that that agenda has made our communities less safe.

Even in the State of Illinois on a lame-duck session in the middle of the night they passed the bill that made it to where we defunded police and endangered our police officers. Their rhetoric has emboldened criminals, putting our brave officers' lives in danger.

Despite it all, our police officers continue to show up and run towards the danger to protect our communities every day, even if they are being shot at.

Madam Speaker, do you know why this is so personal to me?

My son-in-law is a deputy sheriff in Jackson County, Illinois.

This issue is personal to me and my family.

Why?

Because I see the crap he sees every day. But I know that he is doing it because he cares about those who need help.

I will always stand for our men and women of law enforcement and will do all that I can to ensure they get the support that they deserve. I only wish that all of my colleagues would join in with me to do that and stop spreading the rhetoric of defunding police.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from the great State of Illinois for his impassioned and accurate remarks.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from the great State of Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER), who is my good friend.

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, I thank Kat for holding this very Special Order tonight.

I rise today to honor our police officers and to condemn those who shamefully unleash defund the police rhetoric into our communities. Next to me are the images of nearly 90 police officers who were killed in the line of duty just last year.

□ 2130

There are so many lives lost that I had to make three separate posters. These courageous men and women lost their lives by being shot, assaulted, stabbed, or hit by cars.

Sadly, America has seen a 115 percent increase in ambush attacks on our police officers. There is no doubt in my mind that liberal hatred and vitriol against law enforcement played a role in the uptick of the attacks on our officers. It is clear: Rhetoric has consequences.

The faces on these pages are fathers and mothers, loved ones. One of them was a fellow Missourian. Last year, Police Officer Blaize Madrid-Evans of Independence, Missouri, lost his life while responding to a call when a criminal opened fire and killed him. Blaize was only 22 years old, and he was engaged to be married. He had his whole life ahead of him. This is tragic. This is unacceptable. Things must change.

Our law enforcement officers deserve our respect, support, and thanks. Nothing else.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE), my friend and colleague, a champion for our law enforcement officers.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank Mrs. CAMMACK very much for yielding. I am proud to join my colleagues and rise today in honor of the brave men and women in blue who serve and protect us each and every day.

According to new statistics released by the FBI, intentional killings of law enforcement in 2021 were the highest in 20 years. Every day police officers across central Washington, as well as the United States, put on a badge and go to work knowing that they may face extremely dangerous situations, exacerbated by significant economic uncertainties, open border policies, and the raging opioid crisis.

We owe a debt of gratitude to these individuals who risk their lives to enforce the law and protect our communities. Law enforcement officers take time away from their families and their loved ones, often without the thanks that they deserve and often putting themselves in harm's way.

Before I highlight some of our officers who are currently serving the great State of Washington, I would like to ask for a moment of silence for the victims of today's tragic shooting in Richland, Washington, and the officers who are currently investigating that incident.

Trooper David Brandt of the Tri-Cities was selected as the 2020 Washington State Trooper of the Year. Trooper Brandt not only demonstrates a strong commitment to law enforcement, but takes the time to personally connect with his community; from reading books to schoolchildren to conducting safety classes for women to delivering meals to families in need.

King County Trooper Patoc also goes beyond above and beyond the line of duty and just last year saved the life of a man on the brink of committing suicide, who is now receiving the critical help that he requires.

These officers are the kinds of heroes that we need, and they deserve our utmost support and recognition. I also want to recognize some officers whose lives were recently lost.

In just January of this year, we lost Trooper Robert LaMay of Yakima, who served honorably for over two decades. In October of last year, we lost Trooper Detective Eric Gunderson of Tacoma in the line of duty. These and all of our fallen officers will not be forgotten.

I want to personally thank the police and sheriff's departments of Washington State Patrol, and all of the officers who keep central Washington's communities safe. Today and every day we offer our appreciation and respect for law enforcement officers across the Nation.

Madam Speaker, I also want to thank Mrs. CAMMACK, my friend, for putting together this Special Order.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative NEWHOUSE for his comments.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the great State of Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER), a friend and colleague, and a champion for our law enforcement.

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for organizing this Special Order, the important things for which we should all be very passionate about.

Defunding the police is not just a Democrat slogan, it is a dangerous policy that has been advocated by some Washington Democrats and is having devastating consequences for the morale and safety of America's law enforcement officers.

In 2021, 346 officers were shot, and ambush-style attacks increased by 115 percent from 2020. Last month, we all watched as NYPD officers lined the streets of Manhattan to honor two of their fallen brothers who were shot and killed in the line of duty.

Criminal acts of violence against law enforcement are becoming all too common. Despite this fact, Washington Democrats continue to call for defunding the police, and stoke division between the public and the heroes who keep us safe every day and sacrifice to do so.

Painting law enforcement out to be the bad guy doesn't make America safer. It does exactly the opposite, and it only serves to embolden more criminal behavior and lawlessness. Our officers protect us every day and they need our support now more than ever.

I stand with law enforcement, and I stand for law and order. I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for having this important Special Order.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative KELLER for his comments.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN), my friend and colleague.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. Much of the police hatred that we get stems from horribly divisive politicians like President Biden, who claim that Black children must be taught to tolerate racist abuse from police just to make it home.

President Obama also had quotes encouraging police hatred by screaming racism. Let's look at the facts as pointed out by Heather Mac Donald in an excellent article in The Wall Street Journal. Sadly, groups who are involved in crime are more likely to get in confrontations with police. Fifty-three percent of homicide offenders in America and 60 percent of robberies are committed by the same demographic that Black Lives Matter purports to help. Study after study after study analyzing the statistics shows no racism.

Other studies show that Black and Brown policemen are more likely to shoot suspects than White officers, also inconsistent with the racial narrative.

You might say why discuss this issue? Who cares if we lie and tear down the police? I suggest that the Congressmen around here all make an effort to do a ride-along with the police. See what great, selfless human beings they are before you scream racism without cause.

Furthermore, police are human, and when you keep calling police racists, I think sometimes police have a tendency to back off and become less assertive. And that is one of the major reasons a big city near me, the city of Milwaukee, for 2 years in a row we have had massive, record numbers of homicides in the city. That is what happens when the police become cowed and less effective.

It has resulted, I think, in dozens of murders in Milwaukee that would not have happened without the racist antipolice groups. And by groups, I point out, not only politicians, but the NFL has encouraged police dislike with their Black Lives Matter support in the stadiums. Stand up to the cheap politicians tearing down the police. Stand up to the billionaires who own the NFL and fan the flames of antirace feelings, and stand with the police of America who are doing a tremendous job.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from the great State of Wisconsin for his comments.

It is my pleasure to yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE), my friend and a champion for law enforcement.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman CAMMACK for yielding.

Madam Speaker, our great Nation is blessed with dedicated law enforcement officers who wake up every morning to maintain law and order, keep communities safe, and answer the call when criminals strike. Yet, their sacrifice has been met with radical calls from the left to defund the police, and also horrific attacks from those people who believe in defunding the police.

In 2021 alone, there were 346 officers shot in the line of duty, including 63 tragic deaths. Additionally, there was almost a 50 percent increase in police officer murders last year, totaling 73 deaths from violent criminals who have no respect for law and order.

These startling statistics represent the highest number of law enforcement officers who were murdered since the terror attacks of September 11, 2001.

□ 2140

This violence isn't just sequestered to major cities either. It is happening all across the United States. Unfortunately, my home district, Georgia's Ninth, a district that is primarily rural, knows this harsh reality all too well.

Back in November of last year, Jackson County, my home county, lost both a mother and a heroic police officer, Deputy Lena Marshall. After responding to a domestic call that escalated to a violent shootout, Deputy Marshall's life was taken while serving to keep Georgians safe.

Any act of criminal violence is an assault on justice, which is why we must provide our brave men and women in blue with the community support, the resources, and especially the political backing needed to adequately respond to surging crime across our Nation.

Those in political office show both ignorance and cowardice when they side with criminals and, thereby, undermine those who serve and protect.

May God protect our courageous law enforcement officers who put their lives on the line each and every day, and God bless the fallen heroes, like Deputy Marshall, who made the ultimate sacrifice while protecting the communities they serve.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from the great State of Georgia for those words.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY), my friend and colleague.

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, over the last year, our law enforcement officers have been faced with targeted attacks, skyrocketing crime rates, and decimated budgets.

Madam Speaker, despite these challenges, our law enforcement officers continue to protect and serve our communities with unwavering bravery, sacrifice, and selflessness.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to represent so many incredible law enforcement officers in eastern North Carolina, all of whom put themselves at risk each day so that the rest of us can live in safe, secure communities.

Madam Speaker, Deputy Zachary Bellingham, a former U.S. Marine and deputy for the Craven County Sheriff's Office, in my district, is no exception.

On October 21, 2021, Deputy Bellingham sustained life-threatening injuries while performing a wellness check in New Bern, North Carolina, when he was shot in the line of duty. Following his injuries, he was taken to Carolina East Medical Center, airlifted to Greenville, and received emergency surgery. He was then transferred to Shepherd's Rehabilitation Center in Atlanta, where he has shown strong perseverance in his rehabilitation.

The conduct and actions of Deputy Bellingham embody the values of a true American hero. Madam Speaker, his brave actions on that fateful day highlight the very best of our law enforcement and all they do to protect our communities. I am so relieved to know that Deputy Bellingham is in good care and continuing his road to recovery.

After his injury, members of our community quickly rallied around Deputy Bellingham, offering him wellwishes in support of his recovery.

His service, Madam Speaker, is one we all honor and appreciate, and I am grateful to represent such a compassionate and caring community in eastern North Carolina.

Madam Speaker, please join us in expressing our sincere gratitude to not only this deputy but all law enforcement officers for their commitment to keeping us and our families safe each and every day.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), my friend and colleague and a champion of law enforcement.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK), for her leadership in putting together this Special Order this evening to honor our local law enforcement officers. I can think of few people more deserving of this honor than the men and women in local law enforcement, as their daily acts of heroism, bravery, and courage keep our communities safe.

Tonight, we have heard numerous examples of officers displaying acts of heroism while in the line of duty. I would like to include a few more from my district back in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Officers Tiffany Mountjoy and Chris Keene of the Franklin, Ohio, Police Department, ran into a house engulfed in flames, without protective gear, to save the life of an 82-year-old woman who was trapped inside.

Cincinnati Police Officer Sonny Kim was shot and killed in the line of duty by an individual whose apparent motive was to lure and murder as many police officers as possible.

Colerain Township Police Officer Dale Woods was responding to a traffic accident when he was hit by a truck. Officer Woods, a father of three children, who had served the community with distinction for 15 years, died 3 days later.

Finally, one of most heroic occurrences by police officers in my congressional district in recent memory took place a couple of years back when Cincinnati police officers responded to an active shooter situation in downtown Cincinnati at the Fifth Third Bank on Fountain Square. Their quick actions saved the lives of countless civilians who were in the building that day, whose lives probably would have been lost but for their heroism.

According to the FBI, there were 73 law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty last year by felonious homicide, meaning they were killed with firearms, vehicles, knives, or assaults. That is nearly twice as many as were killed in the line of duty the year before. Of those, 32 officers were killed last year by ambush attack, which is twice as many as the previous 2 years combined.

These numbers are quite disturbing, particularly when you consider that many Democrat elected officials across the country, and in this very House, support policies which are antipolice, like defunding the police or dismantling police departments or eliminating qualified immunity, which means they could be sued personally as police officers.

We need to be supporting our police officers all across the country, not implementing policies that put them at risk.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague for being a continual champion for our law enforcement officers.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE), my friend and colleague and a champion for law enforcement.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Madam Speaker, this last year has seen an unprecedented wave of violence against law enforcement officers across our country.

In particular, in my home State of California, 23 law enforcement agents were shot in the line of duty last year. In my own district, the Eighth District of California, one was unfortunately shot and killed by gunfire. That was Sergeant Dominic Vaca of the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department.

Congress needs to work to support and improve our law enforcement agencies, not to defund or dismantle them.

I am committed to protecting our law enforcement agencies and to defending the rule of law across our country and their efforts to keep our community safe.

Madam Speaker, last year, I was proud to host a dinner in honor of 15 of California's Eighth's first responder community who went above and beyond the call of duty last year to serve and protect our community.

Amongst our honorees were San Bernardino County Deputy Sheriff Dustin Whitson, who was shot in the line of duty while responding to a call at a storage facility in Hesperia; California Highway Patrol Inland Division Officer Garret Morris, who helps run an after-school racing team to provide community support and a safe alternative to illegal street racing for kids in our community; San Bernardino County Deputy Sheriff Tiffany Kautz, who was instrumental in obtaining the arrest and conviction of a man who was sexually abusing his own stepchildren; San Bernardino County Probation Corrections Supervisor Gina Martinez, who passed away last September after 21 years of ensuring that each youth in her care obtained a diploma, employment, and a place that they could call home and feel safe.

Madam Speaker, these law enforcement officers are examples of the dedication our first responders show to our community every day, and their stories are echoed by countless law enforcement personnel across our country.

Madam Speaker, it is time that this Congress stands behind our law enforcement officers and the rule of law.

Madam Speaker, I thank each of our law enforcement officers for their dedication to our community.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from the great State of California for continuing to be a champion for our police departments and law enforcement officers.

Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Florida has 7 minutes remaining.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, it is pretty challenging to be standing in a room that, from the view of C–SPAN, is filled. But I can tell you right now that it is just you and me, Madam Speaker, as well as my colleague from the Sunshine State, Representative RUTHERFORD, behind me, as well as some of our fantastic staff here on the House floor.

□ 2150

I think it is time that we stop playing these partisan games and really come together because this truly is a bipartisan issue. This is an issue that affects our communities as a whole, and I think if we are going to call for responsibility, actions, and words, we should start in this Chamber.

I have a quote here that I wanted to read from one of our colleagues. It says: ''I am going to make sure that I have security because I know I have had attempts on my life, and I have too much work to do. There are too many people that need help right now. So, if I end up spending $200,000, if I spend $10 more on it, you know what? I get to be here to do the work. So suck it up, and defunding the police has to happen. We need to defund the police and put that money into social safety nets because we are trying to save lives.'' Madam Speaker, those are your words.

See, when I was homeless about a decade ago, I wasn't privileged enough to have $200,000 to spend on private security. In fact, it was a comfort knowing that at any moment, in some of the toughest situations that were happening around us—violence, abuse—that a quick call to 911 would result in someone coming to help. We had nothing but the reassurance that on the other end of that line, someone was coming to help, someone was willing to answer the call.

I know that there is far more in this country that unites us than divides us, but I cannot tell you how disappointed I am as we have stood here for the last hour reciting stories of heroism, of selflessness—if I had time, I would recite the names of our fallen officers, but I simply haven't enough time. And, quite frankly, Madam Speaker, you haven't even looked up off your phone.

To Americans who are watching this, know that there are people in this Congress who do give a damn, who will look up off their phone, who are not too bothered to listen. We will not stop fighting. We will continue to back the blue.

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

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 314. An act to repeal the Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Act; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

S. 559. An act to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 8, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC–3382. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Annual Information Return/Reports (RIN: 1210-AB97) received February 2, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC–3383. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Clothes Dryers [EERE-2014-BT-TP-0034] (RIN: 1904-AD46) received February 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–3384. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Revenue Procedure 2021-53 (RP-119692-21) received February 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC–3385. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Revenue Procedure 2022-10 (RP-105814-21) received February 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DEUTCH: Committee on Ethics. In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Jamaal Bowman (Rept. 117–242). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RASKIN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 912. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3067) to provide stability to and enhance the services of the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6617) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; and for other purposes (Rept. 117–243). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 6617. A bill making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, 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 Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 6618. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Energy to make awards to cover regulatory costs relating to licensing certain first-of-a-kind advanced nuclear reactors; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. HINSON:

H.R. 6619. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Education from providing Federal funds to a local educational agency unless in-person instruction is available to all students and parents may opt out of student mask mandates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana):

H.R. 6620. A bill to amend title 51, United States Code, to extend the authority of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to enter into leases of non-excess property of the Administration; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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 Mrs. BOEBERT (for herself, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BROOKS, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. POSEY, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mrs. GREENE of Georgia):

H.R. 6621. A bill to prevent recipients of Federal funds from providing, or assisting in the provision of, legal representation to aliens unlawfully present in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 6622. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide clarification with respect to the liability of third party payers for medical assistance paid under the Medicaid program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Mr. MAST, Mr. CLYDE, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H.R. 6623. A bill to designate the National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force in Pooler, Georgia as the official National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. COSTA (for himself, Mr. KEATING, and Mrs. WAGNER):

H.R. 6624. A bill to authorize the Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue (United States-European Union Interparliamentary Group), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. BOST, and Ms. TENNEY):

H.R. 6625. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from issuing guidance intended to restrict access to COVID-19 monoclonal antibody therapies and other treatments; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ELLZEY (for himself, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. BRADY, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. PFLUGER, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, and Mr. JACKSON):

H.R. 6626. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3903 Melear Drive in Arlington, Texas, as the ''Ron Wright Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 6627. A bill to amend the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 to require the application of the administrative and judicial dispute-resolution procedures to registered lobbyists for claims alleging sexual harassment or sexual assault, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. PERRY, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BABIN, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. ROSENDALE, and Mrs. BOEBERT):

H.R. 6628. A bill to provide appropriations for a border wall and provide for a moratorium on certain other funding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mrs. HINSON, and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 6629. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to require the Congressional Budget Office to provide an inflation estimate with respect to legislation with a significant impact on the Gross Domestic Product of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules, 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 Mrs. KIM of California:

H.R. 6630. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1400 N Kraemer Blvd. in Placentia, California, as the ''PFC Jang Ho Kim Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mrs. KIM of California:

H.R. 6631. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4770 Eureka Ave in Yorba Linda, California, as the ''Cottle Centanni Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. KUSTOFF:

H.R. 6632. A bill to except quotations of fixed-income securities from certain regulatory requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MAST (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. MANN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. LONG, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 6633. A bill to direct the Secretary concerned to reinstate a member involuntarily separated from the Armed Forces solely on the basis of the refusal of such member to receive a vaccination against COVID-19; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SCHRIER (for herself and Mr. HUDSON):

H.R. 6634. A bill to amend title XXVIII of the Public Health Service Act to eliminate the sunset of authority to make certain appointments for National Disaster Medical System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 6635. A bill to amend the Act commonly known as the Wild Free-roaming Horses and Burros Act to prohibit certain uses of aircraft with respect to the management of wild free-roaming horses and burros, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself, Mr. EMMER, Mr. TURNER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. BACON, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mrs. BEATTY):

H.R. 6636. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to remove the Medicaid coverage exclusion for inmates in custody pending disposition of charges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. GALLEGO, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. TRONE, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. BOWMAN, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.J. Res. 70. A joint resolution expressing support for designation of the week of February 7, 2022, through February 11, 2022, as ''National School Counseling Week''; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H. Con. Res. 69. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. ADAMS (for herself and Mr. HILL):

H. Con. Res. 70. Concurrent resolution condemning threats of violence against historically Black colleges and universities (''HBCUs'') and reaffirming support for HBCUs and their students; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

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

H. Res. 913. A resolution expressing support for the designation of February 6 to 12, 2022, as ''National Burn Awareness Week''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 6617.

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

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states:

''No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . .''

In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides:

''The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . .''

Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 6618.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mrs. HINSON:

H.R. 6619.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 6620.

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

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

By Mrs. BOEBERT:

H.R. 6621.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4 The laws of each state ought, and must, govern within its jurisdiction; and the laws and usages of one state cannot be permitted to prescribe qualifications for citizens, to be claimed and exercised in other states, in contravention to their local policy.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 6622.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 6623.

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

Clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. COSTA:

H.R. 6624.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 6625.

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

Amendment XIV Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

By Mr. ELLZEY:

H.R. 6626.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United State Constitution, which states ''[t]he Congress shall have power to lay and colect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniorm throughout the United States''.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 6627.

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

Article 1, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 6628.

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

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 6629.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mrs. KIM of California:

H.R. 6630.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mrs. KIM of California:

H.R. 6631.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. KUSTOFF:

H.R. 6632.

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

Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

By Mr. MAST:

H.R. 6633.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 6634.

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

Article I

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 6635.

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

Article I, Section 8, and Article IV, Section 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TRONE:

H.R. 6636.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:

H.J. Res. 70.

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. 222: Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 263: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 336: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota and Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 475: Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 542: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 622: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 675: Ms. MENG and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 748: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 756: Mr. FALLON.
H.R. 971: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 1095: Ms. PELOSI.
H.R. 1179: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 1226: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 1275: Mr. BENTZ, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. ELLZEY.
H.R. 1297: Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 1368: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 1466: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 1522: Mr. REED.
H.R. 1551: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 1577: Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 1735: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H.R. 1755: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 2046: Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. GARBARINO, Ms. VAN DUYNE, and Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 2082: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 2192: Mr. MRVAN.
H.R. 2216: Ms. BOURDEAUX.
H.R. 2250: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 2271: Ms. ROSS and Mr. COLE.
H.R. 2503: Mrs. MCBATH.
H.R. 2542: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 2638: Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 2803: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 2879: Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 2985: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.
H.R. 3079: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 3083: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.
H.R. 3087: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 3165: Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. TLAIB, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 3225: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 3348: Ms. CHU and Mrs. KIM of California.
H.R. 3445: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 3488: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. MRVAN.
H.R. 3548: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 3577: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mr. ROSE.
H.R. 3630: Mrs. CAMMACK and Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 3650: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 3783: Mr. BOWMAN and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 3807: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 3829: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 3860: Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 3896: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 3897: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.
H.R. 4006: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 4077: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 4134: Ms. ROSS and Ms. JACOBS of California.
H.R. 4141: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 4390: Mr. ROSE.
H.R. 4442: Mr. QUIGLEY and Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 4454: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 4479: Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 4485: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 4624: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 4642: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 4702: Mr. WALBERG.
H.R. 4750: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 4801: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 4803: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 4817: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 4821: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mrs. KIM of California.
H.R. 4826: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 4828: Mr. STEIL.
H.R. 4871: Mr. BROWN of Maryland and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 4949: Mr. COSTA and Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 5035: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 5056: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 5145: Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 5232: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 5370: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 5421: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 5444: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 5471: Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 5533: Mr. BEYER and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 5536: Mr. LAMB, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 5590: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 5721: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 5724: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 5727: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 5735: Ms. JAYAPAL, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 5742: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 5776: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 5809: Mr. LIEU and Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 6006: Mr. STEIL.
H.R. 6064: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 6094: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 6100: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 6117: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 6132: Mr. GOODEN of Texas and Ms. HERRELL.
H.R. 6161: Mr. MCHENRY.
H.R. 6181: Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 6184: Mr. MEUSER, Mr. ISSA, Mr. BOST, and Mr. BARR.
H.R. 6201: Mr. ADERHOLT.
H.R. 6239: Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 6267: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 6273: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS and Mr. MRVAN.
H.R. 6276: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 6406: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Mr. COLE.
H.R. 6422: Mrs. LESKO and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 6448: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 6482: Mr. HUDSON and Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 6495: Mr. ROSE, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 6502: Mr. HARRIS.
H.R. 6523: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 6531: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 6536: Mr. BANKS and Mr. JACKSON.
H.R. 6546: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 6557: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GARCÍA OF ILLINOIS, MS. JACKSON LEE, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 6558: Mr. JACKSON.
H.R. 6559: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 6572: Mr. BACON and Mr. COLE.
H.R. 6577: Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 6578: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 6580: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 6592: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 6597: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 6602: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 6612: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Ms. STANSBURY.
H.J. Res. 53: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. CLYBURN.
H. Con. Res. 33: Mr. HICE of Georgia.
H. Con. Res. 65: Mrs. BUSTOS.
H. Res. 290: Ms. PINGREE.
H. Res. 704: Mr. TONKO, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H. Res. 741: Mr. MRVAN.
H. Res. 833: Mr. HUDSON and Mr. COHEN.
H. Res. 878: Mr. CORREA.
H. Res. 881: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. STEIL, Mr. POCAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. MANN, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. TORRES of New York, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. OMAR, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. EVANS, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H. Res. 884: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Mr. CICILLINE.
H. Res. 888: Mr. TONKO, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. LAMB, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. TITUS, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. JONES, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H. Res. 891: Mr. BEYER.
H. Res. 892: Mr. ISSA, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. LIEU, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. SIRES, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Mr. COHEN.
H. Res. 895: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. WILD, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. SIRES, Mr. KEATING, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Mr. RASKIN.
H. Res. 896: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. SWALWELL.
H. Res. 907: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MS. DELAURO

H.R. 6617, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, does not contain any congressional earmark, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. YARMOUTH

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on the Budget in H.R. 6617 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

The amendment to be offered by Representative CAROLYN MALONEY or a designee to H.R. 3076, the Postal Service Reform Act, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2022 No. 24

Senate

(Legislative day of Thursday, February 3, 2022)

The Senate met at 3 p.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable MAZIE K. HIRONO, a Senator from the State of Hawaii.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Eternal God, enthroned in holiness, we lift our praise to You. We praise You for Your might, mercy, and majesty. Great is Your faithfulness. Because of Your mercies, we are not consumed.

Lord, give our lawmakers the wisdom to place their trust in You, for You have been their help in ages past and continue to be their hope for tomorrow.

Today, may they claim Your promise to guide them through time into eternity. When their strength is gone, renew them anew.

We pray in Your magnificent Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, February 7, 2022.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable MAZIE K. HIRONO, a Senator from the State of Hawaii, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Ms. HIRONO thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business, with the Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, on Friday, our country received another extraordinary bit of news about the state of our economic recovery. Last month, the economy created 467,000 new jobs, far exceeding all expectations. This comes on the heels of news that our economy grew at its fastest rate in decades last year.

With last week's jobs numbers, the U.S. economy now has added a total of 6.6 million jobs in President Biden's first year in office. Let me say that again. In 1 year alone, the economy has added a whopping 6.6 million jobs back to the economy—the most ever recorded for a President's first year. This includes the creation of 367,000 manufacturing jobs—the most in 30 years.

For all the difficulties of the past 2 years and for the real challenges our economy faces today, this jobs number is a remarkable milestone. It is a reminder that who gets elected to office makes a big difference.

A year ago, Democrats promised to fix the mess our country was in after President Trump botched our pandemic response. We promised to lift our economy out of the abyss, to get people back to work, back to the classroom, and to do it safely by following the science. It is why Democrats worked furiously last year to pass the American Rescue Plan. It is why the Senate came together to pass USICA, which we will work to enact into law in the near future. It is why we came together to pass a historic, bipartisan infrastructure package that is now putting people back to work fixing our roads, bridges, internet, lead piping, and so much more.

With 6.6 million jobs gained and record economic growth in our first year, Democrats are delivering on our promise. And it is not just that job creation exceeded expectations; wages for American workers grew in 2021, and indications from top forecasters are that wages will continue to grow in 2022.

A year into executing our Democratic agenda, the American economy is in the midst of a historic turnaround, but the job is not over. Even as wages are up, Democrats are taking action to lower costs. We need to help everyday families afford the daily essentials, just as we need to relieve our supply chains and rebuild American manufacturing, including by focusing on critical technologies like semiconductors.

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

Printed on recycled paper.

We took an important step in the right direction last week after the House passed the companion legislation to USICA. I applaud the House for passing this legislation, and I join my Senate colleagues from both sides of the aisle in saying we were pleased to have gotten the ball rolling when we passed the USICA bill—formally known as Endless Frontiers—last summer.

There is a lot of work to do to enact USICA into law, so I look forward to moving quickly to a conference so the House and Senate can bridge the differences between our proposals.

Once again, I want to thank my colleagues from both sides of the aisle for leadership on this very important legislation.

This will continue to be Democrats' focus: lowering costs, increasing wages, and bringing jobs back from overseas, while creating more jobs right here at home. It is what Democrats have worked on for the past 12 months as we have helped Americans get back to normal, and it is what we will continue to focus on as we enter year 2 of the Biden administration.

FORCED ARBITRATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, now on forced arbitration.

On a different matter, later today, the House is expected to pass bipartisan legislation to end forced arbitration for sexual assault and sexual harassment. Once this important bill passes the House, the Senate will move as soon as this week to quickly take up this bill and send it to President Biden's desk. Congress can finally act to empower victims of sexual assault and sexual harassment to speak openly by nullifying forced arbitration clauses that push survivors into an often secret and biased process. We will not waste this historic opportunity.

There are numerous good proposals that we can address here in the Senate on a bipartisan basis, and this is one good example. We hope to do more. The Senate's forced arbitration proposal, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021, passed unanimously out of the Judiciary Committee. Every Democrat and every Republican voted for it. I expect there will be strong, bipartisan support for it on the Senate floor. I want to thank my colleagues Senator KIRSTEN GILLIBRAND and Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM for their leadership on this important legislation.

BOMB THREATS AT HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, next, bomb threats at HCBUs.

All of us in the Senate are disturbed, sickened, and outraged, frankly, at the wave of anonymous bomb threats that have recently arisen across dozens of historically Black colleges and universities. Since the start of this year, at least 26 HBCUs in a dozen States and the District of Columbia have received such threats, including a dozen schools last week. These bomb threats are clearly racially motivated, and I join my colleagues in condemning these acts of hatred in the strongest possible terms.

Bomb threats against HBCUs have an especially malevolent place in our country's history. Black Americans don't need to think that far back to when bombs were set off in the middle of the campus at Florida A&M University in 1999. To see these threats today is a reminder of the hatred we have yet to overcome.

Nothing can be more sickening than efforts to use fear, violence, and White supremacy in hopes of stealing the promise of a good education for millions of Black Americans. HBCUs are a vital part of our economy and education system, educating some of our Nation's greatest leaders, innovators, and activists.

I want to commend all the presidents, faculty, and staff across the country's HBCUs for responding to these acts of hatred with resolve and strength. And to all the students who attend HBCUs, this should never happen. Those responsible must—must—be prosecuted to the fullest extent of law.

My colleagues and I have been in communication with the FBI, Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Education on steps the Agencies and the Senate can take to address these violent threats. We are confident those responsible will be held accountable.

JANUARY 6

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, on an entirely different matter, normally I don't make a point of remarking upon actions and statements of the Republican National Committee, which by now has completely fallen under the control of former President Donald Trump and his inner circle, but last week, they crossed a line, issuing a statement that censured two Republicans who stood up to the Big Lie, while also describing the insurrection of January 6 as ''legitimate political discourse.'' Their statement didn't even make mention of the violence that day.

There is no debate to be had here. January 6 was an armed insurrection. It was an attempt to reverse through violent means the outcome of a free and fair election, and it was fundamentally rooted in Donald Trump's Big Lie that the election of 2020 was illegitimate, which now the RNC seems to be giving its blessing officially.

For the national committee of one of America's two major political parties to officially sign on to the Big Lie—and more than that, to excuse the attack itself by attributing even a shred of legitimacy to it—is chilling and plainly dangerous. It puts us on a road where our democracy is at risk.

It is a sad commentary on how far the political arm of the GOP has gone that the RNC will go out of its way to punish its own Members who spoke out against the former President's lies, while defending the rioters who tried to undo an election with mob rule. Theirs will be nothing less than everlasting shame.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CHINA

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, this year's Winter Olympics are officially underway on the home turf of the Chinese Communist Party. Of course, Americans are rooting hard for our outstanding Team USA athletes, but this year's setting has also trained spotlights worldwide on the abuse and repression the CCP inflicts on its own people and aspires to inflict on much of the world. Unfortunately, this has also occasioned some instances of jaw-dropping tone-deafness and gullibility from American voices.

I noted on this floor several years ago that as China has modernized its economy, too many wealthy and powerful American actors have seemed willing to help whitewash the CCP's many abuses or at least turn a blind eye. Hollywood self-censoring our own American films to satisfy President Xi and his cronies is just one example.

Well, last week, one American broadcaster seemed to uncritically amplify the CCP's propaganda goal when they included a member of the oppressed Uighur minority in the opening ceremonies.

This broadcaster called the CCP's obvious propaganda stunt ''an in-your-face response to those Western nations, including the U.S., who have called this Chinese treatment of that group 'genocide.' '' President Xi couldn't have scripted it better.

Also, last week, a faculty member at a Big Ten university went on TV and compared China's secret police to American police officers and China's tyranny to America's voting laws. Here was the quote:

> Who are we to criticize China's human rights record when we have ongoing attacks by the agents of the State against unarmed citizens, and we've got assaults on the voting rights of people of color in various States in this country?

Really? Beyond absurd.

The truth is, the CCP has turned Xinjiang Province into a giant oppression factory, where they enslave, sterilize, and commit genocide against the Muslim minority.

The truth is, the CCP has systematically worn down human rights and democracy in Hong Kong and jailed Hongkongers for speaking up.

The truth is, the CCP is an aggressive, irresponsible presence in the Pacific region and well beyond.

America's national security and economic competition with the CCP is a defining challenge for our country—and not just us but for all our friends and partners around the world, anyone who values an international order built on freedom and self-determination instead of their opposites.

Last year, the Senate took some bipartisan steps to strengthen America's hand in that competition. The bipartisan U.S. Innovation and Competition Act was not any Senator's or any committee's or either party's idea of a perfect bill, but this delicate compromise product made headway on issues from critical supply chains to counterespionage, to intellectual property. And the Senate passed the bill last June, and the House has done nothing for 8 months—nothing from House Democrats from last June until just last week.

So a few days ago, instead of passing the Senate's careful compromise, House Democrats slapped together a partisan bill stuffed with poison pills and the kinds of things they tried to put in their reckless tax-and-spending spree that failed at the end of last year. They didn't even bother to try working with House Republicans. The whole exercise was completely unserious.

House Democrats' version mentions the word ''climate'' nearly as many times as it mentions the word ''China.'' It pours billions into the U.N. Green Climate Fund so the United States can borrow money from China to give it to an international body, which can then give it to China.

Their bill even goes out of its way to include provisions on—listen to this—marijuana banking.

China has been steadily building up its military and economic might, and the Democrats' answer is to help Americans get high?

Drug overdoses on fentanyl just became the leading cause of death for Americans aged 18 to 45 across our entire country. Much of this poison pours into our country from, of course, China. And Democrats' plan to combat this is some more marijuana on the side?

Needless to say, this is not a winning strategy for a global competition between great powers.

So here is the bottom line. The bipartisan Senate USICA bill was itself a delicate compromise product. Any Democrats hoping to yank the bill to the far left or insert poison pills are badly, badly mistaken.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR OLAF SCHOLZ VISIT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on another matter, today President Biden will welcome Olaf Scholz, the new German Chancellor, to his first visit to Washington since taking office.

Germany is a crucial ally of the United States. Tens of thousands of U.S. servicemembers reside in Germany, contributing to the collective security of the NATO alliance. According to the State Department, bilateral trade between our countries totaled more than $260 billion in 2019.

Many in Washington on both sides of the aisle appreciated the increasing leadership role that Chancellor Scholz's predecessor, Angela Merkel, played in international affairs. Germany's overseas contributions in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Africa demonstrated a growing willingness to contribute to international missions that advance our collective security interests.

The German people have built the largest economy in Europe and the fourth largest in the entire world. They are indeed a major player, but there is no question Germany could do more given its influential role, including within the EU and NATO, to advance our shared foreign policy and security interests.

Back during the Cold War, the West German military was truly a capable fighting force, but Germany's military has been allowed to atrophy in the decades since. Today, it lags behind the state of the art and suffers from shortfalls in readiness and regular maintenance.

Germany endorsed the 2014 NATO pledge to commit 2 percent of its GDP to defense and 20 percent of that defense spending toward modernization by 2024. But it has taken very few credible steps to meet that pledge.

Meanwhile, threats to the alliance have only grown since 2014. Russia's and China's decades-long modernization efforts made it clear that 2 percent will not suffice for NATO to meet these growing challenges.

Here in Congress, we have demonstrated our commitment to NATO and to Europe's security. We hosted Jens Stoltenberg for a joint address to Congress 3 years ago. We have included measures supporting America's presence in Europe in our annual Defense bills, including significant investments in our European Deterrence Initiative.

So I hope that Chancellor Scholz will reciprocate and take this opportunity to reassure us about Germany's commitment to NATO and our collective defense. Our friends are too powerful and too prosperous not to contribute more militarily to our alliance.

Of course, building military capabilities takes time. But the urgent issue of Russian aggression in Europe also demands courage and firmness, and it demands it right now. We know how such resolve works. The United States and our allies displayed such firmness again and again in standing up to Soviet pressure, and West Berlin remained a free city because of it.

Chancellor Scholz has plenty of tools at his disposal to join his allies in sending a strong signal to Putin that aggression against Ukraine would carry a tremendous—tremendous—cost.

So let's take one example. A bipartisan chorus in Congress has opposed the Nord Stream 2 Pipeline for years. We have viewed it as a new geopolitical tool for Putin to undermine Ukraine and divide Europe. Germany acknowledges the international community's concerns, hence German delays in moving the project forward.

It would be a powerful demonstration of German leadership for Chancellor Scholz to declare firmly and simply that Russian escalation in Europe will result in the termination—the termination—of Nord Stream 2—not another pause, the end of the pipeline, period.

Likewise, it would send an important message if Chancellor Scholz commits, like other NATO allies have done and like his own predecessor's national security advisor just recommended, that Germany will help Ukraine with legitimate military capabilities so that it can better defend itself against aggression.

So, in conclusion, Germany has been an important pillar in NATO and a strong ally of the United States literally for decades. We welcome the new Chancellor to American soil. The time is now—now—for Germany to stand up and protect the peace and defend the stable Europe that modern Germany itself has helped construct and from which it has greatly benefited.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois.

JANUARY 6

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, if you have any memory of the Soviet Union, you can remember that when Moscow was in its ascendancy in that region of the world, their plan included a revision of history. They rewrote chapters of history to make themselves look stronger and better and smarter and more powerful than they ever were.

And we used to mock that in the West and say: Don't they know that history speaks for itself? The facts speak for themselves. They did it time and again.

It was usually the product of authoritarian rule, where one man—strongman—would want his version of history to be written in the books and taught to the children.

Last week, we saw an exercise in Soviet revisionism in, of all places, Salt Lake City, UT. The Republican National Committee met in Salt Lake City, UT, for a national conference, and representatives came from all over the United States.

What they did to start that conference off was to censure two Republican House Members, LIZ CHENEY and ADAM KINZINGER from Illinois. To me, it was the lowest of low tactics to attack these two individuals who are making a bipartisan effort with the January 6, 2021, House committee to

get to the bottom of what happened that day and who was responsible for it.

You might remember that there was a proposal from Speaker PELOSI that we create a bipartisan Commission wherein the House and Senate Democrats and Republicans would turn this matter over, as we have before to a group, to determine what happened that day and what was behind it to avoid its ever happening again and to get one clear definition for history from this bipartisan Commission.

The Commission idea was stopped by Senator MCCONNELL, the Republican leader in the Senate. He refused to agree on this bipartisan approach. So Speaker PELOSI, realizing she had a scant majority in the House, said that she was going to still try to put such an investigation together. She invited Republican participation, which didn't work out well. Eventually, two stepped forward—Congresswoman CHENEY and Congressman KINZINGER—and said they would participate.

I know ADAM KINZINGER. He is from my State. We have worked on a few things together. I respect him for his political courage time and again to speak out as he has. I am sorry that he was the subject of that censure.

Sadly, that was not the only mistake made in the Salt Lake City Republican revisionary meeting. What was even worse, if anything could be worse, was the declaration by the Republican National Committee that what happened in this building—in this room—on January 6, 2021, was somehow characterized by a unanimous vote as legitimate political discourse.

The Acting President pro tempore remembers that day, and I do, too. I can't forget it. It was when Vice President Pence was sitting where you are today, and a few minutes after 2 o'clock, the Secret Service came in and whisked him off the platform. We were told there was an attack on the Capitol taking place.

Earlier, there had been a rally, sponsored by President Trump, and he had incited this insurrectionist mob to come up to the Capitol to be heard and seen. They knew why that day was chosen. January 6 was the day we were counting the electoral college vote—the official vote on the selection of Joseph Biden as President of the United States. It was the intention of President Trump and those who came here to interrupt that constitutional process.

It is interesting as well that last week, Vice President Pence, at a Federalist Society meeting, spoke out on the subject and said for the first time that I can recall since he was chosen as Vice President that, in fact, President Trump was wrong—wrong in believing that he had the power as Vice President to change the electoral college vote. Pence made it clear that he did not have that authority.

Well, the Republican National Committee went further in trying to promote the Big Lie and called what happened on January 6 in this Capitol Building legitimate political discourse.

Do they honestly believe that breaking down the windows and doors of this building to enter as an unruly mob is legitimate political discourse?

Do they believe that spraying toxic bear spray in the faces of our policemen is legitimate political discourse?

Do they believe that 140 injured policemen and 5 people who are deceased as a result of that mob action was somehow legitimate political discourse and that, as they came into the Chamber—these demonstrators who were aping themselves in front of cameras for their friends to take pictures—sitting in the chair where the Acting President pro tempore is sitting today and going through my desk and other desks here to see if there was anything they could take a picture of or steal—that that was legitimate political discourse?

Do they believe that incitement to violence by President Trump to send this mob up here was legitimate political discourse?

Shame on the Grand Old Party. Shame on Mr. Lincoln's party. They should know better. I am glad that a handful have stood up and spoken up. I wish more would.

If we are ever going to put an end to Trumpism in this country and in the Republican Party, only the Republicans can get it done. They have to decide that enough is enough and step forward.

It is interesting to me that, when Senator MCCONNELL came to the floor a few minutes ago, he talked about the statement of some Big Ten professor—he didn't name his name—who was not respectful of our police. Of all of the things that happened in the last week that were not respectful of the police, I would certainly add the Salt Lake City Republican national meeting, where the attack on our police was characterized as legitimate political discourse. An incitement to violence was legitimate political discourse.

America is better than that. I sincerely hope that real leaders within the Republican Party will reclaim their party and put an end to this madness that Trumpism has brought them.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, on an entirely different subject, on March 26, 2020, America passed a grim milestone when 1,000 Americans died that day of COVID—front page news. Two months later, after Memorial Day, we passed another terrible milestone when 100,000 had died of COVID. As many Americans had died from COVID as from the Korean, Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan wars combined. By this past September, the number of Americans who had been lost to COVID hit 695,000—memorialized in a heartbreaking sea of small, white flags that covered our National Mall. This weekend, the United States hit another staggering milestone—900,000 Americans dead from COVID. In Illinois, there have been 31,000 lives lost.

COVID–19 is now the third leading cause of death in the United States, behind only heart disease and cancer. At the rate we are going, experts say it is likely the United States will reach 1 million COVID deaths in just a few weeks.

What makes these numbers even more tragic is that so many of the deaths could have been prevented. COVID vaccines are safe and free and highly effective at preventing COVID hospitalization and death. Think about this: According to new data from the CDC, unvaccinated individuals are 97 times more likely to die of COVID compared to those who have been vaccinated and boosted—97 times more likely to die if you are unvaccinated.

Just last night, I watched ''60 Minutes.'' There was a presentation by nurses in Louisville, KY, the home State of the Republican leader. They talked about the devastating toll on their emotions and even their physical bodies when it comes to the deaths that they have to witness every day. They are beaten down, these nurses. They say that some 25 percent, if I remember correctly, have already resigned and have said they can't take it anymore. And to think how many of those hospitalizations could have been avoided if vaccinations had become universal across this country as they should be.

Well, this evening, Members of Congress will gather on the steps of the Capitol for a moment of silence to remember the 900,000 souls we have lost to this virus. May their families and loved ones find peace.

We have the tools and knowledge to bring this pandemic under control if only we would use them.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, there was another set of numbers that was released last Friday that testifies to good news, and America needs it. It testifies to the resilience of the American people and the American spirit.

Many economists had braced for a disastrous January jobs report. The most optimistic among them predicted that the U.S. economy might grow by 150,000 or maybe 250,000 jobs last month. Some warned that it could show massive job losses. Here is what we learned:

Despite the Omicron surge and the global supply chain shortages, U.S. employers added 467,000 new jobs last month—467,000. On top of that, the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows us the economy added 700,000 more jobs in November and December than we initially calculated. All told, the U.S. economy has added 6.6 million jobs in the last year—the strongest first-year job gain of any President in history.

When Joe Biden took over the office a little over a year ago, he inherited

one of the weakest and fraught economies in generations.

At the start of the pandemic, the U.S. unemployment rate spiked to 14.7 percent. Last February, the Congressional Budget Office forecasted that the United States would not see 3.9 percent unemployment for another 5 years. The unemployment rate now is actually 4 percent. America's economic recovery is breaking records. The United States was the first country in the G7 to recover all of its GDP lost by the pandemic. Average wages were up 5.7 percent last month from a year ago. The increases were not all at the top; workers in the middle and lower rungs of the economy earned more too.

I have to say, as important as that is, we all know that people working in this economy are also facing inflation and higher prices. Whether it is for gasoline or groceries, they are finding it more expensive to meet the basic necessities of life. Although this is good news, that is bad news that we have to address and should address on a bipartisan basis.

The progress that we have made was not inevitable; it was a product of good old-fashioned American ingenuity. It is also the result of bold and decisive economic decisions by the Biden administration.

The American Rescue Plan, which Congress passed without the support of a single Republican Member of Congress—all Democrats all the way—broke the grip of the pandemic on our economy. We were able to get shots in arms, help small businesses stay afloat, and rush emergency assistance to people who had lost jobs or had seen their hours cut drastically. That emergency help worked in Illinois, and it worked all over this country.

We also passed the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. Let me remind those who follow, if you are wondering about the infrastructure bill passed by the Trump administration, let me put your concern to rest. There was no bill. There was no legislation. There was no infrastructure plan despite President Trump's repeated promises to deliver one. He walked away from the table, and I was in the room when he did. He wouldn't even negotiate.

We have not fixed all of the weaknesses in our economy. The jobless rate among Black workers is still twice that of White workers. Unemployment among teens and young adults is still too high. Research from the National Women's Law Center shows that, while men have recouped all job losses since the pandemic started, there are nearly 1.1 million fewer women in the workforce. Daycare is part of that calculation, I might add. If we want to reach our full economic potential, we need to help families find affordable, quality daycare, and we have to address the issue of inflation nonstop.

UNITED STATES INNOVATION AND COMPETITION ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, last year, for the first time in more than two decades, America's economy grew faster than China's. That is incredible. Let's keep that streak going by passing USICA, the bipartisan U.S. Innovation and Competition Act. We need to promote products made in the United States by Americans and purchased in the United States. We passed it in the Senate last June by a vote of 2 to 1. The House passed its version last Friday. Let's go to conference and get this bill into law. If we negotiate in good faith, I believe we can do that.

I want to thank Leader SCHUMER and Senator YOUNG, a Republican from Indiana, for their leadership.

This will boost competitiveness with China and help to reindustrialize America, make investments in manufacturing and research, and provide seed money to create good new jobs. Importantly, it includes $52 billion for research and designing and manufacturing semiconductor chips—what Senator CANTWELL, chair of the Commerce Committee, calls the ''oil of the 21st century.'' Let's agree to make those chips here in America and not be dependent on importing them from China.

USICA also allows for new sanctions against China for human rights violations. We can stand up for American workers and American values.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. DUCKWORTH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

OFFICE OF NET ASSESSMENT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, on November 18 of last year, I came here to speak about the Office of Net Assessment. That is an office within the Pentagon. That office's purpose, under law, is to produce an annual net assessment, which is supposed to be a long-term look at our military's capability and those of our greatest adversaries. I don't think it lives up to its mission.

In 2018, according to the Director of the Office of Net Assessment, that office had not produced a net assessment since 2007. Not doing its job for those 11 years and—who knows—possibly longer calls into question whether this office should even exist. Yet a recent inspector general report states that the office ''produces . . . highly classified net assessments.'' I question the IG's conclusion based upon available evidence that I know about, and I will give some of that evidence.

In last year's speech here in the Senate and others that I have given over the years on this subject, I discussed my oversight of this office dating back to 2019. I also discussed my amendment to the national defense bill. That amendment would have done one very simple thing: required the Government Accountability Office to determine how much taxpayer money the Office of Net Assessment actually uses for net assessment—its purpose for existing. I want to know how much we can cut from their budget to save the taxpayers money.

Apparently, this type of pro-taxpayer legislation was too much to ask for. Accordingly, it appears that the Office of Net Assessment in the Department of Defense gets to keep operating like a Pentagon slush fund for irrelevant and political research projects.

On February 5, 2020, the Director of the Office of Net Assessment told me:

> We review all deliverables to ensure they're consistent with the statement of work. We evaluate each deliverable to assess whether we should seek additional information or require a resubmission of commissioned work.

Now, I am going to return to that statement in a little bit, but I want to give you some evidence of why what he said doesn't work out in reality.

In December 2020, I asked the inspector general to take a deeper dive into the Office of Net Assessment's contracting practices. That means connecting all the dots in the contract transactions to ensure that everything matches up. The inspector general reviewed 20 contracts. On January 25 of this year, the inspector general issued its results and found these three or four points:

Office of Net Assessment acquisition personnel inappropriately performed contracting officer representative duties for 20 contracts.

Next point. Office of Net Assessment acquisition personnel and an office providing contract support did not maintain complete contract files, including preawards and contract administration documentation. That also included the failure to maintain signed contracts and modifications. Since 2019, I have repeatedly asked for a full accounting of Stefan Halper's contracts. Either they never had one or they have decided to obstruct Congress.

Next point. Office of Net Assessment acquisition personnel and an office providing contract support inappropriately approved invoices for payments totaling $9.8 million dollars due to the lack of oversight. And that is just for the 20 contracts the inspector general sampled. So without required supporting documentation for payment, the door is, obviously, wide open to fraud, theft, and improper payments.

Next point. Without established and documented surveillance measures for Office of Net Assessment service contracts, the Office of Net Assessment may not have received all services outlined in a contractor's statement of work.

Next point—and last point. At this point, the next finding ought to be no surprise from the inspector general. The Office of Net Assessment did not administer contracts in accordance with the Federal Defense Department and Washington Headquarters Services internal regulations and policies.

Further, the audit states the ''[Office of Net Assessment] acquisition personnel cannot verify whether they received services, valued at $4.1 million, in accordance with the statement of work.''

Now, let's return back to that first quote I gave you from the Director of Net Assessment.

> We review all deliverables to ensure [that] they're consistent with the statement of work. We evaluate each deliverable to assess whether we should seek additional information or require a resubmission of commissioned work.

Based upon all of the available evidence from these 20 contracts that were inspected by the inspector general—and that is not all the contracts that the office negotiated—this Director's statement is absolutely false.

So here is the bottom line: The Office of Net Assessment has no clue what they are paying for and whether they even received a complete work product. And whatever they are actually doing, it is not in compliance with Federal regulations, policy, and law.

This is a complete embarrassment and a slap in the face of American taxpayers. While the Office of Net Assessment wasted millions of dollars in taxpayer money every year, the communist Chinese Government developed hypersonic missiles that can travel the globe.

If this unit isn't doing the job that they are supposed to, to assess our national security capabilities and the capabilities of our enemies, why are we still funding it? It would be better to take the $20 million budget and give it to our servicemembers. At least we know that those servicemembers have earned it.

A government slush fund will always be a government slush fund unless Congress, with our power of oversight and appropriations, steps up and fixes the problem. So I encourage my colleagues, especially those on the Senate Armed Services Committee, to take a stand against this blatant waste, fraud, abuse, and gross mismanagement.

FREE SPEECH

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, on another subject, I have come to this floor several times in recent months—maybe over the course of a couple of years—on my concerns about free speech on campus. There has been a lot said in opposition to reports of crackdown on speech on campuses, but today I come to the floor to give one shining example of a university upholding expressions of free speech and making it still happen.

This all started with former University of Chicago President Robert Zimmer. The institution, starting with him and continuing, has consistently pushed back on the trends of safe spaces, trigger warnings, and the cancellation of invited speakers.

Instead, in a letter to all incoming freshmen, the University of Chicago lays out its philosophy in plain English. In the letter to the 2020 freshman class, it said that one of the university's ''defining characteristics is our commitment to freedom of inquiry and expression.''

Now, this is more than just words; the university has consistently followed through on this policy. Even today, the university is still open to dissenting points of view. It even goes so far as to tell freshmen ''at times this may challenge you and even cause discomfort.''

They are absolutely right. The point of college is not to be coddled. The point of college or university is to learn. How can students do that if they don't step out of their comfort zone?

I often say that my definition of a university is a place where controversy should run rampant. At the University of Chicago, that means noting that ''diversity of opinion and background is a fundamental strength of our community.''

Both opinion and background are very important, and it defeats the point to just have the one. Our universities cannot just have just a veneer of diversity; the whole point of bringing in students of different backgrounds is to get different points of view. That aim is meaningless if all students who go to the college believe the same things.

I have introduced several bills to provide transparency for prospective students. My bills focus on transparency of cost, but in many ways openness about a university's values are just as important.

So I congratulate former President Zimmer, who is doing just that and putting his university's values on his sleeve. If some schools keep cracking down on free speech and invited speakers, then the free market will send their students elsewhere. That is because I don't think all kids want to go to a school where they will never be challenged and where their ideals will always be reaffirmed.

I am happy to see projects like the University of Austin, a newly founded college dedicated to free speech principles.

So, in conclusion, it takes time to start new institutions. Instead, we need people to stand up in the colleges that we already have. And I hope others will join me in doing just that.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 498.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Douglas R. Bush, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

> We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 498, Douglas R. Bush, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army.
>
> Charles E. Schumer, Jack Reed, Sheldon Whitehouse, Richard Blumenthal, Catherine Cortez Masto, Richard J. Durbin, Jacky Rosen, Margaret Wood Hassan, Mark Kelly, Benjamin L. Cardin, Brian Schatz, Debbie Stabenow, Angus S. King, Jr., Patrick J. Leahy, Martin Heinrich, Tim Kaine, Gary C. Peters, Chris Van Hollen.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 362.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Homer L. Wilkes, of Mississippi, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close the debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 362, Homer L. Wilkes, of Mississippi, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard Blumenthal, Catherine Cortez Masto, Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Jacky Rosen, Margaret Wood Hassan, Mark Kelly, Benjamin L. Cardin, Brian Schatz, Debbie Stabenow, Angus S. King, Jr., Patrick J. Leahy, Martin Heinrich, Tim Kaine, Gary C. Peters, Chris Van Hollen.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, February 7, be waived.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

OPEN APP MARKETS ACT

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, here in the United States, the mobile app market represents a reliable multibillion-dollar payday for Big Tech. In 2020, Americans downloaded 13.4 billion apps onto their mobile devices.

Needless to say, mobile apps are a key component of our digital economy, so it may be surprising to learn that this market is largely unregulated, unless you count the influence of the two mega corporations that created it.

Apple and Google have abused their power and used their status as gatekeepers to stifle innovation and penalize developers who want to work alongside them rather than ceding control over their products. This is bad for the industry. It is bad for consumers. It is bad for the country.

These gatekeeping tendencies aren't just a bump in the road for developers; they are a roadblock that completely closes off avenues of competition. Apple, for example, forces developers to use their exorbitantly expensive App Store payment system, which funnels profits away from the creators, and it raises prices for consumers. It is a take-it-or-leave-it arrangement. Of course, when developers do take the deal, they leave their relationship with their customers behind because the terms prohibit them from dealing directly with the people who use their products. They also have to accept that Apple and Google will not only prioritize native applications, but they will take their competitors' confidential business information and use it against them.

Last week, the Senate Judiciary Committee passed my Open App Markets Act, which is a bill we have worked some very long hours on. Finally, we are addressing the stranglehold Big Tech has on the digital app market. I really do thank Senator BLUMENTHAL and his staff, as well as our cosponsors, Senators KLOBUCHAR, RUBIO, LUMMIS, BOOKER, GRAHAM, KENNEDY, HIRONO, HAWLEY, and Chairman DURBIN, for putting in so much time and effort to create this bipartisan piece of legislation.

This bill will reset the rules of the road to protect competition and consumers by allowing consumers to access third-party apps and app stores, by prohibiting app store owners from locking developers into in-app payment arrangements, by ensuring that app developers are allowed to offer competitive pricing, and by preventing app stores from misusing confidential business information or app store rankings to disadvantage developers. If app store gatekeepers violate these rules of the road, the bill allows for developer lawsuits. It also includes safeguards to allow app stores to protect the privacy, security, and safety of consumers, as well as their own intellectual property rights.

It is bipartisan, and it is a good, solid, strong first step. But, remember, our tradition of maintaining competitive marketplaces isn't the only thing at stake here.

This weekend, the opening ceremonies of the Olympic Games in Beijing drew in 16 million viewers. That is down from the last Winter Games in 2018, so hopefully, this means that the various campaigns exposing the crimes and manipulation of the Chinese Communist Party are making a difference.

But, still, those 16 million people and their families are taking in Chinese propaganda. The Games' corporate sponsors weren't worried about that; they were happy to take advantage of all those eyeballs. And we know NBC hopes to surpass the nearly $2 billion in revenue they pulled in during the Tokyo Games.

Protecting that competitiveness is important, but I would argue that protecting the human rights of people those sponsors and broadcasters are happy to sweep under the rug is even more important. And right at this very moment, Big Tech is facilitating crimes against humanity in China.

Beijing is notorious for censoring speech critical of the communist government, but part of their grand strategy to silence dissent involves strong-arming corporations seeking access to the very lucrative Chinese market. It is not enough to offer an exciting product; you have to play nice with the CCP or else you are out. You can't be in their market. That means staying quiet about genocide in Xinjiang or violent repression in Hong Kong and doing everything in your power to make sure your customers stay silent too.

The Open App Markets Act has received an outpouring of support from human rights activists who see firsthand how corporate gatekeeping actively endangers the lives of dissidents, activists, Uighur Muslims, Mongols, Tibetans, Hong Kong freedom fighters, and other innocent people the CCP has chosen to brutalize. We received a letter of support for the Open App Markets Act signed by many of these individuals that I would like to share. They wrote, in part:

> China suppresses nearly all dissent using its notorious ''Great Firewall'' internet filtering system and through the cooperation of domestic and foreign companies that are willing to block and remove accounts, content, and applications at the unchallenged request of Chinese authorities.
>
> Few American companies are as subservient to the Chinese government as Apple. Apple willingly censors dissenting voices and independent media for all in China and Hong Kong using its control over the App Store.

We received another letter from the human rights organization GreatFire that details specific examples of Apple doing the bidding of the Chinese Communist Party. They wrote in part:

> GreatFire, an organization dedicated to fighting internet censorship, started monitoring Apple's censorship in November 2013, when Apple decided to remove our ''Free Weibo'' application from the Chinese App Store. Apple did not even wait for the intervention of any Chinese judicial authority to determine if our app had actually broken any Chinese law. It collaborated with the Chinese authorities and dealt with our app the same way it has continued to deal with many more apps: by enforcing arbitrary and politically motivated censorship to ensure its financial interest.

I ask unanimous consent to have these two letters printed in the RECORD.

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

JANUARY 31, 2022.

Senator DICK DURBIN,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, DC.
Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY,
Ranking Member, Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR DURBIN, RANKING MEMBER GRASSLEY, AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: We write as Chinese human rights activists, pro-democracy movements, national security experts, and members of persecuted religious communities to share our deep concerns with Apple's use of its monopolistic dominance and its collusion with the Chinese government to stifle freedom of expression in China. As the Committee considers legislation to rein in the abuses of tech firms, we encourage it to help dissenting voices and efforts to offer privacy and security tools in China through protecting the right to sideload, as included in the Open App Markets Act.

The Chinese Communist Party maintains its grip on power and its regional expansionism through operating the most sophisticated censorship and surveillance apparatus in history. China suppresses nearly all dissent using its notorious 'Great Firewall' internet filtering system and through the cooperation of domestic and foreign companies that are willing to block and remove accounts, content, and applications at the unchallenged request of Chinese authorities.

Few American companies are as subservient to the Chinese government as Apple. Apple willingly censors dissenting voices and independent media for all in China and Hong Kong using its control over App Store. As the New York Times, human rights organizations, and members of this Committee have thoroughly documented, Apple has blocked thousands of applications for iOS users in China and Hong Kong at the request of Chinese censors. Apple's decade-long track record cooperation with Chinese censorship is sweeping and stunning, including through its blocking of:

HKmap.live, a coordination tool used by protestors bravely standing up to China's attempts to destroy Hong Kong's independence and democracy;

Bible and Quranic apps, including the Olive Tree Bible study guide;

Radio Free Asia and Voice of America, Congressionally-funded independent media organizations that provides news in Chinese, Uyghur, and Tibetan languages; and,

Anti-censorship services, including apps funded by Congress, designed to bypass the Great Firewall to provide unfiltered and secure access to information, social media, and news.

While Apple claims to be a defender of human rights in the West, Apple has deliberately placed Chinese citizen's lives in the hands of the Chinese government for profit, knowing the grave consequences. As the Congressional-Executive Commission on China and others have warned, Apple hosts the private data of its Chinese users in data centers controlled by the Chinese government without the safeguards that would prevent spying, including weakening its access controls and encryption. As a result, Chinese citizens are unable to access independent news, practice their faith, or express themselves freely without real fear of the brutal repression of the state.

While our organizations have decades of expertise fight back against China's repression, Apple's complete dominance over iOS blocks us from offering tools to bypass censorship, prevent spying, and promote democracy. Our pleas and campaigns for Apple to do the right thing have been ignored by Apple's leadership. If we were allowed to provide apps outside of the censored App Store, also known as sideloading, we would be able finally offer Chinese communities with tools to defeat the Great Firewall, such as Ultrasurf, Psiphon, and FreeGate. The Open App Markets Act's protections for sideloading would help us open up the world to hundreds of millions more Chinese people living under repression aided by Apple.

As the Senate Judiciary Committee considers the Open App Markets Act, we encourage it stand firm on behalf of freedom of expression and human rights in China through protecting our right to offer a lifeline to dissidents, religious communities, and all those banned by the Chinese Communist Party.

Sincerely,

Organizations: Uyghur Human Rights Project; China Change; Citizen Power Initiatives for China; The Hong Kong Watch; Regional Tibetan Association of Massachusetts; Tibetan Association of Indiana; Atlanta Tibetan Association; Boston Tibetan Association; Tibetan Association of Vermont; Tibetan Association of Idaho; Tibetan Association of Ithaca; Tibetan Community of New York and New Jersey; Sound of Hope Radio Network; Dialogue China; Democratic Party of China.

Individuals: Jianli Yang, Founder and President of Citizen power Initiatives for China & Tiananmen Survivor and former political prisoner of China; Cai Xia, Editor-in-Chief of Yibao, Former Professor of the CCP Central Party School; Nanyang Li, Visiting Fellow at Hoovers Institutes, leading Chinese human rights activist, daughter of Li Rui, a former secretary of Mao Zedong; Calvin Yu, Chinese civil society organizer, philanthropist; Deyu Wang, Persecuted Chinese Christian; Daniel Gong, Human rights activist; Lydia Li, Independent scholar and human rights activist; Liang Wang, Chinese artist and human rights activist; Ming Wu, Human rights activist, Member of the Chinese New Citizens' Movement; Davis Zeng, Analyst, CitiBank, human rights activist; Shan Jiang, Member of the Chinese New Citizens' Movement, human rights activist; Shengchun Luo, Wife of the detained Chinese New Citizens' Movement leader Ding Jiaxi; Pinghui Wu, Chinese human rights activist.

Ni Wang, Chinese human rights activist; Wayne Hong, Concert Manager, Chinese human rights activist; Qi Xue, Independent scholar, Chinese human rights activist; Jeanette Tong, Chinese human rights activist; Hai Lin, Medical scientist, Chinese human rights activist; Anna Chen, Victim of Chinese religious persecution, Chinese human rights activist; Amy Ma, Chinese Muslim activist; Shaoping Wu, Human rights lawyer; Matt Trueman, Activist; Amir George, Pastor; Mike Mo (Hong Kong), Former District Legislator of Hong Kong, Hong Kong student leader; Joey Siu (Hong Kong), Director, the Hong Kong Watch, Hong Kong student leader; Yu Hsin (Hong Kong), Hong Kong journalist.

Harry Fu, Chinese human rights activist; Rui Liu, Chinese human rights activist; Wenwen Song, Chinese human rights activist; Senfen Wei, Chinese human rights activist; Liping Huang, Director of Citizen Power Initiatives for China; Hong Zhou, Chinese human rights activist; Jia He, Chinese human rights activist; Rory O'Connor, Founder of Athenai Institute; John Metz, Director of Athenai Institute; Jing Zhang, Chinese human rights activist; Sufi Laghari, Executive Director at Sindhi Foundation; Lianchao Han, Expert on Chinese Internet censorship and surveillance.

GREATFIRE,
January 28, 2022.

Subject: Censorship by Apple.

DEAR CHAIR DURBIN, RANKING MEMBER GRASSLEY, AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: As the Committee considers legislation to address the power of Big Tech, we write to share our research and longstanding concerns regarding Apple's censorship on behalf of the People's Republic of China and other repressive regimes.

GreatFire, an organization dedicated to fighting internet censorship, started monitoring Apple's censorship in November 2013, when Apple decided to remove our ''FreeWeibo'' application from the Chinese App Store. Apple did not even wait for the intervention of any Chinese judicial authority to determine if our app had actually broken any Chinese law. It collaborated with the Chinese authorities and dealt with our app the same way it has continued to deal with many more apps: by enforcing arbitrary and politically motivated censorship to ensure its financial interests.

In 2019, we launched AppleCensorship.com, a website monitoring Apple's removal of apps on its App Stores around the world. Over the last three years, we have uncovered numerous cases of app removals, particularly in China, where Apple collaborates with the Chinese authorities by enforcing arbitrary and politically motivated censorship to protect its financial interests.

Our research has produced the following key findings:

Apple proactively removes apps that allow Chinese citizens to circumvent censorship, all without the need for the authorities to intervene. None of the top 100 ''virtual private network services'' (VPNs) in the United States App Store are available in China.

In October 2019, during the Hong Kong protests violently suppressed by the police, Apple removed HKmap.live, an app used by protesters to report aggressive police movements and the use of tear gas.

AppleCensorship.com counts 191 ''News'' apps currently unavailable in China's App Store. The New York Times app was removed in January 2017. Quartz was removed during the Hong Kong protests in 2019.

More than 26% of all apps tested were found to be unavailable in China, when the average for other countries is around 11% and when less than 5% of all apps that we tested in the U.S. App Store were unavailable.

A study that we conducted with Tibetan human rights groups and released in June 2019 revealed that at least 29 Tibetan-themed apps dealing with news, religious study, tourism and even games are being censored by Apple.

In September 2021, we detected the removal of Bible and Quran apps in China.

In June 2020, Apple removed two podcast apps, Pocket Casts and Castro, after the developers refused to censor content on their platforms.

Two RSS reader apps, Reeder and Fiery Feeds, were removed in September 2020 for content deemed ''illegal in China''.

Apple's censorship is not limited to China and affects all countries where Apple operates:

In November 2021, Apple's removed the ''Smart Voting'' app developed by the team associated with Russian political opposition leader Alexei Navalny. The app, which informed its users about candidates for the Parliamentary elections and their political affiliation, was removed just as polls opened. Apple went further by contacting private messaging app Telegram to request the removal of content (i.e. a chat bot) related to Navalny's campaign. Telegram published a statement condemning the move but stating it had to comply with Apple in order to avoid being removed from the App Store.

In June 2021, our research on LGBTQ+ related apps revealed that, out of approximately 150 LGBTQ+ apps identified, 61 apps were partially unavailable. China came second in terms of unavailability, with 27 LGBTQ+ apps unavailable in the country, just behind Saudi Arabia (28 apps unavailable) and before United Arab Emirates (25 apps unavailable). In total, 1377 instances of LGBTQ+ app's unavailability were found in 152 countries (only Australia's, Canada's and US' App Store contained all the tested apps).

In addition to targeted removal, that is to say removals of apps in the App Store of the requesting country, which result from alleged ''legal violations'', Apple also responds to governments' requests made on the basis of alleged violations of Apple's own ''Platform Policy''. Such takedown requests, mostly originating from authoritarian regimes like China and Russia, led to approximately 30,000 removals in 175 countries between January 2019 and December 2020.

The list of compromises by Apple over the last five years is not limited to censorship on

the App Store. For example, Apple's own podcasting app remains available in China, as Apple proactively removes ''sensitive'' podcasts. Although there are too many compromises that threaten human rights to be fully listed here, in 2021 only, Apple:

facilitated access by the Chinese authorities to iCloud data for Chinese users;

decided not to release its new ''Private Relay'' feature in China and other countries; and

censored Chinese consumers by preventing them from engraving ''sensitive'' content on their Apple products (iPads or Airtags).

Apple discloses almost no information on app removals, hiding the full scope of compliance with Chinese censorship. In some cases, apps' developers or publishers were not aware of their app's unavailability until we contacted them. In October, 2017, Senators Cruz and Leahy wrote to Apple asking questions about censorship in its China App Store. In Apple's response, the company admitted to having removed 674 VPNs from the China App Store at the request of the Chinese government. These VPNs would have allowed Chinese citizens to skirt censorship restrictions.

Apple was widely condemned after this revelation—yet five years later Apple has only increased its censorship efforts in China and has continued to proactively work to restrict freedom of expression for its Chinese customers.

Apple has even hosted apps on its App Store run by a China Paramilitary Group (the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps) accused of participating in forced labor of Uyghurs and under U.S. Magnitsky sanctions.

Apple's so-called Transparency Reports do not reveal which apps have been censored, and remain questionably vague on the reasons, legal or not, behind this censorship.

The resulting opacity has become Apple's true trademark: from how it curates content on the App Store; to how it implements its arbitrary ''App Store Guidelines''; to what data it communicates to governments; to the deals the company makes with even the most repressive regimes in the world. Apple conceals almost everything about its operations.

Apple's record-high financial results are the result of a strategy that has relied significantly on Apple's alliance with the Chinese authoritarian government. This alliance comes with a cost. In order to do business in China, Apple has abandoned its values, ethical standards, and principles. Apple has actively worked to suppress the rights and freedoms of their customers, even when the company was not pressured to do so by Beijing. We believe that the time is overdue for Apple to put a halt to such unethical and immoral behavior.

We remain at your disposal should you have any additional questions.

With warmest regards,

BENJAMIN ISMAIL,
Project Director, AppleCensorship.com.

CHARLIE SMITH,
Co-Founder, GreatFire.org.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. It makes no sense to make a name for yourself creating secure devices for Western users but to then turn around and go out of your way to make the devices in the hands of the world's most vulnerable people less secure.

The time has come for us as a country to decide what matters more: preserving this toxic entanglement with China or preserving life and liberty and the democratic ideals that make us so fortunate to begin with.

I ask my colleagues to consider joining me and Senator BLUMENTHAL in support of the Open App Markets Act to protect competition, to protect consumers, and to protect those basic human rights that the world's most powerful corporations have decided should take a backseat to access and profit.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMBARGO AGAINST CUBA

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, today, February 7th, 2022, marks the 60th anniversary of the day the U.S. economic embargo against Cuba first went into effect. Just think of that—60 years. It is three generations, 12 Presidents, 60 sessions of Congress, six transformational decades ago, and dating all the way back to the middle of the Cold War.

The goal of the embargo, which has been expanded multiple times, was unmistakable. It was to depose the Cuban Government by imposing a vast web of punitive sanctions designed to crush the Cuban economy and incite a popular uprising. In fact, to be precise, in a declassified April 1960 State Department memo confidently entitled ''The Decline and Fall of Castro,'' they said the purpose was ''denying money and supplies to Cuba, to decrease monetary and real wages, to bring about hunger, desperation, and the overthrow of [the] government.'' What a remarkable, humanitarian attitude on the part of people who had absolutely no idea of what history is or what might happen.

Sixty years later, hunger and desperation are pervasive in Cuba, but the Cuban Government remains under the firm grip of the Communist Party. No opposition party has been allowed to function or to challenge it. Free and fair elections are as elusive as they were 60 years ago. Political dissent is not tolerated.

But the U.S. embargo, which we proudly and consistently have kept, is opposed by every other nation in this hemisphere. In fact, it is opposed by every other nation in the world except Israel. In other words, after 60 years, we have convinced only one other government—just one—to join us and not a single government in our own hemisphere. This failed attempt to isolate Cuba succeeded only in isolating ourselves.

Those responsible for this administration's policy toward Cuba have apparently decided that, despite Candidate Biden's pledge to the contrary; despite the failure of the embargo to achieve any of its objectives, which the CIA acknowledged in a declassified report back in 1982; despite a worsening human rights situation; and despite contributing to the misery of the Cuban people, whom the White House insists it wants to help, there is no reason to change course.

Today, hard hit by COVID and the administration's cutoff of remittances and restrictions on travel by Americans to Cuba, life for most Cubans is an increasingly desperate struggle. Popular protests against the government's mishandling of the pandemic, mishandling of the economy, and autocratic rule have been met with a fierce crackdown, summary trials, and lengthy prison sentences, including for young people.

I have spoken many times about the stark disconnect between the administration's policy toward Cuba and the reality in Cuba, so I am not going to repeat what I said before. I am as outraged by the crackdown on protesters in Cuba as anyone. Unlike many others, I have actually said that to Cuban authorities. No one condones acts of vandalism or violence, but provocations and abuse of peaceful protesters are inexcusable.

I also know that trying to bludgeon the Cuban authorities into submission does not work. What is the proof of that? We tried it for 60 years, and it hasn't worked. It has only made things worse. It emboldens the hardliners in the government who can then blame the United States for their own failed policies.

They are determined to hold on to power, and if they fail at something, they just blame it on the United States.

But it hurts the Cuban people, impeding their ability to obtain medical supplies as basic as syringes and masks to fight COVID and preventing small businesses from accessing U.S. products.

I visited a lot of those small businesses. They actually want to deal with America, and we are cutting them off. It flies in the face of our belief in the power of diplomacy through engagement with countries whose governments we disagree with, especially a country 90 miles away whose people we share so much in common with.

Sooner or later—and I hope it is sooner—the administration needs to face the fact that continuing Donald Trump's policy of punitive sanctions and vitriol has backfired. The longer they delay that day of reckoning, the worse it will be. And we can do better than this. We can defend human rights, as we should. We can stand up for the right of people to choose their leaders in free and fair elections, as we should. We could also do what we do with virtually every other government in the world with which we disagree: find areas of common purpose for the benefit of the people in both countries.

So on this 60th anniversary of a Cold War policy of sanctions and isolation that has failed in every conceivable way, let's dedicate ourselves to a new way forward that our allies and partners in this hemisphere will support, that the American people support, that supports the Cuban people, and most importantly, that we can show the rest of the world it is worthy of the United States, worthy of us. What we are

doing right now is not. We can do better. We must do better.

I think of so many young people I have talked to and met in Cuba who want a different world and can't understand why the United States slams the door on them. We can do better. We have to do better. I pray we will do better.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the quorum call be rescinded.

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

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination Ebony M. Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

VOTE ON SCOTT NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Scott nomination?

Mr. JOHNSON. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

The result was announced—yeas 55, nays 38, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 36 Ex.]

YEAS—55

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

NAYS—38

Blackburn	Grassley	Paul
Boozman	Hagerty	Risch
Braun	Hawley	Rubio
Burr	Hoeven	Sasse
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Johnson	Shelby
Cramer	Kennedy	Sullivan
Crapo	Lankford	Thune
Cruz	Lee	Tuberville
Daines	Lummis	Wicker
Ernst	Marshall	Young
Fischer	Moran	

NOT VOTING—7

Barrasso	Luján	Toomey
Feinstein	Ossoff	
Heinrich	Rounds	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Donald Walker Tunnage, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for a term of fifteen years.

VOTE ON TUNNAGE NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Tunnage nomination?

Mr. WYDEN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senators from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) and (Mr. LUJÁN), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

The result was announced—yeas 54, nays 39, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 37 Ex.]

YEAS—54

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

NAYS—39

Blackburn	Grassley	Moran
Boozman	Hagerty	Paul
Braun	Hawley	Risch
Burr	Hoeven	Rubio
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Cornyn	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cramer	Kennedy	Shelby
Crapo	Lankford	Sullivan
Cruz	Lee	Thune
Daines	Lummis	Tuberville
Ernst	Marshall	Wicker
Fischer	McConnell	Young

NOT VOTING—7

Barrasso	Luján	Toomey
Feinstein	Ossoff	
Heinrich	Rounds	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The Senator from Minnesota.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Ms. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 721 and 722; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc without intervening action or debate; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the RECORD; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations of Sharon Bradford Franklin, of Maryland, to be Chairman and Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board for the remainder of the term expiring January 29, 2024; and Beth Ann Williams, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board for a term expiring January 29, 2026?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Ms. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the following nomination: Calendar No. 648, Alice P. Albright, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation; that the Senate vote on the nomination without any intervening action or debate; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the RECORD; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Alice P. Albright, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Albright nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

TRIBUTE TO SECRETARY OF THE SENATE SONCERIA ANN BERRY

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, serving in the U.S. Senate for as long as I have, I have seen dedicated, talented staffers come and go from my team. Some come to my office fresh out of college, spend some time, and move on to other opportunities or to further their education. Some have come to stay for years. And others join my team, already seasoned veterans of the Senate—and leave for higher office.

So is the story of my dear friend, Sonceria Ann Berry, the 34th Secretary of the Senate, and my former deputy chief of staff. It was with great pride when, on March 1, 2021, I administered the oath to Ann as she became our own Madam Secretary. And it should come as no surprise that Ann brought to the esteemed position decades of experience in the Senate. A seasoned professional who has seen changes in leadership through the Congresses, Ann has counseled and mentored, quite literally, hundreds of staffers young and old. Her appointment as the Secretary of Senate was a source of great pride for me, and I am sure the other Members for whom she worked, including Senator CARPER and former Senator John Edwards, as well as the late Senators Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Howell Heflin, share that pride.

Secretary Berry is a 1978 graduate of the University of North Alabama, where she earned her bachelor degree in education. She recently returned to the University of North Alabama to deliver the fall commencement address. I found her words inspiring to the new graduates she addressed and instructional for those embarking in postgraduate life.

I would like to ask unanimous consent that Secretary Berry's commencement remarks be printed in the RECORD.

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

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS—SONCERIA ANN BERRY, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

FALL 2021 COMMENCEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH ALABAMA

Thank you for that wonderful introduction, and let me begin by congratulating the Class of 2021 for sticking with it, overcoming unprecedented challenges, and graduating with a well-earned degree in resilience, in addition to what you majored in.

College graduation is always a remarkable achievement, but nobody has ever been through what you've been through to get here, and you can wear this experience and this hard-won success like a badge of honor for the rest of your life.

Congratulations also to your families and friends who have helped you get to this day.

They are heroes, just like you, and they have made their own sacrifices to support your ambitions. And I think they deserve their own round of applause.

I graduated from the University of North Alabama, with a degree in secondary education, in 1978.

As it happened, I didn't spend a minute of my career in secondary education.

Life had other things in store for me, and because of those completely unexpected things, earlier this year, this fine university honored me with its Lifetime Achievement Award.

They said it was because I was the first African American ever to serve as Secretary of the Senate—the chief administrative, legislative and financial officer of the world's greatest deliberative body.

Or they may have just been looking for someone who graduated a really long time ago.

Either way, it was very special to me, because it was this university that set me on a path of life I would never have dreamed of before coming here.

Before UNA, my ambition was to get a good office job.

I was a pretty good typist and I was hoping for a career in an office as a secretary.

I was poor. I wanted to work and make money and have some security for myself and my family.

But after high school, I found work at the Home Insurance Company in Homewood, Alabama.

They call it a ''gap year'' now when you take a year between high school and college to figure yourself out.

But, for me, it wasn't anything so fancy. It was a year of making a living.

But it was also when I first learned about the University of North Alabama.

And the more I learned about it, the better I knew that it was the place for me.

UNA was not only the State's oldest public university, with a heritage of training some of Alabama's finest teachers.

In an era when it was still quite unusual for women to go to college, UNA had already opened its doors to women for a hundred years.

And this year, UNA proudly celebrates its 150th anniversary of co-education with the Year of the UNA Woman.

I was also impressed by the academic rigor built into the tradition of UNA.

In its days as Florence Wesleyan University, prospective students had to demonstrate an ability to translate four books of Caesar's Gallic Wars from the original Latin, and six books of Virgil from the original Greek, into English.

I think all of us feel fortunate that those particular skills are no longer required for admission to the University of North Alabama.

I know I did, and yet I quickly discovered that this university's academic standards remained commendably high, and so were its standards of conduct and ethics.

It was also a community, where people cared about each other, helped each other, encouraged each other, nurtured each other.

The course of my life was changed in just this way.

After graduation, when I couldn't find work as a teacher, I took a job as a secretary in the engineering department of South Central Bell.

But a year later, in 1979, I was contacted by the office of Alabama's newly-elected United States Senator Howell Heflin about a position in the Senator's Washington office.

I didn't know Senator Heflin, or how his office had found me.

But I learned later that Dr. Robert Guillot, the president of UNA for whom I had served as a student aide in the Admissions Office, had recommended me to the Senator.

And I was off to Washington, DC—a city I had never seen—for what Dr. Guillot correctly called ''the opportunity of a lifetime.''

That was forty-two years ago, and in the decades since, I have been proud to work not only for Senator Heflin but later for five other United States Senators in positions of increasing responsibility.

I was thinking seriously of retiring earlier this year when I was offered the position of Secretary of the Senate—a position for which I was nominated by the Majority Leader, Chuck Schumer of New York, and to which I was elected by the full membership of the United States Senate.

Today I manage the Senate as an institution, supervising 26 departments, nearly 240 employees and a $25 million budget.

My team and I are responsible for everything from recording each day's Senate debates to running the Senate gift shop.

The Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Senate Historian, the office of interparliamentary services, and the people who pay 100 Senators and thousands of staff people report to me.

And I am proud to be the first African American, and the eighth woman,

in the 232-year history of the Senate to hold this office.

But what I found most compelling about being called to this assignment was another historic opportunity that had nothing to do with being Black or being a woman or being a pioneer of any kind.

It was the opportunity to support, lead and nurture a remarkable group of people who protected our democracy during the January 6 attack on the United States Capitol.

When the rioters tried to disrupt the ratification of Electoral College ballots, the people I work with secured those ballots until the crisis had passed.

When the rioters roamed through the Capitol building threatening harm to anyone they encountered, the people I work with barricaded themselves in their offices and kept working.

When the rioters put democracy itself in danger on that infamous day, the people I work with waited them out and certified the same peaceful transfer of power that has been the hallmark of our government for more than two hundred years.

The people I work with are the ultimate public servants.

They are the unsung heroes of our Republic, drawn not to fame and glory but to the quiet, professional, essential mission of supporting our institutions of government—on good days and really bad days alike.

And being their leader—not the fancy title, or the big office in the Capitol building, or the pioneering path I took—is the greatest honor of my life.

I would never have dreamed, when I was a student here, that my life's journey would lead me to this calling.

The fact that it came after four decades on Capitol Hill, when retirement was beckoning me, only makes it more remarkable, more deeply personal and satisfying.

As you sit here, contemplating your own futures, I would simply encourage you to focus not so much on a specific destination as on the journey itself.

I didn't become an educator, though that was the dream of my youth.

I did things I never dared to dream. I saved the best for last.

And I have learned that the journey—with all its twists and turns, peaks and valleys, sunshine and shadow—is what life is really about.

The journey is the choices you make, large and small. So make good ones.

It's the people you encounter, famous and familiar, heroes and villains alike. So be kind to people, and be the kind of person you want others to be.

It's the preparations you make, not least those you have made these past four years right here at the University of North Alabama.

It's the risks you take, like leaving the security of my family for an adventure in the nation's capital.

And it's the understanding you gain, slowly over the years, of what's important and what's not, what's lasting and what's fleeting, who you are and what you're supposed to do in your time on earth.

Philosophers tell us that ''life must be lived forwards, but can only be understood backwards.''

That's exactly the way I look at my life now and understand my purpose, improbable as it was when I sat where you sit so many years ago.

As you begin your own adventure in the wide world, I urge you to heed these simple, but profound, words of Ernest Hemingway:

''It is good to have an end to journey toward; but it is the journey that matters, in the end.''

Congratulations, good luck, and enjoy your journey.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

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

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

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

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 22–06, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Jordan for defense articles and services estimated to cost $4.21 billion. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22–06

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

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Jordan.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* $2.39 billion.

Other $1.82 billion.

Total $4.21 billion.

Funding Source: Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Twelve (12) F–16 C Block 70 Aircraft

Four (4) F–16 D Block 70 Aircraft

Twenty-one (21) F100–GE–129D Engines or F100–PW229EEP Engines (16 installed, 5 spares)

Twenty-one (21) Improved Programmable Display Generators (iPDG) (16 installed, 5 spares)

Twenty-one (21) AN/APG–83 Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Scalable Agile Beam Radars (SABR) (16 installed, 5 spares)

Twenty-one (21) Modular Mission Computers (MMC) 7000AH (16 installed, 5 spares)

Twenty-seven (27) LN–260 (or equivalent) Embedded Global Positioning System (GPS) Inertial Navigation Systems (INS) (EGI) with Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) and Precise Positioning Service (PPS) (16 installed, 11 spares)

Six (6) AN/AAQ–33 Sniper Advanced Targeting Pods

(ATP) Thirty-one (31) Link 16 Low-Volume Terminals (for aircraft and ground stations) (26 installed, 5 spares)

Seventy-two (72) LAU–129 Launchers (64 installed, 8 spares)

Twenty-one (21) M61Al Vulcan Cannons (16 installed, 5 spares)

Four Hundred Two (402) FMU–139 or FMU–152 Joint Programmable Fuzes

One Hundred (100) KMU–556 Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) Tail Kits for 2,000LB GBU–31

One Hundred Two (102) KMU–572 JDAM Tail Kits for 500LB Laser JDAM GBU–54

One Hundred (100) MAU–209 Computer Control Group (CCG) for Paveway II (PWII) GBU–10

One Hundred Two (102) MXU–651 Air Foil Group (AFG) for 2,000LB PWII GBU–10

One Hundred (100) MAU–210 Enhanced Computer Control Group (ECCG) for 500LB Enhanced Paveway II (EP II) EGBU–49

One Hundred Three (103) MXU–650 Air Foil Group (AFG) for 500LB EP II EGBU–49

Two Hundred (200) MK–84 or BLU–117 (or equivalent) Bomb Bodies

Two Hundred Four (204) MK–82 or BLU–111 (or equivalent) Bomb Bodies

Six (6) MK–82 Inert Bombs

Two (2) MAU–169 Computer Control Group (CCG) Trainers

Non-MDE:

Also included are AN/ARC–238 radios; AN/APX–126 or equivalent Advanced Identification Friend or Foes (AIFF) with Combined Interrogator Transponder (CIT); Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System II (JHMCS II) or Scorpion Hybrid Optical-based Inertial Tracker (HOblT) helmet mounted displays; AN/ALQ–254 Viper Shield or equivalent Integrated Electronic Warfare (EW) systems; AN/ALE–47 Countermeasure Dispenser Systems (CMDS); KY–58M Cryptographic Devices; KIV–78 Cryptographic Devices; Simple Key Loaders (SKLs); Joint Mission Planning System (JMPS) or equivalent; PGU–28 High Explosive Incendiary (HEI) ammunition; PGU–27 training ammunition (non-HEI); ARD–446 impulse cartridges; ARD–863 impulse cartridges; BBU–36 impulse cartridges; BBU–35 impulse cartridges; MK–124 smoke flares; MJU–7 /B flare cartridges L463 or MJU–53 or equivalent; Common Munitions Built-in-Test (BIT) Reprogramming Equipment (CMBRE); ADU–891 adapters for CMBRE; DSU–38 laser sensors for Laser JDAM GBU–54; Cartridge Actuated Device/Propellant Actuated Devices (CAD/PAD); BRU–57 bomb racks; MAU–12 bomb racks and TER–9A triple ejection racks; other chaff and flare, ammunition, and pylons; launcher adaptors and weapons interfaces; fuel tanks and attached hardware; travel pods; aircraft and weapons integration, test, and support equipment; electronic warfare database and mission data file

development; precision measurement and calibration laboratory equipment; secure communications; cryptographic equipment; precision navigation equipment; aircraft and personnel support and test equipment; spare and repair parts; repair and return services; maps, publications, and technical documentation; studies and surveys; classified/unclassified software and software support; personnel training and training equipment; facilities and facility management, design and/or construction services; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (JO–D–SAC), Navy (JO–P–LCB)

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

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

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: February 3, 2022.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Jordan—F–16 C/D Block 70 Aircraft

The Government of Jordan has requested to buy twelve (12) F–16 C Block 70 aircraft; four (4) F–16 D Block 70 aircraft; twenty-one (21) F100–GE–129O engines or F100–PW229EEP engines (16 installed, 5 spares); twenty-one (21) Improved Programmable Display Generators (iPDG) (16 installed, 5 spares); twenty-one (21) AN/APG–83 Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Scalable Agile Beam Radars (SABR) (16 installed, 5 spares); twenty-one (21) Modular Mission Computers (MMC) 7000AH (16 installed, 5 spares); twenty-seven (27) LN–260 (or equivalent) Embedded Global Positioning System (OPS) Inertial Navigation Systems (INS) (EGI) with Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) and Precise Positioning Service (PPS) (16 installed, 11 spares); six (6) AN/AAQ–33 Sniper Advanced Targeting Pods (ATP); thirty-one (31) Link 16 Low-Volume Terminals (for aircraft and ground stations) (26 installed, 5 spares); seventy-two (72) LAU–129 launchers (64 installed, 8 spares); twenty-one (21) M61A1 Vulcan cannons (16 installed, 5 spares); four hundred two (402) FMU–139 or FMU–152 Joint Programmable fuzes; one hundred (100) KMU–556 Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) tail kits for 2,000LB GBU–31; one hundred two (102) KMU–572 JDAM tail kits for 500LB Laser JDAM GBU–54; one hundred (100) MAU–209 Computer Control Group (CCG) for Paveway II (PWU) GBU–10; one hundred two (102) MXU–651 Air Foil Group (AFG) for 2,000LB PWII GBU–10; one hundred (100) MAU–210 Enhanced Computer Control Group (ECCG) for 500LB Enhanced Paveway II (EP II) EGBU–49; one hundred three (103) MXU–650 Air Foil Group (AFG) for 500LB EP II EGBU–49; two hundred (200) MK–84 or BLU–117 (or equivalent) bomb bodies; two hundred four (204) MK–82 or BLU–111 (or equivalent) bomb bodies; six (6) MK–82 inert bombs; and two (2) MAU–169 Computer Control Group (CCG) trainers. Also included are AN/ARC–238 radios; AN/APX–126 or equivalent Advanced Identification Friend or Foes (AIFF) with Combined Interrogator Transponder (CIT); Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System II (JHMCS II) or Scorpion Hybrid Optical-based Inertial Tracker (HObIT) helmet mounted displays; AN/ALQ–254 Viper Shield or equivalent Integrated Electronic Warfare (EW) systems; AN/ALE–47 Countermeasure Dispenser Systems (CMOS); KY–58M Cryptographic Devices; KIV–78 Cryptographic Devices; Simple Key Loaders (SKLs); Joint Mission Planning System (JMPS) or equivalent; PGU–28 High Explosive Incendiary (HEI) ammunition; PGU–27 training ammunition (non-HEI); ARD–446 impulse cartridges; ARD–863 impulse cartridges; BBU–36 impulse cartridges; BBU–35 impulse cartridges; MK–124 smoke flares; MJU–7/B flare cartridges L463 or MJU–53 or equivalent; Common Munitions Built-in-Test (BIT) Reprogramming Equipment (CMBRE); ADU–891 adapters for CMBRE; DSU–38 laser sensors for Laser JDAM GBU–54; Cartridge Actuated Device/Propellant Actuated Devices (CAD/PAD); BRU–57 bomb racks; MAU–12 bomb racks and TER–9A triple ejection racks; other chaff and flare, ammunition, and pylons; launcher adaptors and weapons interfaces; fuel tanks and attached hardware; travel pods; aircraft and weapons integration, test, and support equipment; electronic warfare database and mission data file development; precision measurement and calibration laboratory equipment; secure communications; cryptographic equipment; precision navigation equipment; aircraft and personnel support and test equipment; spare and repair parts; repair and return services; maps, publications, and technical documentation; studies and surveys; classified/unclassified software and software support; personnel training and training equipment; facilities and facility management, design and/or construction services; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements oflogistical and program support. The estimated total cost is $4.21 billion.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security ofa Major Non-NATO Ally that is an important force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East.

The proposed sale will improve Jordan's capability to meet current and future threats by ensuring continued interoperability with U.S. and coalition forces. These aircraft will modernize the Jordanian fighter aircraft fleet and support operational requirements associated with regional U.S.-coalition goals, such as countering violent extremist organizations, countering malign state and non-state actors, and border defense. Jordan will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region. The principal contractor will be Lockheed Martin, Greenville, South Carolina. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of fewer than twenty (20) U.S. contractor representatives to Jordan for a duration of thirty-six (36) months to support secure storage requirements of critically controlled assets and provide onsite contractor logistics support.

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

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22–06

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

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The F–16 Block 70 weapon system is a fourth generation single-engine supersonic all-weather multirole fighter aircraft and features advanced avionics and systems. It contains the General Electric F110–129D engine, AN/APG–83 radar, digital flight control system, embedded internal global navigation system, Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing Systems (JHMCS) II or Scorpion Hybrid Optical-based Inertial Tracker (HObIT) with Night Vision Device (NVD) capability, internal and external Electronic Warfare (EW) equipment, Advanced IFF, Link–16 datalink, operational flight trainer, and software computer programs.

2. The General Electric F110–129 engine is an afterburning turbofan jet engine that powers the F–16.

3. The Improved Programmable Display Generator (iPDG) and color multifunction displays utilize ruggedized commercial liquid crystal display technology that is designed to withstand the harsh environment found in modem fighter cockpits. The display generator is the fifth generation graphics processor for the F–16. Through the use of state-of-the-art microprocessors and graphics engines, it provided orders of magnitude increases in throughput, memory, and graphics capabilities.

4. The Scalable Agile Beam Radar (SABR) APG–83 is an Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radar upgrade for the F–16. It includes higher processor power, higher transmission power, more sensitive receiver electronics, and Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), which creates higher-resolution ground maps from a greater distance than existing mechanically scanned array radars (e.g., APG–68). The upgrade features an increase in detection range of air targets, increases in processing speed and memory, as well as significant improvements in all modes.

5. The Modular Mission Computer (MMC) 7000AH is the central aircraft computer of the F–16. It serves as the hub for all aircraft subsystems and avionics data transfer.

6. The Embedded GPS-INS (EGI) with Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) is a selfcontained navigation system that provides the following: acceleration, velocity, position, attitude, platform azimuth, magnetic and true heading, altitude, body angular rates, time tags, and coordinated universal time (UTC) synchronized time. SAASM enables the GPS receiver access to the encrypted P(Y) signal providing protection against active spoofing attacks.

7. The AN/ALQ–254 Viper Shield or equivalent Integrated Electronic Warfare (EW) Suite provides passive radar warning, wide spectrum Radio Frequency (RF) jamming, and control and management of the entire EW system. This system is anticipated to be internal to the aircraft although mounted pod variants are used in certain circumstances.

8. The AN/AAQ–33 Sniper Advanced Targeting Pods (ATP) is a single, lightweight targeting pod for military aircraft that provides positive target identification, autonomous tracking, Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinate generation, and precise weapons guidance from extended standoff ranges. It incorporates a high definition midwave forward-looking infrared (FLIR), dual-mode laser, visible-light high definition television (HDTV), laser spot tracker, video data link (VDL), and a digital data recorder.

9. The Link–16 is an advanced command, control, communications, and intelligence (C3I) system incorporating high capacity, jam-resistant, digital communication links for exchange of near real-time tactical information, including both data and voice, among air, ground, and sea elements. It provides the warfighter key theater functions such as surveillance, identification, air control, weapons engagement coordination, and direction for all services and allied forces. With modernized cryptography, Link–16 will ensure interoperability into the future.

10. AN/ARC–238 radio with HAVE QUICK II is a voice communications radio system that is equipped with HAVE QUICK II, which employs cryptographic technology. Other waveforms may be included as needed.

11. The AN/APX–126 or equivalent Advanced Identification Friend or Foe (AIFF) Combined Interrogator Transponder (CIT) is a system capable of transmitting and interrogating Mode 5. Mode 4 and Mode 5 anti-jam performance specifications/data, software source code, algorithms, and tempest plans or reports will not be offered, released discussed, or demonstrated.

12. The Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System II (JHMCS II) or Scorpion Hybrid Optical-based Inertial Tracker (HObIT) is a device used in aircraft to project information to the pilot's eyes and aids in tasks such as cueing weapons and aircraft sensors to air and ground targets. This system projects visual targeting and aircraft performance information on the back of the helmet's visor, enabling the pilot to monitor this information without interrupting his/her field ofview through the cockpit canopy. This provides improvement for close combat targeting and engagement.

13. The AN/ALE–47 Countermeasure Dispenser Set (CMOS) provides an integrated threat adaptive, computer controlled capability for dispensing chaff, flares, and active radio frequency expendables. The system is internally mounted and may be operated as a stand-alone system or may be integrated with other on-board Electronic Warfare (EW) and avionics systems. The AN/ALE–47 uses threat data received over the aircraft interfaces to assess the threat situation and determine a response. Expendable routines tailored to the immediate aircraft and threat environment may be dispensed using one of our operational modes.

14. The KY–58M is a lightweight terminal for secure voice and data communications. The KY–58M provides wideband/narrowband half duplex communication.

15. The KIV–78 is a crypto applique for IFF. It can be loaded with Mode 5 classified elements.

16. The Simple Key Loader (SKL) is a ruggedized, portable, hand-held device, for securely receiving, storing, and transferring data between compatible cryptographic and communications equipment.

17. Joint Mission Planning System (JMPS) is a multi-platform PC-based mission planning system.

18. The LAU–129 Guided Missile Launcher is capable of launching a single AIM–9 (Sidewinder) family of missiles or AIM–120 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM). The LAU–129 launcher provides mechanical and electrical interface between missile and aircraft.

19. The M61Al Vulcan Cannon is a six-barreled automatic cannon chambered in 20×120mm with a cyclic rate offire from 2,500–6,000 shots per minute. This weapon is a hydraulically powered air cooled Gatling gun used to damage/destroy aerial targets, suppress/incapacitate personnel targets and damage or destroy moving and stationary light material targets.

20. The Joint Programmable Fuze FMU–152 or FMU–139 fuzes are multi-delay sensors compatible with weapon guidance kits, tail kits, high-explosive bombs, and reduced collateral damage weapons which provide all arming and detonation event functions combined in a single fuze system.

21. The Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM) is a guidance set that converts existing unguided bomb into an accurate, adverse weather ''smart'' munition. The Guidance Set consists of a Tail Kit, which contains the Inertial Navigation System (INS) and a Global Positioning System (OPS), a set of Aerosurfaces and an umbilical cover, which allows the JDAM to improve the accuracy of unguided, General Purpose bombs. The JDAM weapon can be delivered from modest standoff ranges at high or low altitudes against a variety of land and surface targets during the day or night. JDAM is capable of receiving target coordinates via preplanned mission data from the delivery aircraft, by onboard aircraft sensors (i.e., FLIR, Radar, etc.) during captive carry, or from a third-party source via manual or automated aircrew cockpit entry. The Guidance Set, when combined with a warhead and appropriate fuze, forms a JDAM Guided Bomb Unit (GBU).

The KMU–556 is the tail kit for a GBU–31, 2,000 pound JDAM.

22. Laser JDAM (Joint Direct Attack Munitions) (GBU–54) converts existing unguided free-fall bombs into precision guided smart munitions by adding a new tail section containing Inertial Navigation System (INS) guidance/Global Positioning System (GPS) guidance and adds a semi-active laser seeker. This allows the weapon to strike targets moving at up to 70 mph. The LJDAM weapon consists of a DSU–38 sensor, a JDAM guidance set installed on bomb body and a fuze. The DSU–38 consists of a laser spot tracker (same size and shape as a DSU–33 proximity fuze), a cable connecting the DSU–38 to the basic JDAM guidance set, a cable cover, cable cover tie down straps, modified tail kit door and wiring harness, and associated modified JDAM software that incorporates navigation and guidance flight software to support both LJDAM and standard JDAM missions.

The KMU–572 is the tail kit for a GBU–54, 500 pound Laser JDAM.

23. The Paveway II (PWII) is a maneuverable, free-fall Laser Guided Bomb (LGB) that guides to a spot of laser energy reflected off the target. The LGB is delivered like a normal general purpose (GP) warhead and the semi-active guidance corrects for many of the normal errors inherent in any delivery system. Laser designation for the LGB can be provided by a variety of laser target markers or designators. An LGB consists of a MAU–209 or MAU–169 Computer Control Group (CCG), that is not warhead specific, and a warhead specific Air Foil Group (AFG) that attaches to the nose and tail of the GP bomb body.

The GBU–10 is a 2,000 lb GP bomb body fitted with the MXU–651 AFG to guide to its laser designated target. The inert GBU–12 uses a BDU–50 inert bomb body and MAU–169 CCG trainer for training purposes.

24. The Enhanced Paveway II (EP II) Laser Guided Bomb (LGB) is a maneuverable, all-weather, free-fall weapon that guides to a spot of laser energy reflected off the target. The ''enhanced'' component is the addition of GPS-aided Inertial Navigation Systems (GAINS) guidance to the laser seeker. Laser designation for the LGB can be provided by a variety of laser target markers or designators. The EP II consists of an MAU–210 Enhanced Computer Control Group (ECCG) that is not warhead specific and a warhead-specific Air Foil Group (AFG) that attaches to the nose and tail of a GP bomb body.

The EGBU–49 is a 500 pound GP bomb body fitted with the MXU–650 AFG to guide to its laser-designated target.

25. The Mk–84 General Purpose (GP) bomb body is a 2,000 pound, free-fall, unguided, lowdrag weapon.

26. The Mk–82 GP bomb body is a 500 pound, free-fall, unguided, low-drag weapon.

27. Mk–82 inert GP bomb body is a 500 pound, free-fall, unguided, low-drag weapon without the explosive fill.

28. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

29. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

30. A determination has been made that Jordan can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

31. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Jordan.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

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

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

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

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 21–62 concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for defense articles and services estimated to cost $23.7 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 21–62

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

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* $16.7 million.

Other $7.0 million.

Total $23.7 million.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services Under Consideration for Purchase: Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case SR–P–LCO, was below congressional notification threshold at $3.0 million

($2.823 million in MDE) and included eleven (11) Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Low Volume Terminals (MIDS–LVT). The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) has requested the case be amended to include thirty-one (31) MIDS–LVT Block Upgrade 2 (BU2) terminals. This amendment will push the current case above the MDE notification threshold and thus requires notification of the entire case.

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Eleven (11) Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Low Volume Terminals (MIDS–LVT) Block Upgrade 1 (BUI).

Thirty-one (31) Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Low Volume Terminals (MIDS–LVT) Block Upgrade 2 (BU2).

Non-MDE: Also included is communications equipment; support equipment; engineering and technical support and assistance; training; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iii) Military Department: Navy (SR–P–LCO).

(iv) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

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

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: February 3, 2022.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Saudi Arabia—Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Low Volume Terminals (MIDS–LVT)

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has requested to buy thirty-one (31) Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Low Volume Terminals (MIDS–LVT) Block Upgrade 2 (BU2), that will be added to a previously implemented case. The original FMS case, valued at $3.0 million, included eleven (11) Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Low Volume Terminals (MIDS–LVT) Block Upgrade 1 (BUI). Therefore, this notification is for a total or eleven (11) Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Low Volume Terminals (MIDS–LVT) Block Upgrade 1 (BUI) and thirty-one (31) Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Low Volume Terminals (MIDS–LVT) Block Upgrade 2 (BU2). Also included is communications equipment; support equipment; engineering and technical support and assistance; training; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total estimated cost is $23.7 million.

This proposed sale will support U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives by helping to improve the security of a friendly country that continues to be an important force for political stability and economic growth in the Middle East.

The proposed sale will provide the Saudi armed forces with the equipment, training, and follow-on support necessary to protect Saudi Arabia, and the region, from the destabilizing effects of terrorism, countering Iranian influence, and other threats. The proposed MIDS–LVT (BU2) terminals will be installed on Terminal High Altitude Air Defense (THAAD) platforms, while the previously provided MIDS–LVT (BUI) terminals were installed on PATRIOT. Saudi Arabia will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

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

The principal contractor is undetermined as there will a competitive contractual award process after LOA implementation. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this sale will not require the assignment of any U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Saudi Arabia.

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

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

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

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

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

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 21–56 concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of the United Arab Emirates for defense articles and services estimated to cost $65.0 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 21–56

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

Prospective Purchaser: Government of the United Arab Emirates.

(ii) Total Estimated Value: Major Defense Equipment $0.0 million.

Other $65.0 million.

Total $65.0 million.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case AE-B-KRG for a Foreign Military Sales Order (FMSO) II to provide funds for blanket order requisitions under a Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Agreement (CLSSA), was below the congressional notification threshold at $30 million. The case included common spares/repair parts to support the United Arab Emirates' Homing All the Way Killer (HAWK), Phased Array Tracking Radar to Intercept on Target (PATRIOT), and Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) weapon systems, additional support; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has requested the case be amended to include funding to cover an additional three years. This amendment, which will add $35 million of non-MDE, will push the current case above the congressional notification threshold, requiring notification of the entire case before the amendment can be offered.

Major Defense Equipment (MDE): None.

Non-MDE: Foreign Military Sales Order (FMSO) II to provide funds for blanket order requisitions under a Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Agreement (CLSSA) for common spares/repair parts to support the United Arab Emirates' Homing All the Way Killer (HAWK), Phased Array Tracking Radar to Intercept on Target (PATRIOT), and Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) weapon systems, additional support; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (AE-B-KRG).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: TC-B-KVN, AE-B-KRB.

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

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

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: February 3, 2022.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

United Arab Emirates—Foreign Military Sales Order (FMSO) II Case

The Government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has requested to buy a Foreign Military Sales Order (FMSO) II to provide funds for blanket order requisitions under a Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Agreement (CLSSA) for common spares/repair parts to support the United Arab Emirates' Homing All the Way Killer (HAWK), Phased Array Tracking Radar to Intercept on Target (PATRIOT), and Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) weapon systems, additional support; and other related elements of logistics and program support. An earlier FMS case, valued at $30 million, provided this requirement. The amended FMS case would extend the funding to cover an additional three years. The estimated total case value is $65 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of an important regional partner. The UAE is a vital U.S. partner for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East.

The UAE intends to utilize this follow-on support to maintain its air defense weapon systems in accordance with U.S. maintenance requirements and standards. This sale supports the UAE's existing ability to deter and defend against hostile threats by maintaining the operational readiness of critical air defense systems. The proposed sale will contribute to the UAE's ability to effectively integrate with U.S.-led coalitions and operate independently in support of U.S. interests and the security of U.S. forces in theater, and is consistent with U.S. bilateral and multilateral defense plans in the CENTCOM region. The UAE will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment and services into its armed forces.

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

There are no principal contractors involved with this potential sale. There are no known offset agreements associated with this sale.

Implementation of this sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S.

Government or contractor representatives to the UAE.

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

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

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

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

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

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 21–66, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO) for defense articles and services estimated to cost $100 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 21–66

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

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO).

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* $0 million.

Other $100.0 million.

Total $100.0 million.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE): None.

Non-MDE: Equipment and services to support participation in the Patriot International Engineering Services Program (IESP) and Field Surveillance Program (FSP) for five years, including engineering services support, designed to sustain, maintain, and improve the Patriot Air Defense System within the performance envelope described in the system specification through the investigation and resolution of identified problems; missile field surveillance support for legacy (Guidance Enhanced Missile (GEM)) and Patriot Advanced Capability–3 (PAC–3) missiles, designed to ensure the reliability and performance of the Patriot missile through storage and aging programs, surveillance firing programs, and configuration management; legacy and PAC–3 missile stockpile reliability testing, to provide quantitative reliability assessments of the deployed missile round; U.S. Government and contractor technical and logistics support, and other related elements of program support. Participation in the shared IESP and FSP for the life of the Patriot system is a requirement of the U.S. Government.

(iv) Military Department: Army (TW–B–ZDQ).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: TW–B–YYV, TW–B–ZBI.

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

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

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

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States—International Engineering Services Program (IESP) and Field Surveillance Program (FSP) Support

Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO) has requested to buy equipment and services to support participation in the Patriot International Engineering Services Program (IESP) and Field Surveillance Program (FSP) for five years, including engineering services support, designed to sustain, maintain, and improve the Patriot Air Defense System within the performance envelope described in the system specification through the investigation and resolution of identified problems; missile field surveillance support for legacy (Guidance Enhanced Missile (GEM)) and Patriot Advanced Capability–3 (PAC–3) missiles, designed to ensure the reliability and performance of the Patriot missile through storage and aging programs, surveillance firing programs, and configuration management; legacy and PAC–3 missile stockpile reliability testing, to provide quantitative reliability assessments of the deployed missile round; U.S. Government and contractor technical and logistics support, and other related elements of program support. Participation in the shared IESP and FSP for the life of the Patriot system is a requirement of the U.S. Government. The total estimated program cost is $100.0 million.

This proposed sale is consistent with U.S. law and policy as expressed in Public Law 96–8.

This proposed sale serves U.S. national, economic, and security interests by supporting the recipient's continuing efforts to modernize its armed forces and to maintain a credible defensive capability. The proposed sale will help improve the security of the recipient and assist in maintaining political stability, military balance, economic and progress in the region.

The proposed sale will help to sustain the recipient's missile density and ensure readiness for air operations. The recipient will use this capability as a deterrent to regional threats and to strengthen homeland defense. The recipient will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment and services into its armed forces.

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

The prime contractors will be Raytheon Technologies in Andover, MA; and Lockheed Martin in Camden, AK. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the permanent assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to recipient. Support teams will travel to recipient on a temporary basis.

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

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, for myself as Chairman of the Select Committee on Ethics and for Senator LANKFORD, vice chairman of the committee, that the Annual Report of the Select Committee on Ethics for calendar year 2021 be printed in the RECORD. The committee issued this report on January 31, 2022, as required by the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

117TH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION—JANUARY 31, 2022

The Honest Leadership and Open Government Act or 2007 (the Act) calls for the Select Committee on Ethics of the United States Senate to issue an annual report no later than January 31st of each year providing information in certain categories describing its activities for the preceding year. Reported below is the information describing the Committee's activities in 2021 in the categories set forth in the Act:

(1) The number of alleged violations of Senate rules received from any source. including the number raised by a Senator or staff of the Committee—98 (In addition, 20 alleged violations from previous years were carried into 2021.)

(2) The number of alleged violations that were dismissed—

(A) For lack of subject matter jurisdiction or in which, even if the allegations in the complaint are true, no violation of Senate rules would exist: 78.

(B) Because they failed to provide sufficient facts as to any material violation of the Senate rules beyond mere allegation or assertion: 11.

(3) The number of alleged violations for which the Committee staff conducted a preliminary inquiry: 32. (This figure includes 20 matters from previous years carried into 2021.)

(4) The number of alleged violations for which the Committee staff conducted a preliminary inquiry that resulted in an adjudicatory review: 0.

(5) The number of alleged violations for which the Committee staff conducted a preliminary inquiry and the Committee dismissed the matter for lack of substantial merit or because it was inadvertent, technical or otherwise of a *de minimis* nature: 19.

(6) The number of alleged violations for which the Committee staff conducted a preliminary inquiry and the Committee issued private or public letters of admonition: 0.

(7) The number of matters resulting in a disciplinary sanction: 0.

(8) Any other information deemed by the Committee to be appropriate to describe its activities in the previous year:

In 2021, the Committee staff conducted 17 Member and office campaign activity briefings; 22 employee code of conduct training sessions; 2 public financial disclosure clinics, seminars, and webinars; 7 ethics seminars and customized briefings for Member DC offices, state offices, and Senate committees; and 2 private sector ethics briefings.

In 2021, the Committee staff handled approximately 7,560 inquiries (via telephone and email) for ethics advice and guidance.

In 2021, the Committee wrote approximately 443 ethics advisory letters and responses including, but not limited to, 272 travel and gifts matters (Senate Rule 35) and 114 conflict of interest matters (Senate Rule 37).

In 2021, the Committee received 3,876 public financial disclosure and periodic disclosure of financial transactions reports.

REMEMBERING MICHAEL L. DUFFY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to a very dear friend who was welcomed home to the Lord last month in Davenport, IA, surrounded by his loving family.

Mike Duffy was a pillar in his community, church, and profession. A born leader, Mike never met a stranger. He leaves the world a better place, and he will be greatly missed by his family and friends, including this U.S. Senator. He graced his community and congregation with a larger than life presence. Mike wasn't born with a silver spoon in his mouth; he was born with a heart of gold.

Mike grew up across the street from Sacred Heart Cathedral in Davenport. A soldier of Christ, he lived the sacraments and his Catholic faith in word and deed, practicing the Corporal Works of Mercy with humility and purpose. He was steeped in Catholic education, graduating from Sacred Heart Grade School, Assumption High School, and St. Ambrose University.

When Mike was around age 11, I am guessing he went to confession to ask forgiveness for a little white lie. That is around the time Mike fibbed about his age to land a job as a paperboy for the Quad-City Times. From there, Mike's tireless work ethic grew from one year to the next. He soon joined the family business and never looked back.

His parents, John and Eleanor, moved to the Quad Cities to pursue the American Dream. Here, they started a security business from scratch. These risk-taking entrepreneurs were among my earliest supporters in Scott County. Thanks to their support, they helped me gain a foothold among local Republicans. Ever since, I have worked hard to earn and grow grassroots support for my Senate campaigns in Scott County. I am grateful that support continued through the branches of the family tree with their son Mike.

As I mentioned, Mike was a go-getter from the get-go. He worked his way up the ladder from the bottom rung, cleaning dog kennels. In high school and through college, he continued climbing the work ladder at the family business. He studied hard in school and learned as much from the School of Hard Knocks. He enjoyed people from all walks of life and treated everyone he encountered with respect and dignity.

Mike was frugal with his hard-earned money and generous with those who needed it most. He was devout in his Catholic faith and devoted to his bride Linda, with whom he enjoyed 48-½ years of marital bliss. Their marriage was blessed with seven children: Brendon, Bridget, Brianna, Bradley, Brian, Bethany, and son Ben, who passed away a year to the day prior to his father's death.

Through the decades, Mike and Linda grew the family business together. Mike wore many hats at the business, from dispatch supervisor, to alarm manager, vice president of operations, executive vice president, chief operating officer, president, and CEO. They grew the business into the largest family-owned, full-service security provider in the Midwest.

His professional life also included work as a licensed private detective, holding U.S. Government Secret clearance. And still, Mike had more to give beyond the workplace. An indefatigable civic leader, Mike served on a slew of boards and committees, including alumni president of St. Ambrose University, the Davenport Chamber of Commerce, the Handicapped Development Center, and more.

His civic engagement made room for politics, as well. Throughout his life, he supported conservative causes, championing pro-life and Catholic education.

Our paths crossed countless times through the years. Barbara and I very much enjoyed our decades-long friendship. Mike and Linda's hospitality was second to none. Some years ago, the Duffys opened up their home to me for an overnight visit. As it happens, I spend a lot of nights on the road over the years for my 99 county meetings. It is a treat to skip the hotel and be invited to stay in someone's home. It was an even bigger treat to spend time discussing current events and politics with Mike Duffy. On this particular visit, there was a bit of excitement underfoot at the bustling Duffy household. The family was making room for another addition, a duckling hatched the night of my sleepover. So, naturally, Mike and the kids named the duck ''Chuck.''

Suffice it to say, I am going to miss his sense of humor.

Barbara and I send our heartfelt condolences to the entire Duffy family, including 31 grandchildren. May his legacy of service and citizenship continue to live on his community and through the growing branches of the Duffy family tree. And may my brother in Christ rest in eternal Happiness, joyfully in the arms of our Lord in everlasting life.

REMEMBERING DEWEY DEWITT

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, through a legendary broadcasting career spanning more than seven decades, Maine's Dewey DeWitt was the ''Voice of Aroostook County.'' Dewey passed away on January 5 at 99 years of age, but his voice and his contributions will never be forgotten.

As a native of the county, a longtime fan, and a friend, I offer my deepest condolences to his family. In this time of sorrow, I am sure they will find comfort in knowing how much Dewey meant to so many.

Dewey first went on the air in 1950, the year a radio station began operations in Houlton, the Shiretown of Aroostook County. When a television station began broadcasting from Presque Isle a few years later, Dewey was the first person seen by viewers.

Like many others in Northern Maine, I grew up listening to Dewey. From interviews with public officials to the daily news to high school basketball, he kept us informed.

Indeed, the hallmark of Dewey's career was his devotion to local sports, especially high school basketball. It is estimated that Dewey called the play-by-play of more than 3,000 games over the years.

Every sportscaster has that one indelible memory that stands alone. For Dewey and me, it was a memory we shared with people throughout the region. In 1969, when I was a student at Caribou High School, our boys' basketball team won its first-ever State championship on a last-second shot by Mike Thurston from beyond midcourt. I was at that exciting game, but it was Dewey's voice that brought that thrilling moment to listeners across Maine. More than a half-century later, Dewey could still recall that game and that shot in vivid detail.

Although Dewey retired from daily broadcasting some years ago, he remained active with a frequent show on WHOU radio called, ''Talk of the Town.'' Whenever I visited Houlton, I loved stopping to see Dewey for a chat.

Dewey's interviews were a shining example of how it should be done. He was always informed and insightful, with a keen understanding of how national issues affected the people in his audience. In our most recent interview, in October of 2021, he asked probing questions about border security, the appropriations process, our national debt, and pandemic recovery, among other important topics.

Dewey DeWitt's work was recognized by the Maine Sports Hall of Fame, the Maine Basketball Hall of Fame's Legends of the Game, and the Maine Association of Broadcasters Hall of Fame. But I know that the tribute that meant the most to him was the affection people throughout Aroostook County will always have for him. I join them in celebrating his remarkable life and in recognizing him for a voice that brought us together as a community.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

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

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

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

REPORT OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 14014 OF FEBRUARY 10, 2021, WITH RESPECT TO BURMA—PM 20

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of it's declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the situation in and in relation to Burma declared in Executive Order 14014 of February 10, 2021, is to continue in effect beyond February 10, 2022.

The situation in and in relation to Burma, and in particular the February 1, 2021 coup, in which the military overthrew the democratically elected civilian government of Burma and unjustly arrested and detained government leaders, politicians, human rights defenders, journalists, and religious leaders, thereby rejecting the will of the people of Burma as expressed in elections held in November 2020 and undermining the country's democratic transition and rule of law, continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14014 with respect to Burma.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 7, 2022.*

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. CASEY):

S. 3587. A bill to modify conditions of funding for the distance learning, telemedicine, and broadband program of the Rural Utilities Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. ROMNEY (for himself and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 3588. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve domestic manufacturing surge capacity and capabilities for biodefense and pandemic preparedness; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 3589. A bill to require a United States security strategy for the Western Hemisphere, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. BLUNT):

S. 3590. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the income cap with respect to the mortgage insurance premium deduction, and to make such deduction permanent; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 3591. A bill to strengthen the bilateral partnership between the United States and Ecuador in support of democratic institutions and rule of law, sustainable and inclusive economic growth, and conservation; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SANDERS:

S. 3592. A bill to provide additional funding for firefighter staffing and safety grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PAUL:

S.J. Res. 35. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Government of Egypt of certain defense articles and services; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PAUL:

S.J. Res. 36. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Government of Egypt of certain defense articles and services; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 99

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 99, a bill to implement equal protection under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the right to life of each born and preborn human person.

S. 407

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 407, a bill to provide redress to the employees of Air America.

S. 444

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 444, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide or assist in providing an additional vehicle adapted for operation by disabled individuals to certain eligible persons.

S. 773

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 773, a bill to enable certain hospitals that were participating in or applied for the drug discount program under section 340B of the Public Health Service Act prior to the COVID–19 public health emergency to temporarily maintain eligibility for such program, and for other purposes.

S. 912

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 912, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide information regarding vaccines for seniors as part of the Medicare & You handbook and to ensure that the treatment of cost sharing for vaccines under Medicare part D is consistent with the treatment of vaccines under Medicare part B, and for other purposes.

S. 1259

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1259, a bill to provide that crib bumpers shall be considered banned hazardous products under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1309

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1309, a bill to provide payments for home health services furnished via visual or audio telecommunications systems during an emergency period.

S. 1536

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1536, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand the availability of medical nutrition therapy services under the Medicare program.

S. 1848

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1848, a bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), and marital status in the administration and provision of child welfare services, to improve safety, well-being, and permanency for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning foster youth, and for other purposes.

S. 2005

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2005, a bill to amend the Richard B.

Russell National School Lunch Act to require alternative options for summer food service program delivery.

S. 2061

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) were added as cosponsors of S. 2061, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure coverage of mental health services furnished through telehealth.

S. 2132

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2132, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to limit the use of taxpayer funded union time for employees of the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes.

S. 2675

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2675, a bill to amend the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to increase appropriations to Restaurant Revitalization Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 2798

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2798, a bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to improve compensation for workers involved in uranium mining, and for other purposes.

S. 2872

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 2872, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the adjusted gross income limitation for above-the-line deduction of expenses of performing artist employees, and for other purposes.

S. 2981

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2981, a bill to amend the National Housing Act to establish a mortgage insurance program for first responders, and for other purposes.

S. 3193

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3193, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand the scope of practitioners eligible for payment for telehealth services under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 3263

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3263, a bill to require the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security to investigate the vetting and processing of illegal aliens apprehended along the southwest border and to ensure that all laws are being upheld.

S. 3301

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3301, a bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of mental or physical disability in cases of organ transplants.

S. 3334

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3334, a bill to extend the authority for the establishment of a commemorative work to honor enslaved and free black persons who served in the American Revolution, and for other purposes.

S. 3554

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3554, a bill to establish an alternative use of certain Federal education funds when in-person instruction is not available.

S. 3555

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3555, a bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to clarify the scope of the authority for emergency temporary standards, and for other purposes.

S. 3567

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3567, a bill to modify the limitation on military-to-military exchanges and contacts with the People's Liberation Army to cover all logistical operations and remove the exception for search-and-rescue and humanitarian operations and exercises.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. CASEY):

S. 3587. A bill to modify conditions of funding for the distance learning, telemedicine, and broadband program of the Rural Utilities Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3587

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Connect Unserved Americans Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. DISTANCE LEARNING, TELEMEDICINE, AND BROADBAND PROGRAM.

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) is amended in the third proviso under the heading ''DISTANCE LEARNING, TELEMEDICINE, AND BROADBAND PROGRAM'' under the heading ''RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE'' under the heading ''RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS'' under the heading ''DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'' in title I of division J by striking ''50 percent'' and inserting ''80 percent''.

SEC. 3. COORDINATION WITH TREASURY DEPARTMENT ON DISTRIBUTION OF BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT FUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 904(b) of division FF of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (47 U.S.C. 1308(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(A) in clause (ii), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(iv) the Department of the Treasury; and''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) the programs administered by the Department of the Treasury.''.

(b) DEADLINE.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the covered agencies (as defined in section 904(b) of division FF of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (47 U.S.C. 1308(b)), as amended by subsection (a) of this section) shall implement the amendments made by subsection (a) of this section.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2022

Ms. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, February 8; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of Proceedings be approved to date; that the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Bush nomination; further, at 11:45 a.m. the Senate vote on the confirmation of the Howard and AliKhan nominations and that following the disposition of the AliKhan nomination, the Senate recess until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings; that at 2:30 p.m., the Senate vote on confirmation of the Gutmann and Carty nominations; finally, if any nominations are confirmed during Tuesday's session, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

RECESS UNTIL FEBRUARY 8, 2022 AT 10 A.M.

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

There being no objection, the Senate at 7:03 p.m., recessed until Tuesday, February 8, 2022 at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

MARY GREEN SWIG, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JOHN A. LANCASTER, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

ALICE HILL, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR FOR RESILIENCE, FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, VICE DANIEL J. KANIEWSKI.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 7, 2022:

THE JUDICIARY

EBONY M. SCOTT, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS.

DONALD WALKER TUNNAGE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

ALICE P. ALBRIGHT, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SHARON BRADFORD FRANKLIN, OF MARYLAND, TO BE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBER OF THE PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 29, 2024.

BETH ANN WILLIAMS, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 29, 2026.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on February 7, 2022 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

MARY GREEN SWIG, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE STEPHEN D. KRASNER, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON FEBRUARY 3, 2022.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ROBERT SHAFER

HON. BETH VAN DUYNE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2022

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful nation and the citizens of the Twenty-Fourth District of Texas, the 2021 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Robert Shafer, Second Lieutenant, United States Army, of Dallas, Texas, for his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued dedication to his community.

Mr. Shafer enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1943 and served until 1950 as an engineering and construction officer. Shafer was deployed to New Guinea, the Ryuku Islands, and Okinawa during World War II, helping build infrastructure and airfields in support of the war effort. Shafer and his men were routinely subject to Japanese bombing runs and sniper fire. He later served during the Korean War as an operations officer and platoon training officer. His decorations include the World War II Victory Medal, the Good Conduct Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal and the American Theater Medal.

After leaving the Army, Mr. Shafer has brought the same love he had for his country and poured it into making his community a better place. Shafer worked as a Boy Scouts of America leader, a leader within his church, and has helped organize and assist with his church's food pantry.

Mr. Shafer's career is marked with heroism and is consistent with the finest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. EPHRAIM WILLIAMS'S RETIREMENT

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2022

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Ephraim Williams on his retirement as the Senior Pastor of St. Paul Baptist Church. Dr. Williams has served as Senior Pastor for 49 years and his congregation is eternally grateful.

Dr. Ephraim Williams was born in Summit, Mississippi. He pursued his education in Mississippi, Illinois, and California. He was called to ministry in 1964 and was ordained in 1966 by his Pastor and mentor, Pastor Joseph Williams. After, he enrolled in seminary and trained at several pristine institutions. He received his Doctor of Divinity from Conroe Normal and Industrial College in 1979 and an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from California State University, Sacramento in 2017.

Dr. Williams leads one of the largest congregations in Sacramento and has been instrumental in the church's growth in members, in programs and in facilities. His leadership and impact are not limited to the church, but also are to be found in the greater community. He has provided pivotal leadership in revitalizing Oak Park, establishing supportive programs, and feeding hundreds of people each year. Additionally, Dr. Williams has served on the boards of numerous programs dedicated to the wellbeing of Sacramento residents and has been a leader with various religious organizations.

All of Dr. Williams efforts have not gone unnoticed. He has received numerous awards and accolades from national and local leaders. He has been invited to the White House by two former presidents, President William Clinton and President Barack Obama.

Dr. Williams' wife of 55 years, Carrie Sue Martin-Williams, passed on May 6, 2009. They are the parents of two children, Gwen and Ephraim "Butch," Jr.; four grandchildren, Nikiya, Tairena, Tenaya (deceased) and Marshall; and ten great-grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the legacy of we Dr. Williams for his service on behalf of his congregation and the Sacramento region.

ORIGINAL TUSKEGEE AIRMAN, AIR FORCE BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES E. MCGEE

HON. ANTHONY G. BROWN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2022

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay final tribute to retired Air Force Brigadier General Charles E. McGee, who died peacefully in his sleep January 16, 2022 at his Bethesda, Maryland home at the age of 102 years old.

McGee was born in Cleveland, Ohio on December 7, 1919. He was among eight remaining Tuskegee Airmen combat pilots out of the 355 that were assigned to the 332nd Fighter Group during WWII in Europe. In addition, he flew combat missions in Korea and Vietnam accumulating a total of 6,308 flying hours and 409 fighter combat missions during his 30–year active-duty military career.

He enlisted in the U.S. Army October 26, 1942, while studying engineering at the University of Illinois, and earned his pilot's wings June 30, 1943. By February 1944, he was stationed in Italy with the 302nd Fighter Squadron of the 332nd Fighter Group, flying his first mission on February 14. He flew the Bell P–39Q Airacobra, Republic P–47D Thunderbolt and the North American P–51 Mustang fighter aircraft, escorting Consolidated B–24 Liberator and Boeing B–17 Flying Fortress bombers over Germany. Austria, and the Balkans.

During missions, he also engaged in low level attacks over enemy airfields and rail yards. On August 24, 1944, McGee, while escorting B–17s over Czechoslovakia, engaged a formation of Luftwaffe fighters and shot down a Focke Wulf 190. McGee flew a total of 137 combat missions. He was promoted to Captain and returned to the United States on December 1, 1944. He became an instructor pilot on the North American B–25 Mitchell bombers at Tuskegee Army Air Field that another unit of the Tuskegee Airmen was readying to deploy to the Pacific Theater. He remained there until 1946, when the base was closed.

After World War II, McGee was sent to Lockbourne Air Field, Columbus, Ohio, to become the base operation and training officer. Later in 1948, he was posted to an Aircraft Maintenance Technical Course and was assigned to an air refueling unit. When the Korean War broke out, he flew North American P–51 Mustangs, later redesignated by the Air Force as F–51s, again in the 67th Fighter Bomber Squadron, completing 100 missions, and being promoted to Major. McGee continued to serve with the United States Air Force as it was reconstituted as a fighter pilot, flying the Lockheed F–80 Shooting Star and the Northrop F–89 Scorpion aircraft.

During the Vietnam War, as a Lieutenant Colonel, McGee flew 172 combat missions in a McDonnell RF–4 photo reconnaissance aircraft. His plane was hit by enemy fire twice—during the Korean conflict and again years later near Laos, both times on his right wing. After a series of other assignments, both in the United States as well as in Italy and Germany, and promotion to colonel, McGee retired on January 31, 1973. He ended his military career with 6,308 flying hours.

McGee was recognized for his combat and military service with a number of awards including: Distinguished Flying Cross with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Legion of Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star, Air Medal with 25 Oak Leaf Clusters, Army Commendation Medal, Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, Hellenic Republic World War II Commemorative Medal, along with related campaign and service ribbons.

After his military service, McGee held many prestigious functional and honorary positions in the field of aviation. In 1978, at the age of 58, he completed the college degree at Columbia College in Kansas City, over thirty years after his initial enrollment at the University of Illinois. Though interrupted by World War II, attaining a college degree had been a lifelong goal. McGee served as the Director of the Kansas City airport and as a member of the Aviation Advisory Commission.

For over 30 years, he was an ambassador of the Tuskegee Airmen Incorporated (TAI), a nonprofit, giving numerous public addresses. He received numerous accolades, including the National Aeronautical Association's "Elder Statesman of Aviation." McGee served two terms as National President of Tuskegee Airmen, Incorporated.

In 2011, he was inducted into the National Aviation Hall of Fame in Dayton, Ohio. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 approved the honorary promotion

of documented original Tuskegee Airman, United States Air Force Colonel (Retired) Charles E. McGee, to Brigadier General.

McGee was a torchbearer, consistently emphasizing the significance and lasting legacy of the Tuskegee Airmen on the U.S. military and American society. It was the Tuskegee Airmen he said that ''right the wrong those that believed Blacks were not able to master sophisticated equipment, that Blacks lacked courage, and that Blacks did not have the wherewithal to fight a determined enemy. It was the Tuskegee Airmen that ended up with a stellar WWII aviation war record and thereby edged the military toward integration and America away from segregation.''

Brigadier General McGee and his late wife, the former Frances E. Nelson of Champaign, Illinois, raised three children, became grandparents of ten and great grandparents of many more. He will be greatly missed; however, his legacy will live on as a source of inspiration for generations to come. I wish retired Air Force Brigadier General Charles E. McGee 'high flight.'

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RON ESTES

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2022

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, I was not present for Rollcall vote Nos. 18 through 27.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Rollcall No. 18; NAY on Rollcall No. 19; YEA on Roll Call No. 20; NAY on Roll Call No. 21; NAY on Roll Call No. 22; YEA on Roll Call No. 23; NAY on Roll Call No. 24; NAY on Roll Call No. 25; YEA on Roll Call No. 26; and YEA on Roll Call No. 27.

HONORING KYLA CLAUSSEN AS IOWAN OF THE WEEK

HON. CYNTHIA AXNE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2022

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Kyla Claussen, disability rights advocate and caregiver, as Iowan of the Week.

Kyla is a tireless advocate and clear voice not just for herself, but for the thousands of Iowans who find themselves waiting for assistance through a Medicaid HCBS waiver. Although Kyla lives with an unknown progressive neuromuscular disease that has impacted her lung capacity, mobility, and speech, that has not sapped an ounce of her compassion and dedication.

Kyla is one of over 17,000 Iowans waiting for a waiver to receive home and community-based care through Medicaid. She brings a unique perspective to an all-too-common problem for Iowans living with a disability. Before requiring assistance herself, Kyla had in fact been a caregiver for over a decade. While Kyla is no longer able to work as a caregiver, I know this hasn't taken away her compassion and drive to make sure everyone—no matter who—can live in their home, their community, and achieve their fullest. Her unending commitment to others and service to her community, whether as a caregiver or fighter for disability rights, embody the values that make me proud to be an Iowan.

You can find evidence of Kyla's commitment wherever you look. If you ask her friends and fellow advocates at Iowa Upgrade Medicaid, she's been called ''the researcher'' for her ability to dig into and digest disability laws in Iowa and around the Midwest. And just this past fall, Kyla was able to use her story to call attention to the need for better home and community-based services as part of a roundtable discussion with the White House. I am incredibly proud to see Iowa so well-represented in Kyla, and I am glad that more folks had a chance to hear her story.

But Kyla's story doesn't stop there. Kyla lives in Avoca, Iowa with the kittens she's fostering—she has four right now, but it's been more in the past—and her service dog in training, Ed. Whenever Ed notices that Kyla's breathing has flagged, he's trained to start barking. Then, according to Kyla, her mission becomes getting him to stop. That's a good boy.

I know that our laws have failed in protecting and providing for our disability community. I have heard so many personal stories of how our existing programs are woefully inadequate, unable to address the most basic needs for those who are not able-bodied. Gaps in our local, state, and federal system have mired the disability community with red tape and bureaucracy to receive the most basic level of assistance. The issues facing our friends, family, and neighbors with a disability are profound, and the current systems are antiquated. I am proud to have supported legislation to address these problems, however much of this legislation remains stalled. I will not stop supporting and advocating to ensure we treat those with a disability with respect, humanity, and kindness.

I am humbled by Kyla's ability to use her diagnosis as a springboard for change and her genuine concern for her friends, community, and fellow Iowans always shines through. I am grateful to be able to share her story here in Washington, and I am privileged to be able to celebrate her as Iowan of the Week.

HONORING ALABAMA'S LAW ENFORCEMENT

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2022

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of our local law enforcement.

Across our country, police officers are under fire. They are being killed, attacked and targeted.

These brave men and women who serve their local communities help keep us safe, but the liberals continue to push to defund the police.

I am sick of it.

President Biden and the left's anti-police policies have led to a crimewave across our nation. Last October; three Alabama police officers were shot in less than 24 hours. Last May, Alabama officers were injured in a shooting. And last week, an Opelika Police officer was hit by a fleeing suspect.

We are a country of law and order and I implore my colleagues to stand up for those who protect us and back the blue.

THOMAS TERRELL

HON. BETH VAN DUYNE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2022

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful nation and the citizens of the Texas-Twenty-Fourth Congressional District, the 2021 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Thomas Terrell, Captain, United States Marine Corps, of Southlake, Texas for his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued dedication to his community.

Mr. Terrell was commissioned as an officer in the U.S. Marine Corps in 1961 and served until 1967. Terrell served several tours in Vietnam, to include at Chu Lai, Dong Ha, Phu Bai, and Quang. At Dong Ha Combat Base in 1967, Terrell and his fellow Marines came under an intense enemy artillery attack, during which Terrell moved three wounded Marines to safety and maneuvered under enemy fire to assess and check upon the welfare of his Marines during the attack. Terrell was awarded the Bronze Star with ''V'' device denoting valorous actions as well as the Purple Heart.

After leaving the Marine Corps, Mr. Terrell has brought the same love he had for his country and poured it into making his community a better place. Mr. Terrell holds several ministerial roles in local churches, taught for several years at the Happy Hill Christian Academy, and is a member of the Texas Real Estate Commission's Broker-Lawyer Committee.

Mr. Terrell's career is marked with heroism and is consistent with the finest traditions of the United States Marine Corps and reflects great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

CELEBRATING 30 YEARS OF SERVICE: TAMMY MEMBREÑO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, BARRIO ACTION YOUTH & FAMILY CENTER

HON. JIMMY GOMEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2022

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor Ms. Tammy Membreño on the occasion of her 30 years of service as Executive Director of Barrio Action Youth & Family Center.

As an immigrant from El Salvador, Tammy Membreño, has devoted her life to improving the quality of life for youth and their families because she understands the impact of limited economic resources and education on low-income families. During her college years, she began volunteering at Barrio Action and in 1991 she embraced the opportunity to become their Executive Director.

Barrio Action was established to empower young people to succeed both academically

and socially, working with people of all ages, with a special emphasis on helping high-risk and at-risk youth, young adults and their families.

Today, because of Tammy Membreño's persistence and advocacy, the organization has grown from three staff members to one with over twenty-three employees and multiple programs serving over 20,000 children and families in Northeast Los Angeles.

Thanks to Tammy Membreño's vision, Barrio Action has a permanent home in the community of El Sereno. Barrio Action is the only youth and family center in El Sereno, a community of over 54,000 residents.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring and celebrating Tammy Membreño.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MEL MERMELSTEIN

HON. ALAN S. LOWENTHAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2022

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to reflect on and honor the life of Mel Mermelstein, a survivor of Auschwitz and Buchenwald, later a U.S. immigrant who served our country in the Korean War, a pioneering voice in the legal fight against Holocaust denialism, and a proud champion and teacher of Holocaust education and remembrance.

Mermelstein died January 28, 2022, at his home in Long Beach, California. He was 95.

Mermelstein was born in Mukachevo, Czechoslovakia on September 25, 1926. His hometown was later occupied by the Hungarians and is currently part of the Ukraine. Mermelstein was 17 years old in 1944 when the Nazis rounded him up along with other Jews who had been stripped of their homes, denied education and were relegated to ghettos. They were transported by cattle car to the infamous Nazi camp, Auschwitz, in German-occupied Poland.

Mermelstein later recounted in numerous interviews, that upon arrival, his mother who was helping a woman with three or four small children, was immediately ushered to the gas chamber line. His two sisters who had been selected for slave labor, ran to be at their mother's side. They all perished that day in the Nazi death factory. Thereafter, his father and brother were also senselessly murdered by the Nazis, leaving Mel the sole survivor of his immediate family.

During his internment at Auschwitz, Mermelstein was forced by the Nazis to work as slave labor. In January 1945, as Soviet Troops advanced, the Nazis began mass executions and evacuations of prisoners from Auschwitz. Mermelstein was forced to march on foot for three weeks in the bitter snow in what has come to be known as the death marches. After surviving the 155-mile forced march to Gross-Rosen concentration camp, he was packed onto a train and sent to Buchenwald, another Nazi concentration camp.

On April 11, 1945, U.S. forces liberated Mermelstein and the other surviving Jews from Buchenwald. Upon liberation, Mermelstein was 18 years old and weighed 68 pounds. He remained in the camp while the Red Cross offered medical care and aid. After approximately three months, he returned to Mukachevo. With his entire family murdered and his family home occupied, Mermelstein made a decision to begin a new life in the country that had liberated him from hell.

Mermelstein knew he had an uncle and aunt in New York. Although he did not speak English at the time, Mermelstein immigrated to the U.S. through Ellis Island in 1946, where he eventually became a naturalized citizen. In 1950, Mermelstein was drafted into the U.S. Army. Although he was given the ability to forgo service, he proudly served in the American armed forces. After his initial training, and because of his extensive linguistic abilities including seven languages, he was selected to work Army intelligence during the Korean War. He later worked as a translator at the United Nations.

After his service to this country, Mermelstein began to pen his experiences in the Nazi camps in his memoir, "By Bread Alone." In 1960, Mermelstein met his wife, Emma Jane Nance, then a schoolteacher in New York. The couple moved to Los Angeles in 1961 to start their family. Mermelstein set-up and ran a successful manufacturing company that made wooden pallets. He went on to employ generations of workers, including his yard manager that Mermelstein employed for 55 years.

While running a successful business, Mermelstein, deeply scarred and traumatized by his experiences in the Nazi death camps, began traveling back to Auschwitz and other surrounding concentration camps. In 1967, with the advent of the Six-Day War, the conflict between Israel and seven Arab states, Mermelstein was compelled to make sure evidence of what happened to his family and to the millions of other Jews at the hands of the Nazis was not buried or destroyed.

Hearing the rising number of threats being made against Jews and committed to the promise he made to his father, Mermelstein life's work became to ensure that the world would never forget. He spoke to classrooms and school assemblies educating students and teachers of the atrocities he experienced as a teen, warning against man's inhumanity to man. He accompanied students to Auschwitz and spread a message of hope, peace, resilience and reconciliation. His focus was on intellectual curiosity and what can be learned from such a dark period in history. He lives on as an inspiration to many.

In the late 70's Mermelstein actively debated Holocaust deniers on the radio and television. In 1980, a Holocaust denier organization claimed the planned extermination of Jews by the Nazis was a myth and offered a reward publicizing it in Jewish newspapers. Mermelstein was incensed and wrote a letter to the editors of various newspapers who published the advertisement expressing his disgust. The Holocaust denier organization turned its focus to Mermelstein and challenged Mermelstein to prove that Jews were gassed in gas chambers at Auschwitz. The Institute for Historical Review, a known hate group "offered a $50,000 award to prove Jews were gassed at Auschwitz," recounted William Cox, a Long Beach attorney. Cox was so moved after reading Mermelstein's memoir, "By Bread Alone," he offered to represent Mermelstein to take on the so-called revisionists pro bono.

In 1981, in the Mermelstein v. IHR case, Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Thomas T. Johnson took judicial notice of the fact that Jews were gassed in gas chambers at Auschwitz. The ruling was a "personal vindication" for Mermelstein, his attorney Cox recounted. In 1985, the IHR and Mermelstein reached a settlement agreement, and Mermelstein received a damage award and a letter of apology from the organization. This became the subject of the movie "Never Forget," starring Leonard Nimoy.

Over five decades, Mermelstein returned to Auschwitz and surrounding death camps obtaining artifacts and other items. Mermelstein processed his trauma and pain creating pieces for display in an exhibit which was formerly housed on his business property. Tens of thousands of students toured his exhibit for free over the decades. Currently, Mermelstein's extensive collection of artifacts is being curated for permanent display. Among the physical reminders of the Holocaust he collected are uniforms worn by inmates, pieces of barbed-wire fence and even parts of a Jewish prayer book found buried near an incinerator.

In a collaboration between the Auschwitz Study Foundation (a non-profit founded by Mermelstein in 1978) and the Chabad Jewish Center in Newport Beach—the Orange County Holocaust Education Center will house Mermelstein's collection for access by students, teachers and the public. A documentary based on his life, "Live to Tell" is slated for release later this year.

Mermelstein is survived by his wife, Jane Mermelstein; his children, Bernie, Edie, Ken and David; five grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DIXIE CLEM

HON. VAN TAYLOR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2022

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to honor and celebrate the life of Dixie Carolyn Clem.

The youngest of four children, Dixie was born on October 30, 1930, in Booneville, Arkansas. In 1948, she would many Emmitt Mason Clem, and they would remain firmly united in marriage for 53 years until his passing in 2001.

In 1955, Dixie relocated to Plano, Texas after her husband was appointed the Band Director for Plano High School. Upon settling in the area, Dixie began a lifelong involvement in her beloved Plano community including her membership at First United Methodist Church in Plano, the Plano Chapter Order of Easter Star, Mother Advisor of Plano Rainbow Chamber, Plano Good Sam Travel Club, Past President of Plano Business and Professional Women, and as the first woman to serve on the Plano Planning and Zoning Commission. Dixie also maintained employment with the Plano Star Courier.

Always invested in her community, Mrs. Clem maintained a deep commitment to the Girl Scouts and could oftentimes be seen supporting her husband from the stands at band marching contests and football games. Dixie and Emmitt maintained a passion for travel and were known to spend summers journeying

in their RV to Colorado. A beloved fixture in her family, Dixie was particularly known for creating treasured memories with her grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Dixie is often considered a pioneer in helping to establish the Collin County Republican Party. For 55 years she focused her efforts on mentoring others to work towards bettering their communities and to become politically active at all levels of government. Greatly admired by those around her and as a testament to her efforts to train up the next generation of leaders, she received several notable recognitions including the Texas Federation of Republican Women's ''Ten Outstanding Women Award'' and ''The Legacy Leadership Award.''

While we mourn the loss of this respected matriarch of Collin County conservatism, we celebrate her many contributions to shaping the political landscape. Likewise, we rest in the knowledge her legacy will continue on as the award that bears her name—the highest honor bestowed upon a member of the Collin County GOP—will continue to be presented to those who embody next generation ideals of servant leadership.

While many in Collin County will miss her gumption and steadfast presence, together we recognize a life well lived. Now as we honor the life of Mrs. Dixie Clem, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in celebrating her rich legacy.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 1300 CAMPAIGN

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2022

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, it is with delight that I rise to honor the 1300 Campaign for their outstanding efforts to close the college achievement gap in the Sacramento region. The 1300 Campaign, a community-led and systems change initiative, is dedicated to permanently transforming the historical systematic barriers that have limited opportunities for young men of color.

In 2013, Improve Your Tomorrow was founded with the mission to increase the number of young men of color to attend and graduate from colleges with the vision of a world where men of color are overrepresented in higher education and underrepresented in the criminal justice system. The 1300 Campaign is an initiative of the Sierra Health Foundation, My Brother's Keeper Sacramento, and the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative with backbone support provided by Improve Your Tomorrow, a homegrown organization within my district. Working together with local leaders and organizations, the 1300 Campaign strives to increase the number of young men of color from Sacramento who attend and graduate from the Los Rios Community College District, California State University, Sacramento and the University of California, Davis.

The 1300 Campaign partners with school districts to incorporate the A-G requirements as a default curriculum for all students. This will help ensure that all graduates, particularly young men of color, are eligible for post-secondary options. A-G eligibility for all students addresses a systematic barrier to college that contributes to the divergence in educational outcomes, particularly for young men of color. Additionally, the 1300 Campaign works with school districts to incorporate ethnic studies as a graduation requirement, to establish a place-based mentorship model, hire additional counselors that represent the diversity of the student population, develop an organizational racial equity assessment tool, design and implement an ongoing countywide professional development training centered around culturally responsive pedagogy, to incorporate required implicit bias training for K–12 educators, and districts to implement a moratorium on school suspensions related to willful defiance for all schools in Sacramento County for no less than one year.

Madam Speaker, today we honor the 1300 Campaign for their outstanding efforts to close the college achievement gap and I thank their partners for their dedication and successful efforts.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF VICE ADMIRAL ROBERT D. SHARP

HON. JASON CROW

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2022

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service and accomplishments or Vice Admiral Robert D. Sharp and congratulate him on his upcoming retirement.

A Veteran of the war in Afghanistan and the Gulf War, Vice Admiral Sharp bravely served our country during a highly decorated 34-year career with the United States Navy—receiving two bronze stars, the Legion of Merit award, two Defense Superior Service medals, and the Navy Distinguished Service Medal. Additionally, Vice Admiral Sharp's incredible leadership earned him the Vice Admiral Rufus L. Taylor award for excellence in instruction, the U.S. Army's Knowlton Award for Military Intelligence, the Rear Admiral Edwin T. Layton leadership award, and the Naval Intelligence Foundation award for excellence in operational intelligence support to the Fleet.

Beyond his many personal, unit, and campaign awards, Vice Admiral Sharp's service included operational deployments with USS *Ranger* (CV61). Carrier Air Wing 2 embarked on USS *Constellation* (CV 64) and Carrier Group 2 embarked on USS *Harry S. Truman* (CVN 75). Additionally, in April 2016, Vice Admiral Sharp was tasked with serving as Commander, Office of Naval Intelligence and Director, National Maritime Intelligence-Integration Office.

In February 2019, Vice Admiral Sharp began serving as the seventh director of the National GeospatialIntelligence Agency (NGA). Under his leadership, the department worked diligently to collect, analyze, and distribute geospatial intelligence that decision makers, military service members, and first responders needed to stay safe and get the job done.

I think Vice Admiral Sharp would agree that—even beyond his own incredible service and personal achievements—he is most proud of the relationships he built and the future leaders he guided and shaped during his decades of service. In my role on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Armed Services Committee, I was lucky enough to work closely with Vice Admiral Sharp, where it was clear he not only worked incredibly hard and with the utmost honor but left a lasting impression on every person he met.

Vice Admiral Sharp's many years serving our country in combat zones, keeping American servicemembers safe, and responding to national security threats before they strike epitomizes what it means to go above and beyond the call of duty. I congratulate Vice Admiral Sharp on his retirement and thank him for his service to our country.

STEVEN LeCLAIRE

HON. BETH VAN DUYNE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2022

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful nation and the citizens of the Texas Twenty-Fourth Congressional District, the 2021 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Stephen LeClaire, Airman 1st Class, United States Air Force of Bedford, Texas for his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued dedication to his community.

Mr. LeClaire enlisted in the U.S. Air Force in 1961, having served in an engineering unit until being honorably discharged in 1967. His decorations include the National Defense Service Medal and the Good Conduct Medal.

After leaving the Air Force, Mr. LeClaire has brought the same love he had for his country and poured it into making his community a better place. He has served on several boards, commissions, and committees. Among these are as a member of the commission for Boy Scouts of America Troop 499, a volunteer for Boy Scouts of America Troop 387 for 7 years, a soccer coach for the YMCA, an organizer for the Ronald McDonald House charity, and a member of the HEB Community Emergency Response Team.

Mr. LeClaire's career is marked with heroism and is consistent with the finest traditions of the United States Air Force and reflects great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

HONORING ROBBIE HUNTER

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the contributions of Robbie Hunter upon his retirement as President of the California Building and Construction Trades Council.

Robbie grew up in Sailertown, Belfast, the son, nephew, grandson and great-grandson of the mariners, steeplejacks and dock workers that built Belfast's historic shipyards and ships, including the *Titanic.* Although Robbie has lived in America for decades, he has never lost either his Belfast brogue or his love for the families and Irish culture that made him who he is today and empowered him to lift up workers throughout California and across the country.

Robbie initially came to the United States in the late 70s as an ironworker, where he contributed to the construction of the American Skyline, from New York City to Las Vegas and Los Angeles. Continuing the family legacy of championing the rights of unions, Robbie became the president of the largest Ironworker local in the United States and Canada, Local 433. Robbie went on to become a renowned labor leader in California and United States, taking over the leadership of the Los Angeles/Orange Counties Building and Construction Trades Council. As executive secretary, Robbie used his previous experience in the public sector to negotiate agreements and contracts with public and private companies, including the Los Angeles Unified School District, the Los Angeles Community College District, Los Angeles Airport, and Port of Los Angeles.

Shortly after, Robbie was elected as the President of the California State Building and Construction Trades Council (SBCTC), which oversees over 180 local unions representing over 68,000 apprentices and 450,000 skilled construction workers. As President, Robbie worked diligently to pass landmark legislation that promoted better working conditions, more comprehensive educational programs, and reasonable wages and benefits.

I have had the personal pleasure of getting to know and working with Robbie over the years and extend my utmost appreciation for his work on behalf of the half a million hard-working construction workers he represented as President of SBCTC of California. After dedicating his life to ensuring the safety and security of apprentices and skilled workers through union work, Robbie is opening the door for the continual betterment of union members across California and the United States.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating this accomplished, well-respected man, Robbie Hunter, in honor of his retirement.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, February 8, 2022 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 9

Time to be announced

Committee on the Budget

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Shalanda D. Young, of Louisiana, to be Director, and Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Deputy Director, both of the Office of Management and Budget.

S–120

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Glenna Laureen Wright-Gallo, of Nevada, to be Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, Christopher John Williamson, of West Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health, Mary Lucille Jordan, of Maryland, and Timothy Baker, of Virginia, both to be a Member of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, and other pending calendar business.

TBA

10 a.m.

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine digital assets, focusing on risks, regulation, and innovation.

SD–106

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Gigi B. Sohn, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission.

SR–253

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Subcommittee on National Parks

To hold hearings to examine the implementation of the Great American Outdoors Act.

SD–366

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine S. 2373, to reestablish United States global leadership in nuclear energy, revitalize domestic nuclear energy supply chain infrastructure, support the licensing of advanced nuclear technologies, and improve the regulation of nuclear energy, and S. 1290, to assist communities affected by stranded nuclear waste.

SD–G50

Committee on Finance

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Robert Michael Gordon, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary, January Contreras, of Arizona, to be Assistant Secretary for Family Support, and Rebecca E. Jones Gaston, of Oregon, to be Commissioner on Children, Youth, and Families, all of the Department of Health and Human Services, and other pending nominations.

SD–215

Committee on Foreign Relations

To receive a closed briefing on Iran, focusing on an update on Vienna discussions.

SVC–217

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine ''targeted killing'' and the rule of law, focusing on the legal and human costs of 20 years of U.S. drone strikes.

SH–216

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection

To hold hearings to examine the role that community development financial institutions and minority depository institutions serve in supporting communities.

SD–538

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Subcommittee on Space and Science

To hold hearings to examine NASA accountability and oversight.

SR–253

Committee on Foreign Relations

Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy

To hold hearings to examine Afghanistan, focusing on the humanitarian crisis and U.S. response.

SD–106/VTC

Select Committee on Intelligence

To receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters.

SH–219

Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings to examine building a better labor market, focusing on empowering older workers for a stronger economy.

VTC

3 p.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Shalanda D. Young, of Louisiana, to be Director, and Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Deputy Director, both of the Office of Management and Budget, and Dimitri Kusnezov, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Science and Technology, Department of Homeland Security.

SD–342

FEBRUARY 10

9 a.m.

Committee on the Judiciary

Business meeting to consider S. 3538, to establish a National Commission on Online Child Sexual Exploitation Prevention, S. 3103, to amend title 18, United States Code, to eliminate the statute of limitations for the filing of a civil claim for any person who, while a minor, was a victim of a violation of section 1589, 1590, 1591, 2241(c), 2242, 2243, 2251, 2251A, 2252, 2252A, 2260, 2421, 2422, or 2423 of such title, and the nominations of Andre B. Mathis, of Tennessee, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, Jessica G. L. Clarke, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, Hector Gonzalez, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, Fred W. Slaughter, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, Andrew Fois, of the District of Columbia, to be Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, and Marisa T. Darden, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, Delia L. Smith, to be United States Attorney for the District of the Virgin Islands, Eddie M. Frizell, to be United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota, and LaDon A. Reynolds, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, all of the Department of Justice.

SH–216

9:30 a.m.

Special Committee on Aging

To hold hearings to examine improving care experiences for people with both Medicare and Medicaid.

SD–562

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine how institutional landlords are changing the housing market.

SD–538

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the opportunities and challenges in using clean hydrogen in the transportation, utility, industrial, commercial, and residential sectors.

SD–366

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Subcommittee on Employment and Workplace Safety

To hold hearings to examine the health care workforce shortage, focusing on recruiting, revitalizing and diversifying.

SD–430

FEBRUARY 16

10 a.m.

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine the Environmental Protection Agency's Renewable Fuel Standard program, focusing on challenges and opportunities.

SD–106

MARCH 2

10 a.m.

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold an oversight hearing to examine implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act by the Department of Transportation.

SD–106

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S529–S548

Measures Introduced: Six bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3587–3592, and S.J. Res. 35–36. **Page S546**

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the continuation of the national emergency that was originally declared in Executive Order 14014 of February 10, 2021, with respect to Burma; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM–20) **Page S546**

Bush Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Douglas R. Bush, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army. **Page S534**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Leonard Philip Stark, of Delaware, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit. **Page S534**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S534**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination at approximately 10 a.m., on Tuesday, February 8, 2022; that at 11:45 a.m., Senate vote on confirmation of the nominations of John P. Howard III, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and Loren L. AliKhan, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals; that at 2:30 p.m., Senate vote on confirmation of the nominations of Amy Gutmann, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Department of State, and Lisa A. Carty, of Maryland, to be Representative of the United States of America on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, Department of State. **Page S547**

Wilkes Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Homer L. Wilkes, of Mississippi, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment. **Pages S534–38**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Douglas R. Bush, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army. **Page S535**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S534**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S534**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 55 yeas to 38 nays (Vote No. EX. 36), Ebony M. Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years. **Page S538**

By 54 yeas to 39 nays (Vote No. EX. 37), Donald Walker Tunnage, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for a term of fifteen years. **Page S538**

Alice P. Albright, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Sharon Bradford Franklin, of Maryland, to be Chairman and Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board for the remainder of the term expiring January 29, 2024.

Beth Ann Williams, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board for a term expiring January 29, 2026. **Pages S538–39**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Mary Green Swig, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term of four years.

Alice Hill, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Administrator for Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security. **Page S548**

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:

Mary Green Swig, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term of four years. **Page S548**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S546–47**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Page S547**

Additional Statements:

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—37) **Page S538**

Recess: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and recessed at 7:03 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, February 8, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S547.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 20 public bills, H.R. 6617–6636; and 4 resolutions, H.J. Res. 70; H. Con. Res. 69–70; and H. Res. 913 were introduced. **Pages H1012–13**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H1013–14**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

Committee on Ethics. In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Jamaal Bowman (H. Rept. 117–242); and

H. Res. 912, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3076) to provide stability to and enhance the services of the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6617) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–243). **Page H1012**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Brown (MD) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H979**

Recess: The House recessed at 12:20 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. **Page H981**

Recess: The House recessed at 2:17 p.m. and reconvened at 5 p.m. **Page H983**

Recess: The House recessed at 6:05 p.m. and reconvened at 6:31 p.m. **Page H994**

Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act: The House passed H.R. 4445, to amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect to arbitration of disputes involving sexual assault and sexual harassment, by a yea-and-nay vote of 335 yeas to 97 nays, Roll No. 33. **Pages H983–93, H994–95**

Pursuant to the Rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–29 shall be considered as adopted, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill. **Page H984**

Agreed to:

Buck amendment (No. 1 printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–241) that clarifies that, for the purposes of the bill, sexual harassment dispute is defined as a dispute relating to conduct that allegedly constitutes sexual harassment under applicable Federal, Tribal, or State sexual harassment laws (by a yea-and-nay vote of 427 yeas with none voting "nay", Roll No. 32) . **Pages H992–93, H994–95**

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.

Moment of Silence: The House observed a moment of silence in remembrance of the over 900,000 Americans who have passed away from the COVID–19 virus. **Page H995**

Suspension—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure. Consideration began Tuesday, February 1st.

Promoting Rigorous and Innovative Cost Efficiencies for Federal Procurement and Acquisitions Act: S. 583, to promote innovative acquisition techniques and procurement strategies, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 426 yeas to 5 nays, Roll No. 34. **Pages H995–96**

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress that the national emergency with respect to Burma that was declared in Executive Order 14014 of February 10, 2021 is to continue in effect beyond February 10, 2022—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 117–89).

Pages H993–94

Senate Referrals: S. 2159 was held at the desk. S. 3527 was held at the desk. S. 314 was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources. S. 559 was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources.

Pages H993, H1011

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H993.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H994, H995, and H995–96.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 p.m. and adjourned at 9:52 p.m.

Committee Meetings

POSTAL SERVICE REFORM ACT OF 2021; FURTHER ADDITIONAL EXTENDING GOVERNMENT FUNDING ACT

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 3076, the "Postal Service Reform Act of 2021"; and H.R. 6617, the "Further Additional Extending Government Funding Act". The Committee granted, by nonrecord vote, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 3076, the "Postal Service Reform Act of 2021", and H.R. 6617, the "Further Additional Extending Government Funding Act". The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 3076, the "Postal Service Reform Act of 2021", under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–32 shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule makes in order the further amendment printed in the Rules Committee report, if offered by the member designated in the report, which shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendment printed in the report. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 6617, the "Further Additional Extending Government Funding Act", under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides that House Concurrent Resolution 69 is hereby adopted. The rule provides that for purposes of the joint session to receive the President of the United States on March 1, 2022, former Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners shall not be admitted to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto. Testimony was heard from Chairman Carolyn B. Maloney of New York, Chairman DeLauro, and Representatives Comer and Granger.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Armed Services: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Lieutenant General Michael E. Kurilla, USA, to be general and Commander, United States Central Command, Department of Defense, 9:30 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to receive a briefing on renters living in rental properties owned by large corporate owners, including institutional investors and private equity owners, 10 a.m., WEBEX.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Maria Duaime Robinson, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary (Office of Electricity), and Joseph F. DeCarolis, of North Carolina, to be Administrator of the Energy Information Administration, both of the Department of Energy, and Laura Daniel-Davis, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Finance: to hold hearings to examine protecting youth mental health, focusing on an advisory and call to action, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Randi Charno Levine, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Portuguese Republic, N. Nickolas Perry, of New York, to be Ambassador to Jamaica, Laura Farnsworth Dogu, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Honduras, and Deborah E.

Lipstadt, of Georgia, to be Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism, with the rank of Ambassador, all of the Department of State, and other pending nominations, 10 a.m., SD–106/VTC.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine lessons learned from COVID–19, focusing on highlighting innovations, maximizing inclusive practices, and overcoming barriers to employment for people with disabilities, 10 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine responding to and learning from the Log4Shell vulnerability, 10 a.m., SD–342/VTC.

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Federal Courts, Oversight, Agency Action, and Federal Rights, to hold hearings to examine abusing Chapter 11, focusing on corporate efforts to side-step accountability through bankruptcy, 3 p.m., SD–226.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management, hearing entitled ''A Hearing to Review Farm Policy with Undersecretary Robert Bonnie'', 10 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Military Personnel, hearing entitled ''Military Personnel Talent Management Modernization and the Effects of Legacy Policies'', 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''ARP–H: The Next Frontier of Biomedical Research'', 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Digital Assets and the Future of Finance: The President's Working Group on Financial Markets' Report on Stablecoins'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Global Human Rights, hearing entitled ''Improving Access to Quality Public Education in Africa'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Full Committee, markup on H. Res. 896, the ''Condemning the Burmese military for perpetrating gross violations of human rights as part of its brutal campaign to suppress the democratic aspirations of the people of Burma, a year after the coup d'état on February 1, 2021''; H.R. 4821, the ''Combatting the Persecution of Christians in China Act''; H.R. 6600, the ''Ethiopia Stabilization, Peace, and Democracy Act''; H. Res. 892, calling on the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds; H. Res. 895, strongly condemning the abuses committed in Cameroon's Anglophone regions by the Government of Cameroon security forces and armed group; H. Res. 907, 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; and H.R. 6552, the ''Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022'', 1 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery; and Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism, joint hearing entitled ''The Nonprofit Security Grant Program and Protecting Houses of Worship: A View from the American Jewish Community'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Natural Resources, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Justice, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion in Environmental Policy Making: The Role of Environmental Organizations and Grantmaking Foundations'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Fueling the Climate Crisis: Examining Big Oil's Climate Pledges'', 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Data Challenges Impacting Human Trafficking Research and Development of Anti-Trafficking Technological Tools'', 10 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, hearing entitled ''Proposals for a Water Resources Development Act of 2022: Stakeholder Priorities'', 11 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs, hearing entitled ''Honoring our Promise: Reviewing the Effectiveness of Services for Survivors and Dependents'', 2 p.m., Zoom.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Oversight, hearing entitled ''Hearing with the National Taxpayer Advocate on Challenges Facing Taxpayers'', 2 p.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Subcommittee on Defense Intelligence and Warfighter Support, hearing entitled ''Intelligence Support to the DoD's August 29, 2021, Strike in Kabul'', 10 a.m., HVC–304. This hearing is closed.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of February 8 through February 11, 2022

Senate Chamber

On *Tuesday*, Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Douglas R. Bush, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army.

At 11:45 a.m., Senate will vote on confirmation of the nominations of John P. Howard III, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and Loren L. AliKhan, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

At 2:30 p.m., Senate will vote on confirmation of the nominations of Amy Gutmann, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Department of State, and Lisa A. Carty, of

Maryland, to be Representative of the United States of America on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, Department of State.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: February 9, to hold hearings to examine digital assets, focusing on risks, regulation, and innovation, 10 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Armed Services: February 8, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Lieutenant General Michael E. Kurilla, USA, to be general and Commander, United States Central Command, Department of Defense, 9:30 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: February 8, to receive a briefing on renters living in rental properties owned by large corporate owners, including institutional investors and private equity owners, 10 a.m., WEBEX.

February 9, Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection, to hold hearings to examine the role that community development financial institutions and minority depository institutions serve in supporting communities, 2:30 p.m., SD–538.

February 10, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine how institutional landlords are changing the housing market, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on the Budget: February 9, business meeting to consider the nominations of Shalanda D. Young, of Louisiana, to be Director, and Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Deputy Director, both of the Office of Management and Budget, Time to be announced, S–120, Capitol.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: February 9, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Gigi B. Sohn, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission, 10 a.m., SR–253.

February 9, Subcommittee on Space and Science, to hold hearings to examine NASA accountability and oversight, 2:30 p.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: February 8, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Maria Duaime Robinson, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary (Office of Electricity), and Joseph F. DeCarolis, of North Carolina, to be Administrator of the Energy Information Administration, both of the Department of Energy, and Laura Daniel-Davis, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, 10 a.m., SD–366.

February 9, Subcommittee on National Parks, to hold hearings to examine the implementation of the Great American Outdoors Act, 10 a.m., SD–366.

February 10, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the opportunities and challenges in using clean hydrogen in the transportation, utility, industrial, commercial, and residential sectors, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: February 9, to hold hearings to examine S. 2373, to reestablish United States global leadership in nuclear energy, revitalize domestic nuclear energy supply chain infrastructure, support the licensing of advanced nuclear technologies, and improve the regulation of nuclear energy, and S. 1290, to assist communities affected by stranded nuclear waste, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Finance: February 8, to hold hearings to examine protecting youth mental health, focusing on an advisory and call to action, 10 a.m., SD–215.

February 9, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Robert Michael Gordon, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary, January Contreras, of Arizona, to be Assistant Secretary for Family Support, and Rebecca E. Jones Gaston, of Oregon, to be Commissioner on Children, Youth, and Families, all of the Department of Health and Human Services, and other pending nominations, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: February 8, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Randi Charno Levine, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Portuguese Republic, N. Nickolas Perry, of New York, to be Ambassador to Jamaica, Laura Farnsworth Dogu, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Honduras, and Deborah E. Lipstadt, of Georgia, to be Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism, with the rank of Ambassador, all of the Department of State, and other pending nominations, 10 a.m., SD–106/VTC.

February 9, Full Committee, to receive a closed briefing on Iran, focusing on an update on Vienna discussions, 10 a.m., SVC–217.

February 9, Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy, to hold hearings to examine Afghanistan, focusing on the humanitarian crisis and U.S. response, 2:30 p.m., SD–106/VTC.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: February 8, to hold hearings to examine lessons learned from COVID–19, focusing on highlighting innovations, maximizing inclusive practices, and overcoming barriers to employment for people with disabilities, 10 a.m., SH–216.

February 9, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nominations of Glenna Laureen Wright-Gallo, of Nevada, to be Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, Christopher John Williamson, of West Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health, Mary Lucille Jordan, of Maryland, and Timothy Baker, of Virginia, both to be a Member of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, and other pending calendar business, Time to be announced, Room to be announced.

February 10, Subcommittee on Employment and Workplace Safety, to hold hearings to examine the health care workforce shortage, focusing on recruiting, revitalizing and diversifying, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: February 8, to hold hearings to examine responding to and learning from the Log4Shell vulnerability, 10 a.m., SD–342/VTC.

February 9, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nominations of Shalanda D. Young, of Louisiana, to be Director, and Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Deputy Director, both of the Office of Management and Budget, and Dimitri Kusnezov, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Science and Technology, Department of Homeland Security, 3 p.m., SD–342.

Committee on Judiciary: February 8, Subcommittee on Federal Courts, Oversight, Agency Action, and Federal Rights, to hold hearings to examine abusing Chapter 11, focusing on corporate efforts to side-step accountability through bankruptcy, 3 p.m., SD–226.

February 9, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine ''targeted killing'' and the rule of law, focusing on the legal and human costs of 20 years of U.S. drone strikes, 10 a.m., SH–216.

February 10, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 3538, to establish a National Commission on Online Child Sexual Exploitation Prevention, S. 3103, to amend title 18, United States Code, to eliminate the statute of limitations for the filing of a civil claim for any person who, while a minor, was a victim of a violation of section 1589, 1590, 1591, 2241(c), 2242, 2243, 2251, 2251A, 2252, 2252A, 2260, 2421, 2422, or 2423 of such title, and the nominations of Andre B. Mathis, of Tennessee, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, Jessica G. L. Clarke, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, Hector Gonzalez, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, Fred W. Slaughter, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, Andrew Fois, of the District of Columbia, to be Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, and Marisa T. Darden, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, Delia L. Smith, to be United States Attorney for the District of the Virgin Islands, Eddie M. Frizell, to be United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota, and LaDon A. Reynolds, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, all of the Department of Justice, 9 a.m., SH–216.

Select Committee on Intelligence: February 8, to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

February 9, Full Committee, to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

Special Committee on Aging: February 10, to hold hearings to examine improving care experiences for people with both Medicare and Medicaid, 9:30 a.m., SD–562.

House Committees

Committee on Oversight and Reform, February 9, Subcommittee on Government Operations, hearing entitled ''Revitalizing WMATA: Getting to a Culture of Excellence'', 9 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, February 9, Subcommittee on Technology Modernization; and Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, joint hearing entitled ''IT Infrastructure Modernization: Addressing Ongoing Challenges and the Path Forward'', 10 a.m., Zoom.

Select Committee on Economic Disparity and Fairness in Growth, February 9, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Connecting Americans to Prosperity: How Infrastructure can Bolster Inclusive Economic Growth'', 10:30 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Joint Meetings

Joint Economic Committee: February 9, to hold hearings to examine building a better labor market, focusing on empowering older workers for a stronger economy, 2:30 p.m., VTC.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Tuesday, February 8

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Douglas R. Bush, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army.

At 11:45 a.m., Senate will vote on confirmation of the nominations of John P. Howard III, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and Loren L. AliKhan, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

At 2:30 p.m., Senate will vote on confirmation of the nominations of Amy Gutmann, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Department of State, and Lisa A. Carty, of Maryland, to be Representative of the United States of America on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, Department of State.

(Senate will recess following disposition of the nomination of Loren L. AliKhan until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Tuesday, February 8

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of H.R. 3076—Postal Service Reform Act of 2022. Consideration of H.R. 6617—Further Additional Extending Government Funding Act.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Axne, Cynthia, Iowa, E118
Brown, Anthony G., Md., E117
Crow, Jason, Col., E120
Estes, Ron, Kans., E118
Gomez, Jimmy, Calif., E118
Lowenthal, Alan S., Calif., E119
Matsui, Doris O., Calif., E117, E120
Rogers, Mike, Ala., E118
Schiff, Adam B., Calif., E120
Taylor, Van, Tex., E119
Van Duyne, Beth, Tex., E117, E118, E120

Congressional Record

The *Congressional Record* (USPS 087–390). The Periodicals postage is paid at Washington, D.C. The public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, are printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. ¶Public access to the *Congressional Record* is available online through the U.S. Government Publishing Office, at *www.govinfo.gov*, free of charge to the user. The information is updated online each day the *Congressional Record* is published. For more information, contact the GPO Customer Contact Center, U.S. Government Publishing Office. Phone 202–512–1800, or 866–512–1800 (toll-free). E-Mail, *contactcenter@gpo.gov*. ¶To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197–9000, or phone orders to 866–512–1800 (toll-free), 202–512–1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202–512–2104. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶Following each session of Congress, the daily *Congressional Record* is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the *Congressional Record*.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, *Congressional Record*, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.