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House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 27, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN 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 11:50 a.m.

RECOGNIZING CLAY HENRY ON HIS RETIREMENT

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

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retirement of one of Arkansas' most-admired sports journalists, Clay Henry.

Clay has retired after decades of covering Arkansas Razorback athletics, notably the publisher of Hawgs Illustrated, the weekly publication dedicated to the coverage of our beloved Hogs.

It was natural for Clay, given that he was the son of another sports legend in Arkansas journalism, Orville Henry. I am quite confident his introduction to Razorback sports was while he was still in diapers. Then later as a stat man for the Arkansas Gazette at the age of 14. He was produced by the best, tutored by the best, and like those before him, became the best.

Stops along the way at publications like the Log Cabin Democrat in Conway and the Tulsa World helped prepare him for a gig in 1992 with a new Arkansas magazine called Hawgs Illustrated. Leaving the Tulsa World for an upstart might have been a tough decision for a lot of people, but with Clay, it just seemed a natural fit. After all, Clay was a Hog, not a Sooner.

Clay partnered to buy the publication with George Billingsley before eventually selling to Stephens Media, then later to the Hussman Company, WEHCO Media, which became the sole owner. In every step, the common denominator that found its way into the mailboxes of Hog fans everywhere was Clay Henry. Lots of contributing writers, amazing photographers, great salesmen, but only one Clay Henry. He served 27 years as publisher.

Now, it is off to the Norfork River where the trout now have a full-time enemy—that is, when Jean Ann, his bride of 43 years doesn't have him doing honey-dos, or assuming the Razorbacks don't come calling.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Clay for a journalism career of enormous success and professionalism. The Hog Nation is forever grateful.

CANOO

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Speaker, more than a half century ago, Americans walked on the Moon for the first time. Now, a new lunar mission is upon us in 2024, and the Third District of Arkansas will support this next step in space exploration.

NASA has chosen Canoo, a high-tech mobility company with announced headquarters and facilities in northwest Arkansas, to produce a transportation fleet for astronauts, part of the Artemis program. That is right, as the crew prepares for their historic launch, they will be moved by state-of-the-art vehicles manufactured in Bentonville, Arkansas.

A demonstration of ingenuity and the Natural State's focus on harnessing emerging technology and novel ideas, great things can be achieved when the public and private sectors work together.

I am so proud that the future of space discovery is being supported by the Third District and our incredible workforce. The pioneering spirit of Arkansas and America will be on display as fully suited astronauts ride to their liftoff location.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Canoo for the role they are playing in such an incredible moment in American history. From Arkansas to the Moon—and eventually on to Mars—their work is driving innovation forward.

CANCELING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, trying to cancel a subscription can take you in as many circles as looking for summertime parking at Newport Beach. I have experienced it myself.

For too long, dishonest companies have gotten away with trapping Americans into subscriptions by intentionally making it easy to start and nearly impossible to stop. As a longtime consumer advocate, I am pleased that the Federal Trade Commission is now holding corporations accountable for this abusive practice.

The FTC has made it clear that businesses should make it as straightforward for customers to unsubscribe

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as it was to sign up. If they don't and they lock consumers in with abusive practices, they will face penalties. Policing unfair and deceptive business practices makes our capitalist economy stronger, safer, and more competitive. That is the FTC's job, and I am glad they are a cop on the consumer protection beat.

I am committed to saving Orange County families time and money. If a company won't let you cancel a subscription, you can report this fraud on the FTC's website or contact my office for help.

SECURE DAVID LIN'S RELEASE

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of David Lin who, has been imprisoned in China since 2006 on charges of contract fraud.

Although the Chinese Government has reduced David's sentence, the fact remains that David has been separated from his family for nearly 16 years and may die in prison. He has already missed his children's graduations, his daughter's wedding, and the birth of his grandchild.

At age 67, his health is declining, and he may never have the opportunity to hold his grandchildren or see his family again. Recently, his daughter was diagnosed with breast cancer. This is urgent.

Americans wrongfully detained overseas should be allowed to come home to their loved ones, and I urge President Biden to continue doing everything in his power to secure David's release.

SOUTHWEST CARPENTERS VISIT

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, Orange County infrastructure is getting an upgrade because of Federal funds.

Last week, I had the opportunity to wear an orange safety vest and a hard hat and join the Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters Local 714 at one of their job sites. I saw firsthand how they are working to improve our freeways and keep families safe. Their commitment to quality work was an inspiration.

This project will improve 16 miles of the 405 in Orange County. It will revamp road conditions and upgrade bridges with safer sidewalks and bike lanes. It was paid for, in part, through Federal funds.

I was proud to support the bipartisan infrastructure law, which makes additional investments to create millions of jobs and strengthen our economy. This law will make necessary infrastructure projects possible, and I will continue supporting Federal legislation that brings resources back home to Orange County.

INFLATION—FOOD AND WATER SHORTAGES

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, we are dealing with an awful lot of grave issues. Indeed, they become crises when they aren't managed correctly in this country.

So we are hearing a lot about inflation and feeling the effects, especially regular people, middle-income people, lower-middle-income people, low-income people are being harmed by the policies put forth the last year and a quarter.

We hear a lot about how Americans are paying more:

Vehicles. You can't hardly find a new vehicle, and the price of used vehicles has skyrocketed.

Gas at the pump. Do I need to talk about that anymore?

Lodging.

Airline fares to even get us to our jobs here in Washington, D.C., but for regular people on vacation and doing their business as well.

What isn't being talked about enough? The cost of food and the availability of food.

Inflation is hitting it hard, too.

Cost of inputs.

In my home State, lack of water. Lack of water in California.

Why does that matter to the rest of the country? Well, I will tell you. Farms and ranches produce about $50 billion in output in California, but there needs to be water for the crops.

Environmental laws are forcing the release of water down the rivers and out to the oceans for coho salmon, delta smelt, et cetera.

Our agriculture sector in California is the most important in the United States. There are a lot of other very important sectors as well.

We lead the Nation in over 77 different crops, including many fruit and vegetable specialty crops. Our top commodities are milk, almonds, grapes, cattle and calves, strawberries, pistachios, lettuce, walnuts, floriculture, tomatoes, rice, broilers, carrots, hay, broccoli, tangerines, oranges, and lemons, to name a few.

Our State is the only producer—which means 99 percent or more—of almonds, artichokes, celery, figs, garlic, honeydew, nectarines, olives, peaches, sweet rice, and walnuts.

For almonds, California grows all the domestic production, and 77 percent of global production comes from California.

So it is kind of important that the water flows through our State. That is one of the important inputs that we are short on.

I talked about the energy costs. On my own farm, we are fortunate enough to have a fairly decent water allocation where I live in my part of the State, but I have neighbors to the west and south of me receiving, in some cases, zero percent allocations. Zero.

Take rice production, for example. It is going to be down probably by about half. As a rice grower that gravely concerns me, but as a food producer, and all of you as food consumers, you need to be greatly concerned. These policies can be avoided. We still have a point that we can save this springtime and get crops planted with water that is available presently.

Instead, we are watching world events here. Ukraine, their farmers are dodging bombs right now trying to get crops planted. Russia has actually been somewhat of an important exporter, not so much to this country but we import some things from them: fertilizer, some of our energy.

We need to be putting a stop to that and become self-sufficient like we can. We should have energy independence. We had that up until a year ago.

So we are going to keep shorting ourselves on crops growing because of environmental laws, taking the water away, shifting it to a fish that doesn't even exist in the delta anymore in northern California, the smelt. Trillions of gallons of water going out into the ocean and fields being idled; permanent crops being destroyed; trees and vines just dying because there is no water for them.

We are going to feel that. We are already feeling it in the stores. When you can go to a major supermarket and see a whole freezer section has nothing in it, in the United States of America, that blows my mind. We can grow plenty here, and we always have until these times. Environmental laws are trumping what people need. Bad energy policy is driving the cost of everything.

Some of the fertilizer I have to put on my crops has over doubled in price. That all has to be made up somewhere. Either the farmer eats it and goes out of business, or it has to be made up on a store shelf. Somewhere along the chain it has to be made up for.

We can produce the energy that produces fertilizer that fuels the tractors, the trucks, the combines, everything it takes to bring a crop in, we can produce it here. We are capable of it. Yet, we are being paralyzed by policies at the Federal level and at my home State level as well.

One of the ideas in the legislature on top of everything, on top of this $6 gas we have in California, is to add more gas tax on top of that by our State legislature.

That is not your problem, the rest of the country. I mean, sometimes we are a comic show at what we do out there, and we get laughed at by the rest of the country, but we won't fix it here. It needs to be fixed there.

Don't do what we do, okay, rest of the country?

We need to set policy here where we can in Congress at the Federal level that brings us energy independence and helps put food back on the table instead of taking the water away and raising the costs of everything so much that we can't farm this country anymore.

□ 1015

HONORING THE LEGACY OF ART FRANKLIN

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

Ms. SEWELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a pioneer of broadcast journalism, news anchor Art Franklin, who will be making his departure from CBS 42 in Birmingham, Alabama, on Friday, April 29.

Art Franklin is a multiple Emmy Award-winning journalist whose broadcast career has spanned more than 38 years and earned him more than 100 community and journalism awards, including two Emmy Awards. And, most recently, he was awarded an Edward R. Murrow Award in 2021 for excellence in innovation as anchor of CBS 42's Coronavirus House Calls.

Art currently anchors the CBS 42 Evening News at 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m., after returning to Birmingham to anchor the CBS 42 Morning News with Art Franklin, and served as a managing editor.

Art first came to Birmingham in 1991 and spent 12 years at WBRC-TV, where he was a trailblazer, becoming Birmingham's first African-American male to anchor in prime time.

During his career of almost four decades, Art has worked as a radio announcer, a radio news director, a production manager, a talk show host of both radio and television, a television news producer, host of a television public affairs show, and the producer of the National Association of Black Journalist Awards show that was aired on BET.

In addition to his time as a journalist, Art was the CEO of Atlanta-based independent record company 285 Records.

The author of a book, ''Give It All You Got,'' Art launched in 2021 the Art Franklin Collection, a clothing line of men's ties, bow ties, shirts, and custom suits.

Art sits on numerous boards in the State of Alabama. He is an avid cook and tennis player, and he is a proud member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Art Franklin for his extraordinary career and contributions to broadcast journalism.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Art. We in Birmingham are so proud of all that he has done, and we wish him much luck in his endeavors.

RECOGNIZING PRINCETON BAPTIST MEDICAL CENTER'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

Ms. SEWELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of Princeton Baptist Medical Center and Baptist Health System in Birmingham, Alabama.

For a century, the Princeton Baptist Medical Center has been dedicated to serving the most vulnerable in our communities by prioritizing community health and expanding access to healthcare.

As a faith-based hospital, Princeton was built on the premise that it would provide services to patients, regardless of their ability to pay. During its first day of operation, Princeton served 39 patients, with 11 more admitted by the day's end, without any operating capital.

Since then, the Princeton Baptist Medical Center began expanding rapidly, undergoing multiple major hospital renovations. As the hospital's infrastructure grew, so did its network, expanding to meet the needs of its patients by adding new departments to expand critical services and research, as well as to keep abreast of the latest medical developments.

During the 1990s, additional hospitals joined Princeton Baptist to build one of our State's largest and most comprehensive network of acute-care hospitals: The Brookwood Baptist Health.

Since its humble beginnings, Princeton Baptist Medical Center has remained active in the community, hosting several residency and mentoring programs. It even became the first healthcare center in the United States to implement a pastoral education program and student internship.

Now, with more than 230 physicians, an additional 1,700 employees, and 505 licensed hospital beds, Princeton Baptist Medical Center continues to be a centerpiece in our Birmingham community. I am honored to be their partner in our fight to expand healthcare access to all Alabamians.

I am proud to honor Princeton Baptist Medical Center for its profound contributions to our community as they celebrate 100 years of service.

Madam Speaker, I thank Princeton Baptist Medical Center.

MAKING EVERY AMERICAN TOWN A BORDER TOWN

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, reports of clandestine flights taking thousands of illegal immigrants across the country on behalf of U.S. taxpayers are extremely concerning.

In his 45 years as a United States Senator, and Vice President, and now President, Joe Biden has sworn to defend the U.S. Constitution from all enemies, foreign and domestic, on eight separate occasions, presumably including invasions of our border. Nowhere in the Constitution does it describe using taxpayer dollars to transport illegal immigrants to every corner of this country.

Employees of the airline in question are fearful that they may be participating in human trafficking as unaccompanied minors are on many of these flights.

Department of Homeland Security Secretary Mayorkas must answer whether American taxpayers are paying for these secret flights and, if so, why. All parties involved should be held accountable, including President Biden.

None of this would be an issue if we had just followed through on President Trump's plan to build a wall at our southern border and secure our borders. Instead, President Biden seems determined to make every town in America a border town.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF MILLARD VAUGHN OAKLEY

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the late Millard Vaughn Oakley, one of the greatest Tennesseeans I have every known. His legacy will live on in our State's history for generations to come.

He started life as a shoeshine on the Livingston, Tennessee, square, and checked out as a multimillionaire, chasing the excitement of the next great business deal or opportunity or challenge. He was a faithful husband, a loving father, and grandfather, an exemplary public servant, and a passionate believer in his small town and the surrounding region.

If you took a trip to Overton County, Tennessee, you wouldn't have to look far to find someone directly blessed by Millard Vaughn Oakley. That is certainly true for me.

We come from opposing political parties. I am a conservative Republican. He was a southern Democrat, having served as a State Representative and State Insurance Commissioner under a Democratic Governor. But that never impeded his willingness to encourage me or hear me out. Our debates and disagreements were always cordial. There was never a time when I did not glean something valuable from a conversation I had with him. He cared and believed in me, and that meant the world.

Countless Tennesseeans would say the same about this mighty man. There was not a person in the town who Mr. Oakley did not endeavor to know. Whether you were the gas station clerk, a sheriff's deputy, or a student, you mattered to Millard Vaughn Oakley.

What I will always miss is his most sincere compassion. He gave life to the dreams of many. His generosity will live on through the numerous funds and scholarships to multiple schools and foundations.

As you venture down Interstate 40 in Cookeville and exit to State Route 111, you will find yourself on Millard Vaughn Oakley Parkway. That is the main thoroughfare into the town so dearly loved by this treasure of a Tennesseean. Up that State Route, you will find an impressive public library giving children and adults access to thousands of books and a new magnificent county building, each made possible by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Oakley.

There is no replacing Millard Vaughn Oakley, only honoring him by being better, doing better, and leaving this world a little better in memory of a great Tennesseean who did it better

than anyone I have ever known. I pray that we will all take up the mantle and leave our communities a little better than we found them.

ENHANCING SOCIAL SECURITY

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

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I am here this morning to talk about Social Security. I start with commending Chairman NEAL of the Ways and Means Committee, and especially for his formation of the Racial Equity Committee that was headed up by one of the previous speakers, TERRI SEWELL, and STEVEN HORSFORD, and JIMMY GOMEZ.

Our great colleague, John Lewis, said that Social Security would be the next civil rights movement. John had probably no idea about what the pandemic would bring. What the pandemic has done has underscored the plight and the need of all of our fellow Americans.

What I mean by that is this: This pandemic has hit the country hard. It is turning everybody's lives upside down. There are close to a million people in our country that have perished during this pandemic because of COVID–19; but 740,000 plus are over the age of 65.

In that same group over the age of 65 are, of course, the recipients of Social Security. Those recipients also are the people who are on a fixed income. People on a fixed income are hurt the hardest by the inflationary times that we are in.

That is why we have proposed Social Security 2100: A Sacred Trust, that is currently in the process of being marked up in the Ways and Means Committee. It is being marked up so that we can address what Martin Luther King best described as the fierce urgency of now.

What is that fierce urgency? For every Member of this body to go home and look at your brothers and sisters, their coworkers, the people you go to church and worship with, and understand that it has been more than 50 years since Congress enhanced any benefit in Social Security.

A gallon of milk was 71 cents back in 1971. Look at the cost of milk. Look at the cost of gas. Look at the cost of heating and cooling your home. Look at the cost of groceries and prescription drugs.

And for Congress to be negligent and not address this issue—this is not something, Madam Speaker, that can be done through executive order, nor is the Supreme Court going to adjudicate. This is the direct responsibility of the United States Congress, and the last time it did something was in 1983. Ronald Reagan was the President. Bob Dole was the Senate leader, and Tip O'Neill, the Speaker. They made the program more solvent then, but they did it by cutting benefits; the last of which just went into effect this January, with raising the age to 67.

Now, it sounds good when you say, well, people are living longer so we have got to raise the age. But consider the logic: If you are living longer, how is it that you can sustain a cut in Social Security?

It hasn't been enhanced in more than 51 years. It is Congress' responsibility. Ten thousand baby boomers a day become eligible for Social Security. It affects our rural communities more than it affects our urban communities. And in doing so, who has it impacted? Close to 5 million of our fellow Americans who get below-poverty-level checks from the Federal Government at a time we are passing out tax cuts to the wealthiest 1 percent in this country.

If, indeed, Black lives matter and is more than just a slogan, we will be voting on this issue on this floor to send a message to the more than 65 million Social Security recipients that help is on the way. No one will ever work all their lives and then retire into poverty because we are going to create a new floor that will be 125 percent of what the poverty level is.

Madam Speaker, I urge the body to take a look at Social Security 2100: A Sacred Trust. This is bipartisan. If you look at the data, 80 percent of Democrats, 75 percent of Independents, 69 percent of Republicans agree that these benefits need to be enhanced. It is a commonsense, practical way in this pandemic to both deal with inflation and give long-overdue relief to our senior citizens.

Social Security is the number one anti-poverty program for the elderly. It is the number one anti-poverty program for children. Our veterans utilize Social Security disability more than the VA.

It is long overdue for this body to do one simple requirement that we all take an oath of office for, and that is to vote, and vote on increasing and enhancing Social Security and its benefits, something that hasn't been done in this body for more than 50 years.

□ 1030

PENNRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL WOMEN'S VARSITY SOCCER CHAMPIONS

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the tremendous accomplishment of the 2020 Pennridge High School women's varsity soccer team.

At a time when our schools were just reopening, the Pennridge women's soccer team seized the moment and went on to win their first PIAA Class 4A title on November 21, 2020.

This victory was years in the making, following a 2018 overtime loss in the final tournament game. Thanks to the visionary leadership of Coach Audrey Anderson, the Pennridge women's varsity team pushed past the adversity and clinched the championship win.

With both teams battling through a contentious 80 minutes of regulation and 27 minutes of overtime, freshman forward Tori Angelo chipped a pass over to junior Leah Malone to score the game-winner with just a few minutes remaining.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to recognize these champions today for their leadership and their outstanding efforts in their 2020 season, and I formally enter their names in the RECORD:

Head Coach Audrey Anderson, Assistant Coach Jason Lollar, Assistant Coach Erin Stevenson, captain Lindsey DeHaven, captain Leah Malone, captain Maddie Angelo, captain Emily Kriney, Sierra Shaeffer, Cady McKean, Anna Croyle, Zoe Sabol, Liv Grenda, Riley Hepler, Tori Angelo, Kera Dam, Casey Malone, Brielle Tasher, Jess Levush, Joey Tomlinson, Lauren Atchley, Lavi Baldovin, Lindsey Balmer, Raina Adelman, Sophie Craig, Aubrey Long, Avery Drumbore, Danae Luecke, Lauren Moylan, Maggie Hayes, Ryan Hodder, Sammi McBride, Sam Kiwak, and Phia Lowery.

Madam Speaker, along with that victory, it is with a heavy heart that I recognize the team's assistant coach who recently passed away, Robert Lee Miller.

Anyone who had the privilege of knowing Robert knows that he could always be found on the soccer field, lending his strengths and gifts to coach dozens of teams and mentor thousands of youth players.

As our Bucks County community mourns his loss and remembers his passion for the game, I would like to offer a moment of silence for Robert Miller.

Madam Speaker, we are incredibly grateful for the inspiration and impacts that the coaches of the entire Pennridge women's soccer team and, of course, the team's parents have had on our community. They are a tremendous asset.

We are very proud of all of them, and I look forward to seeing them all and presenting them with flags individually that were flown over the U.S. House of Representatives.

RECOGNIZING THE POWELL PANTHERS CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL TEAM

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, might I say that is a wonderful outfit you are wearing today.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Powell Panthers football team for winning its first-ever Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association State championship in 2021.

On December 3, 2021, the Panthers defeated the Page High School Patriots

by a final score of 42–34 at Chattanooga's Finley Stadium to win the Class 5A BlueCross Bowl championship. That is the equivalent to our State championship, if anybody is wondering.

This victory was significant for all the players and coaches, including the Panthers' head coach, Matt Lowe. Back in 2011, Coach Lowe was a freshman player on the Powell football team when the Panthers lost in a heartbreaker State championship game to Henry County High School.

A decade later, he led his alma mater to a championship that brought pride to every student at Powell High School and the community.

It was not an easy win for the Panthers. The Patriots were competitive throughout all four quarters, but the Panthers claimed the title when the final whistle sounded.

Winning this championship was the Panthers' goal all season long, and nothing was going to stand in their way. The team kept its eye on the prize and gave it their all to capture its first State championship in the end.

The Powell Panthers worked hard and supported each other the entire season, and it paid off with a State title.

Congratulations to all the players, Head Coach Matt Lowe, the team support staff, and the entire Powell High School community on this great victory.

CELEBRATING THE DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF ALBERT HARB

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to sing the praises of a man who I feel is probably the greatest legal mind in America. It is my good friend Albert Harb. He has been an attorney in East Tennessee since the 1980s, and Albert will retire from practicing law this spring. I rise to celebrate his distinguished career.

Albert earned both his undergraduate and law degrees from the University of Tennessee. After working with fellow attorney Joe Yancey for several years, Albert went to work for the firm Hodges, Doughty & Carson in 1984. He has been employed by the firm ever since.

Throughout the years, East Tennessee has sought out Albert's legal expertise in commercial litigation, construction law, product liability, personal injury, domestic litigation, and occasional divorce cases. He also provides legal services for business transactions, corporate law, and wrongful death suits.

Organizations such as the Best Lawyers in America, Best Lawyers Consumer Guide, Who's Who American Law, and Mid-South Super Lawyers have all recognized Albert for his excellent representation in the fields of commercial litigation and personal injury.

In the Knoxville News Sentinel, a noted politician was quoted as saying that he was the best legal mind in America. Additionally, he is consistently recognized by Cityview Magazine as one of Knoxville's top lawyers for personal injury and construction law.

Outside of practicing law, Albert is engaged with the Knoxville community. When West High School's mock trial team won the Tennessee State championship, Albert mentored the students by serving as their attorney coach.

He also held leadership positions with WDVX, the Peninsula Club, and the Ramallah Club of Knoxville.

Albert and his wonderful wife, Carmen, are parents to Ashley, Nicholas, and Noel, and they have several grandchildren.

Albert, thank you for your dedicated legal representation to East Tennesseans. I wish you the best in your retirement, and congratulations on achieving of counsel status.

RECOGNIZING LUCY AND RAY HAND AS KNOXVILLIANS OF THE YEAR

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Lucy and Ray Hand, two of my all-time favorite people and two incredibly amazing people who helped me through one of the toughest periods of my life.

They were recently recognized by the Junior Achievement of East Tennessee as Knoxvillians of the Year.

When I was going through a particularly tough time in my life, I had a lot of bad press. On a Tuesday, I always recall, I received a call from Lucy Hand. She said: Kickoff for the UT game is this Saturday at noon. I expect to see you in the skybox with us.

I asked if she had seen what the paper was saying about me, and she said: TIMMY, kickoff is at noon. Don't make me send Raymond after you.

You know it is serious business, Madam Speaker, when Lucy brings up Ray.

So, I went to the game, and the Hands, of course, were gracious hosts to me as they always are. At halftime, I decided to go down to the lower section of Neyland Stadium and check out some renovations that were recently completed and to see General Neyland's statue.

When I got there, I heard the most beautiful noise in the world. It was the sweetest little 4-year-old girl I think I had ever seen. She was wearing some unbelievably cool little red shoes. They were sparkling, and she was spinning around. I can see it in my mind's eye right now.

After I saw her, I looked to my left, and it was the most beautiful woman that I had ever seen. Her name was Kelly, and she would later become my wife, and Isabel would soon become my daughter.

That day changed my life. Lucy and Ray Hand were there for that moment, just like they were there when my parents died, when I married Kelly, and when I adopted my Isabel. They were also here in Washington in 2019 when I was sworn into Congress.

I remember when they were standing in line, and the Capitol policeman asked me if they were my family because they were escorting family through. I looked at him and said, yes, they are my family. Madam Speaker, they are my family.

I thank them for being my friends, and I thank them for bringing Kelly and Isabel and me together and creating a wonderful family for me.

I congratulate them on winning Knoxvillians of the Year.

RECOGNIZING SEAN HANNITY

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, we appreciate your million-dollar smile.

Living legend Sean Hannity of FOX News is now officially the longest running prime-time cable news host in television history, passing the former record of Larry King.

I especially appreciate his professionalism, having myself minored in journalism and being editor of my high school, college, and law school newspapers, and also being an intern reporter for The Post and Courier, the daily paper of Charleston, South Carolina.

He is a champion for freedom, and he cites each day that has passed in honor of the 13 dead Americans in Kabul. He also points out, sadly, the Americans left behind in Afghanistan.

He stands with the heroes of Ukraine fighting war criminal Putin as President Volodymyr Zelenskyy inspires: Live free or die.

As aptly written in an April 21 FOX News story by Brian Flood: ''Hannity, who has been with the network since it was launched in 1996, has hosted a prime-time program on FOX News for 25 consecutive years, 6 months, and 15 days.

'' 'Sean's authenticity and insightful commentary have created one of the most enduring connections with our audience, and it has been an honor to watch him over the years. A FOX News original, he has helped innovate the industry, and we are incredibly proud of his extraordinary success,' FOX News Media CEO Suzanne Scott said in a statement.

''Hannity's eponymous program has been one of the most-watched cable news programs on a regular basis. 'Hannity' has finished number one in its time slot for 13 consecutive years among both total viewers and the advertiser-coveted demographic of adults age 25 to 54 since launching as a solo hour in January 2009, according to Nielsen Media Research.

'' 'I am extremely grateful to FOX News Media and to our loyal, dedicated viewers, whom I am proud to serve every night,' Hannity said.

''Before landing a solo program, Hannity was one half of the popular 'Hannity & Colmes' with the late Alan Colmes.

''Last year, Hannity joined 'FOX & Friends' to discuss the network's 25th

anniversary. 'It was a bold innovation. Everybody laughed. Nobody thought it would be successful. Not only did we quickly become number one, but we have been able to maintain that number one position for a very long period of time,' Sean Hannity said.

''FOX News finished the first quarter of 2022 as basic cable's most-watched network, crushing CNN and MSNBC for the 81st straight quarter during a busy news cycle that included Russia's'' hideous ''invasion of Ukraine,'' sadly, ''the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, and round-the-clock political news.''

''Over the last 25 years, Hannity has interviewed newsmakers, including former President Trump, former Vice President Mike Pence, former Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu . . . and most recently, award-winning actor and director Sean Penn. Hannity is also the author of four New York Times bestselling books.''

Congratulations, Sean. Thank you for providing America with news we can trust by telling the truth.

I have another personal interest. Our family really appreciates newscasters. My oldest son, Alan, the attorney general of South Carolina, married the leading newscaster of South Carolina, Jennifer Miskewicz, of WIS-TV. Because he married over his head, he was elected the youngest attorney general of the United States.

As I conclude, as the co-chair of the French Caucus, I congratulate President Emmanuel Macron on his reelection. America appreciates our first ally with extraordinary representation by Ambassador Philippe Etienne.

We stand together for the people of Ukraine and with President Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

SKYROCKETING PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK. Madam Speaker, this week, I hosted a seniors' townhall in my district in which many had concerns about their access to long-term care, the price of prescription drugs, and their Social Security benefits.

Every day, 10,000 Americans turn 65 years old. That is 65 years of raising families, paying their taxes, protecting our country, and building our communities.

After six decades of working hard for this country, they have the right to the benefits and resources they have earned for retirement. We do not need to cut benefits but, instead, expand access to the full range of long-term care services that help seniors within their communities.

Unfortunately, it has become far too expensive for middle-class friends and families to care for our seniors. Prescription drug prices are a major component of the overall cost of caring for the elderly.

While Medicare part D pays for some medications for those enrolled in the plan, it is reported that over 65 percent of our seniors' prescription drug costs are out of pocket. No American should ever have to break the bank to pay for lifesaving care.

□ 1045

But today, too many Americans are forced to make the decision between paying their bills or buying their pills.

Democrats have been fighting to bring down healthcare costs and lower prescription drug prices by holding insurance companies and drug companies accountable while strengthening Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid.

In his State of the Union Address, President Biden announced an initiative to improve quality long-term care for our Nation's beloved seniors and people with disabilities.

The announcement uplifts what I have long championed: every person in the United States deserves to age with dignity, respect, and access to quality healthcare.

These actions will be part of a long-overdue comprehensive reform to protect the welfare, safety, and rights of seniors and people with disabilities living in nursing homes.

Our country and our economy are stronger and healthier when every American has access to quality, affordable healthcare, and long-term care.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to make sure these issues are addressed and that we support and look out for our Nation's seniors.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 46 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TONKO) at noon.

PRAYER

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

Almighty God, again we lift up our prayers to You on behalf of the people of Ukraine. After one of the holiest weeks in the Orthodox Church, though they were once companions in belief, with whom sweet fellowship was possible in the House of God, the wicked have sown confusion. The evil continue to spread threats and lies.

We appeal to You to speak into both sides of the conflict. Judge the betrayal of brothers in faith and enlighten them to Your truth. Allow those who have remained faithful to Your will, who live according to the loving example You have shown us, who adhere to Your word, to have their voices heard above the fray of falsehood and propaganda.

In Your infinite mercy, answer the voices who cry out to You in distress. Bring redemption to the innocent from the horror besieging them. Give refuge to those who ardently defend their cities from the unthinkable violence and strife.

Holy God, comfort those whose hearts are anguished. Calm those who are beset with fear and trembling. For in You, our Lord, is our only hope. We pray to You for Ukraine's deliverance.

In the strength of Your name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. WALBERG 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.

MILITARY HISTORY IS IN JEOPARDY

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to sound the alarm on an urgent situation that requires the Federal Government to deploy an emergency response.

A retired U.S. Navy vessel at the Buffalo and Erie County Naval and Military Park is sinking. Without help, the USS *The Sullivans*, which was part of an elite class of World War II destroyers and is a national historic landmark, will be lost forever.

The visual of a partially submerged ship in Buffalo's harbor provides a vivid warning that irreplaceable military history is in jeopardy if we don't act.

This isn't the only vessel in need of support. Maritime heritage grants, national preservation programs, and the Department of Defense are potential

sources of funding to help these vessels.

Dedicated sailors operated these vessels to defend our Nation. It is our turn to protect their stories and the lessons they provide to future generations. We, as a Nation, cannot abandon them or these ships.

HERO ZELENSKYY

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Ukraine President Volodymyr Zelenskyy has shown the world he is a leader to be respected and admired. He has earned being a hero to the people of Ukraine, to win for freedom.

Prior to his election in 2019, Mr. Zelenskyy was a former actor and comedian. Some questioned these credentials, but President Zelenskyy is the right leader at the right time for the world.

The cowardly Putin invasion has left untold thousands of Ukrainian civilians murdered. Yet, instead of retreating, Zelenskyy has stood up to Putin as a compassionate man of the people.

Just yesterday, he went to another Kyiv hospital visiting with a pair of orphaned children who lost their parents to Putin bombs.

''In the first days of the war, everybody was in shock, and everybody was thinking what to do. . . .'' ''The President's decision was that no one goes anywhere. We stay in Kyiv, and we fight. That cemented it,'' explained an adviser.

Terrorists, sadly, are emboldened worldwide with three rocket attacks in the last week from Gaza into Israel, as America stands with Ambassador Michael Herzog.

God bless Ukraine. God save Ukraine. God bless Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

CONGRATULATING JOHN MARTINCIC

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate John Martincic, president of Forest Scientific Corporation, for being named the 2022 Pennsylvania Small Business Association Small Businessperson of the Year, and the 2022 Western Pennsylvania SBA District Small Businessperson of the Year.

For more than 30 years, John has been involved with the design, repair, and manufacturing of computer numerical control machines.

John has always been an entrepreneur and, as the founder and president of Forest Scientific Corporation, his work in the CNC space has supported businesses of all sizes. His machines are used for a multitude of applications, ranging from sign making to aerospace.

In addition, John spends time promoting the education and training surrounding CNC and entrepreneurship at schools and FabLabs worldwide.

Congratulations, John, on this much-deserved award and recognition.

WELCOMING TREVOR REED HOME

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

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, today is a momentous day, as we have just received the news that my constituent, Trevor Reed, a Texan, a marine, and a patriot, has been released from a Russian prison after being held for an anguishing 985 days as a political pawn.

Trevor's parents, Paula and Joey Reed of Granbury, Texas, have been tireless advocates for the release of their son, and I cannot imagine the relief that they are feeling right now. The Reeds have been living a 2½-year nightmare, fighting every day for their son's release. And today, our prayers have been answered.

I thank my colleagues in Congress on both sides of the aisle for working in a bipartisan manner to pass the resolution calling for Trevor's release, and continuing to draw attention to his case, including my predecessor, Mike Conaway, Chairman MIKE MCCAUL, Senator CORNYN, Leader MCCARTHY, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE, and Congressman CASTRO, and my entire office that represents the 11th District, my staff.

I especially recognize Ambassador Sullivan and his team, as well as those that work in the NSA, the NSC, and the SPEHA.

Finally, President Biden, thank you for bringing Trevor Reed home. Thank you for believing in leaving no American overseas.

AIDING UKRAINE'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

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

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I just returned from a trip to Ukraine with my colleague, Representative SPARTZ, last night. We were invited by Ukrainian officials to see firsthand their immediate needs.

The destruction and loss of life was heartbreaking. Everywhere we went, we saw the evidence of Putin's war crimes. One stop we made was at a residential building in Odesa that had been hit by Russian missiles the day before. A grandmother, her daughter, and her daughter's baby were killed in that same apartment. They were among 18 other innocent victims killed in the attacks.

Yet, in the face of such evil actions, the Ukrainian spirit remains strong. To aid their fight for freedom, more must be done by both the United States and the international community. Advanced weaponry, humanitarian supplies, and much more can and should be ramped up.

The Ukrainians are brave people, and they will win the war against Russia's invasion if they have the tools and the resources to do so in hand.

God bless Ukraine.

IMMIGRATION

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, the situation with our border, it couldn't be a whole lot worse. Here are the numbers for February and March; border crossings were 220,000. The numbers keep going up.

So at a time here where a recent decision by a judge enabled us to not have to wear masks to get on airplanes or other public transportation because America's health is improving, the President wants to get rid of the title 42 provision put in place by President Trump to help keep America safe from those that have health issues or disease issues from coming across our border exacerbating already this giant problem we have.

If title 42 is allowed to expire, then this will open the floodgates even wider. So I appreciate the decision to at least uphold title 42 while our Federal Government fights that decision and resources are used by legal folks, Department of Justice, whatever, to make it where title 42 is waived.

I want to ask what side is the President and his administration on, if not for the American people's health?

PUT MORE MONEY IN AMERICANS' POCKETS

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

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, in the last 15 months, President Biden and House Democrats have dumped trillions of dollars on the struggling economy already weighed down by left-wing overspending.

We warned them that if they continued to print money to fund their reckless liberal wish list, inflation would hammer the American people. Now, inflation will cost the average American family an extra $5,000 this year. Folks are traveling less; they are buying less because of Joe Biden. Inflation is crushing the working-class people.

Last week, I introduced the Household Income Tax Suspension Act to provide the equivalent of a 6-month Federal income tax holiday for millions of hardworking Americans.

Americans want relief. Let's allow them to keep more of their own money instead of weighing down the economy with ineffective stimulus. This is common sense. We need to put more money back into the working people's pockets.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL MANDATES SACRIFICE FREEDOM

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

Mr. CAWTHORN. Mr. Speaker, the United States was born out of disobedience. It was disobedience to a tyrannical government that led to the founding of our Constitution and our American ideals. Today, patriots still sometimes disobey, even at the cost of great personal hardship.

Twenty-year veterans of law enforcement agencies have turned in their badges because they refuse to bow the knee to vaccine mandates.

Nurses have worked and studied for years, only to have their jobs stripped away because of a virus that they themselves committed to defeating.

Servicemembers, firefighters, EMTs, are all sacrificing their careers to stand for their convictions and for freedom.

Unconstitutional mandates sacrifice freedom on the altar of safety. Mask mandates are dying because patriots have fought back. Let's do it again with vaccine mandates. This is not a matter of health; it is a matter of liberty.

These heroes will not go away quietly, and we will defend them because they have defended us.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to end medical tyranny, end Federal Government overreach, and end vaccine mandates.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

PATENTS FOR HUMANITY ACT OF 2021

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5796) to amend title 35, United States Code, to establish a competition to award certificates that can be redeemed to accelerate certain matters at the Patent and Trademark Office, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5796

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 ''Patents for Humanity Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. AWARD OF CERTIFICATES TO ACCELERATE CERTAIN MATTERS AT THE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE.

(a) AWARD.—Chapter 2 of title 35, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 28. Award of certificates to accelerate certain matters at the Patent and Trademark Office

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a competition, to be held not less frequently than biennially, to award eligible entities certificates that can be redeemed to accelerate one of the following matters:

''(1) An ex parte reexamination proceeding, including one appeal to the Patent Trial and Appeal Board from that proceeding.

''(2) An application for a patent, including one appeal to the Patent Trial and Appeal Board from that application.

''(3) An appeal to the Patent Trial and Appeal Board of a claim twice rejected in a patent application or reissue application or finally rejected in an ex parte reexamination, without accelerating the underlying matter which generated the appeal.

''(4) A matter identified under subsection (d)(4).

''(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Director shall administer the competition established by subsection (a).

''(c) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity seeking an award under subsection (a) shall submit to the Director an application, at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require.

''(d) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—With respect to the competition established by subsection (a), the Director shall conduct a rulemaking proceeding to promulgate rules on the—

''(1) entities eligible to receive an award;

''(2) process and metrics by which applications are judged, including the criteria for selecting judges for the competition;

''(3) factors that will be considered in selecting the eligible entities that receive an award; and

''(4) additional matters for which a certificate described under subsection (a) may be awarded.

''(e) PROMOTION OF COMPETITION.—The Director shall promote the competition through the satellite offices established pursuant to section 1.

''(f) TREATMENT AS SUCCESSOR.—The competition established under subsection (a) shall be treated as a successor to the Patents for Humanity Program (established in the notice entitled 'Humanitarian Awards Pilot Program', published at 77 Fed. Reg. 6544 (February 8, 2012)).

''(g) ELIGIBLE ENTITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'eligible entity' means a entity that—

''(1) submits an application under subsection (c) for a patent that addresses a humanitarian issue; and

''(2) is eligible to receive an award under subsection (d)(1).''.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section, or the amendments made by this section, may be construed as prohibiting the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office from administering the competition established by section 28 of title 35, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), before the date on which all rules are promulgated under the rulemaking proceeding required by subsection (d) of such section.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 2 of title 35, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''28. Award of certificates to accelerate certain matters at the Patent and Trademark Office.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5796.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1215

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5796, a bipartisan bill which codifies a competition at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office called Patents for Humanity.

The Patents for Humanity program highlights the ways that innovation and intellectual property help solve global humanitarian challenges.

I am proud to sponsor this bipartisan legislation, alongside Representative SPARTZ, to ensure that special recognition permanently extends to inventors who turn their genius toward helping the world's most needy and vulnerable.

The Founders of our country understood that society would benefit if we incentivized creativity and innovation. That is why Article I, Section 8, Clause 8 of the United States Constitution gives Congress the power to create a robust intellectual property system to promote the progress of science and useful arts.

As Members of Congress, we have often worked together in a bipartisan fashion to carry out this constitutional mandate, as we are doing today.

The Patents for Humanity Act simply codifies an already existing annual competition run by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office that incentivizes the use of patented technologies for humanitarian purposes. It is run without cost to the taxpayer, as USPTO is a fee-based entity.

The award for the Patents for Humanity competition is a certificate to accelerate select matters before USPTO and public recognition during a ceremony held by that Office.

Winners are selected by a panel of judges who look for inventions that address either humanitarian needs among an impoverished population or that further research by others with respect to humanitarian technologies. Applications are considered in categories including: medicine, nutrition, sanitation, household energy, and living standards. The 2022 competition also included a category for COVID–19-related inventions.

Since its implementation as a pilot program 10 years ago, winners have included not-for-profit organizations, startups, universities, corporations, as well as individual inventors throughout the country. Winning submissions have included an all-terrain wheelchair; improvements to water purification systems and clean water storage; rechargeable lanterns for those

without access to reliable energy sources; a portable, low-water kidney dialysis machine; and an affordable and highly adjustable prosthetic limb system. These and many other innovations have improved the quality of life of millions of individuals.

By codifying H.R. 5796, we strengthen and recognize the importance of this program while providing the USPTO the flexibility to continue to improve its implementation.

In December, this bill passed the House Committee on the Judiciary unanimously, building upon the work of Representative MCBATH, who successfully led a bipartisan effort to pass the Patents for Humanity Program Improvement Act into law last Congress, which allows award certificates to be transferable.

Today, we go a step further by ensuring this program is a permanent feature of our innovation system and economy.

Once again, I thank Representative VICTORIA SPARTZ for her partnership on this legislation, as well as her leadership as it relates to the terrible situation in Ukraine. I also thank my colleague, Representative ISSA, for his leadership as well.

The Patents for Humanity program shows how American innovation and creativity can continue to change the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation and vote ''yes'' on H.R. 5796, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in what I believe will be unanimous support for the continued promotion of works useful to humanity. This pilot program, after 10 years, has proven to be not only a good one but one that continues to be necessary.

In 1790, when President Washington evaluated and signed the first patent, he did so in a matter of a few weeks from submission. It was an expectation that a timely patent was, in fact, critical. That first patent improved the production of potash, often used in fertilizer.

The fact is, over the years, our ability to quickly evaluate patents has, in fact, not continued to keep pace. So, when you have something like these humanitarian offerings, the fact that we are able to, at least in these cases and for known inventors, reward them with an accelerated consideration as part of their continued work, I think that is the kind of an award that means a great deal when it is the advancement of items of humanitarian interest and need.

My colleague from New York did a wonderful job of talking about some of those inventions. We could go on for hours about what inventive genius has come from this and other incentives.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this renewal and, lastly, to recognize that the one area that America leads in is innovation. This body has a continued obligation to do everything it can to promote that innovation, including the modernization and the improvement of the Patent and Trademark Office.

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

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from California for his continued leadership in this area.

Once again, Congress is coming together in a bipartisan way to uplift American innovation and innovators, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5796, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COURTHOUSE ETHICS AND TRANSPARENCY ACT

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3059) to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to provide for a periodic transaction reporting requirement for Federal judicial officers and the online publication of financial disclosure reports of Federal judicial officers, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3059

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act''.

SEC. 2. PERIODIC TRANSACTION REPORTS AND ONLINE PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS OF FEDERAL JUDGES.

(a) PERIODIC TRANSACTION REPORTING REQUIREMENT FOR FEDERAL JUDGES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(l) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(11) Each judicial officer.

''(12) Each bankruptcy judge appointed under section 152 of title 28, United States Code.

''(13) Each United States magistrate judge appointed under section 631 of title 28, United States Code.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply to applicable transactions occurring on or after the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) ONLINE PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS OF FEDERAL JUDGES.—Section 105 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

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

''(c) ONLINE PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS OF FEDERAL JUDGES.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF DATABASE.—Subject to paragraph (4), not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall establish a searchable internet database to enable public access to any report required to be filed under this title by a judicial officer, bankruptcy judge, or magistrate judge.

''(2) AVAILABILITY.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which a report is required to be filed under this title by a judicial officer, bankruptcy judge, or magistrate judge, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall make the report available on the database established under paragraph (1) in a full-text searchable, sortable, and downloadable format for access by the public.

''(3) REDACTION.—Any report made available on the database established under paragraph (1) shall not contain any information that is redacted in accordance with subsection (b)(3).

''(4) ADDITIONAL TIME.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the requirements of this subsection may be implemented after the date described in paragraph (1) if the Administrative Office of the United States Courts identifies in writing to the relevant committees of Congress the additional time needed for that implementation.

''(B) PUBLICATION REQUIREMENT.—The Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall continue to make the reports described in paragraph (1) available to the public during the period in which the Administrative Office of the United States Courts establishes the database under this subsection.''.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 103(l) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) (as amended by subsection (a)(1)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (9), by striking '', as defined under section 109(12)''; and

(B) in paragraph (10), by striking '', as defined under section 109(13)''.

(2) Section 105 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) (as amended by subsection (b)) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''be revealing'' and inserting ''by revealing''; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in the first sentence, by striking ''be,,'' and inserting ''be,''; and

(II) in the third sentence, by striking ''may be may'' and inserting ''may be, may''; and

(ii) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking ''described in section 109(8) or 109(10) of this Act'' and inserting ''who is a judicial officer or a judicial employee''.

(3) Section 107(a)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended in the last sentence by striking ''and (d)'' and inserting ''and (e)''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to

revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 3059.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 3059, the Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act of 2021, embodies an important bipartisan effort to address an alarming lack of transparency in the personal financial holdings of Article III Federal judges and the conflicts, or appearance of conflicts, those holdings can create in the cases these judges are asked to preside over and decide.

This legislation makes incremental but necessary progress toward accountability by building on Federal statutes that already prohibit judges from deciding cases in which they have a personal financial stake in the outcome.

It has been the law in this country since the 1970s that judges must recuse themselves from any case in which they hold a legal or equitable interest of any size in any party or property under consideration.

To help ensure that recusals occur as required, Federal law often mandates that judges file annual reports disclosing their personal financial interests so that the litigants, press, and the general public can monitor and check these responsibilities.

Unfortunately, recent reporting by a Pulitzer Prize-winning investigative reporter and a hearing by the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet have shown that the law is not working as intended. The infrequency of judges' financial disclosures and the inaccessibility of the reports have made actual transparency practically impossible.

When the House first passed this version of the legislation last year, an investigation revealed that, between 2010 and 2018, over 130 Federal judges had decided cases in which they are part owners of the parties before them. Over 60 judges have actively traded shares in entities involved in their courthouse deliberations while their cases were still ongoing and, in some cases, profited from these trades.

At the time, this investigation also discovered approximately 685 cases where judges should have, according to the law, recused themselves. That number has continued to climb and now stands north of a thousand cases. So far, judges in 836 cases have notified the parties that the case can be reopened because the judge unlawfully failed to recuse.

While these numbers are incredibly alarming on their own, they may simply be the tip of the iceberg. I am sorry to say that we can expect these numbers may continue to grow as more data becomes available and investigations continue.

The consequences of these actions are both acute and widespread. Failure to recuse can cause real harm to parties seeking fair and impartial justice and leave a cloud of doubt over any decision that is made once the conflicts are subsequently uncovered.

S. 3059 addresses these problems by requiring Federal judges to abide by the same periodic transaction reporting laws already applicable to Members of Congress and senior executive branch officials.

The bill also requires the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts to create an online database of judicial financial disclosure reports and to timely update that database with searchable, sortable, and downloadable copies of disclosure reports as they become available so that litigants, the press, and the public can analyze and access this information in real time.

The two versions of this legislation, including the original version passed by the House and the bill currently before us, S. 3059, make two notable changes.

First, it makes it crystal clear that these reforms also cover bankruptcy and magistrate court judges. This is a welcome change.

Second, in response to concerns raised by the courts, it allows the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts to take more than 180 days to develop the public website and database containing judicial financial disclosure reports so long as the Director provides the Congress with a date certain when the website will launch. We expect that the Administrative Office of the Courts will request no more time than a few more months and will not use this authority to delay disclosure.

These simple solutions are long overdue and the product of bicameral and bipartisan collaboration.

I thank Congresswoman ROSS for her leadership in this area and Congressman ISSA for championing this legislation. I also thank my friend from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON), chairman of the Subcommittee on the Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet, as well as Senator CORNYN and the other Senators who worked on this bipartisan bill.

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

□ 1230

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I join with the chairman in support of all of the changes that were added in the Senate, they were thoughtful, and I believe not just appropriate but necessary.

I don't want to pile on the same statements made already because they were accurate and I agree with them. Rather, because there has been fairly public pushback from some members of the Article III court that we are meddling in their business, I have given it a lot of thought and discussed it with a number of scholars.

I think the American people need to understand that the executive branch does not have the authority to pass laws, and the judicial branch does not have the ability to pass laws. When it comes to establishing laws for transparency reporting and the American people's right to know, there is, in fact, only one body that can initiate and send for the President's signature statutes of transparency and accountability.

So even though this is a 1978 law being modified, the fact that there is pushback from a branch saying that under separation of powers we are somehow meddling by substantially harmonizing what the executive branch and this branch do to make sure the American people have confidence in what we own that might, in fact, be influencing what we do. It seems to be one of those areas in which I believe the American people, properly explained, would fully support.

For that reason, I would hope that as this bill becomes law that the members of the court would recognize we had no choice. Faced with clear examples—even one being too much—of a judge who had holdings and simultaneously affected the value of those holdings while either owning them or trading them or both, we had no choice but to recognize that that absence of transparency was critical.

I want to simply close by saying that this is likely not to lead to a lot more recusals. This is certainly going to lead to the kind of information that attorneys need to have on behalf of their clients when they are working through a case.

If you know that a judge or his spouse or her spouse owns something, why wouldn't you be aware of that when you have a case involving that company? If you know that they own a substantial amount of a sister company, one that is not involved in the litigation, but in fact, could benefit by an adverse decision, the attorneys for both sides should know that.

We are just not dealing in the failure to recuse here. Reporting transparency, in fact, empowers both sides to know the lay of the land that might be very meaningful in a case. Yes, there will be some that see that and ask for recusals. I trust that judges who, after the fact when these 130 cases were reported, some of the judges said they didn't know about it, they didn't know they had it, or they didn't know their spouse had these holdings. That may very well be true. Some of them said they didn't know they were supposed to report. That may be true.

But when this is implemented we will be in a position to say, of course the public knew, and empowering the public on this not private information because ultimately we are public officials. I am a public official, the chairman is a public official, the Speaker is a public official, and so are those honored to serve as magistrates, bankruptcy judges, and Article III judges.

I hope that this minor change will represent a major step for us in bringing back the confidence of the American people that they do not have to blindly go into a case not knowing whether the heavy hand of the law might be weighing against them without their knowledge.

Mr. Speaker, it seems like only yesterday I was speaking on this subject.

This is an important step. I know that we will have broad bipartisan support on it. I hope that we will have not just acceptance but an embracement by the judges who now will be reporting and providing more information to the public that the public has—and particularly litigants—have every right to know before they go before that judge.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chair for his help in shepherding this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Framers, in their infinite wisdom, created a system of government with three separate and coequal branches: Article I, legislative branch; Article II, executive branch; and Article III, judicial branch, three separate but coequal branches of government.

Justice Brandeis once said: In a democracy, sunlight is the best of disinfectants. There are standards of transparency and disclosure that already exist as relates to the Article I legislative branch and senior officials within the Article II executive branch. Those same standards of transparency and disclosure allowing for accountability should exist across the three branches of government. This legislation takes a meaningful step in that direction.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman ROSS for her leadership. I thank Congressman ISSA for his leadership. I thank Chairman JOHNSON, as well as Senator CORNYN, and those who have worked on this important legislation in a bipartisan, bicameral way.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3059.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE OR TO RELEASE UNITED STATES CITIZEN PAUL WHELAN

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 336) calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to provide evidence or to release United States citizen Paul Whelan, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 336

Whereas United States citizen Paul Whelan is a resident of Novi, Michigan, and a United States Marine Corps veteran;

Whereas Paul Whelan traveled to Moscow for the wedding of a personal friend on December 22, 2018;

Whereas Russia's Federal Security Service arrested Paul Whelan at the Metropol Hotel in Moscow on December 28, 2018, and charged him with espionage;

Whereas the Federal Security Service has never provided any evidence of supposed wrongdoing;

Whereas Paul Whelan was imprisoned in Lefortovo Prison and was held there for more than 19 months after his arrest in pretrial detention;

Whereas a Moscow court extended Paul Whelan's pretrial detention multiple times without publicly presenting justification or evidence of wrongdoing;

Whereas even Paul Whelan's Federal Security Service-appointed lawyer, Vladimir Zherebenkov, said on May 24, 2019, ''[The Federal Security Service] always roll[s] out what they have, but in this case, we've seen nothing concrete against Whelan in five months. That means there is nothing.'';

Whereas the then United States Ambassador to the Russian Federation, Jon Huntsman, responded on April 12, 2019, to a question about the detention of Paul Whelan, ''If the Russians have evidence, they should bring it forward. We have seen nothing. If there was a case, I think the evidence would have been brought forward by now.'';

Whereas then Secretary of State Mike Pompeo met with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov on May 14, 2019, and urged him to ensure United States citizens are not unjustly held abroad;

Whereas the Kremlin has refused Paul Whelan full access to his lawyer and the so-called evidence against him;

Whereas any evidence he has seen is in Russian, a language Paul does not read or speak;

Whereas Lefortovo pretrial detention facility and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs refused to provide medical treatment for Paul Whelan's medical condition, despite being aware of its worsening state, resulting in emergency surgery on May 29, 2020;

Whereas Paul Whelan was wrongfully convicted on June 15, 2020, and sentenced to 16 years in a Russian labor camp by a 3-judge panel, in a trial witnessed by then United States Ambassador John Sullivan, who referred to it as ''a mockery of justice'' due to the denial of a fair trial and the exclusion of defense witnesses;

Whereas in August 2020, on an unknown day because he was moved secretly, Paul Whelan was transferred to camp IK–17, a penal labor camp in Mordovia, where he is forced to work 6 days a week in a garment factory;

Whereas Ambassador John Sullivan, while visiting Paul Whelan at the labor camp in Mordovia, stated that ''Russian authorities . . . have never shown the world evidence of his guilt,'' and reiterated his call that the Russian authorities correct this injustice and release Mr. Whelan; and

Whereas Secretary of State Antony Blinken spoke with Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov on February 4, 2021, and urged him to release Americans detained in Russia, including Paul Whelan and Trevor Reed, so that they are able to return home to their families in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) demands the Government of the Russian Federation present credible evidence on the allegations against Paul Whelan or immediately release him from imprisonment;

(2) demands the Government of the Russian Federation comply with its international treaty obligations and provide unrestricted consular access to Paul Whelan while he remains imprisoned in Russia;

(3) calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to provide Paul Whelan, Trevor Reed, and all others imprisoned for political motivations or otherwise unjustly imprisoned their constitutionally afforded due process rights and universally recognized human rights; and

(4) expresses sympathy to the family of Paul Whelan for this travesty to justice and personal hardship, and expresses hope that their ordeal can soon be brought to a just end.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 336, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 336, calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to provide evidence or to release United States citizen Paul Whelan.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative STEVENS for her tireless work on behalf of her constituent, Paul Whelan, whom Russia has held hostage as a political prisoner for over 3 years.

For more than 1,300 days the Russian Government has put Paul and his family through unimaginable torment: taking away Paul's freedom, threatening his health, and denying him his most basic human rights—all for the purpose of using an American citizen—a human being—as a political bargaining chip.

Paul's treatment at the hands of the Russian Government and its so-called justice system is shocking, but unfortunately, hardly surprising.

As we witness the horrors committed by Putin, his enablers, and Russian forces in Ukraine, we are reminded of the lengths that the authoritarian regime in the Kremlin will go to achieve its nefarious objectives. But neither Paul nor any political prisoner is a tool to be used for an end. They are human beings with families who just want to see justice served and see their loved ones home safe and sound.

In light of the horrific treatment Paul has endured, I thank our wonderful diplomats in Russia, particularly Ambassador John Sullivan, as well as Special Envoy for Hostage Affairs, Roger Carstens, working under tremendous pressure from the Russian Government to see that Paul Whelan, Brittney Griner, and other Americans detained in Russia are treated with dignity and that their human rights are respected.

Good news today, we are thrilled that in large part due to their work, Trevor Reed is now on his way home. We cannot stop until Paul's family and other families with Americans detained overseas are given that same relief. These families work tirelessly to remind us that we cannot stop pushing—they deserve that same level of dedication from all of us.

H. Res. 336, calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to provide evidence or to release United States citizen Paul Whelan, takes another step toward securing that safe and swift release of American citizens from unjust detention abroad.

Mr. Speaker, I support this important resolution and thank the gentlewoman from Michigan for introducing it. I urge all Members to vote in support, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to be here with Congressman DEAN PHILLIPS as we work together, unintentionally united by war criminal Putin, as Democrats and Republicans are united for freedom.

Mr. Speaker, on December 28, 2018, U.S. citizen Paul Whelan was arrested in Moscow. On June 15, 2020, he was sentenced to 16 years in a Putin labor camp. He remains behind bars to this day for a crime he did not commit. No real evidence of Paul's guilt was ever provided, defense witnesses were excluded, and he was denied a fair trial.

U.S. Ambassador John Sullivan described Paul's wrongful conviction exactly right—a mockery of justice. Paul is an American and a U.S. Marine Corps veteran. The U.S. Congress cannot remain silent as Paul remains unjustly held by the thug in the Kremlin.

The resolution we are considering today shows we have not forgotten—and will never forget—Paul or any other American wrongfully detained in Russia.

I was thrilled and relieved today to learn that Trevor Reed has been released from his unjust detention in Russia. Trevor, another former U.S. Marine, had spent years behind bars on completely fabricated charges.

However, we cannot rest until Paul and every single wrongfully detained American is home safely with their families as well.

As it launched its full-scale murderous invasion of Ukraine, the Putin regime has stepped up its reprehensible practice of targeting Americans for unfounded detentions. In February, Brittney Griner, a WNBA—that is the Women's National Basketball Association—player was arrested for allegedly bringing drugs into Russia. She faces up to 10 years in prison, if convicted. I fear she too will be held hostage by the Russian dictator. I appreciate her Member of Congress, SHEILA JACKSON LEE of Houston, for being such an outspoken proponent for her release.

I would be remiss not to mention Vladimir Kara-Murza too. He is one of the fiercest advocates of a democratic Russia, who has been poisoned twice by the Putin regime, and who faces up to 15 years in prison for speaking the truth about Putin's unprovoked war of aggression and murder in Ukraine. He is a brave freedom fighter who does not deserve to be locked up for shining a light on Putin's brutality and corruption.

Putin must stop using innocent Americans as diplomatic pawns and release them immediately.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution so Paul and his family know that the U.S. Congress stands with them, Democrats and Republicans, and will do everything in our power to make sure Paul can join Trevor in coming back home.

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

□ 1245

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS).

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today—as I have every day I have served in this very Chamber—on behalf of my constituent, Paul Whelan, who has been wrongfully detained in Russia since the end of December, 2018.

Throughout Mr. Whelan's detention, the Russian Government has repeatedly violated his rights, denied him proper medical care, and refused to provide any evidence to substantiate the charges against him. He was held in pretrial detention for over 18 months in the notorious Lefortovo Prison. Then Mr. Whelan's trial was held behind closed doors, and his defense was prohibited from calling witnesses. Mr. Whelan now serves a 16-year sentence of hard labor, and he is in his fifties. He is currently being held in a prison camp where he has been since August 2020, facing unbelievably harsh conditions, injury, and illness.

Early this morning the news broke that fellow American, Trevor Reed, a marine and Texan who had also been wrongfully imprisoned in Russia, was freed through a prisoner swap orchestrated by President Biden. This is incredible news.

While this is incredible news for Mr. Reed and his family, let us say in this Chamber that Paul and his family deserve to experience the same joy and relief. Paul has been imprisoned longer than any other detained American in Russia. He has had years stolen from him, including precious time with his aging parents and siblings. One by one, he has lost his home in Novi, his job, his ability to communicate with friends, his beloved dog, Flora, and so much more. I want to see my constituent of Novi, Michigan, back home.

This innocent man has had his life and his livelihood stolen from him by Vladimir Putin. Today, we have the opportunity as a Congress to denounce Paul's wrongful imprisonment and stand up to the lawlessness of the Putin regime. In the years since Paul's detention, we have seen Mr. Putin further isolate himself on the world stage as his government has dissolved into one of true lawlessness leading to threats and violence. We have all borne witness to the tragic loss of life of thousands of innocent Ukrainians and watched while a democratic nation is being destroyed at the directive of this dangerous war criminal. We must stand up from this Chamber.

I thank my colleagues who have joined us. I thank Mr. KEATING, and I certainly recognize the chairman, Mr. MEEKS, and the ranking member, Mr. MCCAUL, for their attention to this matter.

If Paul is watching this, he will know that I am praying for him, I am rooting for him, and I will never stop fighting for him. Let's pass H. Res. 336 immediately.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from South Carolina for the time, and, of course, I thank my friend, Mr. PHILLIPS, for leading the debate on this important issue.

Once again, we gather on the House floor in unity—Republicans and Democrats—to counter Putin's behavior.

Last year, I cofounded the first Congressional Task Force for American Hostages and Americans Wrongfully Detained Abroad with my friend, TED DEUTCH, from Florida.

I thank Representative STEVENS for being one of the first members of that task force, and that is why I rise in strong support of my friend HALEY STEVENS' resolution which calls for the release of Paul Whelan who is, in fact, unjustly imprisoned in Russia.

We have heard today in the debates some of the details of Paul's arrest and nearly 2 years in pretrial detention with no evidence publicly presented justifying wrongdoing.

All parts of our government, especially Members of Congress, who directly represent the families of those held hostage or wrongfully detained, must engage with friends and enemies alike, to ensure that Americans in situations like Paul Whelan's are expeditiously brought home. Further, Congress must continue to engage with the administration in situations like these to disincentivize the wrongful detention or hostage taking of Americans.

Last year, we passed a similar resolution on this floor in support of Trevor Reed and Paul Whelan. It was, in fact, rewarding this morning to hear that Trevor was released; but, he should have never been held, and the exchange of prisoners should have never been necessary.

But today, Mr. Speaker, on a combined basis, Republicans and Democrats, let us issue a message to Paul Whelan: We have not forgotten you.

And let this message be clear that countries that engage in political hostage taking must stop the disgraceful practice and be held accountable.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support Representative STEVENS' resolution.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 336 and, once again, call on the Russian Government to release American citizen, Paul Whelan. I thank my colleague, Congresswoman HALEY STEVENS, for her undying leadership in fighting this travesty—and it is a travesty.

It has now been over 3 years since Paul Whelan—a marine veteran, a Michigan resident, and, most importantly, an American citizen—was imprisoned in Russia without proper evidence or a fair trial. It was a sham trial; that is the messaging Paul wanted to convey to the world as an unjust Russian judicial system handed out a ridiculous sentence. Throughout his detainment, he has also been denied access to proper medical treatment, despite a sharp decline in his health.

Just this week, I returned from Ukraine where Russian atrocities have been on display to the entire world. Make no mistake about that. We saw heartbreaking devastation that has impacted so many lives. But tragically, Vladimir Putin's barbaric behavior is not new. He has no concern for even the most basic of human rights.

Today, the House must send an unequivocal message to the Kremlin: It is time to end the maltreatment of Paul Whelan.

We just learned the good news that Trevor Reed, another American detained in Russia, was released from prison. We are calling for Paul to be next.

I want to close with a message to Paul's dear parents, Rosemary and Ed, who live in my district in Manchester, Michigan; and to Paul's siblings, Elizabeth, David, and Andrew. I know this has been an incredibly trying time for your family. I admire your resolve in the face of adversity. I grieve with you. I pray for you. And I continue to stand with you.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for Paul Whelan to come home to Michigan.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I thank Representative HALEY STEVENS for her work on this resolution. You can tell it is from the heart, and we are working together, again, Republicans and Democrats.

How fortunate we are, with the leadership of Congressman TIM WALBERG, to have spent the Orthodox Christian Easter weekend in Ukraine to visit with Lviv, to be in Kiev, to be in the Bucha region where the atrocities were so horrific, and to be on a delegation with Congresswoman VICTORIA SPARTZ, who was actually born in Soviet Ukraine, and now she has seen it become a free Ukraine. Our country is so blessed by the number of Ukrainians who have come to live in our country and then support their maintenance, victory, and winning for freedom in Ukraine.

As the world watches in horror at the war crimes and atrocities that the war criminal Putin is committing in Ukraine, we must also condemn the Russian dictator's practice of exploiting innocent Americans as political pawns.

I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this resolution. This will send a strong message to Paul and the other wrongfully detained Americans in Russia that Congress will not rest until they are returned home to their families.

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

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

I also thank my dear friend and colleague from South Carolina for delivering to me a Ukraine-United States solidarity pin that I now wear proudly on my lapel.

Freedom is at the core of our American values. It is the backbone of democracy. We have Americans stuck in Russia and around the world being held against their will and without explanation to be used as political bargaining chips.

During this time of horrific atrocities, their safe and secure release is all the more imperative. H. Res. 336 takes action to secure the safety of our fellow Americans, including Brittany Griner and Paul Whelan, who are at the mercy of Vladimir Putin, an evil dictator who has no regard for human life.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 336, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ASSESSING XI'S INTERFERENCE AND SUBVERSION ACT

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7314) to require the Secretary of State to submit to Congress a report on the People's Republic of China's support to the Russian Federation with respect to its unprovoked invasion of and full-scale war against Ukraine, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7314

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 ''Assessing Xi's Interference and Subversion Act'' or ''AXIS Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) On February 4, 2022, weeks ahead of the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine, Russia and the People's Republic of China released a joint statement following a meeting between Vladimir Putin and Xi Jinping, which outlined a strategic partnership with ''no limits'' and no ''forbidden'' areas for cooperation.

(2) On February 24, 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine in an unprovoked and unjustified act of war.

(3) China abstained from voting on the February 25, 2022, United Nations Security Council resolution and the March 2, 2022, United Nations General Assembly resolution condemning Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

(4) As of April 1, 2022, China has not publicly condemned Russia's unprovoked and illegal invasion of Ukraine.

(5) In his call with Xi Jinping on March 18, 2022, President Joe Biden communicated that there would be ''implications and consequences if China provides material support to Russia as it conducts brutal attacks against Ukrainian cities and civilians''.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the People's Republic of China's disinformation efforts relating to the Russian Federation's war against Ukraine make it culpable in whitewashing Russia's war crimes, which include the indiscriminate killing of countless Ukrainian men, women, and children; and

(2) if China is found to be materially supporting Russia in its war against Ukraine, there should be swift and stringent consequences for China.

SEC. 3. REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the Director of National Intelligence as appropriate, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on whether and how the People's Republic of China, including the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party, any Chinese state-owned enterprise, and any other Chinese entity, has provided support to the Russian Federation with respect to its unprovoked invasion of and full-scale war against Ukraine.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include a discussion of the People's Republic of China support to the Russian Federation with respect to—

(1) helping the Government of Russia or Russian entities evade or circumvent United

States sanctions or multilateral sanctions and export controls;

(2) deliberately inhibiting onsite United States Government export control end-use checks, including interviews and investigations, in China;

(3) providing Russia with any technology, including semiconductors classified as EAR99, that supports Russian intelligence or military capabilities;

(4) establishing economic or financial arrangements that will have the effect of alleviating the impact of United States sanctions or multilateral sanctions;

(5) furthering Russia's disinformation and propaganda efforts;

(6) coordinating to hinder the response of multilateral organizations, including the United Nations, to provide assistance to the people or Government of Ukraine, to condemn Russia's war, to hold Russia accountable for the invasion and its prosecution of the war, or to hold those complicit accountable; and

(7) providing any material, technical, or logistical support, including to Russian military or intelligence agencies and state-owned or state-linked enterprises.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form and published on the Department of State's publicly available website.

(d) SUNSET.—The requirement to submit the report required by subsection (a) shall terminate on the earlier of—

(1) the date on which the Secretary of State determines the conflict in Ukraine has ended; or

(2) the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 7314, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7314, the AXIS Act, authored by our committee colleague, Representative ANDY BARR.

The world watched in horror as Russia launched its latest invasion of Ukraine, marking an egregious violation of Ukrainian sovereignty and a disdain for the rules-based international order. Russia has mercilessly killed thousands of innocent civilians. Graphic images of death and destruction from Bucha and Mariupol lay bare: There is no defense for Putin's barbarity.

Amid this carnage, the international community has overwhelmingly come together to condemn Russia's brutal, unprovoked aggression against Ukraine and hold Russia accountable for the gross atrocities being committed.

While China has tried to distance itself from Russia's war of choice against Ukraine, it has, at best, remained neutral in the face of this violence, demonstrating a woeful abdication of its self-proclaimed role as a responsible stakeholder. Worse, growing signs indicate China is aligning itself more closely with Russia.

Just before Russia's invasion of Ukraine, President Putin and Chairman Xi released a joint statement calling for closer strategic cooperation. While China has publicly denied any foreknowledge of the invasion, it discounted and ignored American intelligence showing Russian buildup around Ukraine. At no point since the invasion began has China condemned Russia for its invasion nor for its subsequent human rights atrocities.

The PRC has chosen to employ a disinformation campaign to spread harmful narratives about Russia's assault on Ukraine. Both within China and abroad, the PRC is promoting Russian propaganda about the war and echoing Russian's absurd justifications for the invasion, going so far as accusing the United States for Russia's one-sided aggression.

President Biden has warned China that there will be consequences if it decides to materially support Russia's war or helps it skirt U.S. export controls and sanctions. H.R. 7314 would require the Secretary of State to report on any efforts made by the PRC to support Russia's unprovoked, unjust, and illegal invasion of Ukraine.

This bipartisan measure is vital to ensure Congress and the American people stay informed about how, if at all, China might be supporting Russia in Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, I support swift passage of this timely and urgent bill, I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the AXIS Act, A-X-I-S, a bill that is to require the Department of State to report on China's support of Putin's unprovoked, full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, the Chinese Communist Party is complicit in Russia's crimes against the people of Ukraine.

Xi and Putin established a no-limits partnership with their joint statement that foolishly cast NATO as an aggressor. They coordinated the timing of the invasion to avoid disturbing the CCP's genocide Olympics. The Chinese state media has regurgitated Russian propaganda, and instead of joining the world in sanctioning Putin, the CCP is working with Putin to avoid sanctions.

□ 1300

We are already seeing the results of this unholy alliance between the two dictators, and it is essential that CCP support of the Russian invasion of Ukraine become a matter of public record.

I thank our colleague from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) for introducing the AXIS Act. This bill requires an unclassified report on the full scope of CCP support of the Putin invasion, from sanctions violations, to disinformation, to the sale of controlled technology.

If the United States is going to counter the national security threat of this new axis of autocrats working together, we must understand how they are working together in the conflict between autocrats, which are ruled by gun, against democracy, which is ruled by law.

Mr. BARR's bill fills this need. I thank the gentleman for introducing the AXIS Act, and I urge our colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR).

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Carolina for his leadership on the Foreign Affairs Committee, his leadership in the Congress, and his advocacy for the free people of Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, as the United States, our NATO allies, and other allies respond to Vladimir Putin's unprovoked and brutal attack on the free, sovereign, and independent nation of Ukraine, we must assess the many ways in which Russia is seeking to evade sanctions. That includes the extent to which Russia is turning to China to enable its aggression.

Mr. Speaker, the unholy alliance between the Chinese Communist Party and the authoritarian oligarchs running the Kremlin is a serious threat to the United States and our allies. It is enabling this illegal aggression against Ukraine.

On February 4, Russia and the CCP released a joint statement following a meeting with Vladimir Putin and Xi Jinping outlining a strategic partnership with ''no limits.''

Following Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, China refused to condemn Russia's gross violation of international law. China has continued to be silent while Russia targets and kills innocent women, children, and civilians in Ukraine.

Instead of condemning Putin's war crimes, the CCP is rewarding them. On February 28, after the invasion, the CCP struck a massive deal with the Russian energy company Gazprom. Gazprom will deliver 50 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year to the CCP under the agreement.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for the United States to confront this new axis of evil

head-on. My legislation, the Assessing Xi's Interference and Subversion Act, or the AXIS Act, requires the U.S. State Department to submit an ongoing report to Congress detailing the CCP's support for Russia before and since the invasion of Ukraine. This includes troubling reports about CCP efforts to assist Russia in evading the effects of international sanctions.

The AXIS Act also requires the State Department to submit its first report to Congress within 30 days of the bill being enacted and 90 days thereafter. I plan on receiving a commitment from Secretary Blinken at tomorrow's Foreign Affairs Committee hearing that he will comply with this deadline.

I thank my Democratic and Republican colleagues on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, including Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL, for their support. I thank my friend from Minnesota for his support of this legislation, and I thank my friend from South Carolina, as well, for helping us unanimously pass this bill out of committee.

The threat that this new axis of evil poses to the United States is not a Republican one or a Democratic one. It is an American one. This full report on the Russia-CCP alliance will inform the American public and enable lawmakers to begin positioning the United States to overcome this geopolitical challenge.

As a member of the House China Task Force, and with my strong belief that freedom must be defended from the aggression of authoritarians, like this invasion that we have seen, we must confront it; we must repel it; and we must call it out when we see it. That is why I urge all of my colleagues in the House to vote ''yes.''

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM).

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. WILSON for yielding and for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the AXIS Act. We must take strong steps to investigate if and how the Chinese Government and affiliated entities are helping Russia evade sanctions after Vladimir Putin's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine.

While the United States, our NATO allies, and countries around the world have strongly condemned and taken action during Vladimir Putin's invasion, the silence and deference from Chinese Government officials is deafening.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi continues to say Russia is China's most important strategic partner. We know that as Russia continues to invade Ukraine, China is eyeing Taiwan. We must show dictators that they cannot invade a free country and ally unprovoked without consequences.

I am proud to cosponsor the AXIS Act, and I thank my friend, Congressman ANDY BARR, for leading this bill.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I especially appreciate the people of China. My father served in 1944 as a member of the Flying Tigers, the 14th Air Force of the Army Air Corps of the United States, to defend the people of China in World War II. He served in Kunming, Chengdu, and Xi'an, and he had a deep affection for the people of China. We want the best for the people of China.

Sadly, at every step of Russia's unprovoked, full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the CCP has chosen to reject the free world and embrace Putin's mass murder. Just last week, one of the CCP's top Foreign Ministry officials promised to increase strategic coordination with Russia, regardless of Russia's war crimes. But we know that Ukraine will win with the leadership of President Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

They need to be held accountable at the CCP, and Congressman ANDY BARR's legislation does just that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, when it comes to China and Russia, I do not trust empty words; I verify.

H.R. 7314, the AXIS Act, will help Congress and the American people stay informed about how, if at all, China might be supporting Russia in its unprovoked, unjust, and illegal invasion of Ukraine.

It is of the utmost importance for this body and the world to understand whether China is complicit in the gross atrocities and war crimes being committed against the Ukrainian people. Doing so will allow us to adjust our strategies and policies as necessary to further isolate Russia and deepen support for the Ukrainian people.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7314, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

PROTECTING SEMICONDUCTOR SUPPLY CHAIN MATERIALS FROM AUTHORITARIANS ACT

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7372) to amend the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 to require the President to establish a semiconductor supply chain working group in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine and submit reports to Congress on potential future disruptions to the supply chain.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7372

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 ''Protecting Semiconductor Supply Chain Materials from Authoritarians Act''.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE UKRAINE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT OF 2014.

The Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8921 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 11 as section 13; and

(2) by inserting after section 10 the following new sections:

''SEC. 11. WORKING GROUP ON SEMICONDUCTOR SUPPLY DISRUPTIONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the President shall establish an interagency working group to address semiconductor supply chain issues caused by the Russia's illegal and unprovoked attack on Ukraine.

''(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The interagency working group established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be comprised of the head, or designee of the head, of each of the following:

''(1) The Department of State.

''(2) The Department of Defense.

''(3) The Department of Commerce.

''(4) The Department of the Treasury.

''(5) The Office of the United States Trade Representative.

''(6) The Department of Interior.

''(7) The Department of Energy.

''(8) The Department of Homeland Security.

''(9) The Department of Labor.

''(10) Any other Federal department or agency the President determines appropriate.

''(c) CHAIR.—The Secretary of State shall serve as the chair of the working group established pursuant to subsection (a).

''SEC. 12. REPORTS ON SEMICONDUCTOR SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTIONS.

''(a) REPORT ON IMPACT OF RUSSIA'S INVASION OF UKRAINE.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of State shall submit to the committees listed in subsection (b) a report of the interagency working group that—

''(1) reviews and analyzes—

''(A) the impact of Russia's unprovoked attack on Ukraine on the supply of palladium, neon gas, helium, and hexafluorobutadiene (C4F6); and

''(B) the impact, if any, on supply chains and the global economy;

''(2) recounts diplomatic efforts by the United States to work with other countries that mine, synthesize, or purify palladium, neon gas, helium, or hexafluorobutadiene (C4F6);

''(3) quantifies the actions resulting from these efforts to diversify sources of supply of these items;

''(4) sets forth steps the United States has taken to bolster its production or secure supply of palladium or other compounds and elements listed in paragraph (1)(A);

''(5) lists any other important elements, compounds, or products in the semiconductor supply chain that have been affected by Russia's illegal attack on Ukraine; and

''(6) recommends any potential legislative steps that could be taken by Congress to further bolster the supply of elements, compounds, or products for the semiconductor supply chain that have been curtailed as a result of Russia's actions.

''(b) COMMITTEES LISTED.—The committees listed in this subsection are—

''(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

''(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

''(c) ANNUAL REPORT ON POTENTIAL FUTURE SHOCKS TO SEMICONDUCTOR SUPPLY CHAINS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report of the interagency working group that—

''(A) outlines and plans for the most likely future geopolitical developments that could severely disrupt global semiconductor supply chains in ways that could harm the national security or economic interests of the United States;

''(B) forecasts the various potential impacts on the global supply chain for semiconductors, and products that use semiconductors, from the developments outlined pursuant to subparagraph (A), as well as the following contingencies—

''(i) an invasion of Taiwan or geopolitical instability or conflict in East Asia;

''(ii) a broader war or geopolitical instability in Europe;

''(iii) strategic competitors dominating parts of the supply chain and leveraging that dominance coercively;

''(iv) a future international health crisis; and

''(v) natural disasters or shortages of natural resources and raw materials;

''(C) describes the kind of continency plans that would be needed for the safe evacuation of individuals with deep scientific and technical knowledge of semiconductors and their supply chain from areas under risk from conflict or natural disaster; and

''(D) evaluates the current technical and supply chain work force expertise within the Federal government to carry out these assessments.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 7372.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7372, the Protecting Semiconductor Supply Chain Materials from Authoritarians Act.

The pandemic has exposed how intricate, how fragile, and how globalized supply chains are in 2022. Many of the products our families know and use every day, whether it is our cars, our computers, our smartphones, or our refrigerators, are the products of complex components assembled all around the globe. Semiconductors are a prime example, as they power just about every electronic device in existence.

America is the global leader in semiconductors because our semiconductor design companies are the global leaders. No country is capable of making advanced semiconductors without American innovation and know-how.

But we are also reliant on other nations that are a part of the semiconductor supply chain. Ukraine and Russia are crucial providers of important compounds and elements that are necessary for their production, including palladium, neon gas, helium, and C4F6. Without these gases, many types of semiconductors cannot be produced. Most chip-making companies had a little extra supply of these products before Putin started his immoral, unjustifiable invasion, but these stores are quickly dwindling.

This bill directs the President to quickly address this problem and forces the administration to work with our allies and partners to ramp up production of these key elements and compounds. It also asks the administration to look ahead to future geopolitical threats and analyze how we can prepare for potential instability down the road.

I thank Representative TITUS for her work on this important bill and for working in a bipartisan way with Representative MEIJER.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Protecting Semiconductor Supply Chain Materials from Authoritarians Act.

H.R. 7372 would set up a high-level interagency task force to make sure that we have a whole-of-government effort to anticipate and respond to the impacts on the supply chain for semiconductors.

The semiconductor supply chain has long been under strain, which has only been exacerbated by the COVID pandemic. On top of that, the war criminal Putin's invasion of Ukraine has only added to the problem. It has interrupted critical inputs into the semiconductor supply chain, such as palladium, neon gas, and helium.

While it certainly is important to know the impacts on this critical supply chain caused by Russia's invasion, the United States must take a holistic approach and work with our allies and partners to strengthen the entire semiconductor supply chain and protect it from being dominated by the Chinese Communist Party.

I am pleased that this bill also requires forward-looking assessments to understand the impact to the supply chain by a possible invasion of Taiwan, a courageous beacon of democracy in the East that manufactures 90 percent of advanced logic semiconductors.

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

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MEIJER).

Mr. MEIJER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 7372, the Protecting Semiconductor Supply Chain Materials from Authoritarians Act.

This bill, which I helped introduce with Representative TITUS, is an incredibly timely bill and focuses on two of the most pressing issues today: the war in Ukraine and our semiconductor supply chain shortages.

Over the past 2 years, we have seen unprecedented challenges to our supply chain. The current war in Ukraine has exacerbated each and every one of these challenges, threatening our supply of critical minerals, including the supply for semiconductors.

□ 1315

From cell phones and cars to medical devices, we all know the integral role that semiconductors play in our everyday lives. My home State of Michigan knows all too well the challenges that the semiconductor shortage have created for our economy. A threat to our supply chains is a matter of both economic and national security, and we need a robust and coordinated response to any threats to our semiconductor supply chain. This bill offers just that.

By establishing a working group focused specifically on the threats to our semiconductor supply chain as a result of Putin's illegal war of aggression in Ukraine, we can ensure that all available resources and expertise are being used to examine how our critical mineral supply is affected by the ongoing war. This legislation also examines how we can bolster our supply of critical minerals, as well as how we in Congress can offer legislative solutions to help support and strengthen our supply chains.

We know now that our global supply chain is at a critical juncture, and if it can be disrupted for semiconductors, the threats will be endless to our economic and national security. This legislation allows us to take meaningful steps to identify how the ongoing war threatens the chain and what we can do to shore up our supply domestically.

I want to thank the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) for leading this effort, and I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. share of global semiconductor production has dropped from 37 percent in 1990 to 12 percent today, and it is projected to decline even further without a comprehensive U.S. strategy to support the industry.

This bill is a small step in the right direction, but we must do more to ensure these vital supply chains for semiconductors. If we fail, the impacts to our economy and national security will be monumental.

We are in a conflict of democracy with rule by law opposed by authoritarians of rule by gun.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

H.R. 7372 is important legislation that will take practical steps to solve supply chain problems that would affect all Americans in a bipartisan way.

This is exactly the type of work we were elected to do. I applaud the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MEIJER) for their work on the Protecting Semiconductor Supply Chain Materials from Authoritarians Act.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7372.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

UKRAINE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 496) to oppose violations of religious freedom in Ukraine by Russia and armed groups commanded by Russia, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 496

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 ''Ukraine Religious Freedom Support Act''.

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to never recognize the illegal, attempted annexation of Crimea by the Government of the Russia or the separation through the use of military force or recognition of independence of any portion of Ukrainian territory; and

(2) to consider any alien who, while serving as an official of the Government of Russia, was responsible for or directly carried out particularly severe violations of religious freedom in the sovereign territory of Ukraine that Russia illegally occupies, controls, or recognizes as independent, including through non-state armed groups and illegal entities it commands or otherwise supports or which act on Russia's behalf, to have committed particularly severe violations of religious freedom for purposes of applying section 212(a)(2)(G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)(G)) with respect to any such alien.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF RUSSIA AS A COUNTRY OF PARTICULAR CONCERN FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

For purposes of making a determination of whether to designate Russia as a country of particular concern for religious freedom under section 402 of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6442), the President shall consider any particularly severe violation of religious freedom in the territory of Ukraine that Russia illegally occupies, controls, or recognizes as independent, including through non-state armed groups and illegal entities it commands or otherwise supports or which act on Russia's behalf, during the period of time that is the basis for the determination and designation, to be a particularly severe violation of religious freedom that the Government of Russia has engaged in or tolerated.

[SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 496, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 496, the Ukraine Religious Freedom Support Act, and thank my committee colleague and friend, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON), for introducing it.

As we speak here in this Chamber, Russian forces are ravaging Ukrainian cities and towns. They are committing unspeakable atrocities and war crimes against innocent civilians and continuing to wage an unprovoked and unjustified war. The world cannot and will not overlook or forget Russia's heinous acts of aggression, nor the war crimes and other human rights violations it is committing.

But, sadly, Russia's human rights violations against Ukrainian civilians and on sovereign Ukrainian territory started well before February of this year. Ever since Russia illegally attempted to annex Crimea and backed the separatists in the Donbas region, Russia and Russian-backed forces, as well as the so-called authorities in those regions, have demonstrated a complete disregard for human rights, including the rights of Ukrainians and others to practice their religions freely.

That is why H.R. 496 is so critically important. We must hold accountable those Russians and Russian-backed individuals responsible for committing severe violations of religious freedom on Ukrainian sovereign territory. Not only must we ensure that it is held accountable for the daily human rights violations that characterize its illegal war in Ukraine, but also for those committed long before this latest invasion.

Given that the U.S. may take actions, including by withdrawing development assistance, against countries who defy religious freedoms protected under U.S. Federal law, H.R. 496 directs the President to include Russia-controlled areas and groups when determining concern for religious freedoms and funding eligibility for Russia.

Mr. Speaker, I support this important legislation and thank the gentleman from South Carolina once again for introducing it. I urge all Members to vote in support, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, April 20, 2022.

Hon. GREGORY MEEKS,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MEEKS: This letter is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 496, the ''Ukraine Religious Freedom Support Act,'' that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H.R. 496, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, April 21, 2022.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 496, Ukraine Religious Freedom Support Act, as amended. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 496 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on the Judiciary conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chairman.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a bill that I am grateful to have introduced with the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER), my longtime friend and codel colleague, the Ukraine Religious Freedom Support Act.

It is important that we first acknowledge the heinous escalation by the war criminal Putin, as he continues to wage a one-sided, full-scale war in sovereign, democratic Ukraine. Putin's war in Ukraine and illegal occupation of Crimea have dragged on for 8 years. The human toll is staggering.

Prior to the full-scale invasion, fighting in the Russian-occupied regions had already claimed over 13,000 Ukrainian lives, including thousands of innocent civilians. That is even before the current invasion.

Another casualty of Russian aggression in Ukraine has been the attack on religious freedom. Russian occupation authorities in Crimea continue to persecute and intimidate the minority Christian, Muslim, and other religious groups, like the Jehovah's Witnesses.

Putin's puppets in Crimea during the duration of their occupation subjected them to kidnappings, torture, forced psychiatric examinations, and imprisonment. Muslim Crimean Tatars have been sentenced to serve lengthy terms in Russian prisons on the entirely baseless charge of terrorism.

Minority religious groups in the area of eastern Ukraine controlled by pro-Putin proxies have also been forced to flee in order to escape the oppressive conditions. The religious persecution in Ukraine being committed at the hands of the Putin authorities is self-destructive and must be stopped.

Throughout American history, the United States has worked tirelessly to advance religious freedom and protect religious minorities around the globe. The bill follows that strong tradition by accomplishing the following:

One, making clear that it is the policy of the United States to never recognize the illegal attempted annexation of Crimea by Russia or the separation through the use of military force or recognition of independence of any portion of Ukrainian territory;

Second, it helps ensure that war criminal Putin and his cronies are held accountable by considering any official involved in carrying out severe violations of human rights in sovereign Ukrainian territory by applying the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Three, additionally, this legislation requires a determination of whether to designate Russia as a country of concern for religious freedom.

We cannot allow these grave violations to continue. It is vital that the United States continues to be a leader in advancing international religious freedom around the world.

This bill not only brings international attention to the religious persecution being committed in the territory of Ukraine that Putin illegally occupies or controls through illegal armed groups it commands, but also ensures that war criminal Putin and his thugs are held accountable.

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

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is vital that the United States continue its tradition of advancing religious freedom and human rights around the world.

This bill brings accountability to the Putin regime for its crimes of oppressing religious minorities as it illegally occupies sovereign Ukrainian territory.

Additionally, it is so critical that the United States continue to send a clear message that it will never recognize Putin's illegal occupation of sovereign Ukrainian territory.

Mr. Speaker, as ranking member of the Helsinki Commission, I especially recognize our dear friend, the late Chairman Alcee Hastings for championing this issue and the Helsinki Commission for prioritizing human rights and holding war criminal Putin accountable for his continued violations of human rights and religious liberty in Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I thank my friend and colleague from South Carolina. He is a gentleman and a champion of religious freedoms around the world. This is an example of what this institution, and we Americans can do together when we find common ground and set our minds to it in the face of such aggression and risk around the world.

Putin's flagrant violations of the basic human rights of Ukrainian civilians on Ukraine's sovereign territory are disturbing, and they are unacceptable. Freedom of religion is a moral imperative that the United States must continue to strive to defend as we support the people of Ukraine through these incredibly trying and horrific times.

This is personal to me. My own family fled Russian persecution during the pogroms of the late 19th century to come to this extraordinary country. Little could they have imagined that I would be standing here with you, my friend from South Carolina, talking about religious freedoms and doing everything we can as a country to preserve and protect those all around the world. That is what it means to be an American, not just here, but all around the world.

We must take action where we can, including by ensuring that the President considers all regions where Russian influence is determining future development funding for the Nation. I trust my colleagues will join me in supporting this terribly important bill to defend these freedoms all around the world.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 496, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

ASSET SEIZURE FOR UKRAINE RECONSTRUCTION ACT

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6930) to authorize the confiscation of assets subject to United States jurisdiction of certain foreign persons, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6930

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 ''Asset Seizure for Ukraine Reconstruction Act''.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress as follows:

(1) The President should take all constitutional steps to seize and confiscate assets under the jurisdiction of the United States of foreign persons whose wealth is derived in part through corruption linked to or political support for the regime of Russian President Vladimir Putin and with respect to which the President has imposed sanctions.

(2) The President, by means of instructions, licenses, or other regulations as may be promulgated and in a manner consistent with due process of law, should confiscate any property or accounts subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, valued over $2,000,000, and belonging to Russian energy companies or to foreign persons whose wealth is derived in part through corruption linked to or political support for the regime of Russian President Vladimir Putin and with respect to which the President has imposed sanctions.

(3) All rights, title, and interest in any property so confiscated should vest, upon the terms directed by the President, in such agency or person as the President may designate from time to time, and upon such terms and conditions as the President may prescribe.

(4) Such interest or property should be held, used, administered, liquidated, or sold, by such agency or person and such designated agency or person should perform any and all acts incident to the accomplishment or furtherance of these purposes.

(5) The President should use all liquidated funds for the benefit of the people of Ukraine, including for the following:

(A) Post-conflict reconstruction in Ukraine.

(B) Humanitarian assistance.

(C) United States government assistance provided to the security forces of the government of Ukraine.

(D) Provisions to support refugees and refugee resettlement in neighboring countries and in the United States.

(E) Technology items and services to ensure the free flow of information to the Ukrainian people in Ukraine, including items to counter internet censorship by Russian authorities, to circumvent efforts to shut down internet or communication services by Russian authorities and bolster the cybersecurity capabilities of Ukrainian Government or non-governmental organizations.

(F) Humanitarian and development assistance for the Russian people, including democracy and human rights programming and monitoring.

SEC. 3. INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.

The President shall establish an interagency working group, which shall be headed by the Secretary of State, to determine the constitutional mechanisms through which the President can take steps to seize and confiscate assets under the jurisdiction of the United States of foreign persons whose wealth is derived in part through corruption linked to or political support for the regime of Russian President Vladimir Putin and with respect to which the President has imposed sanctions.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON STEPS AND AUTHORITIES.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, on behalf of the interagency working group, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report about the steps taken by the interagency working group to accomplish the steps laid out in section 2, a report that includes any recommendations to impose additional energy-related sanctions on the Government of Russia, and a report on any additional authorities the President needs to take such steps.

SEC. 5. EXPANSION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO MEMBERS OF THE RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report, which may be submitted in classified form if necessary, that contains a justification for any determination of whether or not, in addition to the sanctions imposed pursuant to Executive Order 14024 (86 Fed. Reg. 73; relating to blocking property with respect to specified 11 harmful foreign activities of the Government of the Russian Federation), imposing sanctions on 328 members of the Russian State Duma, a determination as to whether remaining members of the Duma and the Russian Federation Council, which includes officials who may be involved in corrupt and other sanctionable activities, who voted on February 22, 2022, to recognize the Donetsk People's Republic (DPR) and the Luhansk People's Republic (LPR), as well as the Russian Federation Council in its entirety, should be subject to sanctions under the such Executive Order.

SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

□ 1330

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 6930, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6930, the Asset Seizure for Ukraine Reconstruction Act, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, we have long known the Russian oligarch class is an important pillar of President Putin's brutal and corrupt regime. These Russian oligarchs have been able to enrich themselves and use their wealth to consolidate power within their country and increase their influence abroad.

As President Putin continues in his unjustified and premeditated full-scale invasion into Ukraine, the United States must do all that it can to identify and sanction his cronies bankrolling this brutality.

The Asset Seizure for Ukraine Reconstruction Act, as amended, takes an important step in this direction. The bill expresses the sense of Congress that the President should confiscate property subject to U.S. jurisdiction worth over $2 million belonging to Russian energy companies or Russian oligarchs whose wealth is derived from corruption or by support of President Putin. It expresses the sense that such property should be held, used, administered, liquidated, or sold, and that any funds gained from such sale should be used to benefit the Ukrainian people.

Furthermore, this legislation would also create an interagency working group to determine the proper constitutional mechanisms through which this could be achieved.

The luxury villas and fancy yachts and private airplanes of Putin and his cronies are tainted with the blood of the Ukrainian people. Their corrupt assets should be seized and should be used to rebuild Ukraine.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Sadly, on February 24, war criminal Putin launched an unprovoked, unjustified murderous war of aggression against the people of Ukraine.

The humanitarian toll has been devastating. More than 5 million refugees have fled Ukraine. More than 7 million are believed to be internally displaced, and we have seen on our screens the heart-wrenching images of Putin's horrific war crimes in Bucha, Mariupol, and elsewhere.

The economic toll for Ukraine is no less devastating. The World Bank has forecasted that Ukraine's economy could contract by 45 percent this year with a worst-case scenario seeing its GDP shrink by 75 percent.

The Ukrainian Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal said last week during a visit to Washington, that Ukraine would need around $5 billion a month in budgetary support as long as the war continued and then roughly $600 billion for a broader rebuilding effort.

To rebuild this country, the Ukrainian Prime Minister requested not only additional financial support from the United States and its allies and partners, but also the transfer of Russian assets that have been frozen by the global sanctions regime to Ukraine.

The U.S. must answer this call.

The resolution we are considering urges the President to establish an interagency working group to determine the constitutional mechanisms through which the United States could not only freeze but seize the assets of Russian oligarchs within the United States if this property was derived through corruption linked to the Putin regime.

The liquidated funds are to be repurposed for the benefit of the people of Ukraine, including post-conflict reconstruction when the Ukrainians win, humanitarian assistance, and assistance for the security forces of the Government of Ukraine.

I was grateful to colead this legislation with our colleague, TOM MALINOWSKI of New Jersey. Thanks to an amendment from our colleague, PETER MEIJER, the bill also urges the administration to expand sanctions on members of the Russian Parliament, the duma, who voted in support of recognizing the Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republic, which are illegal fabrications. This vote served as part of Putin's pretext to Russia's unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against the people of Ukraine. Anyone who supported that vote must fall under U.S. sanctions—full stop. The administration needs to seriously consider how we can use the frozen Russian assets to help Ukraine fight and continue winning, then rebuild its country. Therefore, I urge all colleagues to join me in supporting this important bill.

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

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MEIJER).

Mr. MEIJER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Asset Seizure for Ukraine Reconstruction Act, which I was proud to help introduce with my colleague, Congressman MALINOWSKI.

This bill sends a strong and clear message of support to the Ukrainian people and a clear message to Putin and his cronies that their ill-gotten assets are no longer welcome in the United States.

The Asset Seizure for Ukraine Reconstruction Act encourages the administration to take necessary steps allowed by the Constitution and existing laws to seize Russian assets valued over $2 million and repurpose them towards post-conflict reconstruction and humanitarian assistance in Ukraine.

It also includes my amendment that aims to expand sanctions on members of Russia's Parliament who took the reckless and illegal vote to recognize two breakaway states in the Donbas and authorize Putin to use military force in Ukraine.

Although the Biden administration sanctioned 328 duma members who voted on February 15 for a resolution calling on Putin to recognize the Ukrainian breakaway states, the so-called Luhansk People's Republic and Donetsk People's Republic, it has still not imposed similar sanctions on the remaining duma members and the 154 members of the Federation Council who voted just one week later to authorize Putin's senseless war in Ukraine.

These Russian politicians, as well as the oligarchs who so comfortably store their assets on U.S. territory, play a role in Putin's illegal war, and they all deserve to be punished. Our bill ensures that they do not escape accountability for their complicity in the atrocities against Ukraine, which has left thousands of civilians dead, and many millions displaced.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this critical and urgent bill.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, rather than financing war crimes in Ukraine and multi-million-dollar yachts and real estate for Putin's cronies, this money could be much better spent on urgently needed humanitarian aid and weapons for Ukraine.

This makes sense for the people of Ukraine as well as for the American taxpayer. I, therefore, urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Asset Seizure for Ukraine Reconstruction Act, as amended, sends a statement to Vladimir Putin and his cronies that the U.S. Congress will make sure the United States is not a safe haven for their corrupt assets.

The legislation makes it clear that the President should take measures to seize and confiscate their assets subject to U.S. jurisdiction and use the proceeds from such sales to help the Ukrainian people, all while protecting and preserving the rights enshrined in our Constitution.

I thank Representative MALINOWSKI for authoring the bill, and I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6930, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

GEORGIA SUPPORT ACT

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 923) to support the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Georgia, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 923

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Georgia Support Act''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
Sec. 2. United States policy.

TITLE I—ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

Sec. 101. United States-Georgia security assistance.
Sec. 102. Report on United States democracy and governance assistance to Georgia.
Sec. 103. United States cybersecurity cooperation with Georgia.
Sec. 104. Enhanced assistance to combat Russian disinformation and propaganda.

TITLE II—SANCTIONS PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. Imposition of sanctions on persons complicit in or responsible for serious human rights abuses, including right to life in Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia occupied by Russia.

TITLE III—DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS

Sec. 301. Determination of budgetary effects.

SEC. 2. UNITED STATES POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to—

(1) support continued development of democratic values in the Republic of Georgia, including free and fair elections, an independent and accountable judiciary, public sector transparency and accountability, the rule of law, and anticorruption efforts;

(2) support Georgia's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders;

(3) support Georgia's capacity to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity from further Russian aggression or encroachment on Georgian territory in light of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine;

(4) support the right of the people of Georgia to freely determine their future and make independent and sovereign choices on foreign and security policy, including regarding their country's relationship with other nations and international organizations, without interference, intimidation, or coercion by other countries;

(5) support Georgia's Euro-Atlantic and European integration;

(6) not recognize territorial changes effected by force, including the illegal invasions and occupations of Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia by the Russian Federation;

(7) condemn ongoing detentions, kidnappings, and other human rights violations committed in the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia forcibly occupied by the Russian Federation, including the recent killings of Georgian citizens Archil Tatunashvili, Giga Otkhozoria, Davit Basharuli, and others in the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia; and

(8) support peaceful conflict resolution in Georgia, including by urging the Russian Federation to fully implement the European Union-mediated ceasefire agreement of August 12, 2008, and supporting the establishment of international security mechanisms in the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia and the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, all of which are important for lasting peace and security on the ground.

TITLE I—ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. UNITED STATES-GEORGIA SECURITY ASSISTANCE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) In fiscal year 2021, the United States provided Georgia with $2,200,000 in assistance under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.; relating to international military education and training) and $35,000,000 in assistance under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763; relating to the Foreign Military Financing Program) and in 2021 announced the Georgia Defense and Deterrence Enhancement Initiative (GDDEI) to enable further modernization of the Georgian Ministry of Defense and the Georgian Defense Forces.

(2) Georgia has been a longstanding NATO-aspirant country.

(3) Georgia has contributed substantially to Euro-Atlantic peace and security through participation in the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and Resolute Support Missions in Afghanistan as one of the largest troop contributors.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that United States assistance to the Republic of Georgia under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act should be increased.

(c) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States, in consultation with the Republic of Georgia, to enhance Georgia's deterrence, resilience, and self-defense, including through appropriate assistance to improve the capabilities of Georgia's armed forces.

(d) REVIEW OF SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO GEORGIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate United States departments and agencies, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report reviewing United States security assistance to the Republic of Georgia.

(2) COMPONENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of needed security assistance to improve Georgia's capacity to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity from further invasion of Georgian territory by Russian forces, including an assessment of need for anti-armor, anti-air, and anti-tank weapons, as well as intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities.

(B) A detailed review of all United States security assistance to Georgia from fiscal year 2008 to the date of the submission of such report.

(C) An assessment of threats to Georgian independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, including an assessment of changes to the force posture or intent of Russian forces occupying Georgian territory.

(D) An assessment of Georgia's capabilities to defend itself, including a five-year strategy to enhance Georgia's deterrence, resilience, and self-defense capabilities that incorporates plans to address the capability gaps subject to the assessment described in subparagraph (A).

(3) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 102. REPORT ON UNITED STATES DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE ASSISTANCE TO GEORGIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies as appropriate, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on United States democracy and governance assistance to the Republic of Georgia.

(b) COMPONENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of goals for United States democracy and governance assistance to Georgia and its democratic institutions, including how such assistance is supporting Georgia's stated goals for European integration.

(2) An assessment of the impact of United States democracy and governance assistance to Georgia since fiscal year 2008, including challenges to achieving the goals described in paragraph (1).

(3) An assessment of Georgia's progress relating to freedom of the press and support for independent media, including steps to hold accountable those responsible for attacks on independent media and on LGBTQ rights activists on July 5, 2021, in Tbilisi.

(4) An assessment of Georgia's progress on strengthening its democratic institutions, including through electoral and judicial reforms necessary to build public confidence.

(5) A description of barriers and challenges to United States investment in the Georgian economy, as well as an assessment of how support from the United States International Development Finance Corporation in Georgia could help create a better developed and more transparent investment climate.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 103. UNITED STATES CYBERSECURITY COOPERATION WITH GEORGIA.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State should take the following actions, commensurate with United States interests, to assist the Repubic of Georgia to improve its cybersecurity:

(1) Provide Georgia such support as may be necessary to secure government computer networks from malicious cyber intrusions, particularly such networks that defend the critical infrastructure of Georgia.

(2) Provide Georgia support in reducing reliance on Russian information and communications technology.

(3) Assist Georgia to build its capacity, expand cybersecurity information sharing, and cooperate on international cyberspace efforts.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on United States cybersecurity cooperation with the Republic of Georgia.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include information relating to the following:

(A) United States efforts to strengthen Georgia's ability to prevent, mitigate, and respond to cyber incidents, including through training, education, technical assistance, capacity building, and cybersecurity risk management strategies.

(B) The potential for new areas of collaboration and mutual assistance between the United States and Georgia to address shared cyber challenges, including cybercrime, critical infrastructure protection, and resilience against automated, distributed threats.

(C) NATO's efforts to help Georgia develop technical capabilities to counter cyber threats.

SEC. 104. ENHANCED ASSISTANCE TO COMBAT RUSSIAN DISINFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States to enhance the capabilities of the Republic of Georgia to combat Russian disinformation and propaganda campaigns intended to undermine the sovereignty and democratic institutions of Georgia, while promoting the freedom of the press.

(b) REQUIRED STRATEGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate United States departments and agencies, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report outlining a strategy to implement the policy described in subsection (a).

(2) COMPONENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A detailed assessment of Russian disinformation and propaganda efforts across all media platforms targeting the Republic of Georgia.

(B) An assessment of Georgia's capabilities to deter and combat such Russian efforts and to support the freedom of the press.

(C) A detailed strategy coordinated across all relevant United States departments and agencies to enhance Georgia's capabilities to deter and combat such Russian efforts.

(3) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

TITLE II—SANCTIONS PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON PERSONS COMPLICIT IN OR RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES, INCLUDING RIGHT TO LIFE IN GEORGIAN REGIONS OF ABKHAZIA AND TSKHINVALI REGION/SOUTH OSSETIA OCCUPIED BY RUSSIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose on a foreign person the sanctions described in subsection (b) if the President determines that such foreign person, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) is responsible for, complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing the commission of serious human rights abuses in the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia forcibly occupied by the Russian Federation;

(2) is materially assisting, sponsoring, or providing significant financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to, a foreign person described in paragraph (1); or

(3) is owned or controlled by a foreign person, or is acting on behalf of a foreign person, described in paragraph (1).

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) ASSET BLOCKING.—The exercise of all powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a person determined by the President to be a person described in subsection (a) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person, including by taking any of the actions described in paragraph (1) of section 203(a) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(a)).

(2) INADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.—

(A) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS AND ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.—A person determined by the President to be a person described in subsection (a) is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—A person determined by the President to be a person described in subsection (a) is subject to the following:

(i) Revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the foreign person's possession.

(C) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OBJECTIVES.—Sanctions under subparagraph (A) shall not apply to an individual if admitting such individual into the United States would further important law enforcement objectives or is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations of the United States.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a person if the President determines that such a waiver is important to the national interests of the United States.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out subsection (b)(1).

(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of subsection (b)(1) or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out such subsection shall be subject to the penalties specified in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section.

(e) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and at least once every 180 days thereafter for a period not to exceed two years, the President, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall transmit to Congress a detailed report with respect to persons that have been determined to have engaged in activities described in subsection (a).

(f) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this title shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''good'' means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment and excluding technical data.

TITLE III—DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 301. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 923, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today as the author of the Georgia Support Act and as co-chair of the Congressional Georgia Caucus to express my support for this legislation, which we introduced with my Republican colleague and Georgia Caucus co-chair, Mr. ADAM KINZINGER of Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation has twice passed the House with broad bipartisan support. This bipartisan effort enhances the U.S.-Georgia relationship on several fronts by bolstering security assistance, promoting democratic governance reforms, enhancing cooperation to fight Russian disinformation, and strengthening economic ties.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate, as Russia continues its tragic and horrific invasion of sovereign Ukrainian territory, that we reflect on 2008 and the invasion by Russia and continued occupation of sovereign Georgian territory in Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

To this day, Russian troops committing abhorrent violations of human rights, international humanitarian law, and war crimes in sovereign Ukrainian territory are the same troops that have fomented unrest, aided separatist movements, and committed clear and evident violations of human rights for the past 14 years in the Russian-occupied parts of Georgia.

This bill directs the United States Government to enforce targeted sanctions on malign actors committing these violations in Russian-occupied territory.

The Georgia Support Act also requires the administration to examine how best we can utilize the $35 million or more of United States aid that we provide Georgia in security assistance every year and reinforces U.S. policy to never recognize Russian sovereignty over Georgia territory.

As the number one per capita contributor of forces in Afghanistan, Georgia has demonstrated its dedication to security cooperation with the West. The United States must continue to reciprocate by helping Georgia develop the capacity to defend itself against further incursion of Russian forces.

Mr. Speaker, attacks on Georgian sovereignty have not been simply through the occupation of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, as bad as that is. This bill directs the administration to enhance cooperation with our Georgian partners to help them defend themselves from the various cyberattacks and disinformation and propaganda campaigns Russia has launched with the goal of undermining the sovereignty and democratic institutions of the Country of Georgia.

Mr. Speaker, I traveled to Tbilisi numerous times, both with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, of which I am President, and with the House Democracy Partnership to meet with government officials, civil society, and the Georgian people.

I am pleased that this iteration of the Georgia Support Act seeks to buttress Georgian democratic institutions through U.S. democracy and governance programs that promote Georgian judicial independence, electoral reforms, freedom of the press, and accountability for attacks on independent media and Tbilisi Pride activists in 2021.

This legislation provides an opportunity for the United States to express its robust, bipartisan support for Georgia's sovereignty, continued democratic and economic development, and security against renewed Russian aggression.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Georgia Support Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, April 21, 2022.

Hon. GREGORY MEEKS,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MEEKS: This letter is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 923, the ''Georgia Support Act,'' that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H.R. 923, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have

worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, April 21, 2022.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 923, Georgia Support Act, as amended. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 923 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on the Judiciary conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, April 22, 2022.

Hon. RICHARD NEAL,
Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NEAL: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 923, Georgia Support Act, as amended. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 923 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on Ways and Means conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, April 25, 2022.

Hon. GREGORY MEEKS,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MEEKS: In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 923, Georgia Support Act, the Committee on Ways and Means agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letter on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 923.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support as well of H.R. 923, the Georgia Support Act.

Since Russia invaded Georgia in 2008, Putin has illegally occupied 20 percent of Georgia's territory, embroiling Georgia in an existential battle for its sovereignty.

The ongoing, flagrant invasion of Ukraine proves that Putin will stop at nothing to accomplish his heinous goals. Our allies in Georgia need strong U.S. support now more than ever. It must be made abundantly clear to Putin that the American people stand with Georgia and will not tolerate a further incursion into Georgia's territory.

This bill will reaffirm U.S. support for Georgia's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity by authorizing a review of security assistance to Georgia to determine key capability gaps, as well as looking at U.S.-Georgia cybersecurity cooperation and assistance to combat Russian disinformation.

□ 1345

Russian meddling in Georgia's political processes and active disinformation campaigns continue to threaten Georgia's democratic trajectory.

But critically, the bill also addresses the need for Georgia to maintain its focus on democracy and governance development in order to stay on its Euro-Atlantic path.

Finally, this bill authorizes the President to impose sanctions on individuals responsible for human rights abuses in Georgia's occupied territories, Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

By erecting and constantly moving the border further into Georgia's territory, restricting freedom of movement and conducting arbitrary detentions, killings, and kidnappings, Putin has jeopardized the lives of all Georgians on both sides of the boundary line with his occupied territories.

Passing this bill is a timely opportunity to show support for an ally that has been on the front line of Putin's belligerence for well over a decade.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we cannot allow Putin to believe he can turn to Georgia next after his despicable invasion of Ukraine. Georgia, a longstanding U.S. partner in a tough neighborhood, has for too long been on the front line of Putin's unchecked aggression.

This bill passed in the House the last two Congresses by an overwhelming bipartisan majority, and I urge my colleagues to support our Georgian allies yet again.

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

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

I thank my friend for his support. And I think it is very important that there be a clarion statement from this Congress, not only about Ukraine, but about other nations that are threatened by Russian aggression; Georgia and Moldova are two of the most prominent.

It is critical that the Congress speak with one voice to those nations, to those peoples, and to Vladimir Putin and Russia, should he have further designs on either of those two countries.

So I think this is an important piece of legislation. I urge its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I, for many, many decades, have had a strong and very deep commitment to the people of the Republic of Georgia. As a matter of fact, after Russia invaded South Ossetia and Abkhazia in 2008, I traveled to Tbilisi, and spent a week there, with a people at war.

As it turned out, there were three young people from my district who were stuck behind enemy lines. One being held up in and very fearful in Abkhazia, and two who were in South Ossetia. And when I went, several Members of Congress gave me names of people that were also behind the South Ossetia and Abkhazia Russia-dominated lines. It was very tense, with Chechens walking around with guns, drunk and committing atrocities. We were all concerned.

Within a week or so, we got all of the children out. We worked with the OSCE mission there, we worked with the International Committee of the Red Cross, and with the French, who had the chair in office that year for the European Union. That ambassador actually traveled to the place where the two children in South Ossetia were, put them in his car, and brought them to safety.

So, Georgia and the importance of our strong friendship with the Georgian people,

and their heroic resistance to Russia, has always been close to my heart.

And also, I note that past is prologue.

The same justifications Putin used for invading Crimea—that they were going in to liberate Russians—was the exact same pretext used in Georgia. What a lie and deception that was and is. Putin simply seeks to reconstitute the Soviet empire under himself.

So I'm very supportive of the intent behind the legislation.

I had offered an amendment at markup, which was voted down on strictly partisan lines, which I believe would have made this legislation more precise and also improved its chance for passage in the Senate.

Simply put, I had offered an amendment that would have replaced the vague and imprecise ''serious human rights abuses'' language with the phrase ''Gross violations of internationally-recognized human rights,'' which has a long-standing, defined meeting in U.S. law, as codified in the Foreign Assistance Act, 22 U.S.C. 2304(d)(1).

To wit, ''gross violations of internationally recognized human rights'' includes ''torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, prolonged detention without charges and trial, causing the disappearance of persons by the abduction and clandestine detention of those persons, and other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty or the security of the person.''

The reason this is relevant is because recently, our colleagues across the aisle sought to import the imprecise ''serious human rights abuses'' language into the Global Magnitsky Act, and again had rejected offers to negotiate compromise language that would have tied such abuses to specific treaties the United States had ratified, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention Against Torture.

As a result, that held up passage of the Global Magnitsky Act, which otherwise had broad bipartisan support in the Senate, and caused a stalemate until the parties agreed to revert to the previous, precisely-defined ''gross violations of internationally-recognized human rights'' language.

Similarly, this Georgia bill otherwise enjoys broad bipartisan support, but for the vague and imprecise formulation, which now will likely have to be fixed in the Senate.

I also note that I had tried to find a solution which could have kept the ''serious human rights abuses'' language, but would have tied it to abuses that were specified elsewhere in the legislation so as to avoid vagueness, namely ''detentions, kidnappings, and other human rights violations committed in the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia forcibly occupied by the Russian Federation including [] recent killings' and similar violations of human rights.''

My colleagues across the aisle, I anticipate will again say that we have used ''serious human rights abuses'' in other country- and region-specific legislation. Leaving aside the fact that that was before the recent attempted Global Magnitsky partisan end run, I would also point out that ''serious human rights abuses'' were tied to specific abuses specified in the legislation at issue.

Thus in past legislation we called out ''serious abuse or violation of human rights against persons associated with the protests in Nicaragua that began on April 18, 2018,'' or ''serious human rights abuses connected with forced labor'' in Xinjiang.

That was all that we were asking for here—either adopt a precise statutory definition, ''gross violations of internationally-recognized human rights,'' or tie ''serious human rights abuses'' to what is specified in the legislation.

But instead, we got a party line vote and a raw exercise of power, marring what should have been a unified statement of support of the Republic of Georgia and opposition to the butcher Vladimir Putin.

I have been in Congress for over 40 years. I have been in the minority, and I have been in the majority. On bills like this, we used to try to find unity.

I am sad to say that the raw exercise of political power that we have seen with regard to both the Global Magnitsky bill and this Georgia Support Act, and the unwillingness to seek compromise in the face of legitimate concerns that an ideologically-driven administration could use vague language to pursue an agenda that is not shared by over half the country, has disappointed me.

I am not going to oppose this bill, given the larger context of support for the oppressed people of Georgia. Majorities come, and majorities go. I wish that my colleagues across the aisle had been willing to compromise and find common ground, but they did not.

With passage, it is on to the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 923, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR MOLDOVA'S DEMOCRACY, INDEPENDENCE, AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND STRENGTHENING UNITED STATES AND MOLDOVA RELATIONS

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 833) expressing support for Moldova's democracy, independence, and territorial integrity and strengthening United States and Moldova relations, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 833

Whereas the Republic of Moldova gained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991;

Whereas the United States established diplomatic relations with Moldova on February 18, 1992, and the 2 countries have since enjoyed expanded and positive relations;

Whereas United States assistance to Moldova and the Strategic Dialogue between the United States and Moldova, which was launched on March 3, 2014, has strengthened the relationship between the 2 countries and focused on advancing shared interests in democracy, good governance, rule of law, anticorruption, energy independence, economic development, and security cooperation;

Whereas Congress and State and local communities have a history of engaging with Moldovan young leaders, civil society, and Members of Parliament through official exchanges;

Whereas Moldova ratified an association agreement containing comprehensive free trade provisions with the European Union in 2014 and the agreement became fully effective in July 2016;

Whereas Moldova's main trading partner is the European Union;

Whereas Moldova is a member of the European Union's Eastern Partnership;

Whereas since the Russian Federation's unprovoked full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, Moldova has opened its border to refugees fleeing Ukraine;

Whereas, on March 3, 2022, Moldova submitted an application to become a member of the European Union;

Whereas the Moldovan 2020 Presidential and 2021 parliamentary elections resulted in a government with a mandate to fight corruption, reinvigorate economic reforms, enhance judicial independence, revitalize European integration efforts, and strengthen relations with the United States;

Whereas, in November 2020, Moldova elected its first female President, Maia Sandu, and since August 6, 2021, women serve as both Moldova's head of state and head of government;

Whereas according to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, the most recent elections were ''well administered, competitive and fundamental freedoms were largely respected'';

Whereas in a judgment in 2004, the European Court of Human Rights found that Moldova's separatist region of Transnistria was created with the support of the Government of the Russian Federation and considered it ''under the effective authority or at least decisive influence'' of the Kremlin;

Whereas the United States supports the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Moldova and on that basis participates as an observer in the ''5+2'' negotiations to find a comprehensive settlement that will provide a special status for Transnistria within Moldova's internationally recognized borders;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation maintains a contingent of military forces and a stockpile of military equipment and ammunition within the Transnistrian region constituting an occupation of Moldovan territory and a violation of Moldova's territorial sovereignty;

Whereas the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Mission to Moldova, and the Government of Moldova have called upon the Kremlin to remove its troops from the territory of Moldova;

Whereas, in July 2017, the Moldovan Parliament adopted a declaration calling on the Kremlin to withdraw its troops from Moldova;

Whereas, on September 22, 2021, Moldovan President Maia Sandu addressed the United Nations General Assembly and called for the Kremlin to withdraw its troops from the Transnistrian region;

Whereas Moldova has been a valued and reliable partner in promoting global security

by participating in United Nations peacekeeping missions in the Central African Republic, Kosovo, and South Sudan, supporting United States efforts to increase international cooperation in combating terrorism, and providing demining units and postconflict humanitarian assistance in Iraq;

Whereas, since 1996, Moldova's Armed Forces have participated in the United States National Guard State Partnership Program as a partner to the North Carolina National Guard, which led to the creation of the Moldova-North Carolina Bilateral Partnership, which has facilitated cooperation in the areas of civil emergency operations, expansion of markets, coordination of humanitarian efforts and cultural, scientific, and academic exchanges;

Whereas Moldova cooperates with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization through the Partnership for Peace program, including participation in the Defense and Related Security Capacity Building Initiative, a flagship defense reform partnership focused on reforming and modernizing Moldova's Armed Forces to improve expertise, interoperability, and peacekeeping capabilities; and

Whereas, on September 21, 2021, President Biden addressed the 76th United Nations General Assembly stating that the democratic world ''lives in the proud Moldovans who helped deliver a landslide victory for the forces of democracy, with a mandate to fight graft, to build a more inclusive economy'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) urges the United States Government, European Union, and other transatlantic partners to increase cooperation, coordination, and support for the Republic of Moldova's democratic development, economic and energy independence, and efforts to root out corruption;

(2) reaffirms that it is the policy of the United States to support the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Moldova and the inviolability of its borders;

(3) affirms Moldova's sovereign right to determine its own partnerships free of external coercion and pressure, and affirms Moldova's right to associate with the European Union or any regional organization;

(4) encourages increased activity related to the Strategic Dialogue as a means to strengthen relations between Moldova and the United States;

(5) supports the Joint Commercial Commission between the United States and Moldova to strengthen the bilateral trade and investment relationship between the 2 nations and improve Moldova's investment climate;

(6) encourages the United States Government to engage at a leadership level to enhance United States partnerships with the Government of Moldova and civil society organizations;

(7) encourages the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Chief Executive Officer of the Development Finance Corporation, the Secretary of Energy, and the United States Trade Representative to increase and focus assistance on justice sector reform, strengthening democratic institutions, promoting an open and transparent government, fostering indigenous independent media and an open information environment, increasing domestic energy development, diversification of energy supplies and energy efficiency, improving transport and communication infrastructure, as well as the promotion of trade and investment opportunities, along with inclusive economic growth focusing on the rural areas beyond the capital;

(8) commends Moldova's efforts to take in Ukrainian refugees and urges increased assistance by the United States, European Union, and other allies and partners to Moldova to assist with those efforts;

(9) reaffirms the importance of free, fair, and transparent elections in Moldova;

(10) urges the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media, and other heads of Federal departments and agencies to continue to work with the Government of Moldova and Moldovan civil society to strengthen independent media and combat Russian disinformation and propaganda;

(11) calls upon the Government of the Russian Federation to fulfill its commitments made at the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's Istanbul summit in 1999, and to withdraw its military forces and munitions from within the internationally recognized territory of Moldova;

(12) calls upon the Government of the Russian Federation to refrain from military and economic threats to Moldova and cease any and all actions that support the so-called ''authorities'' in the separatist region of Transnistria;

(13) supports a results-oriented 5+2 process as a constructive format for resolving the Transnistria conflict through a comprehensive settlement that secures Moldova's sovereignty and territorial integrity; and

(14) affirms that lasting stability and security in Moldova is in the strategic interest of the United States and that these can only be achieved if the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Moldova and all European countries are respected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 833, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of H. Res. 833, which clearly champions Moldova's push toward democracy and our common work in strengthening our bilateral ties.

I first thank my colleague, Representative PRICE of North Carolina, for drafting this important measure and his years of work on the House Democracy Partnership.

Moldova, a small country in Europe, nested between Ukraine and Romania, rightfully deserves our attention today. After centuries of being fought over and by larger neighboring powers, the country is making strides toward democracy, combating deep-seated corruption, and moving closer to the Euro-Atlantic community.

With the Russian invasion in Ukraine, the stakes are now so much greater. Indeed, more than 400,000 Ukrainian refugees have arrived in tiny Moldova since February, a number that represents more than 10 percent of Moldova's own population.

Furthermore, Moldova is no stranger to malign Russian influence and interference. Transnistria, a Kremlin-backed breakaway region in Moldova's east, is an area of active risk. Moscow uses this wound to manipulate fears and politics in Moldova. We are reminded of that constant potential with the explosion in the region earlier this week and the constant dangerous rhetoric from the so-called authorities there.

Thankfully, despite these challenges, the Moldovan Government is in a position to tackle them and advance an agenda to modernize and democratize its society and its economy.

President Maia Sandu and the parliament in Moldova are ambitiously fighting corruption and implementing needed reforms, all while strengthening relations with the European Union and with the United States.

The Moldovan people's good work to build a stronger democracy is admirable and deserves our full support, especially today; and passing this resolution, coupled with the Biden administration's highlighting of Moldova's progress during the Summit for Democracy, sends a strong signal that the entire United States Government stands with them.

This resolution looks to build on the momentum in this decisive moment from Moldova, ensuring that the progress is meaningful and sustainable. I support this resolution, and I urge all of my colleagues to do the same.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, April 22, 2022.

Hon. RICHARD NEAL,
Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NEAL: I am writing to you concerning H. Res. 833, Expressing support for Moldova's democracy, independence, and territorial integrity and strengthening United States and Moldova relation, as amended. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H. Res. 833 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on Ways and Means conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to

continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, April 25, 2022.

Hon. GREGORY MEEKS,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MEEKS: In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H. Res. 833, Expressing support for Moldova's democracy, independence, and territorial integrity and strengthening United States and Moldova relations, the Committee on Ways and Means agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letter on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H. Res. 833.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman.

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

I rise today in support of H. Res. 833, which expresses support for Moldova's democracy, independence, and territorial integrity and calls for strengthening U.S. and Moldova relations.

Needless to say, this is an especially opportune time to consider this resolution; not only because this year marks the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations between our two countries, but also given the ongoing Russian aggression against Ukraine and the challenge it poses to other countries in the region, including Moldova.

Moldova's humanitarian response to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine and its generosity have been truly remarkable. For example, Moldova has accepted nearly 434,000 Ukrainian refugees. To put that into perspective, that is around 5 percent of Moldova's entire population.

Not only does this resolution commend Moldova's strong support for Ukraine, but also commits the U.S. to continue to assist Moldova in addressing the economic impacts of the crisis, its energy security, and advancing democratic reforms.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution to show that the U.S. Congress is committed to a long-term partnership with Moldova.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I thank Representatives PRICE and PFLUGER for their work on this resolution.

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine is making the whole of Europe less secure. U.S. support for our allies and partners must therefore extend to Ukraine's neighbors, like Moldova.

The ominous threat made by a Russian general last week that the Kremlin aimed to seize a land bridge from the Donbas to Odesa and then to Transnistria, the Russian-supported breakaway region in Moldova, shows why the U.S. must pay close attention to Moldova and its security.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution to demonstrate the U.S. Congress' strong support of our friends in Moldova.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank my friend for his bipartisan leadership and his support for this important piece of legislation.

Again, combined with the Georgia Support Act, this resolution sends a clear message from this body, on a bipartisan basis, that we will not tolerate Russian aggression in Europe in 2022.

Combined with our solidarity in opposition to the tragedy unfolding in Ukraine, it is a powerful message, backed up with, of course, support by our government, and the bipartisan nature of this is just so critical.

The people of Moldova, and the people of Georgia, and the people of Ukraine, they are watching and they are listening, as we hope is Vladimir Putin and his cronies in Moscow.

I urge support for this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 833, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

TRANSATLANTIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECURITY ACT

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3344) to prioritize the efforts of and enhance coordination among United States agencies to encourage countries in Central and Eastern Europe to improve the security of their telecommunications networks, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3344

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 ''Transatlantic Telecommunications Security Act''.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS; STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) fifth and future generation's telecommunication networks in allied and partner countries based on common, secure, transparent, democratic standards have the potential to increase cultural, political, and economic exchanges leading to mutual job creation, closer citizen relations, and stronger democratic institutions;

(2) Russia's unprovoked, unjustified, and illegal invasion of Ukraine and the People's Republic of China's tacit support for Russian Federation's actions demonstrate the importance of secure telecommunication infrastructure in Central and Eastern European nations;

(3) the United States has national security and economic interests in assisting Central and Eastern European countries to improve the security of their telecommunication networks by reducing dependence on covered telecommunication equipment or services that are often offered with predatory economic inducements and replacing them with secure telecommunication equipment or services;

(4) China's Belt and Road Initiative and the 17+1 Initiative seek to undermine Central and Eastern Europe's infrastructure resilience and sovereignty through predatory inducements from state-linked providers of telecommunication equipment or services such as Huawei Technologies Company and ZTE Corporation;

(5) China's 2017 National Intelligence Law obligates Chinese businesses to fully cooperate with state intelligence work, and thereby compromises the integrity of any network that utilizes equipment from Chinese companies because providers could be forced to hand over sensitive data or shut down networks at the command of China;

(6) Russia's campaign to elect a Russian national, who is a former Huawei Technologies Company executive, to serve as the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is indicative of China and Russia's efforts to use international organizations to promote their interests and their malign influence;

(7) at global fora such as the ITU, the United States Government should actively support candidates that espouse democratic values, internet freedoms, and secure telecommunication networks;

(8) the United States International Development Finance Corporation's development priorities, as described in section 1412 of the Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Development Act of 2018, properly includes a focus on less developed countries;

(9) the United States should assemble a coalition of democratic and like-minded allies and partners to counter the rise of global malign actors such as China and Russia and build resilience in Central and Eastern Europe against malign influences; and

(10) in order to ensure robust military coordination and interoperability with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and transatlantic allies and partners, the United States should ensure that allies and

partners' telecommunication networks are secure and free from potential threats in accordance with the 2019 NATO London Declaration.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to strengthen the transatlantic alliance based on shared values in the face of rising malign influence from the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, countries that seek to undermine democratic institutions and values;

(2) to encourage public and private sector investment in European telecommunication infrastructure projects to ensure secure telecommunication and to catalyze economic advancement through the highest standards of transparency, accessibility, and competition;

(3) to provide economically feasible alternatives to financing from providers of covered telecommunication equipment or services;

(4) to engage in diplomacy with European allies and partners to strengthen the United States and European private sector efforts to develop common telecommunication technology and industry standards, and in turn promote them globally;

(5) to support the Three Seas Initiative organized by 12 Central and Eastern European countries of the European Union to increase infrastructure resiliency and reduce reliance on malign actors, including in the telecommunication space;

(6) to enhance telecommunication security and freedom around the globe by engaging in elections at the ITU and promoting the candidacies of individuals that will promote democratic values, the rule of law, technological freedoms, and telecommunication security;

(7) to support the people of Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, and the Western Balkan countries in their desire for integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions and economies through enhanced cross-border telecommunication infrastructure connectivity; and

(8) to ensure that frontline NATO allies have telecommunication services that cannot be controlled by China or Russia, especially considering Russia's illegal and unjustifiable invasion of Ukraine.

SEC. 3. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION SECURITY CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR.

(a) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall appoint, from among existing personnel of the Department of State, an International Telecommunication Union Security Campaign Director (in this section referred to as the ''Director'').

(b) DUTIES.—The Director shall—

(1) lead efforts to promote candidates for elections at the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) who will support and defend democratic values, internet freedom, and telecommunication security;

(2) coordinate with other officials of the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Communications Commission, and other Federal departments and agencies to ensure efforts described in paragraph (1) are carried out in an organized, nimble, efficient, and effective manner;

(3) work with stakeholders in the private sector to harmonize efforts and to galvanize focus on elections at the ITU;

(4) use diplomatic tools of the Department of State to bolster support for candidates for elections at the ITU who will support and defend democratic values, internet freedom, and telecommunication security;

(5) brief Congress regularly on the implementation of the duties described in paragraphs (1) through (4) and, if appropriate, on requests for additional legislative authority necessary to enhance telecommunication security and freedom around the globe as described in section 2(b)(6); and

(6) report to the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs regularly on development, progress, or setbacks with respect to support to the people of Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, and the Western Balkan countries as described in section 2(b)(7).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall terminate on October 31, 2022.

SEC. 4. PRIORITIZATION OF EFFORTS AND ASSISTANCE FOR TELECOMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the policy described in section 2(b), the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, the Chief Executive Officer of the United States International Development Finance Corporation, the Director of the Trade and Development Agency, the head of the Federal Communications Commission, and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall, as appropriate, prioritize and expedite the efforts of the Department of State and those departments and agencies in supporting the efforts of the European Commission and the governments of Central and Eastern European countries to improve the security of their telecommunication networks, including through providing diplomatic and political support to the European Commission and Central and Eastern European countries, as necessary—

(1) to ensure European telecommunication networks are built securely, consistent with democratic values and principles such as privacy, including through early-stage project support and late-stage project support for the construction or improvement of telecommunication and related infrastructure;

(2) to remove covered telecommunication equipment or services and replace such equipment or services with secure telecommunication equipment or services;

(3) to support the development of telecommunication networks that are inclusive, transparent, economically viable, financially, environmentally, and socially sustainable, compliant with international standards, laws, and regulations, and supplied by providers of secure telecommunication equipment or services; and

(4) to facilitate international coordination on cross-border telecommunication infrastructure construction and security standards to ensure cross-border telecommunications are secure.

(b) PROJECT SELECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, the Chief Executive Officer of the United States International Development Finance Corporation, and the Director of the Trade and Development Agency shall jointly identify telecommunication infrastructure projects that would advance the United States national security and be appropriate for United States assistance under this section.

(2) PROJECT ELIGIBILITY.—A project is eligible for United States assistance under this section if—

(A) the project—

(i) improves telecommunication networks through either hard infrastructure, such as telecommunication lines, towers, antennas, or other equipment, or soft infrastructure, such as innovative software development or cloud services;

(ii) is inclusive, transparent, economically viable, financially, environmentally, and socially sustainable, compliant with international standards, laws, and regulations, and supplied with secure telecommunication equipment or services solely by providers of secure telecommunication equipment or services; and

(iii) does not use covered telecommunication equipment or services or removes covered telecommunication equipment or services and replaces such equipment or services with secure telecommunication equipment or services; and

(B) the project is located in a covered country.

(3) PREFERENCE.—In selecting among projects that are eligible under paragraph (2), the heads of the Federal departments and agencies specified in subsection (a) shall give preference to projects that—

(A) are located in Ukraine;

(B) can attract funding from the private sector, an international financial institution, the government of the country in which the project will be carried out, or the European Commission;

(C) have been designated as available for funding through the Three Seas Initiative Investment Fund;

(D) are to be carried out in the Three Seas Initiative member nations;

(E) are to be carried out in NATO member states that meet or are making progress toward meeting their commitments to upholding the rule of law and preserving democratic institutions in accordance with the preamble and Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty;

(F) are to be carried out in NATO member states that meet or are making demonstrable progress toward meeting their defense spending commitments in accordance with the 2014 NATO Wales Summit Declaration; or

(G) have the potential to advance United States economic interests.

(c) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—

(1) DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL SUPPORT.—The Secretary of State shall provide diplomatic and political support to the covered countries, as necessary, including by using the diplomatic and political influence and expertise of the Department of State to build the capacity of covered countries to resolve any impediments to the development of projects selected under subsection (b).

(2) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SUPPORT.—The Secretary of State shall seek to encourage international financial institutions, including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, the Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office of the Government of the United Kingdom, the Agency for International Cooperation of the Government of Germany, and the Development Agency of the Government of France to invest in telecommunication infrastructure resilience in Central and Eastern Europe.

(3) EARLY-STAGE PROJECT SUPPORT.—The Director of the Trade and Development Agency shall provide early-stage project support with respect to projects selected under subsection (b), as necessary.

(4) LATE-STAGE PROJECT SUPPORT.—The heads of the Federal departments and agencies specified in subsection (a) that provide late-stage project support shall do so, with respect to projects selected under subsection (b), as necessary.

(5) UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION SUPPORT.—The United States International Development Finance Corporation is authorized to provide support for projects under this section in covered countries that are countries with upper-middle-income economies or high-income economies (as those terms are defined by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association (collectively referred to as the ''World Bank'')), notwithstanding the restriction contained in section

1412(c)(2) of the Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Development Act of 2018 (22 U.S.C. 9612(c)(2)).

SEC. 5. REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the progress made in providing assistance for projects under section 4 that includes—

(1) a description of the telecommunications infrastructure projects the United States has identified for such assistance; and

(2) for each such project—

(A) a description of the role of the United States in the project, including in early-stage project support and late-stage project support;

(B) the amount and form of debt financing, equity financing, and insurance provided by the United States Government, the Three Seas Initiative Investment Fund, and international financial institutions, including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, the Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office of the Government of the United Kingdom, the Agency for International Cooperation of the Government of Germany, and the Development Agency of the Government of France for the project;

(C) the contractual terms of the project that preclude the use of covered telecommunication equipment or services and steps taken to ensure providers of telecommunication equipment or services meet such contractual terms; and

(D) an update on the progress made on the project as of the date of the report.

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COVERED COUNTRY.—The term ''covered country'' includes—

(A) any member state of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that—

(i) shares a border with the Russian Federation; and

(ii) according to World Bank official data for 2020, has a Gross Domestic Product per capita, adjusted for purchasing power parity, of less than $45,000; and

(B) any European country that—

(i) has not participated or aided in Russia's invasion of Ukraine; and

(ii) according to World Bank official data for 2020, has a Gross Domestic Product per capita, adjusted for purchasing power parity, of less than $34,000.

(2) COVERED TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT OR SERVICES.—The term ''covered telecommunication equipment or services'' means any of the following:

(A) Telecommunication equipment or services produced or provided by Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities).

(B) Telecommunication equipment or services produced or provided by an entity that the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, reasonably believes to be an entity owned or controlled by, or otherwise connected to, the People's Republic of China or the Russian Federation.

(3) EARLY-STAGE PROJECT SUPPORT.—The term ''early-stage project support'' includes—

(A) feasibility studies;

(B) resource evaluations;

(C) project appraisal and costing;

(D) pilot projects;

(E) commercial support, such as trade missions, reverse trade missions, technical workshops, international buyer programs, and international partner searchers to link suppliers to projects;

(F) technical assistance and other guidance to improve the local regulatory environment and market frameworks to encourage transparent competition and enhance telecommunication security; and

(G) long-term telecommunication sector planning.

(4) LATE-STAGE PROJECT SUPPORT.—The term ''late-stage project support'' includes debt financing, equity financing, insurance, and transaction advisory services.

(5) SECURE TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT OR SERVICES.—The term ''secure telecommunication equipment or services'' means telecommunication equipment or services that are not, and do not contain, covered telecommunication equipment or services.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3344, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3344, as amended, the Transatlantic Telecommunications Security Act.

Let me start by thanking Representative MARCY KAPTUR of Ohio, the chairwoman of the Ukraine Caucus here in Congress. She has been an incredible leader and a very important voice for Ukraine, not just these past 2 months, but for decades as a Member of Congress. This bill is part and parcel of her many efforts to aid the people of Ukraine and Eastern Europe.

I emphasize a key point throughout my remarks today: Telecommunication security is a central pillar of national security.

If a hostile power has the ability to shut down a country's access to the internet, then both telecommunications and national security have, in fact, been breached.

If a strategic competitor can disable telecoms gear or cut an underseas cable to turn off a country's mobile network, then both telecommunications and national security have, in fact, been breached.

And if foreign rivals can snoop on a country's calls and steal classified information because they can access the network, then both telecommunications and national security have, in fact, been breached.

The lesson is clear: The United States and its allies cannot rely on telecoms gear produced and supplied by countries and companies close to the People's Republic of China government or the Putin regime in Moscow. This is especially true in Eastern Europe, as President Putin has decided to act on violent imperial hubris rather than respect the law of nations.

If the problem is PRC-affiliated technology and Russian aggression, then the Transatlantic Telecommunications Security Act is a key part in the solution to bolster our national security and that of our friends and allies.

First and foremost, the bill allows the Development Finance Corporation to fund telecom security projects to ensure that all network gear in Eastern Europe is safe. As Ukraine faces the immediate threat to its national security, projects in the region must and will receive priority assistance.

Second, this bill authorizes the State Department to create a new position of campaign coordinator at the Department to focus on upcoming elections in the U.N. body called the International Telecommunications Union. That election comprises of an American with significant experience with the ITU and a Russian who previously worked for the Chinese company, Huawei. What could go wrong with that?

This is an election the free world can ill afford to lose, and we must do everything in our power to ensure corrupt actors are kept from its power. This includes a whole-of-government response, such as the State Department working with Commerce and the FCC, as well as the Foreign Affairs Committee teaming up with our good friends on the Energy and Commerce Committee to make sure the ITU promotes free and secure telecom systems around the globe.

□ 1400

The TTSA is a critical bill that would deliver tangible security benefits for Ukraine and frontline NATO allies. We can, should, and must get this bill to the President's desk quickly.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to make that reality one step closer by voting for this legislation today.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this bipartisan bill, the Transatlantic Telecommunications Security Act. This legislation authorizes the U.S. Development Finance Corporation to provide financing for secure 5G and future generations telecommunications infrastructure development projects in select Central and Eastern European countries with upper-middle-income economies or high-income economies.

This authorization aims to push back against CCP efforts to dominate the 5G and future generations telecommunications networks of our strategic allies and partners in the region, many of whom are NATO allies.

Ensuring the security of the telecommunications network of our NATO allies and partners in Central and Eastern Europe is unquestionably in the U.S. national security interest.

Moreover, this bill targets the majority of countries in the Three Seas Initiative. Launched by 12 of our close friends in Central and Eastern Europe, the Three Seas Initiative seeks to expand cross-border energy, transportation, and digital infrastructure, as well as boost economic development in the region. Though it is a regional initiative, it has global implications that serve not only European but U.S. security and economic interests.

We in Congress have expressed great concern that CCP is exporting corruption, debt traps, and poor labor and environmental standards to Europe and across the world through its 17+1 and Belt and Road initiatives. The Three Seas Initiative seeks to address these concerns by providing positive alternatives to PRC investments in the region, including in its 5G and future telecom networks.

The last administration successfully convinced most of Central and Eastern Europe to opt not to use high-risk Chinese suppliers in their telecommunications networks. Supporting the Three Seas Initiative's efforts to expand secure digital infrastructure in Central and Eastern Europe will carry forward this major foreign policy success and ensures the transatlantic community remains united in its clear-eyed assessment of the threat the CCP poses to telecommunications security.

In addition, Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine must serve as a wake-up call to the dangers of allowing our adversaries to expand their influence in critical sectors of our economies. In particular, Europe's energy dependence on Russia has made it difficult to rally the continent around tougher sanctions and is funding the Kremlin's war machine to the tune of about $1 billion every day. This is not in Europe's or the United States' national security interests.

We cannot wait for a potential conflict over Taiwan to assist our closest allies and partners in Europe and beyond in cutting out the CCP's malign influence now that it has been used to gain leverage over our democratic allies. This bill would help ensure we learn from our collective past mistakes.

Lastly, this bill is important because it directs the Secretary of State to appoint a campaign director among existing personnel for the upcoming election at the International Telecommunications Union, the ITU, which sets global standards for technologies such as 5G.

Russia's campaign to elect a Russian national who is a former Huawei executive to serve as the secretary general of the ITU is indicative of Russia's and China's efforts to use international organizations to promote their interests and malign influence.

The United States should ensure that we are coordinated in driving support for the U.S. candidate, Doreen Bogdan-Martin, for the secretary general of the ITU, but the State Department should also engage on the important down-ballot races at the ITU.

There are four other posts of significance within the ITU's leadership structure, including the director of the ITU Development Sector, the ITU-D. The ITU-D plays a particularly vital role in supporting multilateral cooperation for fair and open internet governance through trustworthy deployment of digital technologies in the developing world.

The U.S. must be doing everything we can to ensure Russian and Chinese malign influence does not grow. This bill would help.

The Three Seas Initiative seeks to address threats posed by the CCP by providing positive alternatives to PRC investments in the region, including in its 5G and future telecoms networks.

We must support our allies in Central and Eastern Europe as they seek, through the Three Seas Initiative, to reduce their dependence on Moscow's and Beijing's economic overtures. Only together can we face the threats posed by the authoritarian regimes in China and Russia.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, again, I thank my friend for his leadership and bipartisanship on this critical piece of legislation. I think it is timely. I think it is urgent. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3344, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

COUNTERING MALIGN RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA ACT

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7311) to direct the Secretary of State to develop and submit to Congress a strategy and implementation plan outlining United States efforts to counter the malign influence and activities of the Russian Federation and its proxies in Africa, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7311

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 ''Countering Malign Russian Activities in Africa Act''.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States—

(1) should regularly assess the scale and scope of the Russian Federation's influence and activities in Africa that undermine United States objectives and interests; and

(2) determine how—

(A) to address and counter such influence and activities effectively, including through appropriate United States foreign assistance programs; and

(B) to hold accountable the Russian Federation and African governments and their officials who are complicit in aiding such malign influence and activities.

SEC. 3. STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN; REPORT.

(a) STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall develop and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy and implementation plan outlining United States efforts to counter the malign influence and activities of the Russian Federation and its proxies in Africa, including programs and other initiatives designed to—

(1) strengthen democratic institutions, improve government transparency and accountability, improve standards related to human rights, labor, anti-corruption initiatives, fiscal transparency, monitor natural resources and extractive industries, and other tenets of good governance; and

(2) monitor and report on Russian political influence and disinformation operations and the activities of Russian, Russia-connected, or Russian-funded private military contractors in Africa.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies as appropriate, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the strategy and implementation plan required by subsection (a) and related efforts to counter the malign influence and activities of the Russian Federation and its proxies in Africa.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the scope and nature of the Russian Federation's malign influence and activities and related diplomatic, economic, and security priorities and strategic objectives of such engagement in Africa, including influence and activities that involve Russian proxies, such as Russian oligarchs, Russian-funded private military contractors, and other individuals and entities directly or indirectly employed by or financially or politically associated with Russia and its officials, who are involved in or aid activities to, among other things—

(i) manipulate African governments and their policies, as well as the public opinions and voting preferences of African populations and diaspora groups, including those in the United States; and

(ii) invest in, engage, or otherwise control strategic sectors in Africa, such as mining

and other forms of natural resource extraction and exploitation, military basing and other security cooperation agreements, and information and communications technology.

(B) A detailed account of United States foreign assistance and other initiatives developed and implemented during the preceding 3 fiscal years to address Russia's malign influence and activities in Africa, including the objectives and details of planned programs and initiatives set out in the strategy required by subsection (a).

(C) An analysis of policy and programmatic limitations, gaps, and resource requirements to effectively counter Russia's malign influence and activities in Africa.

(D) An overview of other initiatives and assistance programs funded by other international donors and partner countries to counter Russia's malign influence and activities in Africa.

(E) An identification of African governments and government officials, Russian government officials, and other individuals and entities that have facilitated payments and other prohibited activities that benefit United States-sanctioned individuals and entities tied to Russia, including in violation of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note), the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44; 22 U.S.C. 9401 et seq.), Executive Order 14024 (86 Fed. Reg. 20249; relating to blocking property with respect to specified harmful foreign activities of the Government of the Russian Federation), and Executive Order 13848 (83 Fed. Reg. 46843; relating to imposing certain sanctions in the event of foreign interference in a United States election), and a detailed overview of United States efforts to hold such governments, officials, and other individuals and entities complicit in violating or facilitating the evasion of United States sanctions against Russia and its proxies accountable through sanctions or other restrictions.

(F) An identification of foreign companies and persons that have provided transportation, logistical, administrative, border crossing, or money transfer services to Russian mercenaries or armed forces operating on behalf of the Russian Government in Libya, and an analysis of whether such entities meet the criteria for imposition of sanctions under section 1(a) of Executive Order 13726 (81 Fed. Reg. 23559; relating to blocking property and suspending entry into the United States of persons contributing to the situation in Libya).

(3) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 4. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

In this Act, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCEACHIN). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER) each will control 20 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 7311, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7311, the Countering Malign Russian Activities in Africa Act, as amended, introduced by Representative GREGORY MEEKS, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

As Putin pursues a violent, illegal, and unjustifiable war in the sovereign nation of Ukraine, we must remember that he is also destabilizing fragile states in Africa to feed his ruthless war machine.

As a matter of fact, the Russian Federation has conducted malign activities throughout Africa for several years now to raise funds and evade sanctions that would inevitably result from Putin's brutal war.

From troll farms that spread disinformation to unaccountable private military contractors, the Kremlin continues to destabilize parts of Africa in order to achieve its objectives regardless of consequences.

Those consequences are deadly and draining African governments of sorely needed resources. For example, Putin has used his network of oligarchs to deploy the Wagner Group mercenaries to countries like Mali and the Central African Republic, where allegations of human rights abuses such as mass executions, forced disappearances, torture, and other unspeakable acts are mounting every day by those groups.

That is why I call on my colleagues to support H.R. 7311, which would require the Secretary of State to submit to Congress a strategy and plan outlining U.S. efforts to counter Russia's malign activities on the continent of Africa that undermine U.S. interests.

It would also require the State Department to identify and hold accountable Russian and African officials who facilitate Russia's malign activities, including those that exploit the continent's natural resources and manipulate democratic processes in order to evade sanctions.

I am pleased to see the administration is taking several steps toward this end in recent days, including through designating several Russian companies involved in illicit activities in Africa that were, in essence, designed to evade sanctions.

With H.R. 7311, I am confident the State Department, with the support of our other Federal agencies, will help Congress develop a clear picture of what Putin is, in fact, doing in Africa and how we can effectively push back to protect our interests and those of our partners throughout the African region.

Mr. Speaker, I support the bill and urge my colleagues to do the same. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7311 to require the State Department to develop a strategy to counter Russian malign influence in Africa.

As the world continues to watch Russia commit unspeakable atrocities and war crimes in Ukraine, the U.S. and our allies and partners must fully assess the threat posed by Russian activities around the world.

This bill requires the State Department to assess the threat of Russia's engagement in Africa and create a plan to counter the Russian Federation's growing influence on the continent. In particular, the bill requires a specific focus on extractive industries, security assistance, and strategic basing agreements.

In Sudan, Russia is pursuing an agreement to establish a military base on the Red Sea. Russian mercenaries are also active in the Central African Republic, Mali, and Libya. While they claim to support stabilization efforts, in reality, they are committing gross violations of human rights and exploiting natural resources.

Just last month, Russian mercenaries were implicated in a massacre of over 200 people in Mali. This was the worst attack in Mali in over 10 years. Further reports indicate that they attempted to blame the atrocities on French forces after French intelligence footage showed Russian mercenaries burying victims' bodies outside of a former French military base.

Putin's complicity in these atrocities and war crimes around the world, and disinformation campaigns to avoid accountability, cannot go unanswered. I strongly condemn these attacks and the destabilizing role of Russia across the continent and the world.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL, as well as Chairwoman BASS and Ranking Member SMITH on the Subcommittee for Africa, Global Health, and Global Human Rights, for offering this important measure.

The assessment and strategy required by the bill is an important first step, but the U.S. must do more to counter Russian malign activity wherever it is present, and the atrocities and war crimes ongoing in Ukraine further underscore the urgency.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues again to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend again for his leadership and bipartisanship on this bill. I think it is a very important bill because Russia is spreading its malign influence all over the world, and it is having a particular impact in the African continent, so we need to be prepared. We need to respond. This bill will help do that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak in support of Chairman MEEKS' Countering Malign Russian Activities in Africa Act, of which I am an original cosponsor.

While so much of the world's attention is rightfully focused on Russia's atrocities in Ukraine, Vladimir Putin and his minions are also at work elsewhere around the world.

This is especially true in Africa, where we see the extensive presence of Russian Private Military Contractors, or PMCs, in particular the notorious Wagner Group, and extensive Russian entanglement in countries with mining and strategic mineral reserves.

In some cases, such as in the Central African Republic, we see mines guarded by Wagner Group mercenaries. Wagner Group PMCs are said to have also appeared recently in Sudan, where there had been earlier reports of Russia seeking a naval base.

We have also seen Wagner mercenaries implicated in atrocities in Mali, which seems to have taken a bizarre turn recently, with France accusing Russia of staging a false flag operation seeking to implicate the French.

Thus, the Chairman's bill is especially timely, and can serve as a template for other bills addressing Russian involvement around the world, including the Western Hemisphere, as came up during our markup.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7311, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

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CARIBBEAN BASIN SECURITY INITIATIVE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4133) to authorize appropriations for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, enhance the United States-Caribbean security partnership, prioritize disaster resilience, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4133

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 ''Caribbean Basin Security Initiative Authorization Act''.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CARIBBEAN BASIN SECURITY INITIATIVE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated $74,800,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative to achieve the purposes described in subsection (b).

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes described in this subsection are the following:

(1) To promote citizen safety, security, and the rule of law in the Caribbean through increased strategic engagement with the governments of beneficiary countries and with elements of local civil society, including the private sector, in such countries.

(2) To carry out the promotion of such safety, security, and the rule of law through efforts including the following:

(A) Capacity building for law enforcement and military units, including professionalization, anti-corruption and human rights training, vetting, and community-based policing.

(B) Maritime and aerial security cooperation, including assistance to strengthen Caribbean maritime and aerial interdiction operations capability and the provision of support systems and equipment, training, and maintenance.

(C) Border and port security cooperation, including support to strengthen capacity for screening and to intercept narcotics, weapons, bulk cash, and other contraband at airports and seaports.

(D) Support for justice sector reform and strengthening of the rule of law, including capacity building for prosecutors, judges, and other justice officials, and support to increase the efficacy of criminal courts.

(E) Cybersecurity and cybercrime cooperation, including capacity-building and support for cybersecurity systems.

(F) Countering transnational criminal organizations and local gang activity, including capacity-building, equipment, and support for operations targeting the finances and illegal activities of transnational criminal networks and local gangs such as their recruitment of at-risk youth, and the provision of assistance to populations vulnerable to being victims of extortion and crime by criminal networks.

(G) Strengthening special prosecutorial offices and providing technical assistance to combat corruption, money laundering, financial crimes, extortion, and human rights crimes, and conduct asset forfeitures and criminal analysis.

(H) Strengthening the ability of the security sector to respond to and become more resilient in the face of natural disasters, including by carrying out training exercises to ensure critical infrastructure and ports are able to come back online rapidly following disasters and providing preparedness training to police and first responders.

(I) Supporting training for civilian police and appropriate security services in criminal investigations, best practices for citizen security, and the protection of human rights.

(J) Improving community and law enforcement cooperation to improve effectiveness and professionalism of police and increase mutual trust.

(K) Increasing economic opportunities for at-risk youth and vulnerable populations, including workforce development training and remedial education programs for at-risk youth.

(L) Improving juvenile justice sectors through regulatory reforms, separating youth from traditional prison systems, and improving support and services in juvenile detention centers.

(3) To prioritize efforts to combat corruption and include anti-corruption components to programs, including by—

(A) strengthening national justice systems and attorneys general and supporting independent media and investigative reporting;

(B) supporting multilateral anti-corruption mechanisms; and

(C) encouraging cooperative agreements between the Department of State, other relevant Federal departments and agencies, and the attorneys general of relevant countries to fight corruption in the Caribbean.

(4) To promote the rule of law in the Caribbean and counter malign influence from authoritarian regimes, including China and Russia, by:

(A) Monitoring security assistance from authoritarian regimes and taking steps necessary to ensure that this assistance does not undermine or jeopardize U.S. security assistance.

(B) Evaluating and, as appropriate, restricting United States involvement in investment and infrastructure projects financed by authoritarian regimes that might obstruct or otherwise impact United States security assistance to beneficiary countries.

(C) Monitoring and restricting equipment and support from high risk vendors for telecommunications infrastructure in beneficiary countries.

(D) Countering disinformation by promoting transparency and accountability from beneficiary countries.

(E) Eliminating corruption linked to investment and infrastructure facilitated by authoritarian regimes through support for investment screening, competitive tendering and bidding processes, the implementation of investment law, and contractual transparency.

(5) To promote strategic engagement with the governments of beneficiary countries through effective branding and messaging of United States assistance and security cooperation, including by developing a public diplomacy strategy for educating citizens of beneficiary countries about United States assistance and security cooperation programs and benefits.

SEC. 3. STRATEGY TO IMPROVE DISASTER RESILIENCE.

(a) PRIORITIZATION.—During the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Inter-American Foundation, prioritize efforts to increase disaster response and resilience by carrying out programs in beneficiary countries for the following purposes:

(1) Encouraging coordination between beneficiary countries and relevant Federal departments and agencies to provide expertise and information sharing.

(2) Supporting sharing of best practices on disaster resilience including constructing resilient infrastructure and rebuilding after natural disasters.

(3) Improving rapid-response mechanisms and cross-government organizational preparedness for natural disasters.

(b) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and in consultation with the President and Chief Economic Officer of the Inter-American Foundation, submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy that incorporates specific, measurable benchmarks to achieve the purposes described in subsection (a) and to inform citizens of beneficiary countries about the extent and benefits of United States assistance to such countries. In developing such strategy, the Secretary of State shall also consult with nongovernmental organizations in beneficiary countries and in the United States.

(c) ANNUAL PROGRESS UPDATE.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Administrator, shall annually submit to the appropriate congressional committees a written description of the progress made as of the date of such submission in meeting the benchmarks included in the strategy submitted pursuant to subsection (b).

SEC. 4. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an implementation plan that includes a timeline and stated objectives for actions to be taken with respect to the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative. The plan shall also include the following elements:

(1) A multi-year strategy with a timeline, overview of objectives, and anticipated outcomes for the region and for each beneficiary country, with respect to each program area described in section 2.

(2) Specific, measurable benchmarks to track the progress of the Initiative towards accomplishing the outcomes described pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) A plan for the delineation of the roles to be carried out by the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of Justice, the Department of Defense, and any other Federal department or agency in carrying out the Initiative, to prevent overlap and unintended competition between activities and resources.

(4) A plan to coordinate and track all activities carried out under the Initiative between all relevant Federal departments and agencies, in accordance with the publication requirements described in section 4 of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–191; 22 U.S.C. 2394c).

(5) The results achieved during the previous year—

(A) of monitoring and evaluation measures to track the progress of the Initiative in accomplishing the benchmarks included pursuant to paragraph (2); and

(B) of the implementation of the strategy and plans described in paragraphs (1), (3), and (4).

(6) A description of the process for co-locating Caribbean Basin Security Initiative projects funded by the United States Agency for International Development and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of State, to ensure that crime prevention funding and enforcement funding are used in the same localities as necessary.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES.—The term ''beneficiary countries'' means the beneficiary countries of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4133.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4133, the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative Authorization Act of 2022.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Representative ESPAILLAT, for drafting this important measure.

CBSI has been essential in helping our partners in the Caribbean improve their capacity to combat transnational crime, violence, and regional instability while also enhancing our own security and strengthening our critical partnerships in the region.

By supporting a multiyear authorization, we can effectively assist our Caribbean partners in citizen safety, security, and the rule of law in the Caribbean Basin; reducing corruption and the malign influence of authoritarian regimes like Xi Jinping's China and Vladimir Putin's Russia; and strengthening the ability of countries in the region to prepare for and respond to natural disasters.

According to a status report from the State Department's U.S. Strategy for Engagement in the Caribbean released in July of 2019 is says: ''Rising crime and endemic corruption threaten governments' ability to provide security and good governance'' in many of the nations in the region.

With ongoing efforts to mitigate transnational organized crime in Central America and Mexico, the drug trade and in other illegal activities likely will move further into the Caribbean, particularly as the regional economic outlook deteriorates due to the continuing economic impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic.

Given the tragic impacts of the recent hurricane season in the Caribbean and trends pointing toward more frequent and intense natural disasters, this renewed support for CBSI can also help make it possible for our friends in the region to become more climate resilient by building robust rapid-response mechanisms and resilient infrastructure responses throughout the region.

The support from CBSI can help to avoid a climate of fear and uncertainty among citizens that leads to diminished economic growth.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill and urge my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, narcotics trafficking and illicit money from the Caribbean is fueling America's drug crisis and is destabilizing the Western Hemisphere. The same groups that traffic narcotics, weapons, and humans also spread misery throughout the region and into the U.S. homeland.

At the same time, malign actors like the Chinese Communist Party spread their web of influence in the region. This problem is especially troubling since the Caribbean is home to a large concentration of Taiwan's diplomatic allies.

As evidenced by Nicaragua's recent decision to sever long-standing ties with Taiwan, the CCP is employing a range of tools to advance its malign agenda in the Caribbean and throughout Latin America.

Congress must remain committed to working with our allies to address shared security threats, cooperating on regional challenges, and promoting democratic governance. That is why I am supporting the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative Authorization Act.

As the CCP exerts its malign influence and drugs flow into the United States, now is the time to work with our allies in the region to ensure our national security interests are protected.

This legislation will expand our Caribbean partners' ability to surveil illicit actors in the water and in the air, improve local law enforcement's ability to intercept narcotics trafficking, strengthen local criminal justice institutions, and support natural disaster response efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT), my good friend and author of this legislation.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for this opportunity to speak about H.R. 4133, the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative.

For more than 10 years, Mr. Speaker, Congress has supported funding CBSI, appropriating during that time $831 million, and supporting 13 Caribbean nations.

H.R. 4133, the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative Authorization Act will authorize appropriations of $75 million each year from 2022 to 2026. It also requires the Department of State to develop a strategy to improve disaster resilience in the Caribbean—and to report progress made under the initiative.

We all know how the Caribbean stands in the pathway of hurricanes and other natural disasters. As such, they must really improve disaster resiliency in those island nations. CBSI supports our allies in the Caribbean by promoting citizen safety, citizen security, and adhering to the rule of law. It also reduces trafficking in narcotics. It will help us interdict narcotics in the Caribbean region, which is the third border of our country.

It also reduces corruption and the malign influence of foreign adversaries in the region. We all know how foreign adversaries are looking to ill-invest in that region and circumvent, in many cases, transparency measures. It strengthens the ability to respond, as I said earlier, Mr. Speaker, to natural disasters. It is so important.

These island nations are in jeopardy. They are in serious trouble with hurricanes and rising sea levels and other natural disasters. You better than anybody, Mr. Speaker, know about this. This Caribbean Basin Security Initiative would also provide funding for that.

By empowering our neighbors in the Caribbean, we will in turn bolster the national security of the United States. Our allies in the Caribbean are facing many, many challenges brought about by the COVID–19 pandemic, strained global supply chains, and increased energy costs. That seems to be a common problem in island nations: increased energy costs. As such, they are really up for grabs by some of our adversaries who often take advantage in a crisis. We must do more to really help out our neighbors, our allies in that region.

We must continue funding for CBSI. It is critical to help Caribbean nations strengthen their economies, and in turn, strengthen our very own.

It is especially important that we continue our engagement in the Caribbean as our foreign adversaries attempt to spread their influence throughout the region. A safe and prosperous Caribbean region is in the United States' national security interests.

As we prepare to host the ninth Summit of the Americas in California in June, I urge my colleagues to support CBSI and reaffirm our commitment to enhancing U.S.-Caribbean relations.

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. and our partners must seriously confront the growing threat posed by the CCP in the Caribbean and beyond.

As the situation at our border gets worse, deadly drugs like fentanyl are surging across our southern border from illicit actors in Latin America. We must address the issue immediately. We cannot ignore the Caribbean, America's third border.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. SIRES, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. CONNOLLY for leading this measure. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for his leadership and bipartisanship on this important bill. I really can't add to the eloquence of our friend and colleague from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT).

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important and critical piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4133.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 4089. An ACT to restore entitlement to educational assistance under Veterans Rapid Retaining Program in cases of a closure of an educational institution or a disapproval of a program of education, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 74. Concurrent Resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 68–541, as amended by the appropriate provisions of Public Law 102–246, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, and in consultation with the Republican Leader, announces the appointment of the following individuals to serve as members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for a five year term:

J. Richard Fredericks of California.

Kevin Young of New York.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 105–292, as amended by Public Law 106–55, Public Law 107–228, and Public Law 112–75, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader, re-appoints the following individual to the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom:

Reverand Frederick A. Davie of New York.

STOP IRANIAN DRONES ACT

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6089) to clarify that section 107 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act applies sanctions with respect to unmanned combat aerial vehicles following a 2019 change by the United Nations providing additional clarity to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6089

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 ''Stop Iranian Drones Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) A July 15, 2013, United Nations General Assembly Report on the continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development (document A/68/140) states in paragraph 45, ''The Group noted the discussion of the 2006 Group that category IV already covered armed unmanned aerial vehicles and of the 2009 Group on a proposal to include a new category for such vehicles. The Group reviewed proposals for providing greater clarity to category IV.''.

(2) Section 107 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9406), enacted August 2, 2017, requires the President to impose sanctions on any person that the President determines ''knowingly engages in any activity that materially contributes to the supply, sale, or transfer directly or indirectly to or from Iran, or for the use in or benefit of Iran, of any battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, large caliber artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems, as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, or related materiel, including spare parts''.

(3) In 2019, the United Nations formally changed the heading of category IV of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms to ''combat aircraft and unmanned combat aerial vehicles''.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States to prevent Iran and Iranian-aligned terrorist and militia groups from acquiring unmanned aerial vehicles, including commercially available component parts, that can be used in attacks against United States persons and partner nations.

SEC. 4. AMENDMENT TO COUNTERING AMERICA'S ADVERSARIES THROUGH SANCTIONS ACT RELATING TO SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 107 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9406) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**ENFORCEMENT OF ARMS EMBARGOS**'' and inserting ''**SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO MAJOR CONVENTIONAL ARMS**''; and

(2) in subsection (a)(1), by inserting ''or unmanned combat aerial vehicles'' after ''combat aircraft''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 107 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 107. Sanctions with respect to major conventional arms.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and apply with respect to any person that knowingly engages in any activity that materially contributes to the supply, sale, or transfer directly or indirectly to or from Iran, or for the use in or benefit of Iran, of any unmanned combat aerial vehicles, as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, before, on, or after such date of enactment.

SEC. 5. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 6089.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6089, the Stop Iranian Drones Act, which was introduced by Ranking Member MCCAUL and Chairman MEEKS, along with Congressmen DEUTCH and WILSON, chair and ranking member of the Middle East, North Africa, and Global Counterterrorism Subcommittee.

As we have seen in recent months, Iran and Iranian-aligned terrorists and militia groups have been growing increasingly aggressive with their drone attacks throughout the Middle East—targeting U.S. troops, commercial vessels, partner countries, and more.

Not long ago, an Iranian-sponsored militia in Yemen utilized drones to cause death and destruction in the UAE, hundreds of miles away. Similarly, Saudi Arabia has faced repeated drone attacks on its civilian areas and its critical infrastructure.

This bill clarifies that existing conventional weapons sanctions against Iran include unmanned combat aerial vehicles and brings U.S. code up to date with the United Nation's categories of major conventional arms.

By doing this, this bill will allow the United States to better respond to the threat posed by Iran and its proxies' aggressive UAV tactics with respect to the United States and its partners.

This is not a new sanction, but rather a clarification of current law. It will in no way interfere with the ongoing nuclear talks. We have confirmed this with the State Department.

The Biden administration is taking this threat seriously. They have sanctioned the top Iranian military official for his role in the July attack on a commercial shipping vessel in the Gulf of Oman, in addition to blacklisting a network of individuals and companies behind Iran's UAV program.

□ 1430

But we can do more, and we need our allies to do more as well. The clarification included in this legislation will help show the international community that Iranian UAV proliferation will not be tolerated by this government or this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for full support of this House in passing this legislation so we can move it one step closer to the President's desk, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, April 21, 2022.

Hon. GREGORY MEEKS,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MEEKS: This letter is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 6089, the ''Stop Iranian Drones Act,'' that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H.R. 6089, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, April 21, 2022.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 6089, Stop Iranian Drones Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 6089 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on the Judiciary conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chairman.

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

Iran and its proxies continue to threaten U.S. troops and our partners throughout the Middle East with drones. Iran-backed militia groups attacked U.S. troops in Iraq and Syria with UAVs throughout 2021. Houthi attacks on Saudi Arabia doubled over the first 9 months of 2021 compared to 2020, which included frequent UAV assaults.

Where do the Houthis get most of their dangerous UAV technology? Iran.

And Iran continues to use UAVs to threaten Israel, including in its deadly attack on an Israeli-owned tanker last summer. This is exactly why I am opposed to striking another bad nuclear deal with Iran that would line the regime's pockets with cash. We need to be constraining Iran's resources, not filling its coffers. The more money Iran has, the more it will spend on threats to the U.S. and our partners. Period.

This situation is intolerable. The people of the Middle East, including Americans living there, cannot live in freedom, stability, or prosperity under assault by Iran's drones. We have to limit Iran's ability to build and supply drones.

This crucial legislation will take the necessary steps to help reduce the threats of Iranian drones. It clarifies that our existing sanctions on Iran's conventional weapons program include the supply, sale, or transfer to or from Iran of combat UAVs. And it codifies that it is U.S. policy to prevent Iran and its proxies from acquiring UAVs that can be used in attacks against the U.S. and our partners.

With this legislation, Congress is telling the world that the U.S. will use every tool to cut off Iran's UAV supplies and that we will punish those who continue to supply Iran with UAVs and parts despite their destructive impact.

Iran has long demonstrated its commitment to destabilizing the Middle East with its malign activities, but we are committed to countering Iran's attacks and keeping our partners safe. We will continue to adapt to this UAV threat. That includes robust sanctions enforcement against Iran's UAV program and proliferation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) who serves on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6089, the Stop Iranian Drones Act, and to speak favorably about all of the important legislation the House is moving today to address Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine.

The Stop Iranian Drones Act codifies crucial language that ensures we can impose sanctions on Iranian drones under current laws. Sanctions are a very powerful tool, as we have seen in the last 2 months as we have imposed powerful sanctions on Russia since its invasion, but I think we need to go further, and my bill, H.R. 6930, the Asset Seizure for Ukrainian Reconstruction Act, gives us the tools to do just that.

Let me say a few words about it.

In the last few weeks, we have seen across the United States, Europe, and the world the seizure of yachts, villas, and banks accounts belonging to Russian oligarchs who have supported the cruel regime of Vladimir Putin. Recently, with the help of the FBI, a $90-

million yacht was seized in Europe. Ninety million dollars is actually pretty cheap for a Russian oligarch's yacht. Some of these boats run up to $600 million. Up to $300 billion of Russian Central Bank assets have been seized or frozen by the United States and our allies.

All these actions raise a very important question. Think about the destruction in Ukraine, the thousands of people who have been killed, the atrocities, and the bodies of men and women left in the streets as Russian soldiers and occupiers are expelled by the brave Ukrainian defenders.

Can we imagine if there is, for example, a cease-fire that puts the immediate violence to rest—we hope that happens—but can we imagine at that moment giving all of this wealth, all of Russia's wealth, the yachts, the bank accounts, the villas, and the planes back to Putin and his cronies as Ukraine lies in ruin and as the Ukrainians bury their dead?

I think the answer is no. We cannot imagine doing that. We will not do that. I don't believe that the Biden administration intends to do that. But the law here is very complicated. These assets are not actually seized. They are merely frozen and blocked.

So this legislation—which I urge all of my colleagues to support today, a bipartisan bill—asks the administration to come up with a mechanism that would enable us to take this wealth and to sell it, to dispose of it, and to use the proceeds to help the people and Government of Ukraine rebuild their country.

Yes, it is complicated. If we apply our American legal constructs to these men and women who have served Putin loyally all these years, it looks like they are the owners of these assets. One of them owns the Chelsea football team in Great Britain. Some own property in the United States. But, in fact, Mr. Speaker, if you understand how Russia works, then you understand that the true owner of all of these assets is one man. It is Putin. These are pooled assets. He can use them whenever he wants.

So I believe it is fitting that we should pass legislation encouraging the administration to use the wealth that has supported this cruel regime to help to rebuild the country that the Putin regime is destroying.

It is the right thing to do, and it is the practical thing to do because this reconstruction effort will, in fact, cost up to hundreds of billions of dollars. We should not be saddled with the full cost of that. Let's use Russia's money to rebuild Ukraine.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I think this is an important piece of legislation in trying to contain the malign activities of the Iranian Government especially in a critical region, critical to us and critical to the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers.

In closing, Iran is a state sponsor of terrorism that oppresses its own people and poses a grave threat to the U.S. and our allies in the Middle East, and the Iranian regime is using drones to expand that threat. Just last month retiring CENTCOM Commander General McKenzie told Congress that he was very concerned about the remarkable growth in number and efficiency of Iran's UAV program and long-range drones. We have a responsibility to our men and women in uniform to do everything we can to counter Iran's dangerous UAVs.

I am pleased we are taking this step today to clarify our sanctions laws and make it clear that they cover Iran's drones.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful that we can continue the long history of bipartisan cooperation to respond to Iran's threats, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6089, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

GLOBAL MALNUTRITION PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT OF 2021

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4693) to advance targeted and evidence-based interventions for the prevention and treatment of global malnutrition and to improve the coordination of such programs, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4693

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 ''Global Malnutrition Prevention and Treatment Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF EFFORTS TO PREVENT AND TREAT MALNUTRITION GLOBALLY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, is authorized and encouraged to support efforts to prevent and treat malnutrition globally, including by—

(1) targeting resources and nutrition interventions to support the most vulnerable populations susceptible to severe malnutrition, including children under the age of 5 and pregnant and lactating women;

(2) increasing coverage, particularly in priority countries, of nutrition interventions that include coordinated deployment of prenatal nutrient supplements, breastfeeding support, vitamin A supplementation, specialized nutritious food products for the treatment of acute malnutrition, and other evidence-based interventions, as appropriate;

(3) increasing the use of context and country-appropriate fortification of staples and condiments with essential nutrients;

(4) advancing evidence-based programs and interventions carried out using data-driven approaches, best practices, and targeted to country-specific contexts and needs;

(5) supporting partner governments to develop policies to prevent and treat malnutrition;

(6) leveraging investments to strengthen health systems, including to support community health workers to advance improved nutrition outcomes;

(7) improve diets through safe, affordable, nutritious foods in the food system; and

(8) ensuring rigorous monitoring and evaluation of such efforts.

(b) EXTERNAL COORDINATION EFFORTS RELATED TO NUTRITION PROGRAMS.—The Administrator, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, should coordinate, as appropriate, with bilateral and multilateral donors, governments of partner countries, United Nations agencies, civil society organizations, nongovernmental organizations, including faith-based organizations, and the private sector to prevent and treat malnutrition globally, including by supporting efforts to—

(1) build the capacity of local and community-based organizations and governments of partner countries to ensure sustainability of nutrition interventions;

(2) expand research and innovation to identify and increase effective and evidence-based nutrition interventions based on country-specific contexts;

(3) improve coordination and structure of supply chains for nutrition interventions;

(4) expand domestic resource mobilization and domestic financing for nutrition interventions; and

(5) seek to leverage additional resources and encourage investment into innovative and multi-stakeholder finance partnerships to advance burden sharing in nutrition-related assistance.

(c) INTERAGENCY EFFORTS.—In carrying out subsections (a) and (b), the Administrator, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, consistent with the Global Nutrition Coordination Plan, shall seek to leverage additional resources to prevent and treat malnutrition globally, including by—

(1) increasing cooperation among relevant Federal departments and agencies represented in the Global Nutrition Coordination Plan to better leverage grants, technical assistance, debt, equity, loan guaranties, and public-private partnerships; and

(2) utilizing the Administrator's role as a member of the Board of Directors of the United States International Development Finance Corporation to consider opportunities within the Corporation's development impact framework that support improved nutrition outcomes.

SEC. 3. SELECTION OF PRIORITY COUNTRIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in coordination with the Nutrition Leadership Council, shall select foreign countries as priority countries for purposes of targeting programs to prevent and treat malnutrition globally.

(b) CRITERIA.—The selection of priority countries under subsection (a) shall be based on the following:

(1) The prevalence of severe malnutrition among children under the age of 5 and pregnant and lactating women.

(2) The presence of high-need, underserved, marginalized, vulnerable, or impoverished communities.

(3) The enabling environment for improved nutrition, including presence of national nutrition plans and demonstration of strong political commitment.

(4) Any other criteria that the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

(c) UPDATES.—The Administrator shall update the selection of priority countries under subsection (a) not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Administrator should continue to undertake nutrition interventions in countries not selected as priority countries, particularly in contexts in which opportunities are identified to advance multisectoral development programming and integrate efforts to prevent and treat global malnutrition with other priority areas and program objectives.

SEC. 4. NUTRITION LEADERSHIP COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator is authorized to establish in the United States Agency for International Development the Nutrition Leadership Council (in this section referred to as the ''Council''), which shall coordinate Agency efforts to prevent and treat malnutrition globally.

(b) DUTIES.—The duties of the Council shall include—

(1) advancing United States Agency for International Development efforts to prevent and treat malnutrition globally;

(2) ensuring nutrition interventions, particularly in priority countries, are carried out in close coordination with other relevant United States Government strategies and policies and provisions of law, including—

(A) the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9301 et seq.);

(B) the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 2151 note);

(C) the Global Child Thrive Act of 2020 (subtitle I of title XII of division A of Public Law 116–283); and

(D) the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (22 U.S.C. 9801 et seq.); and

(3) ensuring nutrition interventions are coordinated with nutrition programs carried out by other relevant Federal departments and agencies.

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—The Council shall include representatives of the following bureaus and independent offices of the United States Agency for International Development:

(1) The Bureau for Global Health.

(2) The Bureau for Resilience and Food Security.

(3) The Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance.

(4) Any other relevant bureau or independent office that the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

SEC. 5. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 260 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall develop and submit to the appropriate congressional committees an implementation plan for programs to prevent and treat malnutrition globally described in section 2.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The implementation plan required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of specific and measurable goals, objectives, and performance metrics with respect to such programs, including clear benchmarks and intended timelines for achieving such goals and objectives.

(2) A description of monitoring and evaluation plans with respect to such programs, as appropriate.

(3) In priority countries, a description of efforts to ensure that nutrition is adequately addressed in the Country Development Cooperation Strategy to the extent practicable and identify opportunities to expand efforts to prevent and treat malnutrition, including through leveraging existing health and development programs and other ongoing activities.

(c) CONSULTATION.—The implementation plan required by subsection (a) shall be developed in consultation with, as appropriate and to the extent possible, representatives of nongovernmental organizations, including faith-based organizations, civil society organizations, multilateral organizations and donors, relevant private, academic, and philanthropic entities, and the appropriate congressional committees.

SEC. 6. REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes progress made towards preventing and treating malnutrition globally.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A summary of progress made towards achieving the specific and measurable goals, objectives, and performance metrics towards ending global malnutrition.

(2) In priority countries—

(A) a detailed summary of nutrition programs and activities in the previous fiscal year, including a breakdown of the countries to which nutrition resources have been allocated and an estimated number of people reached through nutrition interventions; and

(B) an description of the coordination of nutrition programs with other health and development programs and priorities.

(3) A summary of efforts to expand research and innovation to development and scale up new tools to prevent and treat malnutrition globally.

(4) An assessment of the collaboration and coordination of nutrition efforts of the United States Agency for International Development with United Nations agencies, the World Bank, other donor governments, host country governments, civil society, and the private sector, as appropriate.

(5) A description of other donor country and host country financial commitments and efforts to prevent and treat malnutrition.

(6) An identification of constraints on implementation of programs and activities and lessons learned from programs and activities from the previous fiscal years.

(c) INCLUSION IN OTHER REPORTS.—The Administrator may include the report required by subsection (a) as a component of other congressionally mandated reports provided to appropriate congressional committees, as appropriate.

SEC. 7. COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOREIGN AID TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2016.

Section 2(3) of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 2394c note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) the Global Malnutrition Prevention and Treatment Act of 2021.''.

SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(3) NUTRITION LEADERSHIP COUNCIL.—The term ''Nutrition Leadership Council'' means Nutrition Leadership Council established by section 4.

(4) PRIORITY COUNTRY.—The term ''priority country'' means a foreign country selected under section 3 for purposes of targeting programs to prevent and treat malnutrition globally.

SEC. 9. SUNSET.

The requirements of this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall terminate on the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4693.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4693, the Global Malnutrition Prevention and Treatment Act of 2021.

In the wake of COVID–19, we have seen malnutrition rates climb and food insecurity become an ever-greater challenge. Jarringly, it is predicted that disruptions to global food and health systems will double global malnutrition rates—double—with women and children bearing the brunt of those effects. It is estimated that in 2022 the devastating global effects of COVID–19 could add an additional 17 million severely malnourished children worldwide. We cannot stand by while millions of children's lives are on the line with COVID, climate change, and conflict worsening the global situation. That is why the Foreign Affairs Committee took action with H.R. 4693 which will direct USAID to implement solutions to prevent and treat this global malnutrition.

This bill establishes a nutrition leadership council to identify populations most at risk to severe malnutrition and to prioritize prevention and treatment programs. Preventing and treating malnutrition is relatively inexpensive to implement and has high returns. With every $1 we spend, we improve health and increase cognitive

and physical development yielding the equivalent of a $35 return.

By coordinating activities throughout the U.S. Government with our partner countries with the Untied Nations' specialized agencies, civil society, private-sector actors and more, we can sustain nutrition interventions that save lives.

This bill also requires USAID to provide Congress an implementation plan and annual reports concerning its programs for treating and preventing malnutrition.

Mr. Speaker, we must do more to support those in dire need, and we must answer their call for help. H.R. 4693 is this Chamber's opportunity to do just that: to prevent the lives of those suffering from malnutrition all around the world. This measure builds on the work and jurisdiction of USAID and will bolster efforts to respond to and prevent malnutrition everywhere.

While the United States has led the world in responding to COVID–19 and its effects around the world, we must also ensure we don't lose ground in longstanding investments such as food security. By supporting this legislation we can take a meaningful step in doing both.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure so we can move it one step closer to the President's desk, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, as we speak, millions of women and children are on the brink of starvation around the world. An estimated 3.1 million children perish every year due to malnutrition. In fact, almost half of the deaths among children under the age of 5 are linked to malnutrition, mainly in low- and middle-income countries. In the 21st century this tragedy should be prevented.

This bipartisan bill will support efforts to scale up targeted and effective nutrition programs in countries most at risk for severe malnutrition. That will help us have a real impact on people's lives around the world.

Fallout from the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the administration's chaotic and deadly withdrawal from Afghanistan have compounded global humanitarian crises. Coupled with the COVID–19 pandemic, now more than ever we must do everything we can to advance lifesaving nutrition programs, and that starts with a strong and effective USAID who has the tools it needs to ensure no child dies from malnutrition.

Every parent wants to be able to put food on the table, nourish their families, and provide for themselves. Support for low-cost, effective nutrition interventions mean an investment in the health, development, and productivity of the next generation of children, and I urge my colleagues to support this important measure.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, in addition to the crises in Ukraine, Afghanistan, and Ethiopia, the COVID–19 pandemic has erased years of progress towards ending extreme poverty. It has pushed more people into severe food insecurity and malnutrition and has destabilized fragile states. This legislation will help us reclaim lost ground in the battle against hunger and malnutrition.

USAID plays a pivotal role in helping nations across the globe combat hunger and poverty. The agency, alongside our NGO and private-sector partners, has helped secure nutrition stability for expectant mothers and young children along with countless others in need, but more must be done to truly end starvation.

I want to thank members of the advocacy community, especially Bread for the World and RESULTS, for their continued support of this legislative effort.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful we can continue the long history of bipartisan cooperation to help those in need around the world, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1445

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

The United States has a long tradition, on a bipartisan basis, of dealing with the issue of food insecurity and malnutrition. Herbert Hoover led some of the early efforts by the United States Government after World War I to feed a starving Europe. He even provided food assistance to the Bolshevik regime in Russia because we understood that malnutrition didn't respect political ideology or labels.

Through the Food for Peace program in the early Kennedy and Johnson years, there was cooperation between the late Senator Bob Dole and the late Senator George McGovern to make sure that both domestic and international food security were staples of U.S. policy and bipartisan support.

This is an important piece of legislation. No child in 2022 should ever be malnourished, and certainly, no child should ever die from malnourishment.

This is an important statement by this Congress about our values as human beings and as a society and reaffirms a longstanding commitment by the American people to not let this kind of tragedy happen anywhere.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4693, Global Malnutrition Prevention and Treatment Act of 2021, which will establish programs and direct the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to carry out activities to prevent and treat malnutrition globally.

This bill would advance targeted and evidence-based interventions for the prevention and treatment of global malnutrition and to improve the coordination of such programs.

Under this bill, USAID must leverage resources to address malnutrition through the Global Nutrition Coordination Plan and its role on the board of directors of the International Development of Finance Corporation.

The Global Nutrition Coordination plan is an interagency effort to strengthen the impact of U.S. investments in nutrition.

USAID must also select countries based on specific malnutrition-related indicators for the purpose of targeting malnutrition prevention and treatment programs.

The plan will prioritize high-need, underserved, marginalized or impoverished communities.

However, countries must display strong political commitment and have existing nutrition strategies already in place, which ensures that the plan to combat malnutrition in a select country will be effective and impactful.

Additionally, USAID may:

establish the Nutrition Leadership Council to coordinate activities to prevent and treat malnutrition;

target resources and nutrition interventions to the populations most susceptible to severe malnutrition, and otherwise support efforts to prevent and treat malnutrition globally;

coordinate activities among partner countries, United Nations agencies, civil society, private sector actors, and others to, for example, build capacity in partner countries to sustain nutrition interventions.

USAID would also be required to provide Congress with an implementation plan and annual reports concerning the programs for treating and preventing malnutrition.

As a senior Member of the House of Representatives and the founding chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, I believe this bill is vital for preventing and treating malnutrition around the world.

We must ensure continued focus on multisectoral nutrition programs, while monitoring these interventions to ensure effective use of American taxpayer dollars.

I commend the USAID maternal and child nutrition programs that seek to improve health outcomes by implementing nutrition-specific interventions, and those that address the immediate, health-related determinants of undernutrition.

It is no secret that poverty amplifies the risk of malnutrition.

People who are poor are more likely to be affected by different forms of malnutrition.

Furthermore, malnutrition increases health care costs, reduces productivity, and slows economic growth, which can perpetuate a cycle of poverty and ill-health.

Malnutrition can have several negative and deadly effects such as decreased cognitive development in newborns, greater vulnerability to disease and other issues.

Optimizing nutrition early in life, especially from the 1,000 days from conception to a child's second birthday ensures the best possible start in life, with long-term benefits.

According to UNICEF, nearly half of all deaths in children under 5 are attributable to undernutrition.

Every year, the world loses hundreds of thousands of young children and babies to hunger-related causes.

Women, infants, children, and adolescents are at particular risk of malnutrition.

I would be remiss if I stood here today without addressing the global impact of COVID–19 on malnutrition.

The significant and life-altering shocks created by the pandemic and efforts to mitigate the transmission of COVID–19 have resulted in the disruption of food systems.

This has also upended health and nutrition services which has devastated livelihoods, as well as threatened food security.

These necessary containment measures have unfortunately caused more vulnerable children to face malnourishment.

By the end of this year nearly 14 million more children are likely to be severely malnourished because of the pandemic's impacts.

This means that 58.9 million young children—or almost the whole population of South Africa—will likely face life-threatening malnutrition if the global community doesn't act.

The pandemic revealed the already existing brutal food insecurity struggles in many nations while triggering economic recessions and jeopardizing access to food.

The combined impacts of environmental factors, COVID–19 and political conflicts place malnutrition as an overwhelming concern in the global community.

I ask my colleagues to join me in voting for H.R. 4693 because with this bill we are committing ourselves to improving the health of women and children in impoverished areas, helping prevent illness, and improving economic conditions in poorer countries.

Every parent deserves the opportunity to put nutritional food on the table to take care of their families.

By supporting these effective nutrition interventions, we unlock the ability to begin investing in the well-being, growth, and productivity of our generations to come.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4693.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

PARTICIPATION OF TAIWAN IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 812) to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 812

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

SECTION 1. PARTICIPATION OF TAIWAN IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations, charged with coordinating health efforts within the United Nations system. The World Health Assembly (WHA) is the decision-making body of the WHO, which convenes annually in May to set the policies and priorities of the organization. Statehood is not a requirement for attendance at the WHA, and numerous observers, including non-members and non-governmental organizations, attended the most recent virtual WHA in May 2020.

(2) Taiwan began seeking to participate in the WHO as an observer in 1997. In 2009, with strong support from successive United States Administrations, Congress, and like-minded WHO Member States, and during a period of improved Cross-Strait relations, Taiwan received an invitation to attend the WHA as an observer under the name ''Chinese Taipei''. Taiwan received the same invitation each year until 2016, when following the election of President Tsai-Ing Wen of the Democratic Progressive Party, Taiwan's engagement in the international community began facing increased resistance from the People's Republic of China (PRC). Taiwan's invitation to the 2016 WHA was received late and included new language conditioning Taiwan's participation on the PRC's ''one China principle''. The WHO did not invite Taiwan to attend the WHA as an observer in 2017, 2018, 2019, or 2020.

(3) Taiwan remains a model contributor to world health, having provided financial and technical assistance to respond to numerous global health challenges. Taiwan has invested over $6,000,000,000 in international medical and humanitarian aid efforts impacting over 80 countries since 1996. In 2014, Taiwan responded to the Ebola crisis by donating $1,000,000 and providing 100,000 sets of personal protective equipment. Through the Global Cooperation and Training Framework, the United States and Taiwan have jointly conducted training programs for experts to combat MERS, Dengue Fever, and Zika. In 2020, after successfully containing the spread of the novel coronavirus within its borders while upholding democratic principles, Taiwan generously donated millions of pieces of personal protective equipment and COVID–19 tests to countries in need. These diseases know no borders, and Taiwan's needless exclusion from global health cooperation increases the dangers presented by global pandemics.

(4) Taiwan's international engagement has faced increased resistance from the PRC. Taiwan was not invited to the 2016 Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), despite participating as a guest at the organization's prior summit in 2013. Taiwan's requests to participate in the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) have also been rejected. In May 2017, PRC delegates disrupted a meeting of the Kimberley Process on conflict diamonds held in Perth, Australia, until delegates from Taiwan were asked to leave. Since 2016, the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, the Republic of Panama, the Dominican Republic, Burkina Faso, the Republic of El Salvador, the Solomon Islands, and the Republic of Kiribati have terminated longstanding diplomatic relationships with Taiwan and granted diplomatic recognition to the PRC.

(5) Congress has established a policy of support for Taiwan's participation in international bodies that address shared transnational challenges, particularly in the WHO. Congress passed H.R. 1794 in the 106th Congress, H.R. 428 in the 107th Congress, and S. 2092 in the 108th Congress to direct the Secretary of State to establish a strategy for, and to report annually to Congress on, efforts to obtain observer status for Taiwan at the WHA. Congress also passed H.R. 1151 in the 113th Congress, directing the Secretary to report on a strategy to gain observer status for Taiwan at the ICAO Assembly, and H.R. 1853 in the 114th Congress, directing the Secretary to report on a strategy to gain observer status for Taiwan at the INTERPOL Assembly. However, since 2016, Taiwan has not received an invitation to attend any of these events as an observer.

(b) AUGMENTATION OF REPORT CONCERNING THE PARTICIPATION OF TAIWAN IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 1 of the Act entitled, ''To address the participation of Taiwan in the World Health Organization'' (Public Law 108–235; 22 U.S.C. 290 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) An account of the changes and improvements the Secretary of State has made to the United States plan to endorse and obtain observer status for Taiwan at the World Health Assembly, following any annual meetings of the World Health Assembly at which Taiwan did not obtain observer status.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect and apply beginning with the first report required under subsection (c) of section 1 of the Act entitled, ''To address the participation of Taiwan in the World Health Organization'' (Public Law 108–235; 22 U.S.C. 290 note) that is submitted after the date of the enactment of this Act:

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 812.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 812, a bill to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization, and for other purposes.

S. 812 will help support Taiwan's effort to gain observer status at the World Health Assembly, the decision-making body of the World Health Organization.

Since the end of 2019, the unprecedented COVID–19 pandemic has reminded the global community of the importance of international cooperation and collaboration on global health.

Taiwan has been a leader on global health. While the People's Republic of China was actively censoring public discussion of and silencing doctors about the effects and outbreak of the virus in China itself, Taiwan was saving lives globally with its early detection and dissemination of information about the virus.

Despite its proximity to the original outbreak in China, Taiwan employed a strategy of social distancing, border controls, mask mandates, quarantine,

and contact tracing so that it succeeded in suppressing widespread transmission. Incredibly, with a population of 23.5 million, Taiwan experienced roughly 37,000 confirmed COVID–19 cases and fewer than 900 deaths. That is a tremendous feat compared to everybody else.

Taiwan was not only able to use its knowledge to effectively respond to the COVID–19 pandemic within its own borders, but it shared its expertise and medical supplies when the world badly needed it most. Taiwan donated millions of masks and PPE to many countries around the world, including here in the United States.

These actions symbolize Taiwan's leadership and contributions to global health security and demonstrate why it ought to be part of the global conversation on public health. Unfortunately, China has tried to limit and constrain Taiwan's meaningful participation in all international organizations, including pressuring the WHO to strip Taiwan of its observer status in the WHA in 2017. As the co-chair of the Taiwan Caucus, I can tell you that makes no sense.

This bipartisan measure would support efforts that enable Taiwan to share its public health expertise and experience with the world at times when we need it badly.

Led by Senator MENENDEZ, this legislation has already passed the Senate. The House Foreign Affairs Committee was proud to pass out of committee a near-identical bipartisan measure led by Representative YOUNG KIM of California.

Passage of this bill today, ahead of the World Health Assembly meeting next month, would not only be timely; it would also demonstrate the strong bipartisan, bicameral commitment the U.S. Congress has to our democratic friend Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to adopt this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of S. 812, directing the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization.

This bill has passed the House in each of the last three Congresses, so I am glad the two Chambers have finally come together to send this bill to the President's desk before the World Health Assembly next month.

I thank Representative YOUNG KIM for introducing the House version of this bill early last year and former Representative Ted Yoho for his work on this issue in previous Congresses.

Taiwan is a model contributor to global health, and Taiwan's exclusion from the WHO isn't just unfair; it is dangerous.

The world is still paying the price of the Chinese Communist Party's cover-up of the original COVID–19 outbreak in Wuhan. Taiwan's exclusion from the World Health Organization made the situation even worse by depriving the world of Taiwan's early warning.

Unfortunately, Xi Jinping and the CCP are continuing to jeopardize global health by marginalizing Taiwan. The CCP is hijacking the WHO to advance its own political agenda. Taiwan has been totally excluded from participating in the WHO's annual World Health Assembly since 2016.

Despite the CCP's interference, Taiwan is a model democracy that makes the world a better place. The people of Taiwan deserve to participate in the World Health Organization, so I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM).

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative MEUSER for yielding, and I thank Representative CONNOLLY, Chairman MEEKS, and Ranking Member MCCAUL for their leadership on this very important issue.

I rise in strong support of this bipartisan, bicameral effort to help restore Taiwan's observer status at the World Health Organization and World Health Assembly.

I am proud to have introduced the House version of this bill, which has nearly 130 bipartisan cosponsors.

Time and time again, Taiwan has proven to be a trusted ally of the United States and to be a world leader in global health security.

From 2009 until 2017, Taiwan had observer status in the WHO and WHA, but it was revoked due to pressure from the Chinese Government. This bill would direct the Secretary of State to implement a strategy to restore Taiwan's observer status.

I am hopeful that today we can send a united message to the people of Taiwan that we value their input and that giving them a seat at the table benefits all of us.

Support for Taiwan is more important than ever. We all know today that as Russia invades Ukraine, China is eyeing Taiwan. A threat to freedom anywhere is a threat to freedom everywhere.

That is why I urge my colleagues to support this effort and give the people of Taiwan a voice in vital information sharing in the World Health Organization and World Health Assembly.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to lead this effort and will continue to be an unwavering voice for global human rights and freedom.

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

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, diseases and pandemics know no borders. Taiwan is a critical player in global health, and it is a global transportation hub. In blocking Taiwan from the WHO, the CCP is placing the world at risk to soothe their own insecurities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Why is this bill important at this time, Mr. Speaker? It is important because an authoritarian, delusional autocrat in Moscow is wreaking havoc and inflicting death on the ground and from the skies on an innocent people seeking freedom in Ukraine.

It is important that other autocrats and authoritarian regimes understand that they will pay a heavy price for such behavior, that we will not resolve disputes that way in the 21st century, and that the consequences will be severe.

Isolating Taiwan is part of a policy to intimidate, threaten, and assault democracy on the island of Taiwan. We can't be a party to that.

Taiwan has a voice. Taiwan has expertise. It can contribute in a pandemic, and it should not be silenced because of somebody's political agenda. That is what this bill is about. That is why this Congress should speak with one voice and support this important piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I support S. 812, which came to us from the Senate, and which calls for the Administration to develop a strategy for Taiwan to regain observer status at the World Health Organization.

As we know, Taiwan stands as a beacon of democracy in Asia—and indeed, an example for much of the world—and offers a stark contrast to the totalitarian model of Xi Jinping across the Taiwan Strait in Mainland China.

As a result, the People's Republic of China has doubled down on its longstanding efforts to delegitimize Taiwan and keep it from participating in international organizations.

As we rediscovered in 2020, however, a deadly virus doesn't play politics, and crosses borders without regard to diplomatic niceties.

To kowtow to Communist China and exclude Taiwan from having even an observer status at the World Health Organization is to play politics with global health.

It is especially galling when one recalls that pernicious misrepresentations were made by the PRC to the World Health Organization at the onset of the COVID–19 pandemic, and the warnings sounded by Taiwan as to the true nature and origins of the pandemic were ignored by the WHO.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to note that I, along with my colleague from New Jersey, JEFF VAN DREW, also introduced legislation last year, H.R. 1775, to provide for a vehicle for victims of State misrepresentations to the World Health Organization to seek redress using US courts.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 812, and for this Administration to devise and implement the strategy this timely legislation calls for to allow our democratic partner Taiwan to accede to the World Health Organization as an observer.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 812, a bill to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization (WHO), and for other purposes.

This bill directs the Department of State to include additional information in its annual reports concerning Taiwan's participation at the WHO's World Health Assembly (WHA) as an observer.

The report shall describe changes and improvements to the State Department's plan to support Taiwan's observer status at the WHA, following any meetings at which Taiwan did not participate under such status.

The measure also directs the Secretary of State to establish a strategy for obtaining observer status at the WHA, the decision-making body of the WHO.

Taiwan is excluded from most global organizations such as the WHO, the U.N. health agency, because of the objections of China, which considers the island one of its provinces and not a separate country.

Taiwan cannot be excluded from the global health body because as we have seen, infectious viruses like the COVID–19 pandemic, have the ability to transcend all borders.

Taiwan has contributed more than $6 billion in international medical and humanitarian aid efforts to over 80 countries since 1996 and donated millions of personal protective and testing equipment during the COVID–19 crises.

After successfully suppressing the spread of COVID within its borders, Taiwan also generously donated millions of pieces of personal protective equipment and testing reagents to countries in need.

Taiwan is an important partner to the United States, and we must assist their effort to participate at the W.H.O.

Taiwan's absence from the World Health Assembly over the last several years may negatively impact us all, since public health is safeguarded when everyone is engaged.

In the wake of the COVID–19 pandemic it is now more important than ever for all nations to come together and share information regarding public health.

I ask my colleagues to join me in voting for S. 812 because the U.S. should support Taiwan's involvement with the international community on all matters regarding public health.

These efforts will benefit global public health, and potentially save many lives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 812.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

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 58 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

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AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CROW) at 3 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 7314;
H.R. 7372;
H.R. 496;
H.R. 6930;
H.R. 923;
H. Res. 833;
H.R. 3344;
H.R. 7311;
H.R. 4133;
H.R. 6089;
H.R. 4693; and
S. 812.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

ACCESSING XI'S INTERFERENCE AND SUBVERSION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7314) to require the Secretary of State to submit to Congress a report on the People's Republic of China's support to the Russian Federation with respect to its unprovoked invasion of and full-scale war against Ukraine, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 3, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 127]

YEAS—394

Adams
Aderholt
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (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
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
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
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
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
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Scalise
Scanlon
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
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—3

Gohmert
Greene (GA)
Massie

NOT VOTING—32

Aguilar
Bishop (GA)
Bustos
Carbajal
Cline
Clyde
Dean
Demings
Garbarino
Good (VA)
Guest
Hayes
Hill
Himes
Hollingsworth
Joyce (OH)
Katko
Kim (CA)
Maloney, Sean
Miller (IL)
Murphy (FL)
Rush
Salazar
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Spanberger
Speier
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tlaib
Trone
Westerman

□ 1622

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 127.

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 127, H.R. 7314.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Walorski)
Bass (Beyer)
Beatty (Carter (LA))
Brown (OH) (Jeffries)
Brownley (Correa)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))
Carey (Balderson)
Castro (TX) (Correa)
Craig (Pallone)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Garcia (TX) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Lamb (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Levin (MI) (Beyer)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Morelle (Jeffries)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Perlmutter (Neguse)
Pfluger (Mann)
Reschenthaler (Meuser)
Ross (Beyer)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Strickland (Jeffries)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Duyne)
Tonko (Pallone)
Trahan (Beyer)
Waters (Takano)

PROTECTING SEMICONDUCTOR SUPPLY CHAIN MATERIALS FROM AUTHORITARIANS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7372) to amend the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 to require the President to establish a semiconductor supply chain working group in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine and submit reports to Congress on potential future disruptions to the supply chain on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 9, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 128]

YEAS—414

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
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
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
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
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 (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
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
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
Zeldin

NAYS—9

Biggs
Boebert
Cloud
Greene (GA)
Harris
Massie
Norman
Perry
Roy

NOT VOTING—6

Blumenauer
Gonzalez, Vicente
Hayes
LaHood
Miller (IL)
Rutherford

□ 1633

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

Bass (Beyer)
Beatty (Carter (LA))
Brown (OH) (Jeffries)
Brownley (Correa)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))
Carey (Balderson)
Castro (TX) (Correa)
Craig (Pallone)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Garcia (TX) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Lamb (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Levin (MI) (Beyer)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Morelle (Jeffries)

Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Perlmutter (Neguse)
Pfluger (Mann)
Reschenthaler (Meuser)
Ross (Beyer)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Strickland (Jeffries)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Duyne)
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Tonko (Pallone)
Trahan (Beyer)
Waters (Takano)

UKRAINE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 496) to oppose violations of religious freedom in Ukraine by Russia and armed groups commanded by Russia, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 421, nays 4, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 129]

YEAS—421

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
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, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
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
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
Zeldin

NAYS—4

Casten
Garcia (TX)
Greene (GA)
Massie

NOT VOTING—4

Davis, Danny K.
Gonzalez, Vicente
Jacobs (NY)
Miller (IL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1643

Ms. GARCIA of Texas changed her vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: ''A bill to oppose violations of religious freedom in Ukraine by Russia and armed groups commanded or otherwise supported by or acting on behalf of Russia.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bass (Beyer)
Beatty (Carter (LA))
Brown (OH) (Jeffries)
Brownley (Correa)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))
Carey (Balderson)
Castro (TX) (Correa)
Craig (Pallone)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Garcia (TX) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Lamb (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Levin (MI) (Beyer)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Morelle (Jeffries)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Perlmutter (Neguse)
Pfluger (Mann)
Reschenthaler (Meuser)
Ross (Beyer)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Strickland (Jeffries)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Duyne)
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Tonko (Pallone)
Trahan (Beyer)
Waters (Takano)

ASSET SEIZURE FOR UKRAINE RECONSTRUCTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6930) to authorize the confiscation of assets subject to United States jurisdiction of certain foreign persons, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 8, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 130]

YEAS—417

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon

Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
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
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
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
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
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
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
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—8

Bush
Cawthorn
Greene (GA)
Massie
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Roy
Tlaib

NOT VOTING—4

Kinzinger
Miller (IL)
Sewell
Sherman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1652

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

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bass (Beyer)
Beatty (Carter (LA))
Brown (OH) (Jeffries)
Brownley (Correa)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))
Carey (Balderson)
Castro (TX) (Correa)
Craig (Pallone)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Garcia (TX) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Lamb (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Levin (MI) (Beyer)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Morelle (Jeffries)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Perlmutter (Neguse)
Pfluger (Mann)
Reschenthaler (Meuser)
Ross (Beyer)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Strickland (Jeffries)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Duyne)
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Tonko (Pallone)
Trahan (Beyer)
Waters (Takano)

GEORGIA SUPPORT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 923) to support the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Georgia, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 20, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 131]

YEAS—406

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
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
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)

Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
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
Zeldin

NAYS—20

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Bush
Cawthorn
Cloud
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Hice (GA)
Lesko
Massie
Moore (AL)
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Steube

NOT VOTING—3

Eshoo
Gonzalez, Vicente
Miller (IL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1701

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to support the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bass (Beyer)
Beatty (Carter (LA))
Brown (OH) (Jeffries)
Brownley (Correa)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))
Carey (Balderson)
Castro (TX) (Correa)
Craig (Pallone)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Garcia (TX) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Lamb (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Levin (MI) (Beyer)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Morelle (Jeffries)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Perlmutter (Neguse)
Pfluger (Mann)
Reschenthaler (Meuser)
Ross (Beyer)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Strickland (Jeffries)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Duyne)
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Tonko (Pallone)
Trahan (Beyer)
Waters (Takano)

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR MOLDOVA'S DEMOCRACY, INDEPENDENCE, AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND STRENGTHENING UNITED STATES AND MOLDOVA RELATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 833) expressing support for Moldova's democracy, independence, and territorial integrity and strengthening United States and Moldova relations, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 17, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 132]

YEAS—409

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
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 (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
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)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—17

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Cawthorn
Cloud
Clyde
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Harris

Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Massie
Nehls
Norman
Perry
Roy
Steube

NOT VOTING—3

Gonzalez, Vicente
Miller (IL)
Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1708

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: ''A resolution reaffirming support for strong United States and Moldova relations, Moldova's democracy, and its sovereignty and territorial integrity.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bass (Beyer)
Beatty (Carter (LA))
Brown (OH) (Jeffries)
Brownley (Correa)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))
Carey (Balderson)
Castro (TX) (Correa)
Craig (Pallone)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Garcia (TX) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Lamb (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Levin (MI) (Beyer)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Morelle (Jeffries)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Perlmutter (Neguse)
Pfluger (Mann)
Reschenthaler (Meuser)
Ross (Beyer)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Strickland (Jeffries)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Duyne)
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Tonko (Pallone)
Trahan (Beyer)
Waters (Takano)

TRANSATLANTIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECURITY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3344) to prioritize the efforts of and enhance coordination among United States agencies to encourage countries in Central and Eastern Europe to improve the security of their telecommunications networks, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 366, nays 60, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 133]

YEAS—366

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

NAYS—60

Allen
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bowman
Brooks
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Cammack
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
DesJarlais
Estes
Fleischmann
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jordan
LaMalfa
Lesko
Loudermilk
Mace
Mann
Massie
McClintock
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Perry
Posey
Rosendale
Roy
Scalise
Sessions
Steube
Tiffany
Tlaib
Van Drew
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wittman

NOT VOTING—3

Buck
Johnson (TX)
Miller (IL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1719

Mr. MANN, Ms. HERRELL, Messrs. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida and WEBER of Texas changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bass (Beyer)
Beatty (Carter (LA))
Brown (OH) (Jeffries)
Brownley (Correa)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))
Carey (Balderson)
Castro (TX) (Correa)
Craig (Pallone)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Garcia (TX) (Correa)
Lamb (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Levin (MI) (Beyer)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Morelle (Jeffries)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Perlmutter (Neguse)
Pfluger (Mann)
Reschenthaler (Meuser)
Ross (Beyer)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Strickland (Jeffries)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Duyne)
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Tonko (Pallone)
Trahan (Beyer)
Waters (Takano)

COUNTERING MALIGN RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7311) to direct the Secretary of State to develop and submit to Congress a strategy and implementation

plan outlining United States efforts to counter the malign influence and activities of the Russian Federation and its proxies in Africa, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 9, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 134]

YEAS—415

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
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
Foster
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
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
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
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
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
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
Zeldin

NAYS—9

Biggs
Boebert
Cammack
Gohmert
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Lesko
Massie
Roy

NOT VOTING—5

Brady
Buck
Frankel, Lois
LaMalfa
Miller (IL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1726

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bass (Beyer)
Beatty (Carter (LA))
Brown (OH) (Jeffries)
Brownley (Correa)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))
Carey (Balderson)
Castro (TX) (Correa)
Craig (Pallone)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Garcia (TX) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Lamb (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Levin (MI) (Beyer)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Morelle (Jeffries)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Perlmutter (Neguse)
Pfluger (Mann)
Reschenthaler (Meuser)
Ross (Beyer)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Strickland (Jeffries)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Duyne)
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Trahan (Beyer)
Waters (Takano)

CARIBBEAN BASIN SECURITY INITIATIVE AUTHORIZATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4133) to authorize appropriations for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, enhance the United States-Caribbean security partnership, prioritize disaster resilience, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 340, nays 86, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 135]

YEAS—340

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman

Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger
Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
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
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth

NAYS—86

Allen
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bowman
Brooks
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Cammack
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
DesJarlais
Donalds
Fallon
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
García (IL)
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Mace
Mann
Massie
McClain
McClintock
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Pressley
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Schweikert
Sessions
Steube
Taylor
Tiffany
Tlaib
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—3

Ferguson
Miller (IL)
Webster (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1736

Ms. HERRELL, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Messrs. MURPHY of North Carolina, KUSTOFF, KELLY of Mississippi, and LAMBORN changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bass (Beyer)
Beatty (Carter (LA))
Brown (OH) (Jeffries)
Brownley (Correa)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))
Carey (Balderson)
Castro (TX) (Correa)
Craig (Pallone)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Garcia (TX) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Lamb (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Levin (MI) (Beyer)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Morelle (Jeffries)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Perlmutter (Neguse)
Pfluger (Mann)
Reschenthaler (Meuser)
Ross (Beyer)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Strickland (Jeffries)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Duyne)
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Trahan (Beyer)
Waters (Takano)

STOP IRANIAN DRONES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6089) to clarify that section 107 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act applies sanctions with respect to unmanned combat aerial vehicles following a 2019 change by the United Nations providing additional clarity to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 424, nays 2, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 136]

YEAS—424

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
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
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
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 (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
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
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
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
Zeldin

NAYS—2

Greene (GA)
Massie

NOT VOTING—3

Gonzalez, Vicente
Miller (IL)
Sherman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1744

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bass (Beyer)
Beatty (Carter (LA))
Brown (OH) (Jeffries)
Brownley (Correa)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))
Carey (Balderson)
Castro (TX) (Correa)
Craig (Pallone)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Garcia (TX) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Lamb (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Levin (MI) (Beyer)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Morelle (Jeffries)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Perlmutter (Neguse)
Pfluger (Mann)
Reschenthaler (Meuser)
Ross (Beyer)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Strickland (Jeffries)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Duyne)
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Trahan (Beyer)
Waters (Takano)

GLOBAL MALNUTRITION PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4693) to advance targeted and evidence-based interventions for the prevention and treatment of global malnutrition and to improve the coordination of such programs, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 384, nays 44, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 137]

YEAS—384

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

NAYS—44

Allen
Babin
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Donalds
Ferguson
Fitzgerald
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Harris
Hern
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Lamborn
Lesko
Massie
McClintock
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Sessions
Steube
Tiffany
Van Drew
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

NOT VOTING—1

Miller (IL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1752

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

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bass (Beyer)
Beatty (Carter (LA))
Brown (OH) (Jeffries)
Brownley (Correa)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))
Carey (Balderson)
Castro (TX) (Correa)
Craig (Pallone)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)

DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Garcia (TX) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Lamb (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Levin (MI) (Beyer)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Morelle (Jeffries)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Perlmutter (Neguse)
Pfluger (Mann)
Reschenthaler (Meuser)
Ross (Beyer)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Strickland (Jeffries)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Duyne)
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Trahan (Beyer)
Waters (Takano)

PARTICIPATION OF TAIWAN IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 812) to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 425, nays 0, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 138]

YEAS—425

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
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
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
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
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Hill
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Huizenga
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Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
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Johnson (GA)
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Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
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Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
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Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
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Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
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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
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
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
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
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—4

Budd
Carson
McHenry
Miller (IL)

□ 1800

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

Bass (Beyer)
Beatty (Carter (LA))
Brown (OH) (Jeffries)
Brownley (Correa)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))
Carey (Balderson)
Castro (TX) (Correa)
Craig (Pallone)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Garcia (TX) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Lamb (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Levin (MI) (Beyer)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Morelle (Jeffries)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Perlmutter (Neguse)
Pfluger (Mann)
Reschenthaler (Meuser)
Ross (Beyer)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Strickland (Jeffries)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Duyne)
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Trahan (Beyer)
Waters (Takano)

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN J. ROY ROWLAND, JR.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as dean of the Georgia delegation, I regret to inform the House that our former colleague, the Honorable James Roy Rowland, Jr., passed away. He was a beloved husband, father, and friend. I had the honor of working with him and serving with him in the Georgia State legislature as well as here in this House of Representatives.

He was courageous in his convictions and a steadfast advocate for better healthcare for all Americans, especially our military veterans.

He served in the House from 1983 through 1995. During that time, he was a member of several committees including the Veterans' Affairs, Armed Services, Public Works and Transportation, and Government Operations, as well as the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control and the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families.

We were both Distinguished Eagle Scouts, and I had the pleasure of presenting him with that award in 2014. In attendance were many current and former congressional colleagues, both Democrats and Republicans. It was a testament to the warmth and care he embodied as well as his bipartisanship.

I noted at the time that the trail that Eagle Scouts walk never ends. Such was the life of J. Roy Rowland who became an Eagle Scout in 1942. He went on to serve the U.S. Army and was a veteran of World War II. He was a physician, an author, a philanthropist, and a public servant who made our community and our world a better place to live in so many ways.

He led a distinguished and honorable life, and he will be greatly missed. Our

thoughts and prayers go out to his wife, Luella, his children, and his entire family.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this House observe a moment of silence in remembrance of the late Honorable James Roy Rowland, Jr.

HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Holocaust Remembrance Day in memory of the 6 million Jews who were systematically hunted down, rounded up, and murdered in cold blood by the Nazi regime and their evil collaborators.

Millions of other innocent civilians were also targeted by the Nazis, including people with disabilities, members of the LGBTQ community, Roma, Sinti, Slavs, and any other person deemed to be inferior by Adolph Hitler and his coconspirators. And yet, Mr. Speaker, the anti-Semitism that fueled the Nazi's genocidal campaign sadly is still alive and well today.

According to the Anti-Defamation League, there were 2,717 anti-Semitic incidents in the United States last year, averaging more than seven incidents per day. That is the highest number ever recorded by the ADL since it began tracking anti-Semitic incidents in 1979. More than 75 years after the Holocaust, that is plainly unacceptable.

On this day, Yom HaShoah, we must recommit ourselves to rooting out anti-Semitism wherever we find it. We must never forget the atrocities of the Holocaust.

RECOGNIZING CONNOR DANIEL

(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. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of Connor Daniel, the new World Champion in English Sporting Clay Shooting.

A student at Savannah Christian School, Connor attended the 2022 World English Sporting Clay Championship in San Antonio, Texas, with 1,000 other competitors. The event, held at the National Shooting Complex, pitted some of the top shooters in each classification against one another in the spirit of competition.

Connor is a fierce competitor and participates on the Savannah Christian Sporting Clays team that competes in the GISA Scholastic Clay League as well. Throughout the competition he was shooting right on target and managed to bring home the Sub Junior World Championship.

It is always a great day when a championship is brought home to the First District of Georgia, be it a State championship or a world championship. I am so honored to represent a district with young people who exemplify what it means to work hard, compete, and win championships.

I congratulate Connor. His hard work and dedication to his craft have paid off, and I can't wait to see what he does in the future.

HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

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

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Holocaust Remembrance Day. Today, we honor and remember the 6 million Jews and countless others who were murdered during the Holocaust, as well as the families who were torn apart.

As a founder and cochair of the Congressional Caucus on Black-Jewish Relations, I am committed to ensuring that our country never forgets this history and that we educate younger generations about this atrocity.

Today and every day, we must speak truth to power. ''Never again'' is more than a slogan. It is an unwavering commitment to combating anti-Semitism and hate wherever they exist.

TERRORIST WATCH LIST

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

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, last week Customs and Border Protection released their monthly report detailing how bad President Biden's border crisis has become.

The numbers are quite startling. In March alone, CBP confirmed 221,303 migrant encounters at our southern border. This number is up a whopping 33 percent from February and an incredible 542 percent since 2020.

Making matters worse, the numbers show that 42 people on the terrorist watch list tried to enter our country illegally since President Biden took office. Thankfully, due to the hard work and diligence of law enforcement officers on the southern border, they were arrested.

Although this begs the question: If we found 42 people on the terrorist watch list since January of 2021, how many more are in our country today out of the more than 200,000 illegal immigrants whom we know evaded law enforcement?

Unfortunately, we will probably never know until it is too late. Thanks to President Biden's open border policies, Americans must come to terms with the fact that until Republicans regain control of Congress and the White House, potential terrorists continuing to file through our borders is just a way of life.

MADELEINE ALBRIGHT, A LEADER AND TRAILBLAZER

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

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, our Nation has lost a lifelong leader and trailblazer—Madeleine Albright—a woman I had the chance to know and to learn from, and a woman with whom I shared a first name. Madeleine Albright was a woman of clarity, grace, intellect, and humor—a leader throughout the globe.

She was an example to many women, like me, becoming our Nation's first female Secretary of State and, at the time, the highest ranking woman ever in our government. Years ago, in admiration, I adopted one of Albright's subtle, yet powerful, diplomatic tools—wearing a brooch each day to signify something about my work or my heart.

As a child, Secretary Albright and her family fled war-torn Eastern Europe. Deeply inspired by her new country, she dedicated her life's work to lifting up democracies at home and around the world and strengthening NATO with the goal of preventing wars in Europe like the one that had forced her family from their home. Her passion for peace inspires my own, especially as I watch the devastating atrocities in Ukraine.

Dedicated to democracies around the globe, she often recalled her father's own worries that Americans took their own democracy for granted. Madeleine Albright knew that democracies are fragile, yet resilient, and that it matters what world we leave our grandchildren.

May her memory be a blessing and her legacy be a guide.

□ 1815

HONORING ROBERT J. WRIGHT

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I recognize tonight my good friend, Mr. Robert J. Wright. He is a local legend and cohost of the ''Robert and Erin Show'' on KEEL Radio in Shreveport, Louisiana.

After 50 years on the air and an illustrious career, Robert has decided to retire. He will be sorely missed in our area. It is truly difficult to imagine our region without his voice on the airways. He is a consummate professional broadcaster, always informative, entertaining, and genuinely tuned in to the people and issues of Louisiana.

Fifty years in any career field is an extraordinary accomplishment, but 50 years of consistently compelling radio is an achievement that few others can ever boast.

I congratulate Robert on his retirement and on a half century of devotion to his craft. We all hope he will finally be able to get some sleep in the mornings. He has earned it. God bless.

RECOGNIZING THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT VOICES OF FREEDOM CHOIR

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

Mrs. HAYES. Madam Speaker, I rise to celebrate the Voices of Freedom choir at the University of Connecticut on their 50th anniversary.

Voices of Freedom is a unique ensemble of approximately 80 or more students that provides personal elevation and enlightenment of the gospel and spiritual music of the Black experience church.

Gospel music promotes a spirit of hope. Music has healing power, and the existence of this choir on this campus at this time is more important now than ever.

I also extend heartfelt congratulations to the Voices of Freedom not only on celebrating 50 years of ministering through music at the University of Connecticut, but a special congratulations to their director, Reverend Lisa Clayton, who is celebrating 27 years leading the choir. Reverend Lisa Clayton's steadfast leadership has been key to the success and longevity of the Voices of Freedom Gospel Choir.

I thank them for all they do to elevate the importance of stories through song.

HONORING GERDA WEISSMANN KLEIN

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

Mr. JACOBS of New York. Madam Speaker, today, on Holocaust Remembrance Day, I honor the life of Gerda Weissmann Klein, who passed away on April 3.

Gerda was born in Poland in May 1925 and was only a teenager when her homeland was invaded by the Nazis. In 1942, she was sent to the Gross-Rosen camp system.

In 1945, Gerda was taken on a 3-month death march through Czechoslovakia. Luckily, the failed ignition of an incendiary device saved Gerda and 120 other women, who were liberated soon after.

After the war, Gerda immigrated to western New York, my home, to raise her family, and she traveled the country sharing her story. Gerda's first book, ''All But My Life,'' told her story and was adapted into an Oscar-winning documentary called ''One Survivor Remembers.''

Gerda has received numerous honors and awards, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Gerda also spoke before the United Nations General Assembly on the first International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

Gerda is survived by 3 children, 8 grandchildren, and 18 great-grandchildren. May her memory be a blessing to us all.

CONGRESS SHOULD FUND GLOBAL VACCINATIONS

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

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to encourage my colleagues to pass a bill recognizing that viruses don't respect borders and that the United States has a moral imperative to lead the world in vaccine diplomacy.

The only way to reach our goal of a 70 percent vaccination rate worldwide is to fund global vaccination efforts. We have the best vaccines in the world, and plenty of them, but we lack the political will to use them. Without this funding, people around the world will die, and future variants and surges will be more likely here at home.

I implore my colleagues to fund global COVID vaccinations and treatments. A supplemental relief bill that does not fund global vaccinations is not a bill that prevents and prepares for COVID surges. It would be a humanitarian setback and a threat to the American recovery.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MADELEINE ALBRIGHT

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, today, former Secretary Madeleine Albright was funeralized at the National Cathedral.

I rise today to pay tribute to a great American and a woman who exuded confidence and knowledge of worldwide diplomacy. She was appointed by President Clinton and became a champion for women's rights around the world.

I remember meeting her on the border of Bangladesh, meeting with young girls who had just been trafficked and returned to their native land. How empathetic she was to these young girls who had been traumatized and were Bangladesh citizens.

I understand, as well, that she cared about ensuring that human rights was heard around the world. She was a fighter against anti-Semitism because of the history of her own life and family, fleeing Europe during that time.

As we stand against the ideals of hatred and anti-Semitism, we stand in honor of former Secretary Madeleine Albright.

May she rest in peace, and may her legacy be one of worldwide diplomacy, the rights of women, peace, and solutions to hatred. We never hope to have hatred in this land and in this world. May she rest in peace and rest in power.

CONGRATULATING SCOTTIE SCHEFFLER

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my most sincere congratulations to Scottie Scheffler for his decisive victory at this year's Masters Tournament.

For 88 years, the world's greatest golfers have traveled to Georgia to play the world's greatest golf course, the Augusta National. Every April, sports fans across the world get a glimpse into the beauty and majesty that Georgia's 12th District has to offer.

This year, after shooting 69 in the first round and 67 in the second, Mr. Scheffler held on to a 3-stroke lead heading into the championship on Sunday.

As he made that walk to the 18th green, there was no doubt Scottie would walk away with that iconic green jacket, something every golfer dreams about.

Thanks to his strong play, he also had the luxury of being able to 4-putt his way to victory, something else that every golfer dreams about. But Scottie shouldn't worry. In the words of past winner Seve Ballesteros, when they asked how in the world did he 4-putt 16, he said: ''I miss. I miss. I miss. I make.''

INFLATION, IMMIGRATION, AND INCOMPETENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AUCHINCLOSS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, according to The Washington Post, Washington Democrats have diagnosed their messaging as the source of their current political problems. My colleagues and I are here tonight to offer a second opinion.

Mr. Speaker, the Washington Democrats certainly do have a problem, but it is not caused by their messaging; it is being caused by their policies. That is clear for everybody to see.

You see, the phrase ''messaging problem'' is a phrase that is familiar to us on Capitol Hill. It presumes that the American people would support your agenda; they just haven't heard it yet, or they don't quite understand it. But that is certainly not the problem for these Washington Democrats.

It is not their policies, and it is not that their policies are too sophisticated for the rest of us to understand, nor is it that the American people

don't know what is good for them. It is exactly the opposite.

The American people know what is best for them and their families, and they can see very plainly the results of Washington Democrats' one-party rule. They do not like it.

The plain result of the Washington Democrat agenda can be summed up in what I have been calling back home the three i's. You might narrow it down to, currently: inflation, immigration, and incompetence.

We can talk about the crippling inflation, the sky-high illegal immigration, and the unprecedented incompetence of the Democrats in charge in the White House, too.

Let's talk about inflation. When President Biden and Washington Democrats assumed control of the Federal Government, inflation was at 1.4 percent. Now, here we are 1 year and trillions of dollars in government spending later, and inflation has reached 8.5 percent. It is at a 41-year high, and it is still climbing.

For Americans doing the math at their kitchen table, let's put that in real terms. That means these price increases will cost you two paychecks this year and probably two more next year.

Rather than accepting responsibility, what are they doing? President Biden and Washington Democrats have told us all that it is Russia's fault, and they advise that we should buy an electric car.

Let's talk about illegal immigration. With regard to that, the policies of President Biden and these Democrats have resulted in record levels of illegal immigration, record levels of illicit drugs flowing into our country, and a humanitarian catastrophe at the southern border.

Today, the Biden administration is actually planning to lift the public health restrictions of title 42 that were really the last remaining tool in the toolbox to control illegal immigration. Believe it or not—get this—this is happening at the very time that they are suing in Federal court to keep Americans masked up.

According to the Biden administration, if you are an illegal immigrant, COVID restrictions are over. But if you are an American citizen, hey, you better buckle up because these COVID restrictions are going to be around for a while.

Incompetence, I don't think we need to elaborate too much. Everyone can see this with their own eyes. It wasn't so long ago that Washington Democrats tried to cast themselves as the party of competence. Remember that, in the election cycle?

But many congressional Democrats still can't be bothered to show up here at work. Many haven't voted in person in a long, long time. Some phone into committee hearings from bed, literally.

The story at President Biden's agencies isn't much better. Another tax season has come and gone, yet Biden's Treasury Department is still working on getting last year's tax refunds out to the American people.

Remember the fatal troop withdrawal, the debacle from Afghanistan. No one at Biden's Defense Department has been fired or held accountable for the chaos that left 13 American soldiers dead.

The President himself continues to confuse basic policies from the White House podium on a near-daily basis.

The American people deserve competence in government. But they have received, by far, with this administration, the most incompetent government of our lifetimes.

Mr. Speaker, again, there is a reason that politicians like to blame their problems on messaging. It implies that if only the American people heard our message, they would support it. In this case, it is the American people who are hearing very clearly the Democrat message, and they reject it.

I thank my colleagues for joining me on the floor this evening, where we will be talking about the broad array, the panoply, of crises created by this administration.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I don't like to consider myself an overly partisan Congressman, so I will lead off my speech by quoting two Democrats kind of as a background for the rest of this speech.

In Politico—so you know it is true—an unnamed Democrat quotes Barack Obama as saying don't underestimate Joe's ability to blank things up. Former Obama Defense Secretary Robert Gates says that Joe Biden has been wrong on nearly every major foreign policy and national security issue over the last four decades. I want my Democrat friends to think about that.

Now, I am not an expert on foreign policy, but it seems the goal in the Ukrainian-Russian war should be to end hostilities. On the internet, you can find numbers from 2,000 to 20,000 civilians that have died so far. Of course, it appears as though tens of thousands of military personnel have passed away as well. Every day, the number of Ukrainian and military deaths continues to go up.

I will point out that Ukraine has the second-lowest birth rate of the 100 largest countries in the world, and Russia also has a low birth rate. When I happened to be in San Diego about a year ago, in that sector at that time—just that sector and that time—the second most common nationality to enter the United States was Russian. In other words, both Russia and Ukraine should be desperate to hold onto the young people that they have.

□ 1830

We have helped Ukraine, and fortunately Ukraine has staved off this inexcusable aggression. Every day that there are good reports from Ukraine, we should be glad for the successes that Ukraine has had.

However, obviously, a goal should be to end this war, and we should be working towards the end of the war to save the lives and to save the economic devastation that we will leave behind in Ukraine.

President Biden and Defense Secretary Austin should stop and think whether their statements are more or less likely to bring Russia to the negotiating table. I encourage my Democrat friends to give a little bit of guidance to this administration as to how to end this war.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend. Some wise counsel there. I wish they would heed it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield next to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT).

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, folks on the left have accused us good Republicans of complaining about inflation. They say we have no plan for lowering the cost of food, clothes, or gasoline.

Of course, the Democrats have controlled Congress for the last 15 months, Mr. Speaker, as you well know. During that time, they have successfully rammed through trillions in unnecessary Federal spending.

Let's look at where that has gotten us. Prices for goods and services Americans rely on rose by 8.5 percent in March 2022 compared to March 2021. That is unacceptable for working Americans, especially for east Tennesseeans.

That is not even the worst of it all. Even after all this spending raised costs for American families, the Democrats still don't think it was enough. They still think the multitrillion-dollar high tax Build Back Better Act—which we have called build back broke, you can call it whatever you want—is a good idea. That bill will be catastrophic for price stability.

Right now our country is dealing with the consequences of reckless government spending. All we seem to be doing is saddling more debt on the shoulders of future generations. We used to say we are piling it on our kids. Now it is our grandchildren and great-grandchildren, which some of the folks in this body, I am sure, have multiples of those. And that is not right.

So to the critics on the left who complain that Republicans don't have a plan to address inflation, I ask you this: What is wrong with a plan to spend fewer taxpayer dollars and to be smarter about the money we do spend? This kind of fiscal responsibility is a legitimate solution to fixing the unstable prices that are worrying families in east Tennessee and across the country. Republicans should not be afraid to say that fiscal responsibility is our plan.

My folks instilled in me a lot of values, and one of those is, ''Don't spend it if you don't have it,'' and ''Just because you have it doesn't mean you have got to spend it, dadgummit.''

Mr. Speaker, I thank Vice Chairman JOHNSON, as always, for his lackluster leadership.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I told my friend that I would be faithful to him because he has been faithful to participate in all the Special Order hours if I kept the trains running on time.

I yield now to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER), who I slighted earlier. I would invite him to talk more about all these crises we are facing.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Congressional Western Caucus, we were hosted by Congressmen AUGUST PFLUGER and JODEY ARRINGTON recently in west Texas. We went there to explore, as they say it, food, fiber, and fuel.

I am going to talk a little bit about the fuel part of that trip and how west Texas is poised to really contribute to America's energy dominance. Just like northeastern Pennsylvania, west Texas' energy is world class. We toured oil and gas drilling sites on the Permian Basin and heard from producers about some of the cutting-edge solutions they are implementing to reduce carbon emissions and get American energy to market more cleanly and efficiently.

From Midland, Texas, to Montrose, Pennsylvania, and much of the land in between, America is blessed with an abundance of natural resources. American energy—oil and natural gas—is right beneath our feet, ready to power our Nation and the world.

Instead of embracing this fact, President Biden has thrust our Nation into an energy crisis by tying the hands of America's energy producers. This administration has made it very clear where it stands on the future of American energy.

Make no mistake: American oil and natural gas is the key to lowering prices at the pump, stopping inflation, and building a stronger workforce. It all starts with harnessing American energy, from west Texas to northeast Pennsylvania, but that is only possible if this administration gets out of the way and allows American producers to take the lead.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for bringing that up. Coming from an energy State like Louisiana, just like Pennsylvania, we know how important this is to us. Under the Trump administration, we had achieved energy dominance. We could get back to that if they would just simply do the opposite of what they are doing.

Mr. Speaker, I yield next to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE).

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, inflation is an invisible tax that Americans pay every day. Everywhere you look, inflation is wreaking havoc. At the gas station, gas is up 48 percent; at the grocery store, beef is up 20 percent; chicken, up 15 percent; butter, up 14 percent; fruits and vegetables, up 7 percent; coffee, up 12 percent.

At home, electricity is up 11 percent; furniture is up 15 percent; and even the rent is up 5 percent.

What about a vacation? You still won't be able to escape inflation, as hotels are up 29 percent and airplane flights are up 23 percent.

Recent graduates entering the workforce will be forced to pay record-high rent and other expenses as they enter adulthood. New mothers and fathers will pay 10 percent higher prices for baby food. Many Americans who saved their entire lives to retire comfortably are now faced with the brutal realization that they may not have saved enough.

Even the Nashville airport, which is renovating and expanding, was hit hard by inflation when the price of a new satellite concourse jumped from $92 million just last March to over $134 million today.

As you can see, inflation affects every aspect of our lives. It is costing the average American family an extra $433 per month, and it is expected to cost each household over $5,000 extra just this year alone.

Inflation isn't something you can easily turn off, but President Biden and congressional Democrats proved that their reckless, progressive policies can certainly turn it on. Since President Biden took office and Democrats gained control of both Chambers of Congress, inflation has increased every single month.

They borrowed from future generations and spent trillions of hard-earned taxpayer dollars on wasteful government programs and assured us that it wouldn't cause inflation, even though we all knew it would. That is why it is so disingenuous that the President, his administration and Democratic allies in Congress, and the mainstream media are blaming inflation on the invasion of Ukraine. To use one of the President's favorite words, that is pure malarkey.

Meanwhile, as my constituents feel more pain each day from the growing inflation disaster, the President and his administration hardly even mention it, much less offer solutions except to propose spending trillions of dollars more that we don't have, which will, of course, only make things worse. Just look at President Biden's budget proposal, where inflation is not mentioned even one time. Instead, it calls for spending a whopping $75 trillion over the next decade.

There is no denying that the massive deficit spending got us into this harmful mess, and doing more of the same certainly won't get us out of it. I and my fellow conservatives have pushed back as hard as we can against the reckless approach to governing that our Democratic friends have taken, but we have been outnumbered and outvoted.

Even though we are outgunned for now, I will nevertheless continue to work hard with my fellow Republicans to do all we can to fight back on every wasteful spending bill the Democrats bring until our commonsense conservative reinforcements are elected in the fall and arrive in January.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE) has articulated so well what is on the hearts and minds of so many of our constituents. Inflation is a very real problem for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I yield next to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON) for helping us get these important messages out.

It has been about 2 months since Russia invaded our ally, Ukraine. Russia has spent nearly a year amassing hundreds of thousands of troops and military weaponry along Ukraine's borders, with the backing of their northern neighbor, Belarus. Most people were doubtful that Ukraine would be able to successfully fight off these attacks for more than a few days.

Amazingly, being surrounded the way they are, outnumbered and outgunned, they have been able to heroically hold off their Russian invaders. President Putin has justified his attack as a peacekeeping mission or a liberating one. In reality, it is really a thinly veiled attempt to frighten NATO against further expansion and, of course, muscle Ukraine's neighbors into submission.

Both NATO and the United States have a longstanding tradition of standing with sovereign nations who face adversarial oppression, and that is exactly what we are seeing in Eastern Europe as Putin attempts to forcefully reunite the Soviet Union.

After 2 months of fighting and billions of dollars in aid sent to Ukraine, I have heard concerns of many people wondering why are we focusing so much money and attention on a conflict thousands of miles away?

We have our own problems domestically, of course, which are self-inflicted, with rising inflation, the border crisis, crime, and food and energy shortages.

Ultimately, this is a matter of freedom and self-sovereignty versus concession. We could actually extinguish another Cold War from happening before it has a chance to grow, if we had taken action sooner. We could still take positive action now.

The world all knew this conflict was coming. It has been brewing for a year before the invasion actually occurred. We shouldn't have waited for blood to be shed before acting.

If President Biden hadn't shut down domestic energy production on his first day in office, the U.S. would have been more economically empowered to enact harsh financial sanctions at Russia's first minor incursion.

We could have been producing enough oil to export LNG overseas to our allies instead of watching Poland being cut off from natural gas. Wow, is that a surprise or not? We can't dare have anybody speak up; otherwise, they will get their gas cut off. Why in the world are we claiming Nord Stream pipeline,

et cetera? The U.S. should be the one intervening, helping with energy independence for us and our European allies.

So what is the focus of the Biden administration? Yeah, we are starting up on Ukraine more, but what we are really looking at is that our military isn't as ready as it should be. Instead of military readiness, President Biden wants to put the focus on turning us into a green Army, a green military, because we are chasing around .04 percent of the atmosphere of carbon dioxide. That is the priority, not military readiness. Chasing carbon dioxide instead of helping our allies chase invaders out of their countries. That is not military readiness.

The Stinger missiles we are sending, we need to be producing more of them. The Javelin missiles, same thing. We are still caught up probably in chip shortage problems. We need to be focused on military readiness for us and being able to be a good neighbor, as is sort of our obligation when we helped Ukraine become nuclear free back during the Clinton era.

Let's not let down our ally. Let's focus on what is going to help the American people work, not chasing CO_2, but instead strengthening our military and looking out for our neighbors and our allies, such as Ukraine. Taiwan is going to need our help, as well as the rest of our NATO obligations, as NATO membership seeks to increase, which will be a good thing for all of us.

We can't let this tyrant Putin keep getting away with this stuff. We must be strong and not quiver every time he decides to make another move.

I appreciate this opportunity for all of us here to stand with Ukraine, stand with our allies around the world, and not just think that CO_2 is going to be the biggest problem we face. Indeed, it is aggression by dictators that is the greatest threat.

□ 1845

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for that reminder about the importance of peace through strength; that weakness invites aggression and that is the only thing holding terrorists and tyrants at bay so many times in so many places over these 245 years of our existence. Certainly, after World War II it was the perception of a strong America. And if we project weakness like we are, we are all in danger.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BAIRD), who knows about the theater of war.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Louisiana for this opportunity to speak about title 42.

Mr. Speaker, in the last 14 months, this administration and its open-door policies have created the worst border crisis we have seen in decades, leaving our southern border very vulnerable to the dangerous cartels and our communities are vulnerable to the lethal drugs that they bring in.

Every day, 2,000 migrants evade capture and illegally enter our country. That is over 300,000 illegal immigrants evading capture in the last 6 months alone. Unfortunately, our Border Patrol warns us that this is only the known gotaways, and that the real number is likely much higher.

By the President's own admission, rolling back title 42 would cause a mass migration event and would certainly overwhelm our already overworked and undersupported Border Patrol. Not only are Americans still held to a higher COVID protocol standard than the migrants at our southern border, but title 42 remains one of the only tools our overrun agents can use to get this swelling crisis under control.

Ending title 42 won't help President Biden fulfill his State of the Union promise to secure the southern border, it will only make this crisis that the administration has created more unsustainable.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend so much for that and for his service to our country.

Having defended our Nation you know that if we don't have a border, we not only don't have safety and security, but we also don't even have sovereignty. We don't even have a country. We have to have a border, and this administration has given us none.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas, (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for yielding. And unlike my friend from Knox County, Tennessee, I have the utmost respect for his ability to manage a Special Order with great aplomb, style, and skill.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time to talk tonight about something that I have reflected on now for the 7 years that I have served in the House. Over those 7 years, I have been to our southwest border 7 times, and I am in preparation right now to go back next week.

So I rise tonight to bring attention to what is a growing crisis at our southwest border and share the fear and the frustration that are experienced there by those communities, their law enforcement officers, their schools, their churches, and to reflect on the Biden administration's just continued neglect there.

Mr. Speaker, this is shocking to us because the first order of good governance by the executive is to protect the homeland, secure it, protect the people. Public safety is such a critical element in each of our communities so it makes no sense to any of us, whether we served for a brief period of time or for decades here, that our executive would leave our borders so open, so vulnerable.

Over the last 6 months, we have had over a million migrant encounters at our southern border, with over 221,000 last month alone. That is a high for the Biden administration; 221,000 encounters. As my friend who just spoke suggested, that doesn't count the ones we don't catch, the so-called getaways.

Mr. Speaker, this overwhelming number of migrants swarming our southwest border, though, should come as no surprise based on the actions of the administration. So shocked, yes, because the executive has abandoned its primary mission. But surprise, no. And let me explain why, Mr. Speaker.

In the earliest days of his Presidency, President Biden repealed the Trump-era policies that discouraged illegal immigrants from flooding our borders and kept our communities safe. And this was after a lot of trial and error. I think Mr. Trump went through possibly three Secretaries of Homeland Security and had a lot of frustration at this very tough challenge.

But in President Biden's decision to do away with those Trump policies that were ultimately working so effectively, he replaced them with nothing. Now here again, I have to express shock—perhaps not surprise, as this is a crisis-oriented administration—but certainly shock because no successful manager ends a working policy and replaces it with nothing.

If you buy a business and you want to change the HR policy, you don't just say: Hey, starting tomorrow, there is no HR policy. I will let you know what it is in a few months. It is nuts.

President Biden's efforts to suspend and terminate the border wall construction are costing taxpayers between $1.8 and $2 billion because we are still paying those contractors to build the wall that is not being built due to contract penalties. Of course, the State of Texas has stepped in, and perhaps they are going to take on some of that and build it themselves using Texas' taxpayer dollars for a national/international border.

Now, as my friend said a few minutes ago, the administration is moving forward to end what is called title 42. Title 42 has proven to be an effective effort at contributing to border security. And while the Biden administration continues to use it less and less—in fact, last month, Mr. Speaker, 50 percent of all the migrant encounters were processed for expulsion under title 42. So it is a critical element of both public health and public safety at the border.

President Biden proposes to have that policy end here in just a few weeks, in the middle of May. Yet, he has proposed no policy to replace it. Again, we can expect a surge at our border. In fact, the Customs and Border Patrol, the executive branch agency responsible for guarding our border, securing our border, expects that to surge to 18,000 migrant encounters per day.

Now, whoa, let's do the math because that sounds unbelievable, but you are talking 18,000. That is a half a million people per month. We are running right now annualized—I just reported it to you—at about 2 million encounters. And this is a half million per month; six million people.

Really? We really think that is border security? We think that is an appropriate policy for this great Nation?

It is insane. We will see the impact of this crisis throughout our communities. And as many of my colleagues have said, every State is a border State now as a result of this irresponsible approach.

Mr. Speaker, the truth is the Biden administration has made it clear they have no plan, apparently, to secure our border. They certainly had a year and a half to demonstrate that they have one, and it is the American people that are suffering.

So in summary, what are the ramifications?

Millions coming into our country illegally without proper documentation and without the right public health concerns.

Every State now is a border State. As reported a few minutes ago, there were 42 people caught by CBP that are on the terrorist watch list.

Now, let me say, I was at the Chula Vista Station years ago. And it was common practice that people would come in, they would throw their legal documents away—a passport, an ID of some kind—put them in the trash, sew them in their clothing, not disclosed, and say they are from whatever country they said they were from. And that basically creates a new identity for them in our system.

Mr. Speaker, so if 42 people have been caught, how many have come in that are on that terrorist watch list that have a mal-intent on our country? Ramifications; record human trafficking. And the cartels—our great friends in Mexico, virtually a cartel-driven border—making $5,000, $6,000 on Venmo, or in a promise to pay for each person trafficked, they are at millions, hundreds of millions—$400 million a month, some estimate—of making cash off this effort.

Crime along the border is rampant, fentanyl and drugs on our streets. We lost 100,000 people last year to an opioid overdose. The fastest rising cause of death for young people across this country, 25 to 50 years old; 100,000 dead, double what we lost in the Vietnam war, and fentanyl is pouring across that border.

In fact, we have interdicted—again, what we have caught—we have interdicted enough fentanyl, this vitally poisonous drug, to kill 7.4 billion people, and this is spiraling costs to our counties and our border States.

Mr. Speaker, there is no plan. There is no policy. There are national security ramifications with an open border. It is irresponsible. It is incompetent. And I call on Secretary Mayorkas to resign his job as a failure. This administration has failed the American people and the border.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Louisiana for his leadership.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend. And I will tell him that he is not going to resign.

The gentleman from Arkansas may not know this, but just a few hours ago in the Homeland Security Committee, one of our Republican colleagues from Mississippi, Congressman GUEST, asked the Secretary under oath, he said: Are you testifying, as you sit here today, that the southwest border is secure?

''Yes, I am.''

The Secretary of Homeland Security actually said under oath that that border is secure. So we must just be imagining all of this. It is really unbelievable, as we said.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE).

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for holding this Special Order and for his leadership, for having these discussions at such an important time.

Mr. Speaker, right now, millions of refugees have been displaced from their homes. Children are being forced to go without food, clothing, and shelter, and thousands of civilians are being murdered in the streets.

These are the effects of the Russian Federation's war against the free and sovereign people of Ukraine. The human cost of this war is devastating. We need to bring an end to the hostilities. The United States must stand ready to support the people of Ukraine with the tools and the weapons necessary to fight against and defeat the Russian Army.

There is another component to our mission that cannot be overstated. As our NATO allies continue to support President Zelenskyy in Ukraine, they will face economic retaliation from Russia.

Just this morning, Russia announced that it would halt the sale of natural gas to Poland and Bulgaria. While this decision will create difficulties for the people living and working in these NATO countries, it also provides the United States an opportunity to stand with our allies and show Putin that his cheap and dirty gas is not needed to power this war.

President Ronald Reagan once said, ''We know only too well that war comes not when the forces of freedom are strong, but when they are weak. It is then that tyrants are tempted.''

Unfortunately, President Biden's energy policies have so far not shown the strength that this moment requires. It is time to approve the permits needed to bring more American energy, like coal, oil, natural gas, and Marcellus shale to the market. We need to supply our neighbors and our allies with affordable American energy. It is time to promote American energy dominance and show Russia that its energy reserves do not give Putin a blank check to attack his neighbors.

America can provide the energy that our friends and allies need. It is time to come to the aid of Poland and Bulgaria, and it is time to produce and supply American energy.

Again, I thank Mr. JOHNSON for his leadership.

□ 1900

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is exactly right. It is time to shift back to American energy dominance, which we had under the previous administration.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield next to another doctor, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN).

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and neighbor from Louisiana. I represent the 36th District in East Texas. I thank the gentleman for having this.

Mr. Speaker, President Biden and his followers here in Congress seem to believe that their policies cannot cause inflation, or cause shortages of food, or even shortages of baby formula now.

Instead of accepting their well-deserved blame and providing a sensible path forward for the American people, they deflect; they blame President Trump, who has been out of office for more than 15 months now; or they blame Russia or Ukraine, even though gas and grocery prices were skyrocketing well before that conflict even began.

As polling shows, the majority of Americans are well aware of the President's mishandling of our economy. And while I believe that in November in those elections, they will show President Biden exactly what the American people are thinking about his policies, I don't believe that he will actually change course.

As long as he occupies the Oval Office, it is his duty to serve the American people, and I call on President Biden to immediately get with the program, Mr. President.

President Biden, please worry less about who is in charge of Twitter, or whether schoolchildren are wearing masks, and stop trying to force socialist woke policies on to a public that does not want them. Uphold your oath of office, the rule of law, and do your job.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, we have been calling on this President to do his job since he entered that office, and he hasn't done it. I appreciate the gentleman's leadership on all these issues.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield next to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE), another good friend.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, it is no secret that Biden's self-inflicted border crisis continues to spiral out of control, and it is only getting worse.

President Biden's reckless immigration agenda may be easy for the left to dismiss, because it is what they want, but the heartbreaking and illegal consequences of his failed policies are impossible to ignore.

Last week, at just 22 years old, Texas Army National Guard Specialist Bishop Evans made the ultimate sacrifice while trying to save two illegals from drowning. And you know, those two illegals turned out to be alleged drug smugglers. This young man served his country and his State honorably

while fighting on the front lines of President Biden's border crisis.

To my knowledge, the President still hasn't said one word about this young soldier's tragic death. The President's silence is deafening and disappointing.

Keep in mind, it only took the President a matter of hours to accuse Border Patrol agents on horseback of misconduct when dealing with a rush of Haitian illegals just a few months ago.

Simply put, the President's lack of interest and empathy reveals the sinister, but undeniable, fact that the chaos at our southern border is intentional. Since stepping foot into the White House, Joe Biden has eagerly destroyed our border security, putting Border Patrol agents at risk and threatening every community across the country with an invasion of illegal aliens.

From illegally defying a Federal court order to reinstate the remain in Mexico policy, to fighting to terminate title 42 next month, the Biden administration has egregiously worked to undermine President Trump's successful solutions that protected our southern border.

Biden's border crisis also represents a significant economic burden on the American people.

According to a recent study written by the Federation for American Immigration Reform, or FAIR, the number of illegal aliens living in the United States increased by one million in President Biden's first year in office, bringing the estimated total of illegal aliens in the country to 15.5 million.

Additionally, FAIR's fiscal analysis finds that the millions of illegal aliens currently residing in our great Nation are imposing a net fiscal burden of at least $143 billion, an increase of almost $10 billion since Joe Biden took office.

Keep in mind, this comes at a time when American taxpayers are footing the bill for Democrats' senseless spending and battling the consequences of 40-year high inflation.

The bottom line is that President Biden's radical open-border agenda is illegal, intentional, and disastrous for our economy. It is no wonder over 60 percent of Americans disapprove of Biden's handling of immigration. Americans simply know the truth: President Biden puts illegal aliens first and Americans last, and the Biden administration is actively working to cover up that truth.

Today, we learned that Biden's Department of Homeland Security is creating a Disinformation Governance Board which will be led by political hack Nina Jankowicz. This is nothing more than a blatant attempt to install a ministry of truth in order to push Biden's propaganda, lies, and radical agenda while concealing and censoring the truth about what is really happening at the southern border.

Mr. Speaker, this is seriously dangerous and wholly unconstitutional, which is why I am demanding that Congress immediately investigate President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas' Disinformation Governance Board.

We need answers now, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for his clear voice and clarion call for competence and common sense.

Mr. Speaker, what my colleagues have articulated tonight is our view, the American people's view on the debacle that is the unified government by the Democrats of the Congress and the White House.

We have crippling inflation. We have sky high, illegal immigration. We have unprecedented incompetence at every level. It has yielded us, as you heard tonight, an energy crisis, a crime crisis, a foreign policy crisis, and an agenda that seems almost intentional in its design to put the American people last instead of first.

This is the opposite of what was pursued under the previous administration, the opposite of the strides, the incredible achievements that we had accomplished in the first 2 years of the Trump administration with Republicans in charge of this House and the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I think the American people have had enough of this wildly progressive America last agenda. I think that they are going to let their voices be heard in this upcoming election. And it is our prayer that we can survive between now and November, and in January when we take control again.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to my colleagues for participating and joining me on the floor this evening, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President and to address their remarks to the Chair.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Well, Mr. Speaker, while we were on break for the last 2 weeks, I spent some time at the southern border in three sectors, the San Diego sector, the El Centro sector, and the Yuma sector. And I think it is important that we try to educate the Chair of what is going down there.

I will start off by just talking about raw numbers that were recently released. And so our listeners understand, when you talk about the border, there are two groups: There are people who want to find the Border Patrol and check in and get a future date for a hearing as they ask for asylum; and there are people who sneak across, which we refer to as gotaways.

For certain reasons that I will soon address, the number of gotaways recently went up dramatically. And the number of gotaways is always an estimate because we don't catch them, we don't interview them. They are people who got away into the interior of the United States.

But we believe right now, or the Border Patrol believes, that in March, there were 62,000 gotaways; people who were not interviewed; people who we don't know who they are, who snuck in the country.

We also believe in March there were 90,000 people let in the country by the Border Patrol, usually asking for an asylum claim.

When we combine these two numbers—and by the way, there are other people who are turned around, and that is why you sometimes hear people say there were 220,000 contacts in March, which is true, but not all of those people were let in the country.

We do believe 152,000 people were let in the country. At least in the last 3 years, and as far as I know, forever, that is the highest number of people who have been let in the United States in 1 month. By way of comparison, a year ago, in March, we were at 63,000. So we went up from 63,000 to 153,000.

And if you go before March 2021, March 2020, coincidentally, a different President, we were at 11,000. So we have gone from 11,000 in March of 2020, to 63,000, to 152,000. That is a crisis by any standard.

Now, you might say, why are there so many more gotaways? Because when so many people are turning themselves in at the border—and by the way, there are about 10,000 unaccompanied minors who were let in this March as well, and it takes the Border Patrol a longer period of time to process the minors.

When there are so many people that have to be processed, the Border Patrol spends all their time doing paperwork and not guarding the border. There was a time when the Border Patrol reported to work and they guarded the border. Now, we were told in the sectors that I was at that 70 percent of the Border Patrol, when they show up at work, start doing paperwork. By the time their shift is over, 90 percent of the Border Patrol is doing paperwork, which is one of the reasons why so many more people are sneaking across the border.

By the way, if you wanted to take illegal drugs into the country, how would do you it? Would you turn yourself into the Border Patrol or would you try to sneak across? Which is why, right now, we believe, there are many more illegal drugs, including fentanyl, coming into the country now than there were in the past.

There are less drugs being confiscated, way less drugs being confiscated, and for the same reason. If the Border Patrol is not guarding the border, more people sneak across with the drugs and less people are caught.

So, in any event, that by itself is enough that should just alarm the people of this body, as well as the American public is saying, what is going on,

from 11,000 2 years ago to 63,000 a year ago, to 153,000 today.

We also want to talk, like I did, about the number of drugs. When I got this job, which seems just like yesterday, but it was 7 years ago, there were about 47,000 Americans who died every year of illegal drugs, and that was a big number.

All of us politicians were supposed to say something and have a plan because what are we going to do? 47,000 Americans dying every year of illegal drugs. And we passed more money, and we passed things out for treatment.

And 7 years later, we have gone from 47,000—by way of comparison, 57,000 Americans died in the Vietnam war—we are now at 110,000, 110,000 people. For people my age, that is twice as many as the number of people, combat troops, that died Vietnam in a 12-year period. That was 57,000; protests in the street. We have got to stop this. 57,000 Americans have died.

Now, every year, 110,000 Americans are dying of illegal drug overdoses. What should we be doing?

We could use more technology, so when people do come in and try to sneak in drugs, where the Border Patrol is monitoring things, they are more likely to catch the drugs.

I personally love the dogs. The dogs do a tremendous job at the border when people try to sneak across the San Diego sector and put fentanyl or drugs in a truck or a car, those are things that should be unquestionably in the budget. And if we would do that sort of thing, maybe it would put a little bit of brakes on the illegal drugs.

Another thing we learned down at the border is the increasing variety of countries that are coming here. You have to ask yourselves why that is.

Two Monday nights ago, I was at the border and we saw two groups of people in a relatively short period of time come into Yuma; groups of 70 or 80 people. Where are they from?

I think the average American thinks Cuba, Guatemala. No, from Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Cuba, Bangladesh, India, Uzbekistan. Okay, from all around the globe.

Now, you might say why are people coming here from all around the globe? Well, first of all, why would anybody not like to be an American?

But secondly, because the Mexican drug cartels, I am told, and have been told by every Border Patrol agent in every sector over the last year and a half, the Mexican drug cartels are right now making more money smuggling people across the border than drugs across the border.

□ 1915

That is because, depending upon where you are coming from, $8,000, $9,000, $15,000—I am told, from Asia, $20,000—to get somebody in here. When you are making that kind of money, it is not surprising that they would be educating the whole world that now is the time to come into the United States.

They have pointed out to me that these are not necessarily poor, desperate people, by the standards of their home countries. In fact, some of them appear to the Border Patrol to be relatively well-off. They do not look poorly fed. The Border Patrol estimates 90 to 95 percent of them have a cell phone. There was a time in the not-too-distant past that that meant you were well-off.

I am not good at judging clothes, but we are told that the shoes or the purses or whatever, the Border Patrol can tell, are a sign that these are not necessarily poor people. They are just people who realize they are better off in the United States than in their home country.

There are a lot of Cubans coming across. A lot of these Cubans, even though they are saying they want asylum from Cuba, they have thrown away their identification from Chile or Colombia or wherever. They had fled Cuba to Chile, and now the word is out: Now is the time to come to the United States.

They aren't fleeing oppression in Chile. They are just coming to the United States because it is better off. Why wouldn't they?

But we have to realize that if we are going to continue with the current policy, an unlimited number of people would come here. Look around the globe. China, Indonesia, Brazil, large countries, almost everybody would be better off in America, which is why tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands from some of these countries, are going to continue to flow here unless we begin to put the brakes on the current policies.

One other thing of interest we found. When these got-aways sneak across the southern border in Arizona, they will pay young people, kids, over $1,000 to come up and get them at the border and drive them to Phoenix, which is kind of interesting, isn't it?

Another thing for people back home to remember, if they think the current hodgepodge system is humanitarian, is the day we were in the San Diego sector, where you have a wall that goes, I am guessing, maybe a hundred yards into the Pacific Ocean, they found two people on the American side had drowned trying to get around there.

I guess the ocean is a lot more difficult to get around than people think. They look out a hundred yards, and they figure that they can swim out there, that they can get around. They can't get around, or they get in a boat that is not as seaworthy as they think it is. So, many people drown in the ocean trying to come here.

The Mexican Government tells us that more people wind up washing up on the Mexican shore than on the American shore because their boats sink before they even get around to the American side.

Of course, it is not just in the ocean that you see people die coming here. In the Arizona sector, it is not unusual to have people dehydrate to death in the summer sun. Americans, good-natured as we are, sometimes put out gallons of water in the desert, hoping that people who are dehydrating to death find the gallons of water. But frequently, they don't.

As you get further down the border, in the past, when I have been on the Rio Grande border, it is, again, not unusual to have people drown in the Rio Grande. It looks like a shallow river, and they don't realize the undertow and that sort of thing, and they wind up dying.

Women who try to come across, particularly women who try to be with groups that are got-aways and sneak across, the sheriff of one of the counties—and this is another number I find hard to believe, but it is the sheriff. He tells me, one of the sheriffs in Arizona, that he believes 80 percent of the women who are part of these groups that try to be got-aways and sneak across without checking at the Border Patrol, 80 percent are raped. Isn't that kind of a horrible thing?

But the word is out around the world: Now is the time to come across. And that is what happens.

In any event, I encourage the American public and encourage people of all parties here, and especially the Biden administration, to get them going a little, to realize, right now, it is 150,000 people a month. If they change the policy in June like they are talking, the Border Patrol believes that you are going to be working your way up to, like, 400,000, 500,000 a month, which, again, I find hard to believe, but you have to figure the Border Patrol are the experts on this sort of thing.

It shouldn't be that difficult to find a good system, and no other country would stand for this. I made the point about a year ago, and it may be tardy now, but I do think to allow unlimited people to come here makes the American Government and the current administration look weak.

I think as far as what happened to Ukraine and what may happen someday in Taiwan, when they look at the United States and say we have a President who is allowing 150,000 people a month to come here and doing nothing about it, I just think it screams America is no longer the leader in the world.

In any event, I hope steps are taken. Hire more Border Patrol, hire more dogs, complete the wall, which would be a big step in the right direction as well, and go back to the policy of allowing people to be held on the Mexican side of the border prior to coming across here because people are not going to pay the Mexican drug cartels $10,000 or $15,000 to sit on the Mexican side of the border and hope that the hearing goes their way.

Again, to emphasize the number, 2 years ago, 11,000 a month; now, 152,000 a month. People shrug their shoulders and say: What could we do? Well, we could adopt the policies we had when we were at 11,000 a month. That would be a good start. In any event, this is

what we learned on the border 2 weeks ago.

Earlier today, we addressed the Ukraine situation, and I am continually disappointed in the media in this country for not addressing the Ukrainian famine of 90 years ago. I don't know how you can report on this war between Ukraine and Russia and not talk about, depending on who is doing the counting, the 5 to 10 million Ukrainians who were starved to death by the Communist governments in 1932.

Even, at the time, the American press was shameless. We were in a situation in which a reporter for The New York Times, Walter Duranty, hid this great starvation from the American public and the Western world.

As a result, without the West being able to weigh in or the world being able to weigh in, about 5 to 15 million people, I am guessing more like 5 or 6 million, starved to death.

When we talk about why the Ukrainians are fighting so hard, how can you talk about that without talking about the history between the then-Communist Government of Russia and also the communists, quite frankly, who ran Ukraine at the time and the civilians who wound up starving to death?

You read first-person accounts of all the people dying. You realize how, 90 years later, that must still be something that everybody learns about in that country.

Like I said, one of the great disappointments is the mainstream media has not talked about it. Why don't they talk about it?

Is it because they didn't talk about it in 1932 because their reporters were so left of left, they apparently didn't want to embarrass the Soviet Union with what was going on? Is it because our reporters today are so left of left and so in love with leftwing governments that they don't want to embarrass them by pointing out the mass murder that they were responsible for 90 years ago?

In any event, I encourage all Americans to Google the Ukrainian famine and read some first-person accounts of what was going on down there. I encourage any members of the media who sometimes, I think, spend time on nonissues to educate the American public a little bit on what was going on between Russia and Ukraine 90 years ago this year.

Now, the final issue which we have to talk about, and I think is the most important issue of America under normal circumstances when our country is not being overrun at the southern border and when we are not facing world war in Ukraine, and that is the continuous policy, encouraged more by the Biden administration in their Build Back Better bill, another thing he is doing, to have a means-tested welfare program that discourages work and encourages the breakdown of the family.

Understand the qualifications, and there are over 80 means-tested programs, some of them more well-known. One is food stamps; TANF, which is a cash grant; public housing; earned income tax credit; Pell grants. All of these programs are based on whether or not you are considered to be in poverty.

If you have a married couple in which both are working or one has a somewhat middle-class job, you will not be considered in poverty, and you are not eligible for these programs. But if you have a single parent who is not working or working a little bit, the government considers you in poverty.

Once you are in poverty, food stamps, TANF, public housing, which is a big one—I think they underestimate the draw that public housing has, and I can talk about that in a second. The earned income tax credit can easily be a check of $6,000, $7,000, or $8,000 coming in every tax season. Pell grants, the opportunity for almost free college, something else that the average person doesn't get, but if you adopt that lifestyle, you get it.

It is not surprising that we have had, going back 70 years, such a shift in the way we raise children in this country, a shift from almost uniformly a mom and dad at home to a much higher percentage all the time without a dad.

I realize there are a few people out there who don't want a dad at home. I will mention one more time Black Lives Matter. On their website, when they were riding high about a year and a half ago, they were against the traditional nuclear family. Of course, the Marxists, Karl Marx himself, did not like the traditional family.

People sometimes think this has been a coincidence in which we have had a breakdown of the traditional family. In part, we have to remember that there are people who outright don't like the family.

In any event, I encourage this body, before they pass any more significant legislation, and I encourage the Republicans, if they ever get back in the majority again, to look at these programs and see, in a country in which we try to treat everybody equally, why we have these programs that, in essence, take money from the traditional family and send it to the nonnuclear family.

I have been approached by women a few times in my district wondering why their children have to take out big student loans and go 30 or 40 grand in debt, or maybe they had a sister without a husband in the house, and they get free college. I really can't understand why we are so prejudiced against the nuclear family.

But that is what we are in America today, and there is a lot of talk about equity or equality. We should talk about the degree to which we discriminate against nuclear families in this society and see what we can do about trying to put people more on an equitable basis.

That would be a good thing for the Republican Party to work on if they ever do get the majority back, and I hope they do. I think they will.

In any event, I would also hope our conservative think tanks, our conservative groups, do more to publicize the prejudice that is going on in this society against the nuclear family.

Mr. Speaker, I believe some fine Congressmen behind me are anxious to speak. I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1930

CRISIS AT OUR SOUTHERN BORDER CONTINUES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) for 30 minutes.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I am joined here this evening by some of the other members of the Freedom Caucus to talk about what everybody is talking about or one of the things everybody is talking about, which is the unmitigated disaster, the calamity, the crisis at the United States southern border.

Today, Secretary Mayorkas was here on the Hill, and I think the term he used was that the border was effectively managed. Effectively managed, Mr. Speaker. I think maybe we are asking the wrong question because effectively managed seems very different in the minds of many Americans than apparently it does to the good Secretary.

It seems to me that just looking at the numbers—and I think we oftentimes talk too much in numbers—the toll is in real human lives, but we do need to talk about the numbers a little bit just to emphasize the scale.

Effectively managed. For us, for Americans, we think we should have a sovereign country that has a border where the United States of America determines who gets to walk across the border and what the process is. Of course, that is obliterated right now. That is totally gone.

I think when the Secretary says that it is being effectively managed, I think that is in terms of the new left's version of the border of America, which is to allow it to be as open as possible, to be violated as many times as possible, and to make as efficient as possible those violations on a daily basis.

In other words, let's move across as many people as we can, legally or illegally, without regard to the safety of the country, without regard to the health of the country, without regard to the financial circumstances of the country. All of that stuff is out, quite honestly, without regard to the sentiment of the American people whom we all serve—our bosses.

In his mind, apparently, it is effectively being managed. Every time we allocate more money, the charge is it is to more effectively manage or secure our border. Ladies and gentlemen and Mr. Speaker, what that means under President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas and the left's reign across

America right now is that they are efficiently—and becoming more efficient at it—moving illegal aliens into our country, into our neighborhoods.

Maybe you say, Well, look, these are just people that are looking for a better life. Many of them are, that is true. We don't hate anybody. Every one of us wants to help. What comes with that? What comes with the wide open border?

Mr. Speaker, what comes with it is a record number of fentanyl overdoses, the leading cause of death for young people between the ages of 18 and 42 in America today. That is what comes across the border. MS–13 and the criminal element.

It is said that we need a humane policy. This is a humane policy? Mr. Speaker, I don't know whether you know this or not, but, unfortunately, a young National Guardsman died while trying to help people that were trying to cross the river, they seemed like they were struggling so he jumped in to help them. He lost his life.

I don't know if it is true, but it is reported that after those people came across or got across they were arrested for drug trafficking. When they found the young servicemember's body, it was with another person who happened to be an illegal alien that was trying to cross. Of course, it is not reported, but I think there are literally hundreds and hundreds of dead illegal aliens that have tried to cross the border in the last 14 months. How humane is that?

Human trafficking. We have passed numerous bills in this House of Representatives, Mr. Speaker, even since you have been here, about human trafficking. Yet, the taxpayers of our country are forced to finance the largest human trafficking operation the world has ever known. These are the same people paying the taxes.

Mr. Speaker, I went to the grocery store before I came here, I bought, I think, seven items: a loaf of bread, cheese, normal things—two little bags. It was $50. These are the same people that are paying $50 for the groceries for two little bags that have got to pay for all of this.

I have a regular-size car, it has about 292,000 miles on it, and it was $75 to fill it up. We are telling them, under penalty of law, unless you pay for this you will go to jail, and you will lose your house if you don't pay your taxes.

Mr. Speaker, this is unconscionable. We are currently at 8,000 per day. There are 8,000 illegal crossings per day. We are here to talk about title 42, which is only going to at least double that—and that is according to this Department of Homeland Security. Double that.

There is already a crisis at 8,000 per day. I come from a town of about 2,000 people. Every day, four times that many people come across the border illegally and reside in the United States and take away and steal our opportunities. They steal the American opportunity for education, for safe streets, for a starting job—your first job out of high school. All of that is stolen.

Mr. Speaker, I would contend that Secretary Mayorkas should be arrested for violating the law because indeed he is violating the law. He is not enforcing the law. He swore an oath. It is in the law. People say we need new laws. Mr. Speaker, even members of your party are saying we need new legislation to combat this.

What is any legislation going to matter if the administration refuses to faithfully execute the laws of this land? It is listed right in the Constitution, Mr. Speaker. It is right in there. It is right in there. Faithfully execute the laws of the land. Yet, we have a President and we have a Secretary that refuse to do it.

Mr. Speaker, I am joined here by my great colleagues. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate Mr. PERRY's leadership on this issue.

Secretary Mayorkas' testimony today in a hearing was that the border is secure. You have to ask yourself: What would an unsecure border look like as defined by this administration, by this President, and by this Democrat majority?

I wish the Democrats were with us across the aisle tonight to try to defend the indefensible. I wish the Democrats were here tonight to tell the American people why they are intentionally, willfully, and purposefully facilitating this border invasion.

Many of us thought the President would open the border, would rescind the policies that were making the border secure under the Trump Presidency, but most of us probably underestimated how effective he would be in facilitating the invasion at the border, to your point, some 7,000 to 8,000 a day now that we encounter, that we apprehend before we bus or fly them into the interior of the country.

Never in the history of the country has our own President done more to intentionally harm the United States than what this President has done in his first 16 months. If we secured the border now—if today we secured the border, we have done irreparable, untold harm to the country that will only be shown in the next days, weeks, months, and years ahead.

We have got 2,000 criminal aliens a day evading apprehension. Think about this. This administration's policies are welcoming these illegal aliens into the country, giving them their free phones, free transportation, free education, social services, and healthcare, and releasing them into the interior of the country wherever they want to go without even a day to appear in court.

Why are the 2,000 a day avoiding apprehension? Those are the ones with the criminal backgrounds, the terrorist ties, trafficking drugs, trafficking humans, children, and what have you, who don't want to be captured, don't want to be apprehended.

This administration admits that 42 on the terrorist watch list have been caught in the last year coming into the country out of the 2 million plus who they apprehended. What about the 700,000 in the first 15 months that they didn't apprehend? How many of those have terrorist ties? We have no idea. The country will find out, sadly, in the days, the weeks, and the months ahead.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the good gentleman. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HICE).

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I, likewise, am deeply grateful for your leadership in putting this together.

Mr. Speaker, this is a call for our entire country to come together. This should not be something that is wrapped up in partisan politics. We are talking about securing our border. Securing our border. Right now, we have a discharge petition to save title 42, unfortunately Democrats are refusing to support that discharge.

I am calling on them tonight to come on, to sign on to the discharge and let's save title 42. This is in defense of our country and in defense of our national security.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. HICE, could you tell us how many have signed? How many Democrats have signed the discharge? The discharge brings the bill to the floor. How many have signed?

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, there are zero, to my knowledge.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, there are Democrats out there talking about the border crisis and saying we have to fix it, yet they won't sign it.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am calling on them tonight—we are calling on them tonight to sign it. This is a national security issue. What is the problem here? It makes no sense to me. We have no Democrats that have signed on to this discharge petition.

As you mentioned, we are now watching—and Mr. GOOD from Virginia as well—we are watching now the numbers soar to the point of more than doubling the maximum that we have had in the years past. In year 2000 we had 220,000 apprehensions, and now it is going to soar over 500,000. We are sitting back here in the people's House doing nothing about it. We are responsible as the governing body of this country to defend our borders.

Right now, because of the surge that is taking place, Mr. Speaker, we are having Customs and Border Protection agents who are now being moved to process these illegal individuals. There are ICE agents who are being moved to process these individuals coming across our border.

The U.S. Marshals are leaving the various places around this country where they are serving to go to our southern border to try to help with this crisis that has no business even being a crisis. Now, we have all these agents who are not even doing their job because they are processing illegal individuals coming across into this country.

Now, we hear that DHS is calling on other Federal Government agencies to

provide doctors. I don't know about you, but I don't know of many agencies in the Federal Government who have doctors. Where are they going to come from? Perhaps the Department of Defense. Certainly, there are some doctors in the VA.

Let's say those doctors go to the southern border, then what happens to our veterans who now are lacking doctors to serve them? None of this makes any sense, and it leaves our entire country in a very vulnerable position.

Mr. Speaker, I would just say that border security is an enormous component to national security, and if we do not have secure borders, we do not have a secure Nation. I am calling on our Democrats today to sign on to the discharge petition. Let's save title 42. For crying out loud, let's defend our borders and get over the partisan politics and do the right thing and defend our borders.

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Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for leading us on this topic, once again, because this is such an important topic to get out to the American people. Just listening to the gentleman from Georgia speak about this being a national security crisis, that is exactly what this is. We are not a secure nation without secure borders.

I live in Colorado, and my State is a border State right now with all of the illegal aliens. We are up to 2.5 million who have been apprehended at the southern border, not including the 700,000 gotaways that went past CBP and were not apprehended, probably because they did not want to come into contact with CBP.

Who knows what kind of history they have?

Just like Congressman GOOD spoke on, we don't know who is coming across our southern border. It is estimated that if this pace keeps up under Biden's tenure, we will have 8 to 10 million illegal aliens in our country by the time he leaves office.

This is absolutely absurd.

And now what?

I serve on the Budget Committee; and everyone is wanting more money right now, more money from the American taxpayer. We can't say where the money went in Afghanistan. We can't talk about the $86 billion in weaponry and equipment that was left behind. The southern border has millions of dollars being spent each and every day on a border wall that is not being built.

Secretary Mayorkas was here today testifying in front of this body, and he says that there are millions of dollars being spent on this wall that is not being built, and they want more money—not to secure the southern border though, but to process and release more quickly.

This is not what we need to be spending the American taxpayer dollars on. Customs and Border Patrol agents are not travel agents. Secretary Mayorkas needs to be held accountable for what is going on.

I just want to say one thing, he did mention that it is Congress' responsibility to fix what is happening at the southern border. Well, we want to do that. We want to be a part of the solution. We want to secure our border, stop the human trafficking, and stop the flow of fentanyl that is coming into our country killing record amounts of Americans. We want this to end. We want our Nation secure.

That is why we have the title 42 discharge petition, to force a vote on the House floor under Speaker PELOSI's House of Representatives where she won't voluntarily bring that up. We want to be a part of the solution.

I am proud to be serving with Members here speaking about this and informing the American citizens back home, and I thank the chairman for doing this tonight.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Colorado for her remarks.

Mrs. BOEBERT talked about the wall that is not being built; unfulfilled contracts, Mr. Speaker, costing, as Secretary Mayorkas told us today, $72 million, $72 million to not build the border wall, to not honor the contracts that the United States has made with the contractors, $72 million. Yet they are asking for more money.

Mrs. BOEBERT also knows that even though we have contracted for more beds to deal with the influx, we actually leave them empty while we pay NGOs—nongovernmental organizations—to put these people up in hotels. And I will remind you, Mr. Speaker, that the folks whom I serve—my bosses—can barely afford their groceries or their gas, but they are forced to pay for this. We will talk about national security because border security is national security.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the good gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD).

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, this issue is so important, and I thank the chairman for putting this together because this is the message that we need to continue to speak about.

Being from south Texas, our district sees every week the effects of this and has for years. I have met the young women who have been abused. I have been to the ranchers who have found rape trees on their properties. We have seen now throughout the Nation of the effects of the drugs that are pouring into our community. Under the Trump administration we had actually seen a decrease in drug overdoses in our country for the first time in a long time. Now we know that fentanyl is the number one killer of young people in our country.

All this is because this administration has chosen, instead of partnering with communities to protect our border, to be the last mile delivery system for the cartels. And so whatever dollars we send them, they repurpose. Instead of using them for securing our border and to doing the things we sent them to do, they have retasked the individuals, as has been mentioned, but they turn them into the last mile delivery system for the cartels. So we are aiding and abetting cartels to profit hundreds of millions of dollars constantly and continually.

What this does is not only destabilizing for our country, we know of community members, of course, all of us, whose families have been affected by the drug epidemic in our country; we know of crime going up in cities; we know of communities burdened with hospitals and schools having to figure out how to deal with this administration who will not work with them or let them know when midnight drops are being made in their community and the like.

I talked to a farmer today—not only do farmers deal with the migrant traffic through their crops and such—about the cartel. Basically the cartel controls everything. They have the operational control on the southern side of the border, so everything illicit and not comes across. So in the ag industry, for example, a lot of cows will start in Mexico and come to a feedyard in the United States before they make it to market. Well, to cross into the United States they are having to pay cartels a couple thousand dollars to make it through their property, and that is what we would consider the legal trade, the proper trade; not to mention the illicit drugs and the human trafficking that is going on. We continue to allow this to happen because of the Biden administration.

Now, if you think of this, if we were to ask the cartels to design a border policy for the United States, it would look very much like the border policy we have now because, frankly, they don't want open borders. What they want is just a shred—an illusion—of security so that they can continue to profit off of getting people and getting drugs into the United States of America.

So we have got to stop this as a country. We cannot continue to aid and abet cartels to do their illegal and illicit activity. We cannot continue to allow a narco-state to develop on our southern border and is now working its way into our country. This is ridiculous.

When I am trying to explain this to people back home, people back home in Texas ask me: What does the Biden administration not get?

What do they not get?

How bad does it have to get before they understand it?

We saw it today with Secretary Mayorkas saying that we are effectively managing the border.

I have to explain to Texans that this administration simply has different goals than you do. We think border security; they think what can we do to aid and abet cartels.

This is tragic. It has to stop. We have a title 42 discharge resolution with 211 Republicans on it. We need seven Democrats. There has been a lot of lip service as we get close to election time about supporting title 42. Put your name on the line. We only need seven of you to stand up.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I had a constituent say to me a couple weeks ago: Nothing this Democratic Party is doing makes sense unless they hate the country.

Carry these policies to its logical conclusion. As Congresswoman BOEBERT said, they are on track for 10 million illegal border crossings in this President's first and only term, I hope.

Ten million, apparently, is not a problem. We cannot get one Democrat. We cannot get one Democrat.

Where are the Democrats?

Mr. Speaker, do you want to know why they are going to lose the majority?

It is because of what Congressman CLOUD just said.

Carry these policies to its logical conclusion. Ten million is not scary to them.

What if it was 100 million?

What if it was 1 billion?

We have got 7 billion people in the world who don't live in the United States.

How many of them would come here if they could?

We have put out the sign, the Democratic majority and the administration, come. If you want to come in the country, come now. The border is open. We are welcoming as fast as we can, as much harm as we can do before the election in November, before 2 years from now in 2024 when the Presidential election changes. Carry it to its conclusion.

Is there any number that would concern the Democrat majority?

Is there any number where we could get Democrats to sign on to this?

Nothing they are doing makes sense unless they hate the country.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, national security is community security. We are here to talk about the border in general, but certainly title 42, 8,000 a day right now but soon to be double that, maybe more than double that, 8,000 a day. So national security is community security.

I was watching a report on the television of a lady in New York—I think it was New York—she got stabbed in the neck and the face over 50 times—over 50 times—murdered. And in the press conference the press asked for the person—the perpetrator—whom they had caught his immigration status. And law enforcement said: We are not going to get into that. We are not going to get into that.

There is a Texas guardsman, a young man who would be alive right now. There is a lady who was stabbed in the neck and the face 50 some times who would be alive right now because this administration, the left, the Democratic Party, unfortunately, apparently doesn't care about border security, community security, title 42, preserving the American Dream, and safeguarding the American people.

Mr. Speaker, we are going to lose a great Member of Congress here at the end of this session. I often affectionately refer to him as the closer because everybody is gone from Washington, D.C., but Louie is still standing there telling the country what is happening.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the good gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the general from Pennsylvania, for yielding.

This is so serious. While Homeland Security was having a hearing with Secretary Mayorkas, we were having a hearing in our Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security Subcommittee, and we were hearing from victims of human and sex trafficking and hearing about victims of human and sex trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, how callous does a person have to be to not be moved by young adults saying: My childhood was one of being constantly raped, constantly beaten, and constantly forced to do terrible things, that was my childhood because I had been sold into trafficking, human and sex trafficking.

Now, one said that she had used the same visa that others had used before—the very same visa. We are not checking visas very carefully. Homeland security, that is their job.

But another came across our southern border, and, of course, our Chairman NADLER really grilled in and focused on and had him say that the number one problem he had was homophobia of people in the U.S. But as I pointed out: You are being raped constantly over and over, it doesn't sound like homophobia is your big problem.

It is not having a Department of Homeland Security that is keeping the homeland secure.

This can't continue. For heaven's sake, we are losing this country, and as we are losing it, it is absolutely immoral to turn a blind eye to these children that are being sex trafficked because we won't secure our border, and we won't have an administration that will keep the oaths they made to defend, protect, serve this country, and serve the Constitution.

It is a sort of fiduciary duty they have to this country, to the people in this country; and by the relationship with our neighbors, to other countries around us like Mexico for heaven's sake. It is outrageous what is going on, and people's lives are being destroyed. As the country is being destroyed, lives are being destroyed.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for claiming this time tonight. It is a huge problem. If we don't get this fixed, we have no moral right to exist; and if America doesn't exist, then there is no freedom in the world.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Louie, for his comments.

We have 2 minutes remaining by my clock here; is that right, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues from the House Freedom Caucus. They are always the toughest and most courageous people in Congress who are willing to do the uncomfortable things. They are fighting to take action, not just rhetoric, but to take action.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT) to close us out.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, so many times we are accused of being callous and heartless toward the people who are coming across our border. But I attended a naturalization ceremony in my district, and it was one of the most beautiful things I have ever experienced. I saw 41 true new Americans. They held in their hand the American flag. Tears streamed down their faces. They invested their heart, their soul, their resources, and their minds because they know they have what it takes to do this the right way and make this a more perfect Union.

I saw the conviction that that flag right there, to them, is the one universal symbol for liberty and justice for all.

There is a right way to do this, and we have to keep America free and secure so people can come and live the American Dream.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding to me tonight.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded again to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow morning for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 8 o'clock p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 28, 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–3819. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's 60th Annual Report for fiscal year 2021, pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 46106(a); Public Law 109-304, Sec. 4; (120 Stat. 1489); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–3820. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting

the Agency's direct final rule — Delegation of New Source Performance Standards and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for the States of Arizona and California [EPA-R09-OAR-2021-0962; FRL-9400-02-R9] received March 30, 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–3821. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Butoxypolypropylene glycol, et al.; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0156; FRL-9574-01-OCSPP] received March 30, 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–3822. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule; correction — Air Plan Approval; West Virginia; 2020 Amendments to West Virginia's Ambient Air Quality Standards; Correction [EPA-R03-OAR-2020-0487; FRL-8931-03-R3] received March 30, 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–3823. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Delaware; Philadelphia Area Base Year Inventory for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R03-OAR-2021-0854; FRL-9381-02-R3] received March 30, 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–3824. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California; Correcting Amendments [EPA-R09- OAR-2022-0221; FRL-9598-02-R9] received March 30, 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–3825. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Advisory Committee; Bone, Reproductive and Urologic Drugs Advisory Committee; Change of Name and Function; Technical Amendment [Docket No. FDA-2019-N-4203] received March 30, 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–3826. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule; notification of administrative stay — Milk and Cream; Petition for an Administrative Stay of Action: Definitions and Standards of Identity for Yogurt, Lowfat Yogurt, and Nonfat Yogurt [Docket No. FDA-2000-P-0126 (formerly Docket No. 2000P-0658)] (RIN: 0910-AI40) received March 30, 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–3827. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism that was declared in Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–3828. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2021 No FEAR Act Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3829. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Annual Operating Plan for Colorado River System Reservoirs for 2022; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–3830. A letter from the Chief, Division of Regulations, Jurisdiction, and Special Park Uses, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, Bicycling [NPS-SACM-32920; PPMWMWROW2/PMP00UP05.YP0000] (RIN: 1024-AE64) received April 20, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–3831. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Inflation Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties [Docket No. 22-02] (RIN: 3072-AC89) received March 30, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–3832. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Criteria: Special Class Airworthiness Criteria for the Amazon Logistics, Inc. MK27-2 Unmanned Aircraft [Docket No. FAA-2020-1086] received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–3833. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Austro Engine GmbH Engines [Docket No. FAA-2022-0013; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01371-E; Amendment 39-21920; AD 2022-03-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–3834. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting Airworthiness Directives; Umlaut Engineering GmbH (Previously P3 Engineering GmbH) HAFEX (Halon-Free) Hand-Held Fire Extinguishers [Docket No. FAA-2021-0843; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-00256-Q; Amendment 39-21891; AD 2022-01-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–3835. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Janesville, WI [Docket No. FAA-2021-0980; Airspace Docket No. 21-AGL-32] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 30, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–3836. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment Class E Airspace; Hugo, OK [Docket No. FAA-2021-0977; Airspace Docket No. 21-ASW-20] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 30, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–3837. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the CY 2021 annual report on activities under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2431k(a); Public Law 87-195, Sec. 813(a) (as added by Public Law 105-214, Sec. 1); (112 Stat. 893); ; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Agriculture.

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. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 5796. A bill to amend title 35, United States Code, to establish a competition to award certificates that can be redeemed to accelerate certain matters at the Patent and Trademark Office, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–302). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RASKIN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1065. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (S. 3522) to provide enhanced authority for the President to enter into agreements with the Government of Ukraine to lend or lease defense articles to that Government to protect civilian populations in Ukraine from Russian military invasion, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–303). 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 Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 7594. A bill to improve access for diverse-owned asset management firms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, Financial Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, Armed Services, and House Administration, 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. BERGMAN (for himself, Mr. BUDD, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. CAWTHORN, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 7595. A bill to establish the Victims of Immigration Crime Engagement Office within the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 7596. A bill to provide for the use of seized Russian assets to provide support to citizens of Ukraine who have been made refugees as a result of the illegal invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 7597. A bill to protect firefighters from exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl

substances; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. LATTA (for himself, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. O'HALLERAN):

H.R. 7598. A bill to amend the Pallone-Thune Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act to provide liability protection for the sharing of information regarding suspected unlawful robocalls by or with the registered consortium that conducts private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls, and for the receipt of such information by such registered consortium, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 7599. A bill to prohibit the issuance of a passport with any gender designation other than ''male'' and ''female'', and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 7600. A bill to prohibit the Transportation Security Administration from using the ''X'' gender designation in the TSA PreCheck advanced security program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. LIEU:

H.R. 7601. A bill to require notice of certain subpoenas and warrants issued to a third party pursuant to an investigation of the Department of Justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 7602. A bill to prevent organizational conflicts of interest in Federal acquisition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mrs. MCBATH (for herself, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 7603. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a publicly available database of bid solicitations for infant formula under the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 7604. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for enhanced penalties for partial birth abortions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. QUIGLEY:

H.R. 7605. A bill to amend chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, to ensure Presidential records are preserved, duly created when non-official electronic messaging accounts are used, and made available to the public and the next administration in a timely fashion to advance national security and accountability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 7606. A bill to establish the Office of the Special Investigator for Competition Matters within the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. STEEL:

H.R. 7607. A bill to direct institutions of higher education to improve transparency with respect to the use of personality traits in admissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SUOZZI:

H.R. 7608. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to States to develop, improve, or maintain a State registry of advance directives; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 7609. A bill to prohibit the appeal of the decision issued by the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida determining that the mask mandate is unlawful, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WESTERMAN (for himself, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. PALAZZO):

H.R. 7610. A bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to improve provisions relating to dyslexia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. WALTZ, and Ms. SLOTKIN):

H.R. 7611. A bill to provide enhanced authority for the President to enter into agreements with the Government of Ukraine to lend or lease defense articles to that Government to protect civilian populations in Ukraine from Russian military invasion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself, Mr. TRONE, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mr. BACON):

H. Res. 1066. A resolution expressing support for the designation of April 2022 as ''Second Chance Month''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HARTZLER:

H. Res. 1067. A resolution honoring the lives of fallen Missouri police officers and expressing condolences to their families; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Mr. CORREA, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. KIM of California, and Mrs. STEEL):

H. Res. 1068. A resolution recognizing the 47th anniversary of Black April and the Fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 7580.

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

Article IV, Section 3

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 7594.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constition of the United States

By Mr. BERGMAN:

H.R. 7595.

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

Article One, Section Eight of the United States Constitution

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 7596.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to ''regulate commerce with foreign nations''

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 7597.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 7598.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: Congress shall have the power . . . ''to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.''

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 7599.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 7600.

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

Article I Section 8

By Mr. LIEU:

H.R. 7601.

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

Article I Section VIII

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 7602.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. MCBATH:

H.R. 7603.

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

Interstate Commerce Clause

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 7604.

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

The Constitutional authority on which this bill is based is Congress's power under the Commerce Clause in Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution and under the Constitution's grant of powers to Congress under the Equal Protection, Due Process, and Enforcement Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment.

By Mr. QUIGLEY:

H.R. 7605.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause XVIII

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 7606.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. STEEL:

H.R. 7607.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. SUOZZI:

H.R. 7608.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 7609.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the constitution,

Article 1, Section 9 of the constitution.

By Mr. WESTERMAN:

H.R. 7610.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 7611.

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

Article 1, Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 426: Ms. TENNEY, Mr. KELLER, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. BUCK, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. ROSE, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. LONG, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. FALLON, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Ms. HERRELL.

H.R. 537: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 889: Mr. BUCK.

H.R. 909: Ms. SEWELL.

H.R. 962: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 1011: Ms. MACE.

H.R. 1275: Mr. OBERNOLTE.

H.R. 1745: Mr. CAWTHORN.

H.R. 1956: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2252: Mr. MEIJER.

H.R. 2274: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 2294: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 2295: Mr. DELGADO and Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 2565: Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. MAST.

H.R. 3121: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 3294: Mr. Cárdenas.

H.R. 3344: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 3353: Mrs. WALORSKI.

H.R. 3890: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 3962: Mr. MANN and Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 3990: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 4131: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 4148: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 4151: Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 4315: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 4472: Mrs. KIM of California.

H.R. 4568: Mr. ZELDIN.

H.R. 4607: Mr. SMUCKER.

H.R. 4944: Ms. MANNING and Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 5089: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 5232: Mr. AMODEI, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 5526: Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 5598: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 5611: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 5638: Mr. MOONEY, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. PALMER, Mr. LOUDERMILK, and Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 5685: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 6026: Ms. LOFGREN and Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 6089: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. PERRY, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 6109: Mr. KUSTOFF.

H.R. 6145: Mr. ROY.

H.R. 6161: Mr. CROW and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 6192: Mr. RYAN.

H.R. 6250: Mr. Cárdenas.

H.R. 6352: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 6577: Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 6605: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 6668: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania and Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 6678: Mr. KAHELE.

H.R. 6825: Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. BOWMAN, and Ms. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 6876: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 7061: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 7073: Mr. HUDSON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Miss González-Colón, Ms. CRAIG, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Ms. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 7089: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 7116: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 7185: Mr. BEYER, Mr. JONES, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 7194: Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 7213: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mrs. HARSHBARGER.

H.R. 7232: Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 7242: Miss González-Colón.

H.R. 7249: Ms. CHU.

H.R. 7256: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 7359: Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 7363: Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 7382: Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.

H.R. 7458: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. MOORE of Utah.

H.R. 7465: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 7482: Ms. KUSTER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. DEAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, and Ms. BUSH.

H.R. 7542: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 7550: Mr. SOTO.

H.J. Res. 9: Mr. GARCÍA of California.

H.J. Res. 72: Mr. CARL, Mr. WENSTRUP, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.J. Res. 81: Ms. TENNEY.

H. Con. Res. 34: Mr. KELLER and Mr. ARRINGTON.

H. Res. 119: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H. Res. 159: Ms. HERRELL.

H. Res. 891: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.

H. Res. 1015: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.