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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. TRAHAN).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 12, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable LORI TRAHAN 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.

TAKING ON PANDEMIC AND WAR PROFITEERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, our economy is still recovering from 2 years of a once-in-a-generation pandemic that basically shut down our economy.

As Americans stopped going out and spending money, companies slowed production not only to meet this change in demand but also to allow for social distancing and COVID safety protocols for workers.

Now, as Americans have started to resume their normal lives, companies are struggling to keep up with the increased demand for goods. These supply chain issues and a worker shortage has resulted in higher prices across the economy.

These issues do not fully explain some of the skyrocketing prices that we are seeing. The pandemic, and the ensuing recovery, have laid bare systemic problems in our economy, including market consolidation and price gouging.

As our economy works to recover from the pandemic and the shocks to our supply chain, and as the world responds to Putin's reckless invasion of Ukraine, food and energy costs have skyrocketed for people around the world, including here in America and including in my district in Rhode Island.

While President Biden has taken a number of steps to tackle costs for Americans, including releasing millions of barrels of petroleum from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, expanding access to gasoline with 15 percent ethanol, and additional investments in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program to help those most in need, systemic imbalances in our economy are enabling companies to further drive up costs.

Put simply, they are taking advantage of hardworking Americans and raising prices just because they can, all for the sake of extraordinary profits.

As Americans are working to recover from 2 years of an unprecedented health crisis and the economic downturn it caused, companies are reporting record profits as worker pay remains stagnant and families feel the squeeze on their pocketbooks.

This is especially true in the case of gas prices. Exxon, for example, is reporting that in the first quarter of 2022, its net profits have more than doubled, to $5.5 billion, compared to last year. Chevron has reported its highest quarterly profit in nearly a decade.

These record profits are a direct result of record gas prices. If these prices were solely based on inflation or supply chain issues, these companies wouldn't be seeing these obscene increases in profits.

To make matters worse, these record profits aren't being invested in new drilling sites to help us deal with energy shortages brought on by Putin's invasion of Ukraine but, instead, are going to massive company stock buybacks, shareholder dividends, and salary bonuses. This is pandemic war profiteering.

In grocery stores across America, the cost of food continues to rise as prices for goods like pork, chicken, and beef have spiked dramatically. While some may point solely to inflation for these increased prices, there is, once again, a larger systemic problem.

In the meatpacking industry, for example, the top four companies are estimated to control up to 85 percent of the industry. In industries all across the economy, the story is the same.

Three firms control 93 percent of the soft drink industry. Three firms control 85 percent of the baby formula industry. Three firms control 93 percent of the baby food industry. Four firms control 79 percent of the beer industry. Three firms control 79 percent of the dry pasta industry. And three firms control 73 percent of the cereal industry.

If history has taught us anything, this kind of market consolidation hurts product quality, market competition, and worker safety, all the things we need to have an equitable economy.

As simply put by President Biden: ''Capitalism without competition is exploitation.''

So, as we look to recover from this pandemic, and in a way that creates an

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economy that works for everyone, for the people of this country, we need to hold these monopolistic giants accountable.

To start, Congress must pass the Big Oil windfall profits tax. Companies that have taken advantage of this moment and taken advantage of the American people in a time of crisis shouldn't be raking in record profits. Those profits should be returned to the consumers that they gouged.

We also should pass H.R. 7688 to be sure that we are taking on, in a serious way, price gouging in the energy sector. I am working with Congresswoman SCHAKOWSKY on an economywide anti-price gouging bill.

We need to be sure that we are funding the FTC to do this work so it can conduct rigorous investigations and look carefully at this kind of market consolidation.

But look, this is about corporate greed, about people taking advantage of this moment. As the American people are recovering from a very difficult couple of years, we should not, in addition to that, allow them to be victims of this kind of price gouging. We have the ability to do something about it.

We have bills that I hope we will bring to the floor. Return what was improperly taken from consumers at the gas pump. Return it back to them.

I also thank President Biden for the work that he is doing to bring down gas prices, to focus relentlessly on inflation, both for food and gas. This is the number one concern of my constituents in Rhode Island, and it will remain the number one concern in the weeks ahead as we do something to be sure that we are taking on these profiteers, the pandemic profiteers and war profiteers.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL NURSES WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TONY GONZALES) for 5 minutes.

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate National Nurses Week. We all know a nurse who has helped us throughout our time in life, and I am no different.

My story starts with my grandfather. He had an eighth-grade education. He was a rancher. When his country called, he proudly served in World War II. He came home and became a civil servant at Kelly Air Force Base.

He went off to raise seven beautiful children. One of those was my aunt, who became a nurse. And I have two cousins, Natalie and Sandy, who are nurses.

But the story for me is much more personal than that. Ten days from now will be my 3-year anniversary of life. I went into BAMC medical facility for a routine procedure. I was intubated incorrectly. I coded. I had brain trauma. I had kidney failure. I was in a coma for 3 days. I was in the hospital for 23 days.

I praise God that those nurses at BAMC brought me back to life. In particular, there were three nurses: Monica, Alyssa, and Jenna. Alyssa was my day nurse. She is the one who kept me alive in the daytime. Jenna kept me alive at night. Without nurses, I wouldn't be here.

Many of us have similar stories. Many of us know of similar stories.

In this institution, we lose sight sometimes of the everyday people who roll up their sleeves and go to work and make this country better. This partisanship that divides this country does not happen in the nursing world. Nurses don't care who you voted for. They don't care about the color of your skin. They don't care who you pray to. They care about life and protecting life, all the opportunities for a great quality of life.

I am grateful to all the nurses out there, particularly those serving at BAMC.

RECOGNIZING CODY ROUGE COMMUNITY ACTION ALLIANCE

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

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Cody Rouge Community Action Alliance for their outstanding service on behalf of our communities across Michigan's 13th District. They are celebrating their 15-year anniversary.

The Cody Rouge Community Action Alliance was founded to serve the needs and goals of the neighborhood residents, businesses, and community-based organizations. They have worked so tirelessly to create pathways to greater community engagement, to build future leaders through its youth programming, and to create a better quality of life for all of our residents.

Cody Rouge Community Action Alliance has been able to successfully connect thousands of residents to critical resources, especially during this pandemic. We have super supported this organization and continue to welcome them as they continue to expand to do more.

The alliance, as many know, includes a multitude of instrumental churches and various faith leaders, as well as neighborhood organizations and associations.

Please join me in recognizing the numerous contributions of the Cody Rouge Community Action Alliance on behalf of Michigan's 13th District Strong.

HONORING ROSA PARKS

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I stand here today to celebrate the passage in this Chamber, the House of Representatives, of our bill, H.R. 6614, to honor the mother of the civil rights movement and the beloved resident of the 13th Congressional District, Rosa Parks.

I am proud to lead this effort, in partnership with her family, to rename a United States Post Office near her Detroit home after this incredible leader. This comes at a time when the radical love and beautiful strength embodied in leaders like Rosa Louise Parks and so many others whose footsteps we march in today, like Dr. King, Malcolm X, Fred Hampton, Congressmen Cummings and John Lewis, is really under extreme attack. We can't allow any of our beloved civil rights leaders to be erased.

We know our struggle against racism is a lifelong pursuit. As mother Rosa Parks would say, and she wrote: ''Freedom fighters never retire.'' As her memory continues to guide us, I will add that the spirit of freedom fighters never dies.

I urge my colleagues in the Senate to please pass this bill, H.R. 6614.

THEY WILL NOT SILENCE US

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition of the simply draconian efforts to overturn the historic, landmark decision of Roe v. Wade and express disappointment in the failure of the Senate to codify Roe.

Without widespread access to abortion care, millions of women in our communities all across our country will be deprived of their human rights, especially those pertaining to privacy.

By no means is an abortion an easy choice, but it should be a guaranteed right within our healthcare system to prevent unnecessary trauma for our women across our country.

It is truly disappointing to see efforts of those that claim they are pro-life but do not pass the child tax credit expansion, or don't support the End Child Poverty Act, or don't address the infant mortality crisis in our country. If they truly cared, they would be working on those issues.

No matter how much others want to silence us, I remind women across the country that we will not be silent. We will continue to fight, from the streets of our communities in our districts, to keep voicing our opposition, to right here in the Halls of Congress.

We are with you. We are going to continue to fight. Again, they will not silence us.

CONGRATULATING JOHNSON KNIGHTS BOYS SOCCER TEAM

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

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the 2022 Georgia High School Association 5A State champions, the Johnson Knights boys soccer team.

Last week, the Knights appeared in their fifth finals since 2014 and earned their second State championship.

After having a player sustain an injury that took him out of the game, and then trailing behind in the second half, the Knights focused on the remaining time they had and turned the game around.

Fueled by adrenaline and filled with talent, these determined young men, led by Coach Frank Zamora, ultimately went on to defeat the St. Pius Golden Lions, boasting a final score of 4–2.

Congratulations to the Johnson High School boys soccer team on an impressive win and another exciting State championship title.

HONORING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor our brave men and women in blue.

Our Nation is blessed with heroic law enforcement officers who pursue a thankless career dedicated to maintaining law and order, keeping our communities safe, and answering the call when criminals strike.

Law enforcement officers are heroes in our communities. They are the heroes that are desperately needed, but they don't often receive the recognition that they deserve.

This week, National Police Week, we honor our local, State, and Federal law enforcement officers. As far as I am concerned, every week should be National Police Week. These men and women always deserve gratitude for their service and sacrifice.

Yet, law enforcement officers nationwide are facing increasingly challenging conditions, forcing many to leave the force and causing others to avoid it altogether, leaving police departments across the country struggling to keep staff and fill vacant positions.

The horrendous conditions that are generating the low morale are skyrocketing crime rates, rising attacks on law enforcement, and growing calls from the left to advance soft-on-crime agendas.

□ 1015

In fact, last year alone, a record breaking 73 police officers were tragically killed in the line of duty. As of this month, 123 have already been shot in 2022, including 19 murdered by criminals.

Unfortunately, in Georgia's Ninth District they know horrific reality all too well. Back in November of last year, my home county, Jackson County, lost both a mother and a heroic law enforcement officer, Deputy Lena Marshall. After responding to a domestic call that escalated to a violent shootout, Deputy Marshall's life was taken while serving to keep Georgians safe.

Make no mistake, this attack—and any attack of criminal violence toward law enforcement—is an assault on justice.

Despite the radical left's persistent efforts to disarm, demonize, and defund the police, policies that weaken law enforcement simply empower criminals, worsening the ongoing crime crisis.

In contrast, I remain dedicated to providing our law enforcement officers with the community support, the resources, and the political backing needed to address surging crime across the country.

Undermining the authority of the heroes that protect and serve is despicable, which is why we continue the fight to ensure that all law enforcement officers are fully equipped in their mission to keep our community safe.

May God bless all the men and women in blue who willingly put their lives on the line for ours, and may we honor all of the fallen officers who made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty. May God bless all of the loved ones of current, fallen, and future law enforcement officers who provide tremendous support both on and off duty.

We thank you and we honor you for your selfless service.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STANTON). The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Mr. Speaker, in 1962, President Kennedy proclaimed May 15 as National Peace Officers Memorial Day, and the week of May 15 as National Police Week. Established in 1962 by a joint resolution of this body, National Police Week pays special recognition to law enforcement officers who lost their lives in the line of duty.

Last year, in my home State of Florida, we lost 51 law enforcement officers. I pause to honor them today. I was sworn in as a police officer in 1984. I shall never forget my oath or the indescribable feeling of being a police officer. Police officers do it all: they coach little league baseball, football, basketball, they deliver meals to seniors, mentor teens, and buy teddy bears for abused and neglected children. We also know they run to murders, rapes, robberies, burglaries, and other vicious assaults, including domestic violence calls. They respond, without hesitation, hoping and praying for a peaceful resolution, but never really knowing what the outcome will be.

This year, 617 new names will be added to the memorial wall, fallen officers who lost their lives through violence, crashes, assaults. There were 439 officers that lost their lives to COVID–19 while doing everything they could to protect and serve their communities.

Representing central Florida, I will take a moment, Mr. Speaker, to remember my brother, Orange County Deputy First Class Craig Seijos. Every day Deputy Seijos went to work, ''Making a Difference'', serving the Orange County Sheriff's Office and the citizens of Orange County, Florida, for 30 years. He is gone but will never be forgotten.

The 62 law enforcement officers added to the memorial wall this year lost their lives through gunfire. As the 36th chief of police of the Orlando Police Department, I would like to tell you about one of them, Officer Kevin Valencia.

On June 11 of 2018, Officer Valencia responded to a domestic violence call involving a convicted felon holding a woman and four children at gunpoint. While attempting to rescue those children, the gunman shot through the door critically injuring Kevin.

Kevin fought hard but succumbed to his injuries last year. Kevin Valencia, only 29 years of age, was a good police officer, one full of courage, full of pride, and commitment. Officer Valencia is gone, but he will never be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, as we honor these men and women for their service, we here in this body—the same one in 1962 who passed the joint resolution—have an obligation to continue to support legislation that will help keep our law enforcement officers safe and will give them the tools needed to perform the tough job, the dangerous job that they do every day.

Protectors, guardians—when they need to be—warriors—when they need to be—public servants, America law enforcement officers, my brothers and sisters in blue, many have given much. These officers whose names appear on the memorial wall have given all. Let's honor their memories, their service, their sacrifice.

HONORING NASCC EXCELLENCE

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

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate the men and women of Naval Air Station Corpus Christi for taking first place in the U.S. Navy's Installation Excellence Award.

Awarded by the Commander of Naval Installations Command, this achievement rightfully recognizes Naval Air Station Corpus Christi for superior performance, installation management, program excellence, and community outreach.

This honor is a true testament to the hard work and devotion to mission success that is put forth daily by so many.

Residing along the Corpus Christi Bay, Naval Air Station Corpus Christi has been home to naval pilot training since 1941. Along with producing the finest naval aviators in the world, Naval Air Station Corpus Christi serves as a major hub or naval activity in south Texas.

From the newest graduates arriving from recruit training to the installation's commander, Christopher Jason, I have witnessed professionalism and dedication of the individuals who have earned this distinction.

I thank everyone stationed at NAS Corpus Christi for their service and extend my congratulations to NAS Corpus Christi on this achievement.

I wish Captain Jason the best as he represents the U.S. Navy in competition for the 2022 Commander in Chiefs Award for Installation Excellence, and I look forward to the NAS Corpus Christi's continued excellence and achievement, and couldn't be prouder

to represent this installation, servicemembers, and community.

HONORING ROCKPORT MAYOR PATRICK ''PAT'' RIOS

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a pillar of our community, Mayor Patrick ''Pat'' Rios of Rockport, Texas. Pat has led the city of Rockport as the mayor for the past 4 years and his term ends this month.

This position was the culmination of his decade-long elected public service, where he previously served as Ward 3 council member and mayor pro tem from 2012 to 2018. Before public service, Pat was an entrepreneur and small business owner. He eventually entered the healthcare industry and rose to senior levels before his retirement in 2010.

Anyone who has met him knows Pat is a fierce advocate for the city of Rockport. This was evident from the moment he took the helm in his role as mayor; a moment that was characterized by Hurricane Harvey's havoc and devastation in 2017.

The hurricane made landfall along the Charm of the Texas Coast. Under Pat's leadership, the city that was first hit aggressively moved forward with the ''first to recover'' mantra that speaks to the heart of the resolute Texas spirit.

Due to Pat, the city has made remarkable progress in rebuilding and is poised to be stronger than ever. Pat is a shining example of community leadership and stewardship. I have greatly enjoyed working with him, especially in this recovery effort during his tenure as mayor, and I wish him and his wife, Patricia Ann, and his entire family the best during his well-deserved retirement from public service.

HONORING WORLD WAR II AND KOREAN WAR VETERAN LUIS A. VALLS

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Luis Angel Valls of Corpus Christi, Texas. Born in 1928 in Sinton, Texas, and raised in Alice, Luis answered the Nation's call by enlisting in the United States Navy during World War II.

At the age of 17, he was sent to service in the Pacific Theater. With the onset of the Korean war, Luis' overwhelming sense of duty and selfless service saw him answering the Nation's call once more. He served in the Navy until he was honorably discharged in 1954.

After his Navy service, Luis relocated to Corpus Christi, Texas, and joined the Corpus Christi Fire Department where he served for 29 years, being one of the first Mexican Americans to join CCFD.

During his time with the fire department, he was recognized twice for valor and has the distinction of making the first ambulance call for the CCFD's newly formed EMT ambulance program.

Luis married the love of his life, Olga Pena, in 1958 in Alice. Together they had four sons and were happily married for 64 years.

Luis was a proud member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, and the Pan-American Golf Association. He was a loyal parishioner of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Catholic Church in Corpus Christi for over 60 years.

Luis was an avid golfer, deer hunter, and voracious reader of history, including military, Western and Texas history.

As a proud father and grandfather, his greatest joy during retirement was spending time with his family. Our Nation is indebted to Mr. Valls. I ask that you please join me in honoring and remembering his magnificent life.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MIGUEL GONZALEZ

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

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Miguel Gonzalez, a charismatic and innovative entrepreneur from the San Fernando Valley who was recently taken from us in a fatal car accident.

Miguel was one of the founders and owners of Vallarta Supermarkets, a chain of family-owned grocery stores committed to offering the best-quality products from Mexico and Latin America.

Originally from Jalostotitlan, Jalisco, Mexico, he immigrated to the San Fernando Valley with his family and graduated from Van Nuys High School.

As a young man, Miguel had an eye for buildings and design. He pursued his passion in architecture after receiving an associate's degree in arts. This led him to begin a career at Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, as a quality assurance technician who worked on parts for the Space Shuttle program.

In 1985, his brother, Enrique, Sr., started the family business when he opened Carniceria Vallarta in a 1,000-square-foot market in Van Nuys, California. Enrique, Sr. soon expanded the business to a second location and got his four brothers to join, including Miguel. They focused on selling traditional cuts of popular Mexican meats. The brothers would put in 18-hour days, 7 days a week to make sure the business succeeded.

Miguel brought his passion for design and helped develop the significant architecture and interior design of the Vallarta stores. He created the trademark Vallarta aesthetic with the focus of modern and nostalgic references to his hometown in Jalisco.

Anyone in our community can recognize the iconic design when they are driving around the neighborhood. When they go in they forget they are in California, and they are taken directly back to Mexico. That is what Miguel did, he made a simple shopping experience feel like home.

He was always pushing the envelope to make sure every store completed its mission to serve our community with respect and pride, while providing authentic, traditional, fresh products that bring families together over a meal.

One of his last projects was Sayulita Tap Room established in October of 2020 in Indio, California. This project epitomized his vision of spending quality time with loved ones, excellent food and drinks, and live music.

When he pitched this idea to his family, they all had doubts and concerns. They asked, ''A bar at a grocery store?'' Miguel said, ''If Whole Foods can do it, so can I.'' This project represented Miguel's vision and entrepreneurial spirit to make his dreams a reality.

Miguel wasn't just a shining example of the American Dream, he inspired countless others to ''work hard and play harder,'' which was his motto. He left a legacy of 52 stores throughout southern and central California, all which provide jobs to more than 8,000 hardworking people.

Miguel had a deep passion and love for the employees and families of Vallarta Supermarkets. He was heavily involved in the Gonzalez Family Foundation, which offers scholarships to its employees and their children.

The foundation has given thousands of dollars to help their families pursue higher education.

□ 1030

On top of that, he was a supporter and donor to the St. Jude Children's Center. For this and so much more, I know that his legacy will continue to inspire Latinos and countless others in our community and across the country. I know that his designs will be seen and appreciated by more and more people every day.

Miguel leaves behind his high school sweetheart and wife, Maria Teresa; his two sons, Christian and Luis Angel; his granddaughter, Aria Soleil; his mother, Eva; his father, Felix; his brothers; sisters; cousins; aunts; uncles; and many of us who are his dear friends.

Many of Miguel's family made the trip to Washington, D.C., to watch him be honored in this body.

I have had the honor of knowing Miguel and his family, admiring his wonderful work and his work ethic.

Miguel came to the United States not speaking English. Miguel's first language was Spanish. So with that, I honor him and all those who come to this country and give so much to the United States of America.

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

To Miguel's family, thank you very much for giving so much of Miguel to the community.

I would also like to thank Miguel for being such a good man, husband, father, son, friend.

It is very important for everyone to know that, in the United States of America, we are all equal.

Miguel achieved many of his dreams and the dreams of thousands and thousands of families, not only those who work at Vallarta but also the people and community they serve.

A la familia de Miguel, muchísimas gracias por dar tanto de el a la comunidad. También quero gradecer a Miguel por ser tan buen hombre, esposo, padre, hijo, amigo. Es muy importante que todos sepan que, en los Estados Unidos todo somos iguales. Miguel en el creo muchos sueños, y vivió eso sueños y también miles y miles de sueños a familias no de más los que trabajaban en Vallarta pero también las personas que ellos serven.

So today I honor the life of my dear friend Miguel Gonzalez.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California will provide a translation of his remarks.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK: DARKNESS WILL NEVER WIN

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

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, last year there were over 60,000 police officers who were assaulted in the line of duty. Over 60,000 were assaulted, and 295 of those officers died. This year already we have had over 123 police officers who have been shot.

This is National Police Week. This is the time when we need to reflect upon the difference between total chaos in our community and civilized order, holding people accountable for the crimes that they commit, ensuring that we are not defunding the police but we are lifting up the police, and that we are holding these peacekeepers and their families in our prayers.

Mr. Speaker, on July 17 of 2016, we had five police officers in my hometown of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, shot. Brad Garafola, Matthew Gerald, and Montrell Jackson died that day. They died. Bruce Simmons and Brad Montgomery were both injured.

Nick Tullier was an East Baton Rouge Parish sheriff's deputy. Nick took three bullets—one to the head, one to the chest, and one to the abdomen. Every single medical professional—doctors, nurses, and hospital officials—everyone said that he wasn't going to make it through the rest of that day, July 17. Nearly 6 years later, Nick Tullier was still fighting for his life. He sat there for 2,119 days—2,119 days—with his father, James, and his mother, Mary, by his side fighting. Nick was unbelievable.

This shooting was designed to rip our community apart. It was designed to attack law enforcement, to attack peacekeepers, and, I think, to offend the police and to intimidate the police. It did completely the opposite. Rather than ripping our community apart, it brought all of us together—all of us—together. No matter political party, race, socioeconomic situation, or neighborhood, everyone came together in support of these officers, their families, their departments, and what they did, their sacrifice.

These people are underpaid and overworked, and every single day when they leave the house they kiss loved ones and they kiss dependents because it may be the last time they come home.

Mr. Speaker, Nick Tullier didn't let the evil win. He didn't let the bad guys win. Nick was completely a fighter. He sat there, and against all odds he refused to let death prevail.

Mr. Speaker, Nick inspired our entire community and our State. You saw these bracelets all over the place: ''Pray for Nick Tullier'' or ''Nick Tullier Strong.'' Even the President signed a note to him a few years ago. It was a rallying cry for our community.

Mr. Speaker, the numbers that we have seen this year alone in not lifting up the police and supporting the police—supporting these peacekeepers—but rather disrespecting them is absolutely inexcusable.

These people—I can't say it enough—put their lives on the line for our communities so we can be safe. Nick Tullier fought, he beat that evil, and he defied all odds. But, sadly, on Tuesday of this week, he was buried after 6 years of fighting death, of saying no, of upholding good, and of bringing our community together.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the amazing work of his parents again, Mary and James Tullier, who every single day were at his side making it clear to Nick that not just they were there for him but the entire community was and that their boundless love for this man would be so clear to him throughout this process. It was so clear.

I thank his sons, Trenton and Gage. I remind them their father was a role model for our community. I say to his brothers, Jamie and Shannon, please don't let the void that Nick's passing to the Father has created. Do not let that become a void here on Earth. Continue his mission, the Nick Tullier Foundation, St. Jude, and others.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I just want to say the difference between chaos and order is what our peacekeepers do. Underpaid, underappreciated, and overworked, these are great people. We cannot allow this trend of seeing an increase in shootings. There were over 60,000 attacks against our law enforcement officers last year alone. We cannot allow this to continue.

PRIVATE JACOB CRUZ POST OFFICE

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

Mr. GOMEZ. Mr. Speaker, Latino servicemembers have been vital to the defense of our country, including the thousands who have made the ultimate sacrifice. It is important that our communities and our government pay tribute to the diverse history of Latinos in the United States military, which is why I am proud that the House passed my bill, H.R. 5900, honoring World War II hero, Private Jacob Cruz, an Angeleno and Boyle Heights resident, and a United States Marine Corps Reserve private.

Private Cruz was 17 years old and a junior at Roosevelt High School when he asked his single immigrant mother, Gracia Cruz, a custodian at White Memorial Medical Center, for permission to enlist. After initial training, Private Cruz shipped off to the Pacific where he gave his life running ammunition boxes to gunners amid enemy fire during the Battle of Tarawa in 1943.

Private Cruz's heroic devotion to duty posthumously earned him the Silver Star and the Purple Heart. Unfortunately, his remains were not recovered after he was killed. During a storm in 2019, Mother Nature brushed away a house where the battle took place, and the remains of Mr. Cruz were found. In 2020 they were identified, and in 2021 they were finally returned to Private Cruz' family for a long-awaited proper burial with full military honors.

In recognition of Private Cruz' service and sacrifice, the House passed H.R. 5900 designating the Boyle Heights Post Office as the Marine Corps Reserve Private Jacob Cruz Post Office.

I take a moment to give thanks to Private Cruz' family, including his brother, Isaac; his sister, Ruth; his nephews, Mike and Isaac; and his niece, Alta, who have kept Private Cruz' legacy alive in Boyle Heights for almost eight decades and never gave up the fight to bring him home.

As we approach Memorial Day, I urge the Senate to pass H.R. 5900 to honor Private Cruz' sacrifice and those of other Latino military heroes, both fallen and alive, in Los Angeles and across the country for decades to come.

Roosevelt High School, where Private Cruz attended, has a long history, as well as Garfield High School, in giving up boys to go to fight the World Wars. There is a football game called the East L.A. Classic between Roosevelt and Garfield. The 4 years during World War II were the only years that they couldn't field a team on either side. This is an honor of Private Cruz, but it is also an honor of all the Latino men who gave their lives during our conflicts, especially during World War II.

TRADE DEFICIT AND MEANS OF PRODUCTION

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, the recent numbers on our trade deficit in this country tie in strongly with our supply chain issues we have been facing during COVID and during this new administration. We have reached a new record of $110 billion for 1 month of March of our trade deficits.

So why are we in this precarious situation?

We are not producing the way we need to in this country. I just spoke with some dairy folks a while ago from California. They are having more and more difficulty in producing but also exporting. We are not adhering to our trade regulations and our trade agreements. Basically the USTR is saying we are not being empowered to make new trade agreements, we are instead more worried about other things such as climate change and things like that.

How are we supposed to compete?

How are small towns and small town economies supposed to keep going when we cannot produce here and we cannot have trade agreements that are adhered to?

Under the Trump agreements with China we were $300 billion behind because they were not being enforced.

How are we supposed to have the means of production in this country when we don't enforce our trade laws and our trade agreements?

We have shiploads that come over here full of more electronic gadgetry or what have you from China and others, and then they leave our ports a lot of times empty. They don't even fulfill obligations. When they leave the ports in southern California they are supposed to stop in the Port of Oakland, for example, and pick up our ag products, almonds, et cetera, and take them back. Yet they don't because they are not being enforced.

What does that mean for our economy?

It means bad things. Bad things for our rural ag economy and bad things for our rural trade deficit. So if we don't have the means of production here, if we are not sustaining them, then we will not have food and we will not have the other things that Americans produce as part of our trade agreements, and then we will be even more dependent on imported food and imported products that have already put us over a barrel.

Somewhere around 90 percent of our pharmaceuticals, for example, are produced in China.

What if they decide to cut off their export to us and keep us over a barrel on that?

How are we supposed to continue to compete?

How are we supposed to have an economy?

We need the President and his U.S. trade representatives to adhere to enforcing our trade agreements because it means so much to our jobs, and it means so much to our economy. If they are not producing for export, then they are probably not going to be around to produce for our domestic use.

So as we see the world food crisis mount up—and we haven't seen anything yet indeed as water is being cut off in California, for example, because of BOR and others are not finding that a priority over fish and over salinity in the delta—we are going to find ourselves in 2023 without the food that we should have been growing in 2022.

It is not that tough. It is pretty simple. You need to plant a year ahead in agriculture and food supply to have what you are going to need next year. But we don't because we are after pie-in-the-sky other priorities. So electrification of tractors they are talking about. No farmer is going to be able to change his fleet out and get rid of his trucks and his tractors to meet these ''goals'' set by somebody in Washington, D.C., or Sacramento. We need to get back to basics. We are coming out of 2 years of COVID. We are coming out of a timeline where the economy has been harmed greatly by overbearing COVID regulations and taking people out of the production chain. So we are all feeling the effects of that—unemployment. Yet there are many employment opportunities out there, and we are not taking advantage of the ability to fill them because instead we are mailing out $1,200 checks for prioritizing other things.

□ 1045

I just do not understand how we have a strong country, a strong economy, when we don't prioritize domestic production, keeping the supply chains filled.

We are having difficulty getting railroad bookings to move our products back and forth between the coast and the Midwest to feed ethanol plants in California, for example.

We want this newer, cleaner fuel, and we can hardly get the grain there. What is going on with that? Why can't we have train track time in order to move these very needed products?

Why are ports so balled up, being on the receiving end of imports but not being able to get our exports out because we are not being more forceful on our trade agreements?

How long are we going to keep doing this? It makes me wonder if the administration is actually on the side of the American people or other interests.

We are not going to be in a good way as we already suffer higher costs for food, empty shelves. We need the Biden administration to focus on full shelves and not empty shelves.

CELEBRATING DR. BERNARD LAFAYETTE JR. DAY

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

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise today to join the city of Selma, Alabama, in celebrating May 14, 2022, as Dr. Bernard LaFayette Jr. Day, honoring the extraordinary contributions of civil rights leader, activist, and advocate of nonviolence Reverend Dr. Bernard LaFayette, Jr.

Dr. LaFayette made his mark in history as a civil rights organizer, minister, educator, and lecturer whose contributions to the civil rights movement have garnered him national recognition as a leading authority on the strategy of nonviolent social change.

As a student advocate in the 1960s, he played a leading role in the early organizing of the Selma voting rights movement. Dr. LaFayette was an active participant in the sit-in campaign and the Nashville student movement, and he worked closely throughout the 1960s with groups such as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, SNCC, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC, and the American Friends Service Committee.

Dr. LaFayette began his activism as a student at American Baptist Theological Seminary in Nashville, Tennessee, where he was taught by teacher and SCLC mentor James Lawson the techniques of nonviolence.

Dr. LaFayette learned alongside fellow students John Lewis, James Bevel, and Diane Nash before participating in the Nashville student lunch counter sit-ins in the 1960s.

From there, his passion for civil rights continued to blossom, leading him to become one of the cofounders of SNCC, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

As a director of SNCC's Alabama voter registration project in 1962, Dr. LaFayette relocated to my hometown of Selma, Alabama, where he worked with the Dallas County Voters League to open voter registration clinics throughout the city of Selma.

Gaining a reputation as a fiery organizer and passionate proponent of nonviolence, Dr. LaFayette expanded his work from Alabama to Chicago, working with the American Friends Service Committee, Dr. Martin Luther King, and the SCLC's Chicago campaign.

He later became an ordained Baptist minister and served as president of his alma mater, the American Baptist Theological Seminary.

Dr. LaFayette is recognized as one of the leading proponents of nonviolent direct action in the world. He has taught and preached the philosophy of nonviolence in many colleges and universities across the globe.

He was the recipient of numerous honorary degrees, including from Mount Holyoke College, the University of Rhode Island, and Antioch College's Coretta Scott King Center for Cultural and Intellectual Freedom.

Dr. LaFayette has written several books about his experience in the civil rights movement and books covering his views and thoughts on nonviolence. These books include ''The Leaders Manual: A Structured Guide and Introduction to Kingian Nonviolence,'' ''The Briefing Booklet: An Orientation to the Kingian Nonviolence Conflict Reconciliation Program,'' and most recently, ''In Peace and Freedom: My Journey in Selma.''

For over 50 years, Dr. LaFayette has remained dedicated to equality and justice for all, lecturing at various universities and traveling internationally to train the next generation on how to achieve social change using the philosophy of Dr. King and nonviolence.

I ask my colleagues to join me and the citizens of the city of Selma and Dallas County, Alabama, in declaring May 14, 2022, as Dr. Bernard LaFayette Jr. Day in celebration of the extraordinary life and legacy of the Reverend Dr. Bernard LaFayette, Jr., an Alabama gem and an American treasure.

NO CONTROL AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

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

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I have been here probably about 16 months now, and I am really getting tired of being right on so many issues in general, just the things we talk about from sort of the right of the political perspective.

We warned that if we spent trillions and trillions of dollars on COVID that we would see inflation as a result. Now, the American people are feeling that pain.

We warned that if we shut down the Keystone pipeline, and then we had to beg OPEC to increase production, we would see an increase in prices. We continue to see that impact the American families.

Today, I am here to yield another warning, and I hope I am wrong on this. I really do. I had an opportunity to go down to the border, and I have been down a couple of times. One of the things that I found very interesting is that people coming to this country are having to deal with the drug cartels.

We no longer have operational control of the southern border, no matter what Secretary Mayorkas says. We don't have control of the southern border.

What is happening is now we have people coming to this country, and they have a couple of different options, depending on where they are coming from. If you are coming from Mexico, just south of the border, you can pay the drug cartels approximately $4,000 to $5,000. Those prices, I think, are changing gradually. But if you want to come from the triangle nations a little further south, it will cost you about $8,000 to come to America.

Syria, the last price I heard was $20,000. This week, we had a sheriff's department in Texas on a random traffic stop that had two Chinese people who they arrested and detained who had paid $80,000 each to come to our country.

What do the people do that don't have the money to come to our country? What do they do? What are the policies of Biden's southern border? What do they do? They have a couple of options.

One option is they can become drug mules. If you want to pay passage to the drug cartels, you have an option. You can backpack heroin, fentanyl, or cocaine across the U.S. southern border to pay for your passage to the Mexican drug cartels.

Now, the thing we need to be reminded of is those drugs are not going to stay in those border towns. We saw that this year. We are losing about one person every 5 minutes to fentanyl overdoses. We are setting a new record level.

There were a lot of sad mothers on Mother's Day this past Sunday. I talked to a physician friend of mine in a college town, and she warned me. She said, Barry, we are seeing a lot of young people who see these drugs online. They might think they are getting Xanax, and they are getting something laced with fentanyl.

That is one of the warnings that we are issuing here today: The drugs are coming to a town near you.

The other thing that this policy of crossing our southern border, this open border policy of the Biden administration, the other thing it is doing is creating human trafficking.

We heard a briefing yesterday morning. What happens now is, used to, they would at least separate the child from the mother and do an interview to try to get to the bottom of: Are these people really related, or are these children being trafficked into America?

The Border Patrol agents are so overwhelmed right now on our southern border—the text I heard was ''broken arrow,'' I believe was the term. They don't even interview now. We are putting these children on buses. We don't know what cities we are sending them to.

I remember asking an admiral at Fort Bliss: Sir, what are we doing with these children? Where are they going? He said: Well, we are shipping them to addresses.

My question was: Why don't we send them back to where they came from? Now, these are kids who are 14 to 17 years of age. His response to me was: Well, they don't really have an address where they came from.

You are telling me they lived there most of their life, but we are going to send them to a Google address in America?

We are creating a crisis in this Nation, and I hope I am wrong, but I am afraid I am not. The drugs are coming to your community as the left wants to defund police.

These people are making payments. Most of this money now, the indentured servants and the human traffic, the ones who don't traffic the drugs across in a backpack, they are making installment payments to the cartels south of the border. Most of the money that is being made is being sent south of the border.

We have a ton of statistics here, and I don't want to try to go through this, but let me say this: Under this administration, instead of every 30 years, about every 30 to 40 days, we are seeing a new historic event, whether it is inflation, gas prices, the border crisis, or the number of deaths as a result of drug overdoses.

Again, I hope I am wrong on this, but let me say this for all of our friends: I hope you will go see the border. I would encourage the President, the Vice President: Please, go see what is going on.

We have an invasion on the southern border. We do not have operational control anymore of the southern border. The drug cartels are controlling our southern border, and it is estimated that they are going to make close to $100 billion on just human trafficking across the border alone. That does not count their drug profits.

We have a crisis on our southern border, and I will say this: A closed border is a compassionate border.

EXTREMELY DANGEROUS DECISION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. PINGREE). The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. TRAHAN) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. TRAHAN. Madam Speaker, yesterday, our colleagues in the Senate held a key vote on legislation to codify women's reproductive rights that have been guaranteed under Roe v. Wade for the past 50 years.

Senators had the opportunity to go on the record to show their support for protecting the health and safety of every woman in America. That vote failed.

Madam Speaker, 51 Senators voted against the Women's Health Protection Act, joining the 211 House Members who, in the wake of the Supreme Court's draft opinion overturning Roe, support rolling back women's rights.

Madam Speaker, as a woman, I am horrified by what has taken place in the past week. As a mom, I am terrified for what the future holds for my two young girls.

As a Member of this body, I am infuriated by those who will stand here on this floor in the people's House and tell women that the rights we have cherished for the past 50 years were a mistake, that they should be undone with the stroke of a pen.

Make no mistake: This decision from the Supreme Court, or anything remotely close to it, is extremely dangerous. For tens of millions of women, it will mean losing access to lifesaving reproductive health services, and it will happen overnight.

In States like Texas and Alabama, it will mean that the victims of rape or incest will be forced to carry their traumatic, unwanted pregnancies to term.

To my colleagues who support that kind of future, I ask you if you can face your mother and explain to her why, if you can look at your daughter or your granddaughter in the eyes and say that she doesn't deserve the same rights as her brothers or her male classmates.

Over the past week, I have heard those who support Judge Alito's draft opinion in my home State say that we live in Massachusetts, so we don't have anything to worry about. However, that stance is flawed.

Yes, women in Massachusetts and other States that have done the right thing by codifying Roe will be safe, but for how long? Anti-choice activists and elected officials across the country, including many in this Chamber, have made it clear that they want to ban every woman in America from accessing abortion care.

They don't care about States' rights. They want to override State laws that protect our reproductive rights because they want to eliminate our ability to control our own bodies.

Well, I have news for those folks. History has shown us, with brutal clarity, that you will never ban abortions. You will just ban the safe ones.

Women, particularly women of color and those from low-income backgrounds, will be forced into the alleys for their abortion care. Many women will die from unsafe procedures.

While families mourn an empty seat at the dinner table, the wealthiest in America, including many who cheered on Judge Alito, will find ways to access that same care. But they will do it in secret to avoid the prosecution they want for others and the display of their own hypocrisy.

□ 1100

That is not the America I want my girls to grow up in. It is not the country I want for any of our daughters to grow up in.

So I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to stop thinking about the political ramifications of supporting women and to start thinking about what could happen to the women in your own life if you succeed.

There is still time to do the right thing. So join us, or at the very least, get out of our way. Our daughters are depending on us.

CONGRATULATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS AT PELLA HIGH SCHOOL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the accomplishments of some outstanding students in my district.

Recently, the Principles of Engineering Class at Pella High School won the high school division of the Build Iowa's Future Design Challenge. This design challenge asks students to create innovative projects to improve their community.

Pella is the home of some global, worldwide excellent manufacturing facilities, such as Pella windows and Vermeer manufacturing, so the students drew inspiration from their own hometown.

The class designed an advanced manufacturing lab to be created at the Career Academy of Pella to provide experiences and opportunities for students looking to pursue a career in manufacturing.

Congratulations to Isaac, Crista, Jack, Stephen, Kaysar, Emmalee, Grace, Wyatt, and Jackson on the win. I am thrilled to acknowledge these high school students and to see them introduce innovative solutions to the growing field of manufacturing, and I am excited to see these students become leaders of tomorrow.

Recognizing Sarah Watson

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sarah Watson.

Sarah is a University of Iowa graduate, where she was editor of the student-run newspaper, The Daily Iowan. Sarah took her talents to Quad-City Times following graduation where she reports on politics and elections.

During Sarah's time at Quad-City Times, she has reported on pertinent veterans' issues and the full breakdown of legislation introduced at the local, State, and Federal levels.

Sarah's commitment to journalism has not gone unnoticed. Recently, Sarah was awarded the Jay P. Wagner Prize for Young Journalists by the Iowa Newspaper Association. This award is dedicated to the late Jay P. Wagner, an Iowa newspaper reporter and editor who had a passion for encouraging young reporters to report on local communities. This award is awarded to journalists 30 years old or younger who display a deep passion and love for Iowa and its people.

I can think of no person more deserving of this award than Sarah. Her drive to inform the community on issues and topics in their government is unmatched, and I am proud to have journalists like her reporting on issues in my district.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO JOSEPH AND MATTHEW MARTINO

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I would also like to take a minute to recognize the birthday of my nephews, Joseph and Matthew Martino.

Happy birthday to Joseph and Matthew.

REMEMBERING WALTER MONDALE

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

Mrs. MURPHY of Florida. Madam Speaker, the memorial service for former Vice President Walter Mondale was held last week.

Unbeknownst to him, Mondale had a major impact on my life and on the lives of other refugees fleeing violence and oppression in Southeast Asia. The moral courage he displayed then should influence and inspire world leaders now as we confront a new refugee crisis spawned by Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

The Carter-Mondale administration took office in 1977 in the aftermath of the end of the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war. Because my parents had worked with American and South Vietnamese forces during the war, they faced persecution by the communist government that had taken over.

In 1979, we were finally able to escape by boat. Unfortunately for us, we ran out of fuel in international waters. But, fortunately, a U.S. Navy ship responded to our distress call, and the sailors gave us the fuel and supplies we needed to reach a Malaysian refugee camp. We were the beneficiaries of American power and generosity.

My family's physical journey from Vietnam to America and our emotional journey from darkness to light was only possible because of policy decisions made by this Nation's leaders.

After Saigon fell to communist forces in 1975, President Ford permitted about 130,000 South Vietnamese citizens into the United States. But after that, America's gates were essentially closed to refugees from Southeast Asia, even though the situation on the ground continued to deteriorate.

Former U.S. allies were being sent to what was called reeducation camps. They were essentially hard labor camps, and many of them didn't survive.

When Carter and Mondale entered the White House, many Vietnamese families, including mine, were taking their chances on the high seas. We were collectively known as the Vietnamese boat people. There was debate within the U.S. Government about what to do. Some policymakers thought America had done enough. Others believed this country could do more. Carter and Mondale ultimately sided with the advocates for additional action, even though the weight of public opinion was against them.

Mondale chaired a meeting during which he grew impatient with officials from the Defense and State departments. ''Are you telling me that we have thousands of people drowning in the open sea, and we have the 7th Fleet right there, and we can't help them?'' he asked.

Although some Navy officials were reluctant to use American ships to rescue refugees, Mondale overruled them, and the Navy soon came to cherish their humanitarian role. As one ship commander involved in a rescue operation told Mondale: ''I thought it would demoralize my sailors, but I was dead wrong. It's going to make a difference to the way those people think about America. Because when their life was at risk, they saw this ship with an American flag come up and these young guys go down and pick them up . . . It's hard to stay mad at a policy like that.''

Of course, saving refugees was only half the battle. Refugees also needed to find countries willing to accept them. Again, Mondale led the country and the world.

In July 1979, Carter sent Mondale to Geneva to address a U.N. conference where Mondale delivered an eloquent and effective speech. He invoked the inadequate efforts taken by the international community to assist European Jews fleeing Nazi Germany. In that case, the consequences of inaction were the death camps.

''Let us not re-enact their error,'' he told the delegates. ''Let us not be the heirs to their shame. . . .

''We face a world problem. Let us fashion a world solution.

''History will not forgive us if we fail. History will not forget us if we succeed.''

Mondale's speech prompted a standing ovation. More importantly, it prompted many nations to increase the number of refugees they accepted.

The record is clear. The only reason my family and families like ours were given sanctuary and opportunity in America was because of leaders like Mondale, who chose to do what was morally right over what was politically popular.

While history does not repeat itself, it does rhyme. Today, a new refugee crisis has emerged. Millions of families have fled Ukraine in the face of Russian savagery. To date, the response from the international community has mostly been in the mold of Mondale. World leaders have spent political and financial capital to help their fellow human beings.

We must continue to meet the moral moment. We must follow the Mondale model.

Thank God for Walter Mondale. Rest in peace, Mr. Vice President.

COMMEMORATING THE COMMISSION OF THE USS ''FRANK E. PETERSEN, JR.''

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the historic commission of the USS *Frank E. Petersen, Jr*. The brave servicemen and servicewomen of the United States Navy are now in command of an impressive vessel with an equally impressive namesake.

Lieutenant General Frank E. Petersen, Jr., was an all-American hero who served with distinction for 38 years. As the first African-American Marine Corps aviator and first African-American Marine Corps general officer, Lieutenant General Petersen went above and beyond the call of duty as a fighter pilot in over 350 combat missions in both the Korean and Vietnam wars.

For this exemplary service, Lieutenant General Petersen was well decorated, receiving the Distinguished Service Medal, the Superior Service Medal, the Purple Heart, as well as numerous others. His service was exemplary, and the American people are eternally grateful to him and his commitment to our country.

This vessel will be a mainstay of the U.S. Armed Forces and, as its namesake did, will overcome all in the pursuit of excellent. As soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines have done for generations, the crew members will continue to carry the torch of liberty and defend our great Nation.

CONGRATULATING THE PARRIS ISLAND MARINE CORPS BAND

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Lowcountry's best, the Parris Island Marine Corps Band, for their Emmy-nominated original composition called ''You Were There.'' This piece salutes the first responders who continued to work at the height of the pandemic, honoring their commitment to serve and their dedication to serve.

This piece was inspired by Mrs. Lakin Pellon, the wife of the band director, Chief Warrant Officer Mark Pellon, who worked with COVID–19 patients at the height of the pandemic in Los Angeles, Beaufort, and Hilton Head Island. Her bravery during the pandemic exemplifies the spirit of first responders across the Nation. Mrs. Pellon, as well as so many other first responders from communities just like the Lowcountry, made sacrifices every day for us, and we owe them an enormous debt.

The marines who performed this touching piece are the first responders for the Nation when we have dangers abroad, but it is remarkable to see their tribute to our first responders at home.

Congratulations on this tremendous honor.

RECOGNIZING A TRIBUTE TO FIRST RESPONDERS

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a tribute to first responders in Charleston during National Police Week. Charleston Mayor John Tecklenburg partnered with visual artist Kelvin Blufton and numerous current and former law enforcement officials from across the Lowcountry for an unveiling of ''ESCAPE.''

''ESCAPE'' is an exhibit of original paintings of first responders by Mr. Blufton that is meant to educate young people in the principles of civil service and the subsequent responsibility of serving in our community.

''ESCAPE'' stands for East Side Civic Art Public Engagement and is tailored to encourage young people to aspire to be first responders in order to better serve the Lowcountry.

Mayor Tecklenburg and Mr. Blufton are helping to raise the next generation of public servants, and we couldn't be more thrilled with the progress they are making. Congratulations to them both on this amazing unveiling.

RECOGNIZING BATTERY CREEK HIGH SCHOOL WILDLIFE HABITAT PROGRAM

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Battery Creek High School, a fantastic Lowcountry school in Beaufort, South Carolina, with an excellent wildlife habitat education program that has recently won the South Carolina State championship and will be sending four young men to the national competition in London, Kentucky.

The Wildlife Habitat Education Program is a hands-on environmental education program that provides students an opportunity to test their wildlife knowledge. This knowledge is invaluable to young people, particularly in the Lowcountry, as they learn important lessons about wildlife management and conservation.

Conservation is an important value we all share in our community, and these young men are helping to lead the charge in conservation efforts throughout the Lowcountry and throughout the State of South Carolina.

This championship has meant a great deal to the Beaufort community, and we couldn't be more proud of our young students.

Congratulations to Hunter Smith, Diego Vega, Hunter Hollingsworth, Tanner McCracken, and Ms. Beth Ann Melton. We wish all of them the best at nationals in July and August.

RECOGNIZING CHRIS AND SHEILA PORZUCZEK

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of the Lowcountry's businessowners, Chris and Sheila Porzuczek of Tortuga's Mexican Grill on Edisto Beach.

Last week, Tortuga's donated a portion of their proceeds from an event which the Edisto Beach Loggerhead Turtle Project held during Cinco de Mayo called Tacos for Turtles.

This event not only helped to raise money, but also helped raise awareness of the importance of turtle conservation and keeping the lights off at night to help prevent confusion for newly hatched turtles on their way into the ocean.

Despite staffing shortages, which are affecting businesses across the Lowcountry right now, Chris and Sheila are known as hard workers and support local nonprofits in the Lowcountry often.

Thank you to Chris and Sheila for their hard work and their contributions to the Lowcountry.

WOMEN'S REPRODUCTION FREEDOM

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support and in defense of women's reproductive freedom and equal rights to comprehensive healthcare.

The leaked Alito opinion shows the Supreme Court is likely to overturn Roe v. Wade, the critical precedent that has protected a woman's right to bodily autonomy for nearly 50 years. Suddenly, millions of women across America are on the brink of being denied their fullness of rights, and America is about to become less free. Undeterred, Republicans are now publicly talking about a national abortion ban, States rights notwithstanding. We are staring down an emergency.

I was a young teen when the Supreme Court ruled on Roe v. Wade. That remarkable ruling meant that my generation would not have to suffer the cruel and dangerous world where abortion was illegal.

My generation, and all who have come after, have benefited beyond measure from ensuring that women have control over their bodies and are able to make their personal healthcare decisions in private counsel with their families and their doctors, without having to risk their safety or their lives.

In the House, we passed the Women's Health Protection Act to codify Roe. Across the Capitol yesterday, 51 Senators turned their backs on women's rights and voted against this legislation. It is shameful. I am calling on the Senate to work together to protect women across the country. We cannot afford to backslide. We must preserve access to safe medical procedures and respect women's bodily autonomy.

□ 1115

MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Mental Health Awareness Month.

As President Biden declared in his proclamation this month, each May we raise awareness about the importance of mental health and its impact on the well-being of all Americans, including children, adults, families, and communities across our Nation.

We also give thanks to the dedicated mental health providers whose service and support improve the lives of so many Americans. We stand in solidarity with those who are experiencing mental health conditions, renewing our commitment to providing them with the support they need and deserve.

Madam Speaker, every day Americans bear a tremendous mental health burden, exacerbated by COVID–19. The pandemic has increased daily challenges for all of us and for so many have pushed us to our limits. Frontline workers, seniors forced into isolation, parents juggling work and teaching our kids from home, and especially our young people navigating life's decisions, often without the basic support systems they deserve and need.

We feel the impact of our daily interaction with family, friends, neighbors, and even strangers, and we see the impact in the numbers. Increased demand for mental health services, rising incidents of domestic violence, and far too often stories of people, old and young, losing all hope and dying by suicide.

I have heard from the Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital in Chicago about the severity of the pediatric mental health crisis. Prior to the pandemic, Lurie Children's used to get 50 calls per week for new appointments for mental health services. They are now getting 50 calls a day. Their emergency department treated a prepandemic two to three suicide attempts each month. That number has jumped to two or three attempts each day.

Countless teachers have come to me telling me about the struggles their students are facing and the increasing difficulties they endure simply managing their classrooms. A study found that the mental health of colleges students declined between 2013 and 2021, with 135 percent increase in depression, and 110 percent increase in anxiety.

According to the CDC, during the pandemic 18- to 24-year-olds became 25 percent more likely to report they had seriously considered suicide. In my district, Dylan Buckner, a star quarterback due to graduate with honors in mere months, was lost to suicide in January of 2021, devastating his family, friends, and community.

More recently, my community lost a shining light, Orli Sheffey, to suicide this spring. She was a wonderful young woman I had the privilege of knowing her entire life. Her parents, Steve and Timna, her sisters, Ariel and Ayelet, are heartbroken but are also committed to helping others get the mental healthcare they need. Steve specifically asked that Congress take up the issue of mental health on college campuses.

Another of my constituents lost their son, Washington Metropolitan Police Officer Jeff Smith, due to physical and mental injuries incurred on January 6. Officer Smith's father shared with me that the stigma around mental health and the lack of access to care contributed to his tragic loss.

Orli's, Dylan's, and Jeff's stories, like everyone's, are specific to their individual circumstances, but the tragedy of young lives cut short and the incidence of people of all ages not able to get the care they need reflect our national failure to meet this mental health moment.

As a Nation, we desperately need more mental health awareness, education, and better mental health services. We need more mental health providers and residents available to both adults and to children to address the access gap that so many families confront.

Getting America healthy requires that we get those facing these challenges the resources they need, or if we as a Nation are going to achieve our greatest potential, then we must help the sickest among us get healthy so they can reach their full potential.

In Illinois, you can use the Call4Calm text line. If you or a loved one are struggling with stress related to the COVID pandemic and need emotional support, text ''talk'' to 552020. It is free, and it is anonymous. Veterans can call 1–800–273–8255 or text 838255. The number for the National Suicide Prevention Hotline is 800–273–8255.

IT IS TIME TO ACT ON 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.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD two articles: The first is entitled, ''It's time for U.S. Congress to debate Social Security reform in the light of day'' by The New York Times reporter Mark Miller.

The second is ''The Early Impact of COVID–19 on Job Losses among Black Women in the United States'' submitted by Michelle Holder.

IT'S TIME FOR U.S. CONGRESS TO DEBATE SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM IN THE LIGHT OF DAY

(By Mark Miller, May 5, 2022)

(Reuters).—Social Security has never failed to make its benefit payments since the mailing of monthly checks began in 1940, but most Americans these days are worried about the future of the program.

Who can blame them? Social Security's two trust funds are projected to run dry in 2034, and the program would be able to pay only 80 percent of its obligations to retirees and disabled workers at that point. Politicians don't exactly generate confidence when they make irresponsible—and wrong—comments claiming that Social Security is going bankrupt or running out of money.

The result is public skepticism and concern. Forty-two percent of working Americans tell Pew Research Center pollsters that they doubt they will receive any benefits from Social Security. An equal share thinks they will receive a benefit, but at a reduced level.

The Social Security trustees have been projecting this shortfall since the early 1990s, but the U.S. Congress has failed to act. What we need is a full, public debate on reform legislation—and an actual vote by lawmakers. The window is open for that to happen this year—the Democratic Party has developed an internal consensus on legislation that addresses the solvency problem, and also expands benefits modestly. It controls both legislative chambers—at least for now. The Social Security 2100 Act is supported by 202 House Democrats—in other words, nearly the entire party caucus. The bill probably cannot jump the hurdle of a Republican filibuster in the U.S. Senate, but it is imperative to get everyone in Congress on the record with a vote on this issue.

''People have got to know where you stand,'' said U.S. Representative John Larson, a Connecticut Democrat and chief sponsor of the legislation.

EXPANDED BENEFITS

The Social Security 2100 legislation would close 52 percent of the long-term shortfall, according to an analysis by the Social Security actuaries. It would push the trust fund depletion date back to 2038 by adding new payroll taxes to wages over $400,000—currently, taxation stops at $147,000. Earlier versions of the bill restored solvency for 75 years by also gradually increasing payroll tax rates, but that has been eliminated to reflect President Joe Biden's campaign pledge not to raise taxes on people with incomes below $400,000 per year.

The bill does recognize the need to expand benefits, which can help address rising income inequality, and racial and gender gaps in retirement security. The COVID–19 pandemic has widened those gaps. What's more, Gen-Xers and Millennials are likely to fare even worse than boomers and today's seniors when they reach retirement. This is the result of factors including escalating higher-education costs, staggering student debt burdens, wage stagnation, soaring housing costs and the decline of traditional defined benefit pensions.

Social Security 2100 includes a modest 2 percent across-the-board boost in benefits, and it would shift the annual cost-of-living

increase to a more generous formula. It also includes targeted benefit increases such as a new minimum benefit level for very low income seniors, and improved benefits for widows and widowers. It also would provide caregiver credits that increase benefits for people who take time out of the workforce to care for dependent family members. And it would repeal the Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) and Government Pension Offset (GPO), which currently penalize many people who work in the public sector.

What would Republicans do to solve the Social Security problem if they take control of Congress next year?

Earlier versions of Republican reform plans have called for benefit cuts in the form of higher retirement ages and means testing. U.S. Senator Rick Scott, a Florida Republican, recently set off a small firestorm with a proposal to sunset all federal legislation every five years—an idea that at least in theory would require regular reauthorization of Social Security and Medicare. He also wants every American to pay income taxes—no matter their level of income.

Republicans have also made clear that they prefer to handle Social Security reform behind closed doors. Senator Mitt Romney, a Utah Republican, has proposed the ironically named TRUST Act, which would create a closed process for legislators to propose changes to the Social Security and Medicare trust funds, culminating in an up or down vote process.

This approach is a favorite play for lawmakers looking to keep their fingerprints off unpopular legislation—bills emerge from faceless, bipartisan committees. The last time it was attempted for Social Security was the unsuccessful Bowles-Simpson commission, which proposed a range of unpopular benefit cuts in 2011 that would have impacted middle-class seniors.

Fighting to improve Social Security would fulfill a promise that Biden made as a presidential candidate, and it could energize voters. Public opinion polling has consistently shown strong public support for maintaining current benefit levels, even if new taxes are needed.

New polling by Data for Progress shows that increasing benefits would make a large chunk of independent voters more likely to support Democratic candidates for Congress this fall. The idea of shoring up Social Security polls extremely well with middle-class Americans: 63 percent of those without a college degree tell Pew pollsters that Social Security finances should a top priority for Congress and the president.

This is a battle worth fighting in 2022.

[From Levy Economics Institute of Bard College, July 2020]

Working Paper No. 963

THE EARLY IMPACT OF COVID–19 ON JOB LOSSES AMONG BLACK WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

By

(Michelle Holder, John Jay College, City University of New York)

(Janelle Jones, Groundwork Collaborative)

(Thomas Masterson, Levy Economics Institute of Bard College)

INTRODUCTION

The COVID–19 pandemic seemingly appeared out of nowhere but changed nearly everything. Until February of 2020, the American economy had been at what is considered full employment levels—3.5 percent overall. Even African Americans, who traditionally occupy a less favorable position in the labor market (as measured by unemployment and wage disparities) were experiencing historically low levels of unemployment. However, the first signs of the massive job losses that were to come appeared when initial claims filed for unemployment insurance rose to unprecedented levels in March, leaping from approximately 220,000 new claims filed each week since the start of the year to an astonishing 3.3 million by the third week in March, then more than doubling the following week to 6.9 million. While this pace slowed down in May, new claims for unemployment insurance in the United States still numbered in the millions each week. With shelter-in-place orders implemented across the country in February and March, along with state-by-state mandatory shutdowns of ''nonessential'' businesses, aggregate demand for many goods and services ground to a halt, leaving tens of millions of American workers jobless.

As the pandemic unfolded, industries deemed nonessential, such as leisure, hospitality, and retail trade, were leveled. Many occupations in these industries are low-wage, and women constitute a greater share of the low-wage labor force in the United States than men (Holder 2018, 689). Moreover, the largest share of minimum wage workers in America is female (Holder 2017, 12). Thus, when the US Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) released their monthly ''Employment Situation'' report for April on May 8 (a week later than it normally would have) it was met with only modest surprise that the April unemployment rate for women exceeded the unemployment rate for men—16.2 percent versus 13.2 percent, respectively (US DOL 2020). The pattern of higher unemployment for women as compared to men is also true in the Black community, along with the US's long-standing pattern of an unemployment rate for Blacks that routinely exceeds that of Whites—16.7 percent and 14.2 percent, respectively (US DOL 2020).

As COVID–19 deaths began to mount, it became clear that African Americans were disparately affected not only with regard to their livelihoods, but also their very lives; while the Black community is 13 percent of the US population, given inequitable access to healthcare as well as other structural inequalities, they accounted for roughly one-quarter of all deaths in the country as of May 28, 2020 (US CDC 2020). Moreover, as some American workers were able to do their jobs from the comfort of their homes, a high proportion of ''essential'' workers (somewhat loosely defined as those who work in supermarkets, public transportation, pharmacies, grocery stores, nursing homes, hospitals, and correctional facilities, among other industries) were African American, other people of color, women, and an intersection of the these groups—women of color. The goal of this paper is to closely examine the contours, depth, and causes of COVID–19's impact on Black women's employment in the United States. Because the early job loss numbers indicate that women in the United States have thus far borne the brunt of the COVID–19–inspired downturn, most demographic comparisons we make in this text will be between female demographic groups, primarily Black and White women, using the lenses of both feminist economic theory and stratification economics.

GENDER AND RACE IN THE COVID–19 DOWNTURN

The recession of the early 1980s, as well as the Great Recession, were downturns in which men, Black workers, and Latinx workers experienced disproportionate job loss, mostly attributable to the industrial distribution of these groups—they tend to be employed in industries that are more vulnerable to cyclical downturns (Hoynes, Miller, and Schaller 2012). Although there were across-the-board job losses among all major demographic groups during the Great Recession, according to Haynes, Miller, and Schaller (2012) the smallest absolute increase in unemployment during that downturn occurred among White women. Those researchers attributed this to the industrial distribution of women whom, they posited, tend to be employed in industries less vulnerable to cyclicality than industries in which men are concentrated. Women of color, however, were more vulnerable than women overall, given the roles of race and ethnicity in that group's industrial distribution.

The current economic downturn in the United States, however, is quite unlike business cycle downturns of the past. The normal predictions and expectations of where job losses were going to occur have not closely followed past patterns. Industries such as leisure and hospitality, retail trade, construction, manufacturing, and ''other services'' (including personal care services) were labeled as ''nonessential,'' and companies operating in these industries were ordered, state by state, to temporarily cease or slow down operations. Industries operating in the sphere of ''essential services'' were allowed to continue, but with significant restrictions, resulting in significant declines in economic activity. With much of the US population sheltering in place during the early phases of the pandemic—including those employees who were able to work from home—other industries still considered essential, like transportation, experienced a massive slowdown m activity. Unlike the Great Recession and the recession of the early 1980s, women, particularly women of color, were bearing the brunt of early job losses given the extraordinary nature in which economic activity was deliberately, not organically, slowed down or halted. Rising unemployment among women, given their overrepresentation in service industries and occupations, became pervasive (see Boushey and Sanchez Cumming 2020). While jobholding by Black women in services deemed essential (like hospitals and supermarkets) offered some insulation against job loss, this was not enough to offset large job losses in other sectors.

CHANGES IN LABOR FORCE INDICATORS FOR WOMEN DURING THE EARLY PANDEMIC

The seasonally adjusted US unemployment rate for April 2020 climbed by slightly more than 10 percentage points, to 14.7 percent from 4.4 percent in March. This increase was the largest month-to-month change in over 70 years. Moreover, the April unemployment rate was nearly 50 percent higher than the average US unemployment rate during the 18–month period of the Great Recession. This was clearly an astonishing rate of job loss. Drilling down the numbers by gender and race, Latinas appear to have experienced the highest unemployment rate in April—20.2 percent—followed by African American women at 16.2 percent; White women's unemployment rate reached 15 percent (US DOL 2020). However, the change in the rate of unemployment only captures part of the story; after averaging approximately 63 percent for the first quarter of 2020, the overall labor force participation rate declined to just over 60 percent in April, signaling the start of an exodus from the American labor force. The official unemployment rate does not capture individuals who are not in the labor force, and that number swelled by about 8 million in April, with nearly half of this increase attributable to persons who wanted to work but who could not find employment.

Among major female demographic groups for whom the BLS provides monthly data, Black women possessed both the highest labor force participation rate as well as employment-population ratio, leaving this

group especially vulnerable to the COVID–19–inspired downturn, given their strong attachment to the workforce. Black women's unemployment rate for April shot up to 16.4 percent, higher than that for Black men, whose unemployment rate reached 16.2 percent that month. Unlike the Great Recession of 2007–9, where the unemployment rate for Black men significantly exceeded that of Black women, the early impact of COVID–19 on unemployment has clearly been ''gendered,'' with more intense ramifications for African American women.

In comparing Black and White women, in February of this year, prior to the initial impact of COVID–19 on US employment, Black women not only had a higher unemployment rate than White women (4.8 percent versus 2.8 percent, respectively), but also a higher labor force participation rate (63.8 percent versus 58.2 percent, respectively). Feminist economists such as Nina Banks (2019), Cecilia Conrad (2005), and Randy Albelda (1985) have long highlighted the historically higher labor force participation rate of Black women compared to White women in the United States. As noted in the preceding paragraph, this attachment to the labor force also makes Black women more vulnerable during economic downturns. In examining table 1, while there appears to be little difference in the increase in the unemployment rate from February to April for Black women compared to White women, because of Black women's more entrenched—and, at the same time, more precarious attachment to the American workforce (evidenced by historically higher unemployment rates than White women)—the impact of COVID–19 on Black women's position in the labor force has been somewhat deeper than that for White women, with slightly larger (and statistically significant) declines for Black women than White women in both the labor force participation rate and the employment-population ratio.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The early job losses during the COVID–19 pandemic were characterized by gender and racial disparities. With regard to job losses by industry, the ''healthcare and social services'' industry accounted for nearly 14 percent of all workers in the United States but 28 percent of employed Black women and 22 percent of employed White women; the 17 percent decline in employment in this industry, therefore, was bound to have an outsized impact on women. Feminist economic theory has explored the role that discrimination plays in occupational crowding by gender, notably the historical exclusion of women from jobs that are deemed more appropriate for men (see Beller 1982). In addition, Black women, along with Black men, suffered disproportionately staggering losses in the ''accommodation and food services'' industry, an industry leveled during the pandemic, where the overrepresentation of Black female and Black male workers exceeds that of their White counterparts. This industry offers notoriously low wages and stratification economic theory suggests that privileged groups have a material interest in maintaining sexism and racism—as well as other forms of oppression—because benefits accrue to advantaged groups as a whole (see Darity et. al. 2017). This is true even though the benefits do not necessarily accrue to all individual members of the privileged group at all times. Thus, discrimination can and does persist in market-based economies. The crowding of Black workers in low-wage industries is suggestive of opportunity hoarding by White workers, consistent with stratification economic theory.

Occupationally, the roles of both gender and race proved to be disastrous for employment losses for Black women. The only two major occupational categories that experienced employment declines greater than 50 percent—''food preparation and serving'' (which accounts for just over 5 percent of all workers) and ''personal care and services'' (which accounts for nearly 3 percent of all workers)—are two occupations where, among Black and White employees, Black women are the only demographic group overrepresented in both.

The pandemic has catalyzed a public health and economic crisis on a scale not seen since the Great Depression. In one month, the unemployment rate increased by 10 percentage points, the largest month-to-month increase in more than a generation. While the devastation has been widespread, it is not shared equitably across race and gender. There are two main reasons why Black women are disproportionately impacted by the COVID–19 recession. First, Black women in the labor market face high levels of occupational and industrial segregation. Second, Black women's strong attachment to the labor market, as measured by their labor force participation rate and employment-to-population ratio, makes them more vulnerable to economic downturns, and this current recession is no exception.

Unlike previous economic downturns, industries once thought immune to recessions were ordered by government officials to stop or significantly slow their activity. Between February and April, when the economy shed millions of jobs, Black women experienced larger-than-overall declines in employment due to their concentration in parts of the economy. Black women are overrepresented in ''essential'' jobs, like nursing assistants and cashiers, while at the same time also overrepresented in occupations and industries that are shedding workers by the millions, such as hotels, restaurants, and retail trade. In responding to this economic crisis, policymakers must firmly commit to a policy agenda that provides immediate relief to those who need it and make our economy more stable and equitable in the future. In the short term, we should continue to give direct support to families through cash payments and an expansion of unemployment benefits. In the long term, we can enact policies that fix the structural flaws of our system, including using economic measures tied directly to the position and status of Black women in order to more accurately determine when an economy has reached those often left behind.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I think as Martin Luther King would say, it is the ''fierce urgency of now'' that we are dealing with, and by that I mean the fierce urgency being the pandemic that this country is currently going through.

That pandemic has taken more than 740,000 Americans over the age of 65. That same group over the age of 65 is the group that is hurt most by inflation. Why? Because they are on fixed incomes. They are Social Security recipients. And they need our help now.

The good news, thanks to the efforts of Chairman NEAL and the Ways and Means Committee, we have established a Racial Equity Task Force. The gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL), the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), and the gentleman from California (Mr. GOMEZ) have all put together extensive reporting that talks about the inequality that exists in what our colleague John Lewis said was the next civil rights movement, and that is to make sure we uplift everybody in this country who has worked all their lives, paid into a system, and receives below-poverty-level checks from their government.

That is about to end with the passage of Social Security 2100: A Sacred Trust, called the sacred trust by President Biden because it is. We no longer have to go back to the Great Depression to talk about the impact of Social Security and why it came into prominence. You only have to go back as far as 2008–2009 to understand that during that recession, people saw their 401(k) become a 101(k).

During that same time period, Social Security never missed a payment, not a spousal, not a dependent coverage payment, not a pension payment, and not a disability payment.

With Memorial Day approaching, it was good listening to the Members come and talk about honoring our veterans on Memorial Day. Several came down this week honoring National Police Week as well, talking about police officers who need help. Millions of police officers and their spouses across this country, because of WEP and GPO, are penalized and don't receive the Social Security benefits that they richly deserve. President Biden has put an end to that.

RICHARD NEAL has also introduced legislation as well with respect to that. So has Mr. DAVIS and Mr. BRADY on the Republican side. It is long overdue. If you want to help police officers, if you want to help our veterans, so many of whom rely more on Social Security Disability than they do on the VA, we need to reform Social Security. Congress has not enhanced Social Security in more than 51 years. A gallon of milk in 1971 cost 72 cents. Look at the cost now, not only of milk but of bread and butter and gas and rent, and understand the absolute necessity to help out the people who during this pandemic need it the most.

Congress can no longer kick the can down the road. This is our responsibility on our watch; and on Memorial Day, every citizen in this country ought to be asking Congress what it is going to do. What do we have to do? A very simple thing that we take an oath of office and raise our hands and pledge allegiance to the Constitution, and that is vote. Vote on an issue that will help the people of this great Nation out: People who have been neglected, more than 3 million who have paid in all their lives and get below-poverty-level checks; millennials and Gen Xers, who are going to need Social Security even more than the 10,000 baby boomers a day who become eligible for Social Security. The time to act is now.

Let's heed the words of Martin Luther King and understand the ''fierce urgency of now'' so that people won't have to put food back on the shelves that they can't afford or be turned

back from the drugs that they need to purchase and that they have a quality of life that they richly deserve in the wealthiest nation in the world.

We can pay for this all by just simply raising the cap on people over $400,000. Those wealthy people can afford to pay the same level that people making $50,000. It is long overdue. The time to act is now.

THREE CRITICAL PIECES OF LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ) for 5 minutes.

Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of three critical pieces of legislation that are in the House this week. I proudly endorsed and cosponsored all three of them to keep our promise to essential workers and support communities across the country. It is time for Congress to start delivering the results that we have promised to the American people.

First, I will begin by praising the passage of H.R. 2499, the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2022. There are over 15,000 firefighters employed by the Federal Government. Each of them is at greater risk of developing illnesses due to their job. These hazards include diesel emissions, carbon monoxide, and other cancer-causing chemicals released by fires that they combat on a regular basis.

Madam Speaker, 48 States have compensation laws that provide firefighters with a presumption that certain diseases were contracted on the job. However, no such rule applies so far to Federal firefighters, and it is time we correct this wrong and stand behind the brave men and women who protect us.

I also urge the passage of H.R. 903, the Rights for the Transportation Security Administration Workforce Act. 365 days a year, TSA agents across the country ensure safe travel to all of us. Despite working through the COVID–19 pandemic and government shutdowns, agents face stagnant pay.

These brave men and women deserve better, which is why I am a proud cosponsor of H.R. 903. This legislation will put TSA agents on a level playing field with other Federal employees, and we need to do this today.

Finally, Madam Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 5129, the Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act of 2022. This bill reauthorizes the community services block grants for the next 10 years that improve the lives of Americans across the country and have done so much in my district. Just this year, over $3 million of these grants helped improve the lives of communities in south Texas in my district.

This is a product of the War on Poverty. These grants support poverty reduction, increase in health access, and many other benefits. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this legislation and continue the program for south Texans and Americans across this country.

I urge the House to pass these bipartisan pieces of legislation so we can get them to the President's desk.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

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 11 o'clock and 30 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. PERLMUTTER) at noon.

PRAYER

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

Stir up our hearts, O Lord, this day, that we may prepare ourselves for the work You have laid before us. Wake our minds that they would be alert and fully open to living into the hope You reveal to us. Strengthen our bodies that they would stand tireless in the face of the challenges that lie ahead. Reach into our souls, that we would be moved to live boldly into the morals with which You have inspired us.

Then may we, with the whole of our heart, mind, body, and soul, dedicate ourselves to the commonwealth of people You have called us to serve.

May we show sincere love for one another in our obedience to the truth. May our love for our country and our communities be faithful to Your living and enduring Word in our lives.

Be this day, Holy God, the foundation of all our efforts and, we, the reflection of Your perfect love.

In Your powerful 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 New York (Mr. MORELLE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MORELLE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to a concurrent resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 20. Concurrent Resolution condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

HONORING FALLEN SOUTH GATE DETECTIVE ALEXIS GONZALEZ

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

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, as we observe National Police Week, I am here to honor and celebrate the life and service of South Gate Police Detective Alexis Gonzalez of South Gate, California.

Detective Gonzalez tragically passed away on April 25. Detective Gonzalez first joined the police department in 2013 as a police explorer. He graduated from the Rio Hondo Police Academy in 2017, realizing his dream of becoming a South Gate police officer.

At the age of 27, Detective Gonzalez was a 5-year veteran of the police force and a hero in South Gate. He was a shining star and will be sorely missed by family, friends, and the entire community.

We honor the life and service of Detective Gonzalez and his family, and of every police officer who has put their life at risk to protect our communities.

May he rest in peace.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF CORPORAL CHRISTOPHER DYE

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

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Road Patrol Corporal Christopher Dye.

Christopher dedicated his life to the people of Walker County and our Nation, making the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty. Christopher worked at the Hays State Prison and the Walker County Sheriff's Office until the tragic events of 9/11 struck our country.

In October 2001, Christopher joined the Army and dedicated the next 12 years to serving our country. Christopher was a member of the 118th Airborne Infantry, performing tours in

Iraq and Afghanistan. Even after developing lymphoma, he never gave up his post.

Christopher was highly decorated for his valiant service and returned to the Walker County Sheriff's Office to work alongside his family.

In November 2020, Corporal Dye encountered fentanyl on a drug arrest. This exposure caused him to suffer a massive heart attack, and he passed away that evening. Corporal Dye was awarded the Walker County Sheriff's Office Employee of the Year award later that year.

He is survived by his wife Kelly Jo and their five children.

Today, I am introducing a resolution honoring Corporal Dye for his selfless sacrifice to the people of Walker County, northwest Georgia, and the Nation.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF GLORIA LANGSTON

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

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the extraordinary and impactful life of Gloria Langston, community advocate, and cofounder of Rochester's first Black-owned radio station, who sadly passed away last week.

Founded in 1974, WDKX was one of the first Black-owned stations in New York State. Their call sign is a tribute to Frederick Douglass, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Malcolm X, demonstrating their commitment to uplifting the Black community.

Together with her husband, Andrew Langston, Gloria established WDKX as a fixture in the Rochester radio space, bringing people together and keeping our community engaged.

My heart goes out to her beloved son, Andre, and the entire Langston family during this difficult time. May you find peace in knowing her legacy will live on through the good works of those she has inspired.

BIDEN ENERGY CRISIS

(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, this week, the national average cost for a gallon of gasoline hit an all-time high of $4.37. At this rate, American families will spend an extra $2,000 on gasoline this year, on top of already historic inflation.

President Biden has tried to shift the blame on this issue, taking no responsibility for the crisis that he and his administration have created. Let's be clear. This is not transitory inflation. This is not the Putin price hike.

This is what happens when you dismantle American energy independence—a war on fossil fuel. That is what the President has done, and that is why energy costs started rising long before the Russian invasion ever began.

The solution to rising prices is more domestic production. President Biden would rather cling to his Green New Deal agenda than admit that his policies have failed. America is home to an abundance of energy resources. We have the solutions to this crisis right here under our feet.

What we lack is an administration with political willpower to do what is right. Until that changes, we will continue to suffer the consequences of President Biden's anti-energy agenda.

PILOT TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the National Transportation Safety Board found that pilot error was a major factor in the 2009 fatal crash of Flight 3407.

In the months following the tragedy, the families of Flight 3407 fought for safety standards and improvements, which were signed into law and have saved lives.

Now an application is before the Federal Aviation Administration to cut the minimum standard for pilot training in half.

We are calling on the Federal Aviation Administration to categorically reject this request and any attempt to circumvent pilot training requirements.

Families in my western New York community will never have their loved ones back, but we can ensure that every family moving forward is stepping onto an airplane with a fully trained pilot.

BIDEN ECONOMIC CRISIS

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss the economic crisis that is pummeling Florida's families. This week's financial report showed that inflation continues to hammer Americans, growing by 8.3 percent over April of 2021.

When coupled with workforce shortages and supply chain disruptions, the result has been catastrophic for small businesses—every sector of our economy is impacted. I am also gravely concerned that we are spiraling toward a recession, and yet, many of my colleagues seem to think the only answer is to spend more.

Let me be clear, Mr. Speaker, we cannot spend our way out of this crisis. We must stop the reckless spending that is fueling this problem and make tough choices about our priorities, just as each and every one of our constituents are being forced to do.

CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII MEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM

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

Mr. KAHELE. Mr. Speaker, today, just like I did 1 year ago to this day, I rise with extraordinary pride to congratulate the 2022 NCAA Men's Volleyball National Champions, the University of Hawaii Rainbow Warriors.

This past Saturday our Hawaii Rainbows defended their title on the legendary court of Pauley Pavilion against Long Beach State University.

Emulating their victory in 2021, they proved that lightning can strike twice by sweeping their opponent in a decisive three-set match. Our Warriors displayed acute focus, tenacity, and bold dominance, boasting a 27–5 season record while remaining undefeated at home.

As a proud alumnus and former Rainbow Warrior volleyball player, I, along with the rest of Hawaii, congratulate our back-to-back national champions.

''Thanks very much.'' ''Mahalo nui loa'' to head coach Charlie Wade, the coaching staff, the UH athletics program, the Manoa Aunties, our loyal boosters, and dedicated fans who support our players on and off the court.

To our 2022 NCAA Men's Volleyball Championship Team, ''all the best,'' ''no ka'oi,'' and Go 'Bows!

CONGRATULATING KENTUCKY DERBY WINNER RICH STRIKE

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

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 148th Kentucky Derby winner Rich Strike, and Rich Strike's owner, OU grad and Edmond native, Rick Dawson.

Rich Strike made history at the 148th Kentucky Derby overcoming 80–1 odds. This monumental victory is even more impressive as Rich Strike was not supposed to be in the Kentucky Derby, entering only after another horse was scratched. Rich Strike was added a mere 34 hours before the race was set to begin.

Congratulations to Rich Strike and Rick Dawson for bringing the Kentucky Derby to Oklahoma's Fifth Congressional District.

BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA

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

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, last week we marked Teacher Appreciation Week. This week, and every week, we say thank you to educators who help our students learn and grow.

We also honor their sacrifices and tireless efforts to carry our students forward during the last two difficult years.

From engineering and business to public service and journalism, all professions depend on the profession of teaching. I will always remember the teachers who made a difference in my life. I am so grateful for the teachers who put their heart and soul into inspiring students in my district each and every day.

I thank our teachers' unions, including those in my district, the Cleveland Teachers Union and the Akron Education Association, for their efforts to advocate for educators and to fulfill the promise of high-quality public education for every student.

Again, I thank all the teachers in Ohio's 11th Congressional District and across America.

□ 1215

HONORING THE LIFE OF DR. FRANK M. BARKER, JR.

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

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Dr. Frank M. Barker, Jr., who passed away on December 27, 2021. Dr. Barker was a humble man of great faith who lived his life in faithful service to his savior, Jesus Christ: loving and serving others, giving to those in need, and sharing the good news that God sent His only Son to Earth to save those who could not save themselves.

A lifelong resident of Birmingham, Alabama, Dr. Barker was a graduate of Ramsey High School in 1949, a graduate of Auburn University with a degree in engineering, and a lifelong Auburn Tiger fan. He served his country as a jet fighter pilot in the U.S. Navy, including service during the Korean war.

After attending seminary, Dr. Barker founded Briarwood Presbyterian Church in Birmingham, leading a congregation that was committed to reaching the world for Christ. Through his leadership, Dr. Barker played an important role in the formation of the Presbyterian Church in America, a denomination that remains committed to the inerrancy and authority of Holy Scripture.

I know that Dr. Barker's life and legacy will continue to be an inspiration to others and a model for living a life of generosity and faithfulness.

HONORING MAYOR CLARENCE FIELDS OF PINEVILLE, LOUISIANA

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

Ms. LETLOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mayor Clarence Fields of Pineville, Louisiana, who is entering his final weeks in office after an extraordinary career.

A lifelong resident of Pineville, Mayor Fields has led the city for nearly 22 years. If you need any indicator of the amazing work he has done, look no further than the fact that he was reelected to City Hall six times and was unopposed in his last four elections.

During his time in office, Mayor Fields has been committed to attracting investment to the community and creating good paying jobs for residents. He is also known as a bridge builder—working across racial, political, and geographic lines to deliver results for Pineville and Rapides Parish. He has been an outstanding public servant, and our region is better because he chose to share his talents with the people of his hometown.

The mayor had planned on running again this year but decided to retire to spend more time with his grandchildren. While I will miss working with Mayor Fields, I wish him the best in his very well-deserved retirement.

UKRAINE-RUSSIAN CONFLICT

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, a lot has been said in the last 48 hours on this floor with regard to the Ukraine-Russian conflict; however, I think there are some things that should be added that maybe can be talked about a little bit more as we try to find the end here. And I hope the Biden administration does not give up at all on trying to negotiate some sort of peace.

First of all, I am going to address Russia. Russia has a very low birthrate now of 1.5. In addition to that, people right now are leaving Russia. I was on the San Diego border about 8 months ago, and at that time just in that region—one of 10 regions along the Mexican border—the second biggest nationality to cross was Russian. It was recently reported that in the 6-month period ending January, 8,600 Russians entered this country. I would bet because of the war Russian immigration has only increased.

With regard to Ukraine, its birthrate is even lower. Of approximately 180 countries of size in the world, Ukraine has the second-lowest birthrate to South Korea at 1.1 percent. It has recently been reported the United States will accept up to 100,000 Ukrainians in our country. While it is certainly the intent that they return, we all know that many of them don't.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, this week as we commemorate National Police Week for those with us and for those who have fallen, I think we find different ways to honor them. One of the ways we can honor them is also to make their job easier. Unfortunately, with the Biden border crisis, the numbers are devastating. There have been nearly one-quarter million migrant encounters in March because it is a green light and because it is a magnet at our border. There has been a 68 percent drop in deportations in 2021.

Where are we going to put folks like this when we are overwhelming the ability to have the judges and to have their cases heard?

It is not helping. And so we have sanctuary cities all across the U.S. that are making it more acceptable for illegal immigration to happen and making it very difficult for law enforcement to figure out how to process and how to deal with the interactions with local police and ICE.

So we have to have a much more coherent policy on our border: help complete the fence, make these gaps go away that so many are pouring through and giving us such huge numbers here. Forty-two have been arrested on the terrorist watch list under Biden. Let's make the job for our border police and our city police much easier and have a better border policy.

GAS PRICES AND THE GAS TAX

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

Mrs. STEEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of Orange County families to share their frustration and outrage that they are feeling because of the skyrocketing gas prices in this country.

While this administration refuses to embrace full energy independence and instead continues relying on foreign dictators for oil, southern Californians are paying more for gas than anywhere else in the country. On top of that, despite what could be a $68 billion surplus, Governor Newsom and Sacramento Democrats have decided to raise gas taxes on July 1. My constituents simply can't afford another day under the policies that are forcing them to pay more while getting less.

Enough is enough.

Whether it is here in Washington, D.C., or in Sacramento, President Biden and Governor Newsom need to commit to unleashing energy independence today. The people of this great country need relief today.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SECURING THE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY AND SERVICES SUPPLY CHAIN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 117–120)

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13873 of May 15, 2019, with respect to securing the information and communications technology and services supply chain, is to continue in effect beyond May 15, 2022.

The unrestricted acquisition or use in the United States of information and communications technology or services designed, developed, manufactured, or supplied by persons owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction or direction of foreign adversaries augments the ability of these foreign adversaries to create and exploit vulnerabilities in information and communications technology or services, with potentially catastrophic effects. This threat continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13873 with respect to securing the information and communications technology and services supply chain.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 12, 2022.*

RIGHTS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION WORKFORCE ACT OF 2021

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1097, I call up the bill (H.R. 903) to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Homeland Security printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–40, modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 117–320, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 903

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 ''Rights for the Transportation Security Administration Workforce Act of 2022'' or the ''Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term ''adjusted basic pay'' means—

(A) the rate of pay fixed by law or administrative action for the position held by a covered employee before any deductions; and

(B) any regular, fixed supplemental payment for non-overtime hours of work creditable as basic pay for retirement purposes, including any applicable locality payment and any special rate supplement;

(2) the term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration;

(3) the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committees on Homeland Security and Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(4) the term ''at-risk employee'' means a Transportation Security Officer, Federal Air Marshal, canine handler, or any other employee of the Transportation Security Administration carrying out duties that require substantial contact with the public during the COVID–19 national emergency;

(5) the term ''conversion date'' means the date as of which subparagraphs (A) through (F) of section 3(c)(1) take effect;

(6) the term ''covered employee'' means an employee who holds a covered position;

(7) the term ''covered position'' means a position within the Transportation Security Administration;

(8) the term ''COVID–19 national emergency'' means the national emergency declared by the President under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) on March 13, 2020, with respect to the coronavirus;

(9) the term ''employee'' has the meaning given such term by section 2105 of title 5, United States Code;

(10) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Homeland Security;

(11) the term ''TSA personnel management system'' means any personnel management system established or modified under—

(A) section 111(d) of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (49 U.S.C. 44935 note); or

(B) section 114(n) of title 49, United States Code;

(12) the term ''TSA'' means the Transportation Security Administration; and

(13) the term ''2019 Determination'' means the publication, entitled ''Determination on Transportation Security Officers and Collective Bargaining'', issued on July 13, 2019, by Administrator David P. Pekoske, as modified, or any superseding subsequent determination.

SEC. 3. CONVERSION OF TSA PERSONNEL.

(a) RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN PERSONNEL AUTHORITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as provided in paragraph (2), effective as of the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) any TSA personnel management system in use for covered employees and covered positions on the day before such date of enactment, and any TSA personnel management policy, letter, guideline, or directive in effect on such day may not be modified;

(B) no TSA personnel management policy, letter, guideline, or directive that was not established before such date issued pursuant to section 111(d) of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (49 U.S.C. 44935 note) or section 114(n) of title 49, United States Code, may be established; and

(C) any authority to establish or adjust a human resources management system under chapter 97 of title 5, United States Code, shall terminate with respect to covered employees and covered positions.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—

(A) PAY.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(A), the limitation in that paragraph shall not apply to any TSA personnel management policy, letter, guideline, or directive related to annual adjustments to pay schedules and locality-based comparability payments in order to maintain parity with such adjustments authorized under section 5303, 5304, 5304a, and 5318 of title 5, United States Code; and

(B) ADDITIONAL POLICY.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(B), new TSA personnel management policy may be issued if—

(i) such policy is needed to resolve a matter not specifically addressed in policy in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(ii) the Secretary provides such policy, with an explanation of its necessity, to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 7 days of issuance.

(C) EMERGING THREATS TO TRANSPORTATION SECURITY DURING TRANSITION PERIOD.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), any TSA personnel management policy, letter, guideline, or directive related to an emerging threat to transportation security, including national emergencies or disasters and public health threats to transportation security, may be modified or established until the conversion date. The Secretary shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees any modification or establishment of such a TSA personnel management policy, letter, guideline, or directive, with an explanation of its necessity, not later than 7 days of such modification or establishment.

(b) PERSONNEL AUTHORITIES DURING TRANSITION PERIOD.—Any TSA personnel management system in use for covered employees and covered positions on the day before the date of enactment of this Act and any TSA personnel management policy, letter, guideline, or directive in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act shall remain in effect until the conversion date.

(c) TRANSITION TO TITLE 5.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), effective as of the date determined by the Secretary, but in no event later than December 31, 2022—

(A) the TSA personnel management system shall cease to be in effect;

(B) section 114(n) of title 49, United States Code, is repealed;

(C) section 111(d) of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (49 U.S.C. 44935 note) is repealed;

(D) any TSA personnel management policy, letter, guideline, and directive, including the 2019 Determination, shall cease to be effective;

(E) any human resources management system established or adjusted under chapter 97 of title 5, United States Code, with respect to covered employees or covered positions shall cease to be effective; and

(F) covered employees and covered positions shall be subject to the provisions of title 5, United States Code.

(2) CHAPTERS 71 AND 77 OF TITLE 5.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act—

(A) chapter 71 and chapter 77 of title 5, United States Code, shall apply to covered employees carrying out screening functions pursuant to section 44901 of title 49, United States Code; and

(B) any policy, letter, guideline, or directive issued under section 111(d) of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (49 U.S.C. 44935 note) related to matters otherwise covered by such chapter 71 or 77 shall cease to be in effect.

(3) ASSISTANCE OF OTHER AGENCIES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act or December 31, 2022, whichever is earlier—

(A) the Office of Personnel Management shall establish a position series and classification standard for the positions of Transportation Security Officer, Federal Air Marshal, Transportation Security Inspector, and other positions requested by the Administrator; and

(B) the Department of Agriculture's National Finance Center shall make necessary changes to its Financial Management Services and Human Resources Management Services to ensure payroll, leave, and other personnel processing systems for TSA personnel are commensurate with chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, and provide functions as needed to implement this Act.

(d) SAFEGUARDS ON GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each covered employee with a grievance or appeal pending within TSA on the date of the enactment of this Act or initiated during the transition period described in subsection (c) shall have the right to have such grievance or appeal removed to proceedings pursuant to title 5, United States Code, or continued within the TSA.

(2) AUTHORITY.—With respect to any grievance or appeal continued within the TSA pursuant to paragraph (1), the Administrator may consider and finally adjudicate such grievance or appeal notwithstanding any other provision of this Act.

(3) PRESERVATION OF RIGHTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any appeal or grievance continued pursuant to this section that is not finally adjudicated pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be preserved and all timelines tolled until the rights afforded by application of chapters 71 and 77 of title 5, United States Code, are made available pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of this Act.

SEC. 4. TRANSITION RULES.

(a) NONREDUCTION IN PAY AND COMPENSATION.—Under pay conversion rules as the Secretary may prescribe to carry out this Act, a covered employee converted from a TSA personnel management system to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, pursuant to section 3(c)(1)(F)—

(1) shall not be subject to any reduction in either the rate of adjusted basic pay payable or law enforcement availability pay payable to such covered employee; and

(2) shall be credited for years of service in a specific pay band under a TSA personnel management system as if the employee had served in an equivalent General Schedule position at the same grade, for purposes of determining the appropriate step within a grade at which to establish the employee's converted rate of pay.

(b) RETIREMENT PAY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a proposal, including proposed legislative changes if needed, for determining a covered employee's average pay for purposes of calculating the employee's retirement annuity, consistent with title 5, United States Code, for any covered employee who retires within three years of the conversion date, in a manner that appropriately accounts for time in service and annual rate of basic pay following the conversion date.

(c) LIMITATION ON PREMIUM PAY.—Notwithstanding section 5547 of title 5, United States Code, or any other provision of law, a Federal Air Marshal or criminal investigator hired prior to the date of enactment of this Act may be eligible for premium pay up to the maximum level allowed by the Administrator prior to the date of enactment of this Act. The Office of Personnel Management shall recognize such premium pay as fully creditable for the purposes of calculating pay and retirement benefits.

(d) PRESERVATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AVAILABILITY PAY AND OVERTIME PAY RATES FOR FEDERAL AIR MARSHALS.—

(1) LEAP.—Section 5545a of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(l) The provisions of subsections (a)–(h) providing for availability pay shall apply to any Federal Air Marshal who is an employee of the Transportation Security Administration.''.

(2) OVERTIME.—Section 5542 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a Federal Air Marshal who is an employee of the Transportation Security Administration shall receive overtime pay under this section, at such a rate and in such a manner, so that such Federal Air Marshal does not receive less overtime pay than such Federal Air Marshal would receive were that Federal Air Marshal subject to the overtime pay provisions of section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.''.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraphs (1) and (2) shall begin to apply on the conversion date (as that term is defined in section 2 of the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2022).

(e) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING UNIT.—Notwithstanding section 7112 of title 5, United States Code, following the application of chapter 71 pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of this Act, full- and part-time non-supervisory Transportation Security Administration personnel carrying out screening functions under section 44901 of title 49, United States Code, shall remain eligible to form a collective bargaining unit.

(f) PRESERVATION OF OTHER RIGHTS.—The Secretary shall take any actions necessary to ensure that the following rights are preserved and available for each covered employee as of the conversion date and any covered employee appointed after the conversion date, and continue to remain available to covered employees after the conversion date:

(1) Any annual leave, sick leave, or other paid leave accrued, accumulated, or otherwise available to a covered employee immediately before the conversion date shall remain available to the employee until used, subject to any limitation on accumulated leave under chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) Part-time personnel carrying out screening functions under section 44901 of title 49, United States Code, pay Federal Employees Health Benefits premiums on the same basis as full-time TSA employees.

(3) Covered employees are provided appropriate leave during national emergencies to assist the covered employees and ensure TSA meets mission requirements, notwithstanding section 6329a of title 5, United States Code.

(4) Eligible covered employees carrying out screening functions under section 44901 of title 49, United States Code, receive a split-shift differential for regularly scheduled split-shift work as well as regularly scheduled overtime and irregular and occasional split-shift work.

(5) Eligible covered employees receive group retention incentives, as appropriate, notwithstanding sections 5754(c), (e), and (f) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 5. CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.

(a) EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) Beginning on the date chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, begins to apply to covered employees pursuant to section 3(c)(2), the labor organization certified by the Federal Labor Relations Authority on June 29, 2011, or any successor labor organization, shall be treated as the exclusive representative of full- and part-time non-supervisory TSA personnel carrying out screening functions under section 44901 of title 49, United States Code, and shall be the exclusive representative for such personnel under chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, with full rights under such chapter.

(B) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent covered employees from selecting an exclusive representative other than the labor organization described under paragraph (1) for purposes of collective bargaining under such chapter 71.

(2) NATIONAL LEVEL.—Notwithstanding any provision of such chapter 71, collective bargaining for any unit of covered employees shall occur at the national level, but may be supplemented by local level bargaining and local level agreements in furtherance of elements of a national agreement or on local unit employee issues not otherwise covered by a national agreement. Such local-level bargaining and local-level agreements shall occur only by mutual consent of the exclusive representative of full and part-time non-supervisory TSA personnel carrying out screening functions under section 44901 of title 49, United States Code, and a TSA Federal Security Director or their designee.

(3) CURRENT AGREEMENT.—Any collective bargaining agreement covering such personnel in effect on the date of enactment of this Act shall remain in effect until a collective bargaining agreement is entered into under such chapter 71, unless the Administrator and exclusive representative mutually agree to revisions to such agreement.

(b) CONSULTATION PROCESS.—Not later than seven days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall consult with the exclusive representative for the personnel described in subsection (a) under chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, on the formulation of plans and deadlines to carry out the conversion of full- and part-time non-supervisory TSA personnel carrying out screening functions under section 44901 of title 49, United States Code, under this Act. Prior to the date such chapter 71 begins to apply pursuant to section 3(c)(2), the Secretary shall provide (in writing) to such exclusive representative the plans for how the Secretary intends to carry out the conversion of such personnel under this Act, including with respect to such matters as—

(1) the anticipated conversion date; and

(2) measures to ensure compliance with sections 3 and 4.

(c) REQUIRED AGENCY RESPONSE.—If any views or recommendations are presented under subsection (b) by the exclusive representative, the Secretary shall consider the views or recommendations before taking final action on any matter with respect to which the views or recommendations are presented and provide the exclusive representative a written statement of the reasons for the final actions to be taken.

SEC. 6. NO RIGHT TO STRIKE.

Nothing in this Act may be considered—

(1) to repeal or otherwise affect—

(A) section 1918 of title 18, United States Code (relating to disloyalty and asserting the right to strike against the Government); or

(B) section 7311 of title 5, United States Code (relating to loyalty and striking); or

(2) to otherwise authorize any activity which is not permitted under either provision of law cited in paragraph (1).

SEC. 7. PROPOSAL ON HIRING AND CONTRACTING BACKGROUND CHECK REQUIREMENTS.

Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a plan to the appropriate congressional committees on a proposal to harmonize and update, for the purposes of hiring and for authorizing or entering into any contract for service, the restrictions in section 70105(c) of title 46, United States Code (relating to the issuance of transportation security cards), and section 44936 of title 49, United States Code (relating to security screener employment investigations and restrictions).

SEC. 8. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEWS.

(a) REVIEW OF RECRUITMENT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the efforts of the TSA regarding recruitment, including recruitment efforts relating to veterans and the dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces and

the dependents of such members. Such report shall also include recommendations regarding how the TSA may improve such recruitment efforts.

(b) REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 60 days after the conversion date, the Comptroller General shall commence a review of the implementation of this Act. The Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on its review no later than one year after such conversion date.

SEC. 9. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the TSA's personnel system provides insufficient benefits and workplace protections to the workforce that secures the nation's transportation systems and that the TSA's workforce should be provided protections and benefits under title 5, United States Code; and

(2) the provision of these title 5 protections and benefits should not result in a reduction of pay or benefits to current TSA employees.

SEC. 10. ASSISTANCE FOR FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE.

The Administrator may communicate with organizations representing a significant number of Federal Air Marshals, to the extent provided by law, to address concerns regarding Federal Air Marshals related to the following:

(1) Mental health.

(2) Suicide rates.

(3) Morale and recruitment.

(4) Any other personnel issues the Administrator determines appropriate.

SEC. 11. PREVENTION AND PROTECTION AGAINST CERTAIN ILLNESS.

The Administrator, in coordination with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, shall ensure that covered employees are provided proper guidance regarding prevention and protections against the COVID–19 National Emergency, including appropriate resources.

SEC. 12. HAZARDOUS DUTY PAYMENTS.

Subject to the availability of appropriations, and not later than 90 days after receiving such appropriations, the Administrator shall provide a one-time bonus payment of $3,000 to each at-risk employee.

SEC. 13. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended, to carry out this Act.

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

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON)?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my bill, H.R. 903, the Rights for the Transportation Security Administration Workforce Act.

This critical legislation will bring equity and improve working conditions to the Transportation Security Administration by providing better pay, expanded collective bargaining rights, and basic civil service protection to the agency's workforce.

The essential employees of the TSA have continued to work throughout the pandemic, never relenting in their mission to secure air travel despite the risks to their health. They did so before the pandemic and continue to do so now despite enduring two decades of low pay and a lack of basic workplace rights enjoyed by most other Federal employees.

These shortcomings have led to low morale and high turnover impacting TSA's ability to cultivate a mature workforce that can skillfully combat the constantly evolving threats to our Nation's transportation systems. In 2020, TSA ranked dead last on pay satisfaction as part of the annual Best Places to Work in the Federal Government survey.

In addition, the most recent analysis done on employee turnover at TSA shows that over a 2-year span, one in three transportation security officers, or TSOs, quit. That analysis also revealed that in a single year, TSA spent approximately $16 million to hire and onboard nearly 2,000 people who left just months after they got the job. This revolving door of recruiting, training, and then losing TSOs is unsustainable and underscores the need to find a permanent solution that will ensure TSA lives up to its critical national security mission. H.R. 903 would permanently move TSA under title 5 of U.S. Code and eliminate the existing personnel management system that is the source of many of the problems I have enumerated.

This bill will result in better pay and regular salary increases for workers who too often live paycheck to paycheck and experience long paths to career advancement despite years on the job. Employees will benefit from the same collective bargaining rights under H.R. 903 that other Federal employees have, empowering them to collaborate with TSA management to improve working conditions at the agency.

Employees who believe they have experienced wrongful discipline could appeal their case to a neutral party to be heard, just as other Federal employees are able to do. It would eliminate TSA leadership's ability to abuse special personnel authorities in ways that have historically benefited those at the top. In other words, Mr. Speaker, people at the top get big raises but people at the bottom get the short end of the stick.

TSA management would still be able to remove employees from duties if they could compromise the mission of the agency. Furthermore, just like any other unionized Federal agency, TSA's security procedures would not be subject to collective bargaining with the workforce.

We are fortunate to have an administration in the White House that understands the importance of making these changes. This week, the Biden administration issued a Statement of Administration Policy voicing strong support for the bill and noting it is in line with the President's budget request for 2023.

□ 1230

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the Statement of Administration Policy.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

H.R. 903—RIGHTS FOR THE TSA WORKFORCE ACT OF 2022—REP. THOMPSON, D–MS, AND 231 COSPONSORS

The Administration strongly supports passage of H.R. 903, the Rights for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Workforce Act of 2022. This legislation is an important step in ensuring equitable pay for the TSA workforce and is aligned with the 2023 President's Budget request to improve pay for TSA employees. The Administration looks forward to working with the Congress to enact and fund this important legislation.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I also applaud the Biden administration for the steps it has taken on its own over the last year to expand employees' access to the Merit Systems Protection Board and explore expanded collective bargaining and increased pay for the workforce. About a year ago, the Secretary of Homeland Security released a memo that instructed the TSA Administrator to make progress on improving pay, collective bargaining, and third-party appeals rights.

Laudably, the President's budget for fiscal year 2023 includes a historic proposal to invest in the TSA workforce in these ways. But critically, crucially, these changes would only apply to the coming fiscal year. That is why it is so essential to pass H.R. 903 so that future administrations cannot turn back the clock on these frontline aviation security workers.

We all know that the nature of an investment is that you have to put some money in upfront and see the returns later. Unlike a typical investment, however, we already have a snapshot into the financial benefit this legislation would yield to workers.

Earlier this year, TSA shared with us that the passage of H.R. 903 would result in a 30 percent salary increase for the entire TSO workforce and a 21 percent increase for Federal air marshals and other law enforcement officers within the agency, bringing them in line with their peers doing similar work at other agencies.

That is astounding, Mr. Speaker, on its face, and it is the least we can do for the men and women who see us each week as we pass through our home airports on the way to Washington, D.C.

Most Members, Republicans and Democrats, thank them for the job that they are doing and say if there is

anything they can do to help, just let them know. Well, Mr. Speaker, passing this bill would do exactly that.

H.R. 903 has 231 bipartisan cosponsors and is strongly supported by the American Federation of Government Employees, the Air Marshals Association, the Association of Flight Attendants, the Transport Workers Union of America, the Transportation Trades Department, the AFL–CIO, and the National Urban League.

I include in the RECORD letters of support from these organizations.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AFL–CIO,
Washington, DC, May 6, 2022.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO (AFGE), which represents more than 700,000 federal and District of Columbia employees in 70 agencies, including approximately 45,000 Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) who protect the flying public, I write to urge you to vote in support of H.R. 903, the ''Rights for the Transportation Security Administration Workforce Act of 2021'' when it is considered on the House floor next week.

Passage of H.R. 903 would finally provide due process and fair pay to TSOs by requiring full collective bargaining rights and the GS-pay scale as is enjoyed by most federal government workers. When the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) was established, its administrator was given uniquely broad authority over the workforce to set pay and working conditions. As a result, TSOs do not benefit from the Fair Labor Standards Act or the General Schedule pay scale and do not have representational rights accorded by Congress to most of the federal workforce under the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. Under current law, TSOs cannot appeal adverse personnel decisions to a neutral third party, rights that are held by the non-TSO workforce at TSA as well as most law enforcement officers who serve elsewhere within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Other DHS employees, clearly vital to our national security, can and do appeal adverse actions not only to the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) but also to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

When the bill was considered in the House Homeland Security Committee, I testified in support of the legislation and shared stories of the struggles TSOs have suffered under TSA's separate and unequal personnel management system. They are stories of harassment, intimidation, humiliation, discrimination and most of all, stories of the despair TSOs face with no neutral party to turn to. This separate system is a failure that has fostered a toxic culture that will not change without legislative action.

On June 3, 2021 Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas directed TSA Administrator David Pekoske to issue a new determination and bargain a new contract with the union to ''more closely mirror the rights and benefits that are provided to bargaining unit employees under Chapter 71 of Title 5 of the United States Code.'' In issuing this directive, Secretary Mayorkas acknowledged that statutorily, the provisions under title 5 cannot be directly granted and the TSO workforce does not have the direct right to appeal adverse actions to MSPB. This can only be corrected in law.

In the nearly 21-year history of TSA, the Secretary's action was both unprecedented and highly welcomed. However, his directive makes clear this is a temporary step to provide relief until these rights can be secured in statute. The time is now to step up and recognize the rushed decision almost 21 years ago to allow at separate personnel system no longer serves the employees of TSA appropriately, and thereby extends a disservice to the American public and to aviation security.

H.R. 903 honors TSOs' dedication to America's aviation security by:

Statutorily repealing the TSA Administrator's authority to maintain a separate and unequal personnel system that applies only to the TSO workforce;

Statutorily ending the TSA personnel directives that have allowed TSA to be the judge and jury, with no neutral third-party review, in workforce disciplinary matters and providing statutory access to MSPB;

Requiring TSA to follow the labor-management employee relations statutes that provide workplace rights and protections to most federal government employees under Title 5 of the U.S. Code; and

Putting TSOs on the General Schedule pay scale with regular step increases, under which most federal employees' pay is determined. While it takes 18 years to advance to the top step in the GS system, it takes 30 years to advance through a TSA pay band. AFGE notes that President Biden included sufficient funds in his Fiscal Year 2023 Budget to all for the migration to the GS system and the necessary bargaining and MSPB rights.

I ask you to vote in support of H.R. 903 and oppose any amendments that weaken its intent to achieve fair pay, a fair opportunity and put an end to this failed, toxic system.

AFGE appreciates your support of our nation's TSOs and we look forward to working with you to improve the agency and the rights of its dedicated workforce that keeps the flying public safe.

Sincerely,

EVERETT B. KELLEY,
National President.

AIR MARSHAL ASSOCIATION,
May 13, 2021.

Hon. BENNIE THOMPSON,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON: The Air Marshal Association is proud to stand with you in support of H.R. 903—Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2021.

It is long overdue that the men and women who work to keep our transportation system secure are treated with the respect and dignity they have earned. Since the Transportation Security Administration was created in the aftermath of September 11th, 2001, TSA employees have endured a substandard core compensation system that effectively turned them into 'second-class federal workers'. We thank you for championing this necessary legislation throughout the past four Congresses, and you can again count on our enthusiastic support.

On behalf of the Air Marshal Association Executive Board.

Sincerely,

JOHN CASARETTI,
President, Air Marshal Association.

ASSOCIATION OF FLIGHT ATTENDANTS—CWA, AFL–CIO
Washington, DC, April 30, 2021.

Hon. BENNIE THOMPSON,
Chairman, House Homeland Security Committee, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: The Association of Flight Attendants—CWA, AFL–CIO (AFA) represents 50,000 flight attendants across the industry. We offer our strong support for H.R. 903, the Rights for Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Workforce Act of 2021.

Twenty years ago, when TSA was created, Congress wrongfully excluded TSA agents from basic rights and protections afforded to most federal employees. The result has been a shameful separate and unequal system of low pay and inadequate protections for this critical group of public safety employees

During the pandemic, 7,787 TSA employees have contracted COVID–19 and 16 have lost their lives to the virus. Under the previous Administration, many TSA agents were forced daily into close proximity with hundreds, even thousands, of maskless passengers. Ignoring the advice and guidance of federal health agencies and public health leaders, TSA and the Administration permitted airports to set their own rules for mask-wearing, denied their workers access to Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and never created a preventative testing system. These constitute a profound and unacceptable failure to address the vulnerabilities of this essential and frontline workforce. The solution is clear. Congress must extend to TSA personnel the equal protections and representation long-denied under federal law.

As aviation's first responders, Flight Attendants depend on the professionalism and expertise of the TSA workforce every day. TSA employees need and deserve a strong voice at work to help promote the best conditions for security of air travel. H.R. 903 ensures full collective bargaining rights for Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) to negotiate for better working conditions, puts TSA officers on the General Schedule pay scale, and provides officers with much needed statutory worker protections against unfair labor practices.

Security is very personal for me. I remember airport security prior to September 11, 2001. I remember the faces of the screeners who allowed terrorists to enter Terminal C at Logan and to board Flight 175. I remember the screeners' faces because they were there all the time, seven days a week, all hours of the day. I remember the sound of their voices, their tired smiles, and the long hours they worked for the lowest bidding security company just so that they could provide for their own families. I often wonder how those security agents have coped with their part in failing to stop the most fatal attack on U.S. soil. Do they understand they were set up to fail?

Twenty years ago, the decision to federalize airport screening improved aviation security immediately. When AFGE won the largest organizing campaign in the public sector in over 70 years and gave these workers a voice at the agency, our security improved again. My colleagues and I depend on TSOs to keep us safe. We also depend on our union. We know that our union has made flying safer for everyone through constant vigilance, and by giving frontline workers—the people who know the operation—a clear and strong voice in the workplace. Safety and security doesn't just happen; it happens because we demand it of ourselves, demand it of management, and demand it of government.

The unjust decision to exclude TSA from the basic rights and protections of federal employees has produced a workforce that is among the lowest paid and least secure. While TSA's diversity is a cause for celebration—55 percent of the TSA workforce identifies as a racial or ethnic minority—this makes their exclusion even more problematic, creating yet another disparate treatment, another barrier to advancement for historically-marginalized workers.

We finally note that the drive to win long-denied rights for TSOs aligns with the goals of the newly-formed White House Task Force on Worker Organizing and Empowerment.

The first goal of this landmark Task Force is to ''lead by example by ensuring that the federal government is a model employer with respect to encouraging worker organizing and collective bargaining among its workforce (emphasis added).'' The moment for action has arrived.

AFA applauds your leadership and support for the aviation workforce and pledges to work alongside you and members of this Committee to secure the basic worker rights and protections long denied to Transportation Security Officers.

Respectfully,

SARA NELSON,
International President.

TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION
OF AMERICA, AFL–CIO,
Washington, DC, May 4, 2022.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of more than 155,000 members of the Transport Workers Union of America (TWU), I am writing to encourage you to support the Rights for the Transportation Security Administration Workforce Act of 2022 (H.R. 903).

The security of our air system is guarded by Transportation Security Officers (TSOs), working for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). Despite being entrusted with the well-being of our air system, TSOs do not have the same statutory rights as other federal employees. H.R. 903 would ensure TSOs are guaranteed a fair wage scale, the ability to appeal disputes to an independent third party, whistleblower protections, and other essential collective bargaining rights.

As anyone who has flown on a plane has seen, TSOs serve on the front lines of aviation security and carry out an indispensable role in protecting the safety of the nation and the flying public. As essential personnel, TSOs are required to report to work without pay during government shutdowns, pandemics, and other emergencies. Despite performing vital roles necessary for the security of our country, our TSOs are currently among the lowest-paid members of the federal workforce, largely because they do have historically not had access to the same workplace protections as other Federal workers.

All workers deserve the right to collectively bargain. The failure to provide fair pay and standard protections for TSOs has contributed to a workforce with low morale, high stress, and extensive turnover. In order to keep our country safe and provide workers with the pay and protections that they deserve, the Transport Workers Union strongly urges you to vote yes on the Rights for the Transportation Security Administration Workforce Act of 2022.

Sincerely,

JOHN SAMUELSEN,
International President.

TTD,
Washington, DC, May 5, 2022.

TTD, Calls for Passage of the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2022.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the Transportation Trades Department, AFL-CIO (TTD), I urge you to vote YES on H.R. 903, the ''Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2022'' when it is considered next week.

Every day, thousands of Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) show up to work to keep our aviation system, mass transit networks, and large public gatherings safe and secure for transportation workers and the general public. However, since the creation of the TSA, its dedicated and skilled employees have been denied many of the basic federal worker rights and protections enjoyed by other federal workers, including those in the Department of Homeland Security. There is no justification for the ongoing mistreatment of the men and women of the TSO workforce, and H.R. 903 takes critical steps to ensure that they have the workplace rights they have earned and deserve.

H.R. 903 would repeal the TSA Administrator's authority to maintain the existing unequal personnel system that applies only to TSOs, and require TSA to provide the workplace rights and protections granted to other federal employees under Title 5. The bill would also grant TSOs access to the Merit Systems Protection Board—a neutral arbiter in workplace discipline matters that nearly all federal employees have access to, including TSA management and administrative personnel. Finally, the bill would put TSOs on the general pay scale with regular step increases. These reforms would dramatically and immediately improve working conditions for TSOs and are vital for the future success of the workforce.

TSOs have had to endure this workplace inequity for far too long, and it is a significant factor in the low morale and high turnover rates that confront the agency. That our government continues to maintain this system for the professionals who keep every American safe is simply unconscionable. TTD calls on the House to pass H.R. 903, and to reject any amendment that seeks to eliminate critical components of this bill, including the provision of fair pay and the establishment of collective bargaining rights.

Sincerely,

GREG REGAN,
President.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE,
May 4, 2022.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the National Urban League, an organization with a 112-year history of advocating for policies that promote civil rights and economic empowerment for African Americans and other historically underserved communities, and our Urban League affiliates in 37 states and the District of Columbia, we write to express support for H.R. 903, the *Rights for the Transportation Security Administration Workforce Act of 2022*. Ensuring that Transportation Security Officers (TSOs)—whose service helps keep us safe and our economy moving—receive the same rights and protections as other federal workers is important to the mission of the National Urban League. We urge Congress the swiftly pass this important piece of legislation.

It is vital that Transportation Security Administration (TSA)'s workforce be protected in the workplace and compensated fairly in order to continue to reflect communities they serve. Nationwide, 55 percent of the 60,000 workers at TSA are people of color. Black Americans make up about 11 percent of the overall population but nearly triple that (32.7 percent) of transportation screeners. Latino and Asian Americans also make up a larger share of the transportation security workforce than their share of the US population and women make up over 41 percent of employees.

In spite of the fact that TSA is driving the diversity and inclusion of people of color and women in our country's homeland security workforce, its workers are not afforded the protections and benefits of their counterparts elsewhere in the Department of Homeland Security or the federal government at large. TSOs face inequities compared to other federal employees. They lack the rights and protections afforded to their peers in the federal government under Title 5 of the U.S. Code. TSA screeners do not have the same protections to collectively bargain. Their pay scale lags behind that of other agencies in the government and they are missing out on the Family and Medical Leave Act protections available elsewhere in the government. Potential whistleblowers in TSA are not protected. Without access to an objective outside body like the Merit Systems Protection Board or negotiated grievance procedures, TSOs are denied the ability to appeal adverse personnel decisions in the same way as other federal employees. And unlike the progressive disciplinary system applied across other federal agencies, including other Department of Homeland Security (DHS) components, TSOs are subject to a cumulative disciplinary system.

This is reflective of the unfair barriers to pay equity and workplace protections people of color and women face as a whole. Due to historic injustices such as slavery, segregation, redlining, unequal access to government programs, and ongoing institutionalized and systematic discrimination, Black men on average make 87 cents on a White man's dollar. Black women face an even larger pay gap on average, making only 63 cents for every dollar earned by a White man. At the same time, 80 percent of Black mothers are the sole, co-breadwinners, or primary breadwinners for their households. These trends track for the Latino community as well. One cause of this disparity is that people of color are often overrepresented in lower paying professions that yield fewer benefits and fewer protections. Removing barriers to success and increasing protections to match those of other federal workers in the TSA, which employs a higher proportion of people of color and a higher proportion of women than the Department of Homeland Security overall, is absolutely a matter of equity that should be addressed urgently.

It is past time this disparity is addressed. TSOs should have the same fair pay, union rights, and treatment as other federal workers. The *Rights for the Transportation Security Administration Workforce Act of 2022* would codify these rights and give long overdue workplace protections to TSA officers. The National Urban League supports this legislation and urges you to support it as well.

Sincerely,

MARC H. MORIAL,
President and Chief Executive Officer,
National Urban League.
JOI O. CHANEY,
Executive Director, Washington Bureau,
Senior Vice President, Policy & Advocacy,
National Urban League.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, the momentum we need to vote this legislation over the finish line is there, and I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will honor the work of our brave TSOs and the commitment they have made to them by voting for this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 903. When Congress created the Transportation Security Administration more than 20 years ago in the wake of the attacks on 9/11, this body provided the TSA Administrator with unique authorities in the management of its personnel.

H.R. 903 would eliminate this vital flexibility and infringe upon TSA's ability to immediately respond to evolving threats and to protect the traveling public.

This bill goes against Congress' intent by moving an entire agency into

an antiquated 1940s system of title 5 of the U.S. Code. TSA will not be able to take emerging intelligence and quickly change security screening procedures at airports without unnecessary and dangerous delays due to the collective bargaining requirements of this bill.

Since 9/11, TSA has kept our Nation's transportation system secure. Airport screeners and Federal air marshals have responded time and time again to emerging threats.

For example, checkpoint screenings procedures were changed almost overnight in response to the liquid explosive plot in 2006 and the personal electronic device threat in 2017. Such immediate and agile responses will be severely hindered under H.R. 903. Security policies should not be subject to union bargaining.

In addition, TSA will no longer be able to easily remove employees who have committed serious misconduct. If a TSA screener is caught smuggling drugs or weapons, it will be nearly impossible for TSA to immediately terminate them due to the layers of bureaucracy in the title 5 system.

According to TSA, this bill will cost an astronomical amount of almost $8 billion over a 5-year period, and much of that money won't go to the frontline personnel. The amount of overhead costs associated with moving an entire agency to title 5 means that billions of dollars will be spent on the transition and will require the hiring of hundreds of new employees, not frontline workers who would be protecting the traveling public but, instead, bureaucrats who will facilitate this massive labor relations effort.

If we actually want to address the needs of frontline workers, we would focus on securing more funding for their pay. Instead, H.R. 903 will waste billions in taxpayer dollars to create more bureaucracy and provide even more money to headquarters and those who work there who already have a much higher salary than the dedicated frontline personnel.

I am extremely concerned that passing this bill would create a massive unfunded mandate that will ultimately divert critical funding from other important DHS priorities like border security, cybersecurity, and emergency response.

If my friends in the majority were truly focused on prioritizing and improving the pay of TSA frontline workers, rather than prioritizing and empowering the unions, they would support frontline pay raises without the expense and the unnecessary bureaucracy of title 5.

Unfortunately, the majority rejected an amendment by Ranking Member KATKO at the markup that would have done just that—improve the pay of frontline screeners and air marshals, not the high-paid bureaucrats at headquarters, without all the waste that title 5 would provide.

I and many of my colleagues stand ready to raise pay for frontline workers, but I cannot in good conscience support a bill that is fiscally irresponsible, undermines our national security, hinders the agency's missions and flexibility, and prioritizes the interests of the unions over the interests of the dedicated frontline workforce and the traveling public.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 903, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE).

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 903, the Transportation Security Administration Workforce Act of 2022.

This bill would provide the TSA workforce with opportunities to increase pay, engage in collective bargaining, and appeal disciplinary actions. It gives TSA workers the same workplace rights and protections as other Federal workers.

Currently, the TSA workforce suffers from low employee morale and high turnover. This bill would allow the TSA to better recruit and retain high-skilled workers.

Most importantly for me, it gives a COVID–19 hazard bonus pay to employees who had substantial contact with the public during the initial pandemic, and it gives them resources to keep them safe on the job.

This bill requires coordination between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention with other leading medical agencies to provide TSA proper guidance on how best to protect its workforce. I have been a strong supporter of more protections and benefits for our critical TSA workforce.

The chairman made it clear early on in my arrival here in Congress that this issue needed to be addressed. So, I introduced a bill, the Hazardous Duty Pay for Frontline Federal Workers Act, to give this hazard bonus to TSA workers during the pandemic.

In addition, I helped pass the Rights for Transportation Security Officers Act to provide TSA workers full collective bargaining and whistleblower protection.

I cosponsored the Rights of the TSA Workforce Act to provide them the same protections as other Federal workers. I also supported President Biden's efforts to increase pay for TSA employees and hire more officers at airports.

TSA workers are critical to the safety of American passengers, our transportation network, and our Nation. We need to make sure they get the same rights and protections they deserve to keep us safe and continue to keep our Nation safe for the traveling public.

Mr. Speaker, I don't understand why this one group of Federal workers has been pointed out not to deserve the same rights every other Federal worker has in their position. It makes no sense.

For whatever reason that it was not initially there, it is time for them to be brought into the system that the rest of our workforce is protected by.

I would like to respond to my colleague's argument that TSA should not move to title 5 because the system is somehow antiquated or imperfect. I understand that the prior administration stood up the blue-ribbon panel that recommended against moving the TSA workforce to title 5, arguing that it would deny the Administrator the flexibility to make TSA's personnel system better. Is it worth noting that the blue-ribbon panel did not include a single labor representative or expert with a labor background? This omission is very telling.

The truth of the matter is, title 5 offers structured rules for pay, raises, bonuses, collective bargaining rights, disciplinary actions, and grievances that TSA currently lacks in the system. Why? Why should they be omitted?

Title 5 is time-tested and has been developed and tweaked carefully over the decades. While not a perfect system, title 5 is significantly better than TSA's current system in which TSA makes up its own rules as it goes along.

TSA has had more than 20 years to develop a system that delivers better benefits, protections, and compensation than title 5, and it couldn't do it. How much longer should they wait?

Notably, even the TSA Blue Ribbon Panel recognized that TSA has only used its statutory authorities to benefit management and not the frontline workers.

That said, I am pleased to hear interest from my colleagues in improving title 5. I would be happy to work with them in a bipartisan way to address the issues for workers across the Federal Government.

In the meantime, we should put TSA under the time-tested system that has worked so well for most Federal workers.

□ 1245

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO).

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 903, the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2022.

Let me be clear: I strongly and emphatically support increasing funding for the frontline TSA workforce. I strongly support funding for them. They have been severely underpaid for far too long.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, there is a blue-ribbon panel that came out, that my colleague referenced, that recommended against moving them to the title 5 workforce. That blue-ribbon panel, to correct the RECORD, included the chief human capital officer for the Department of Homeland Security under former President Obama. One of the top men at the Department of Homeland Security for President Obama was part of a blue-ribbon panel that recommended against that.

Even with that recommendation, I am so sick and tired of these frontline workers not getting their proper pay that I was willing to move title 5 funding for them. This bill doesn't do that. This bill goes far beyond that.

Bureaucrats that are sitting in offices nowhere near the front lines, that are not exposed to COVID on a daily basis, that aren't fishing live, loaded guns out of handbags, and subject to all kinds of abuse by the traveling public, are going to get title 5 status, and they get paid a hell of a lot more.

Why? Why do we need that? That is a question, and that is a problem I have with this bill.

The men and women protecting America's transportation systems every day deserve to be compensated fairly for the critical security mission they fulfill.

Unfortunately, despite robust efforts to improve this legislation in markup, and limited to the terms I articulated, my fellow committee members and I on the Republican side were not granted the adoption of a single proposed amendment.

Among the improvements we suggested were quite simply an amendment to limit the scope of the bill exclusively to the frontline TSA workforce, the men and women who really need better pay, rather than already high-paid TSA headquarter personnel.

I am telling you on the record today, if the bill was limited to just them, I would support it. Why do we have to make it for everyone else? 60,000 people. Why? It makes no sense.

Our proposed amendments also sought to grant increased pay directly to the front line, without the need for cumbersome and costly bureaucratic conversion to title 5.

Uncharacteristically, the message from the majority was clear: Take it or leave it. That is very uncharacteristic, because the chairman and I enjoy a very good working relationship. For that reason, though, I am unable to support the legislation in its current form.

With that said, however, I do hope to work in a bipartisan manner to secure much-needed funding increases for TSA in order to lift pay and benefits for the frontline screener workforce as well as procure cutting-edge technologies to address evolving threats to aviation security.

I am pleased to see dedicated funding for significant screener pay increases in this year's budget request to Congress. I stand ready to work with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to engage our colleagues on the House Appropriations Committee in an effort to secure funding for transportation security officer pay.

I include in the RECORD a letter to our friends and colleagues on the Appropriations Committee outlining just that.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, May 12, 2022.

Hon. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD,
Chair, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, Committee on Appropriations, Washington, DC.

Hon. CHUCK FLEISCHMANN,
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, Committee on Appropriations, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR ROYBAL-ALLARD AND RANKING MEMBER FLEISCHMANN: Thank you for your continued work to support the mission of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and protect our Nation from a litany of evolving threats. As the House considers H.R. 903, the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2022, I wanted to follow up on my previous letter dated April 28, 2022, related to homeland security funding priorities.

The FY23 President's Budget requests funding for increased pay for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) frontline workforce. As I've said many times during my years in Congress, TSA has not paid these dedicated employees a salary that is commensurate to the security they're providing to the traveling public.

Additionally, I have long raised concerns that TSA has not fully utilized the flexibility that Congress provided in the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA, Public Law 107–71). The bipartisan Blue-Ribbon Panel on Human Capital Service Delivery found that the TSA Administrator currently has the flexibility under ATSA to pay employees more than he could if the agency was moved to title 5, U.S. Code. This is an issue of funding, not authority.

The cost to the taxpayer of funding a major overhaul of TSA's entire personnel system, converting the agency to the General Schedule, and hiring hundreds of new employees to manage and negotiate these changes is far greater than the cost of simply giving the frontline workforce a well-deserved pay increase. As it currently stands, H.R. 903 creates a massive and unfunded mandate that could jeopardize other homeland security priorities such as border security and cybersecurity if enacted as written.

I encourage you to consider including funding in the FY23 Homeland Security Appropriations Bill to increase the pay of the TSA front-line workforce. TSA plays a fundamental role in protecting the traveling public and facilitating the safe flow of commerce throughout the country.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

JOHN KATKO,
Member of Congress.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague, the vice ranking member of the Homeland Security Committee, Representative GUEST, for his leadership on this issue.

I also thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for engaging in conversations, even when we disagree on policy. But here I really feel that the bill in its current form will go over to the Senate, and it will be dead on arrival. That serves nobody. No one wins in that, and certainly the frontline workers don't win.

If we could get a more bipartisan bill, with a lot more of us that want to be on this and want to help the frontline workers, I think we would have a better product and we could put more pressure on the Senate to do their job.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to see my colleague, the ranking member. But let me just correct him on his correction of the gentleman from New Jersey. A person that works in the Department of Homeland Security is not a labor representative. The labor representative that Mr. PAYNE referenced is an organized labor representative with the AFL–CIO.

The other thing my ranking member can do, he will have a chance to vote on the President's budget. The raise for the employees is in the budget. I look forward to that opportunity presenting itself. Our TSOs need a raise. If we don't, the gymnastics here on the floor doesn't pay rent, doesn't pay mortgage, doesn't pay tuition, doesn't even buy groceries.

So at the end of the day, let's give these good folks who do a good job an honest day's pay for an honest day's work. That is the spirit in which this legislation is put forward.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a senior member of the Homeland Security Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of this committee and the ranking member on the floor, and let me express my appreciation for his acknowledgment and recognition that we should do something. I know he wants to do something. I am going to try to encourage him to do something to alter his position and to stand with this legislation.

I want to take a moment to present tribute and accolades, as should be, though he never asked for such, to our chairman. I cannot remember a day that he did not gather us to meet with the transportation security officers, the American Federation of Government Employees, and others, over a decade maybe, as I chaired the Transportation Security Committee of the Homeland Security Committee, where he has not worked without ceasing, we have not joined him without ceasing, to be able to rectify this injustice. That is what it is. It is a plain and simple injustice.

I stand on this floor, in the name of Gerardo Hernandez, from the Los Angeles airport, who died in the line of duty as a TSA officer. We met his family. We mourn with them. We mourn with those who suffer.

We mourn with those who lost their lives in the pandemic, front line, really front line, because before this was even diagnosed, there were COVID patients or COVID-infected persons going through airports, and our TSOs had no experience, protection, and they were becoming infected by the dozens, and many died.

So breaking news today. This is a breaking news story. This legislation now comes to remedy and solve the problem we have needed to fix, really since 9/11 and the creation of the Department of Homeland Security.

Specifically, the bill within 180 days eliminates personnel authorities of the

Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Transportation governing the conditions of employment of TSA employees, thus making TSA employees subject to the personnel management system applicable to other Federal employees.

Justice, fairness, the removal of injustice, sets forth transition rules that protect the pay rates, leave rights and other rights of TSA employees, and requires DHS to consult with the labor organizations certified by the Federal Labor Relations Authority to carry out the conversion of such positions.

Let me be very clear: Those persons sitting at desks may wind up in some airport in the midst of crisis. How do I know? During Hurricane Harvey, tens upon tens of TSA and TSO officers flew into Houston because our officers were desperate, suffering from this catastrophic flood and rain.

So it should be across the board. It is fair. It should be no different from other Federal employees. The bill directs the TSA to consult with public and private entities associated with the Federal air marshals to address concerns regarding Federal air marshals, including mental health and suicide rates. Absolutely imperative.

I went to the office of the Federal air marshals when they were under stress, and they thought that they were imploding. The atmosphere of flying, the hours, and the lack of sensitivity of those hours, drove mental health cases among the Federal air marshals. We went to tell them that they were important and that we were going to work on this.

How long must we wait? This bill prohibits TSA employees from using or installing the social media video application TikTok on U.S. Government-issued mobile devices, cleaning things up; requires DHS to prioritize the hiring of veterans, including disabled veterans; and directs the TSA to ensure its employees are provided proper guidance regarding prevention and protections against the coronavirus.

But what it also does is retention. Do you know how much rotation goes on with these TSOs? We bring them in young. Every time I go to airports across America, they are the ones that I stop and talk to. ''How long have you been here?'' I applaud them when they say: ''We came in one year after.'' ''We came in the same year.'' I say: ''You are lifers. Thank you for your service.''

We try to encourage younger persons to understand that they are on the front lines saving lives, because as our chairman said, every day they are picking up guns and various other things that can be a danger to the traveling public. It is crucial that we recognize this.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge, again, the shooting incident of Gerardo Hernandez, who became the first officer killed in the line of duty. There was the machete attack at the Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport that resulted in injury to Senior Transportation Security Officer Carol Richel.

This bill represents longstanding priority. It is breaking news. I stand with TSOs, and I stand with the TSA. It is long overdue. They saved us after 9/11. They came in and stood in the gap. We must fix the morale. We must get rid of the allegation of mismanagement and wasteful procedures, retaliation against whistleblowers, low morale, and security gaps within the agency. This will do that.

So I ask my colleagues to support it. I am on the Budget Committee, and it is paid for. This is going to be the pathway of professionalism at the airport, saving lives, protecting the public, and ensuring that we have a professional, young, and growing team that is going to be part of America's front lines. I ask my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 903, Rights for the TSA Workforce Act, which bill modifies the workplace rights, protections, and benefits applicable to Transportation Security Administration (TSA) personnel.

Specifically, the bill:

Within 180 days, eliminates personnel authorities of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and theDepartment of Transportation governing the conditions of employment for TSA employees, thus making TSA employees subject to the personnel management system applicable to other federal employees;

Sets forth transition rules that protect the pay rates, leave rights, and other rights of TSA employees; and

Requires DHS to consult with the labor organization certified by the Federal Labor Relations Authority to carry out the conversion of such positions.

The bill also:

Directs the TSA to consult with public and private entities associated with the Federal Air Marshal Service to address concerns regarding federal air marshals, including mental health and suicide rates;

Prohibits TSA employees from using or installing the social media video application TikTok on U.S.government-issued mobile devices;

Requires DHS to prioritize the hiring of veterans, including disabled veterans; and

Directs the TSA to ensure its employees are provided proper guidance regarding prevention and protections against the coronavirus (i.e., the virus that causes COVID–19).

I view the work of the TSA as vital to our Nation's homeland security.

The agency mission is to protect the Nation's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce.

The Committee on Homeland Security provides the needed policy guidance and funding to ensure that the TSA has what it needs to create and sustain the most effective transportation security as a high performing counterterrorism organization.

The work of the TSA is a front-line Department of Homeland Security and it is not easy—it can, in fact, be very dangerous.

Like many of my colleagues, I recall the shooting incident at LAX that killed Gerardo Hernandez, who became the first TSA officer killed in the line of duty; and the machete attack at the Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport that resulted in injuries to Senior Transportation Security Officer Carol Richel.

These incidents only highlight the difficult work that the men and women of the TSA must perform each day to keep our Nation's airports and flights safe.

The bill represents a longstanding priority, since the time I chaired the Homeland Security Committee Subcommittee on Transportation Security to extend to TSA employees the same rights and protections afforded to all federal government employees. The legislation curtails TSA's broad authorities to create and control its personnel systems, instead requiring TSA to abide by the provisions of title 5 which regulate personnel systems for most Federal agencies.

The bill would provide TSA employees with the workforce protections and benefits available to most other Federal workers.

The bill sets forth transition rules to protect the rate of pay and other rights of TSA employees during a transition to title 5.

The bill also requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to consult with the appropriate labor organizations to carry out the transition. This bill does not affect prohibitions against disloyalty and asserting the right to strike against the federal government.

The bill also extends the timeline for the transition from 60 days to a more realistic 180 days, and it contains language to protect employees with grievances or disciplinary actions pending during the transition.

Following terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, there was urgency to have a whole of government response to secure the Nation's commercial aviation.

On that day, nearly 3,000 people were killed in a series of coordinated terrorist attacks in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

The attacks resulted in the creation of the Transportation Security Administration, which was designed to prevent similar attacks in the future by removing the responsibility for transportation security from private entities.

The Aviation and Transportation Security Act, passed by the 107th Congress and signed on November 19, 2001, established TSA just 2 months following the September 11, 2001 attacks.

The urgent need to provide a response to the available security threat was facing meant that much of the work to provide administrative structure and integration measures that would have woven in the civil service protections now be added did not occur at that time.

The urgency of establishing TSA created another type of federal employee with no job security, worker rights, and ability to advance within the federal workforce.

The consequences of these shortcomings is high turnover, low morale, and higher costs for training and retaining personnel that is undermining the security we need for air travelers.

It is past time to make the changes provided by H.R. 1140, so the TSA workforce is treated equally to other federal employees with the power to advance and expand their opportunities as government employees.

Allegations about mismanagement, wasteful procedures, retaliation against whistleblowers,

low morale, and security gaps within the Agency are causes for concern.

TSA has consistently struggled with low morale across the workforce, ranking 303 out of 305 government agencies in 2016.

Low morale has a nexus to the high turnover rate within the ranks of Transportation Security Officers (TSOs).

TSOs represent 70 percent of the TSA workforce, yet have been denied full collective bargaining rights, whistleblower protections, and opportunities to effectively raise issues in dispute to an independent third party, such as the Merit Systems Protection Board.

Additionally, TSOs are subject to a pay and performance system that does not track with the General Services (GS) wage system, the primary wage system for Federal workers.

In order to move the workforce forward and see the necessary changes envisioned, it is imperative for TSA's frontline personnel receive these critical protections.

This is an essential bill that must be sent to the President's desk because it will strengthen transportation security by removing barriers that are undermining retention and professional development at the TSA.

I ask that my colleagues join me in voting in favor of HR. 903.

Thank you.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOODEN).

Mr. GOODEN OF Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Texas for stating so eloquently what I and I believe everyone in this Chamber agrees with, and that is that the TSA agents, the men and women who work for the American people at the airport, are protecting our Nation.

They are on the front lines, which is why I am rising today to urge my colleagues to do something very simple, and that is to protect Americans from terrorists and dangerous criminals when they fly and to assist the TSA by taking away a very dangerous policy that they have enacted from the top that they are encouraging and forcing these agents on the front lines to deal with. That policy is one of allowing illegal aliens onto commercial aircraft without proper identification.

It was confirmed to me from the TSA administrator that migrants are allowed to use arrest warrants and warrants for deportation to board flights alongside everyday travelers. This was confirmed to me before Christmas last year. Despite my demands and those of many of my colleagues, the Biden administration has done nothing to stop this. Anyone in this country illegally, or with a warrant for arrest, should be detained and brought before a judge, not permitted to travel to the city of their choice.

This should be a commonsense request. I will remind my colleagues that the TSA was created in response to the September 11 attacks, but it seems as if we have forgotten that. The lax policies by the TSA that allow unvetted aliens to board flights without identification presents a serious national security threat each and every day and jeopardizes the lives of the American people.

My constituents, and I would venture to argue those of my colleagues, perhaps some of my open border friends across the aisle, would agree that our constituents deserve to fly in a safe aircraft.

□ 1300

My constituents have to pull out an ID to board a flight, but this TSA has said that if you have an arrest warrant, that is good enough to get through security. I think that is crazy, and I think the American people do as well. I introduced this motion to recommit to protect our skies, verify the identity of travelers, and notify law enforcement if someone is in our country illegally.

There is zero excuse to delay when the ongoing border crisis is putting every single community in our Nation at risk. In just 10 months, the Biden administration allowed over 45,000 noncitizens to fly without an ID, nearly 160 passengers each and every day. We also know this administration is allowing people on the terrorist watch list into our country, and we have no clue who is boarding these flights.

I urge my colleagues to protect our airways and prevent another tragedy like 9/11 from occurring by adopting this motion.

Mr. Speaker, if we adopt the motion to recommit, we will instruct the Committee on Homeland Security to consider my amendment to H.R. 903 to prohibit the TSA from accepting documents such as an arrest warrant or notice to appear as a valid form of identification. I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As a point of information, Mr. THOMPSON has 8 minutes remaining, and Mr. GUEST has 18½ minutes remaining.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, for the RECORD, title 5 will prevent the misconduct we have seen at TSA, such as senior managers awarding each other over $90,000 in bonuses.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I think it is clear that all Republicans support increasing the pay of our TSA frontline workers. We know that they are crucial to the security of our traveling public.

But this bill that we are here debating is not a bill that deals specifically with that. If that were the case, in markup Ranking Member KATKO's amendment, an amendment that would have provided a $3,000 immediate salary increase to all frontline workers, 5 percent raise on top of that, year one; year 2, a 3 percent raise; year 3, a 3 percent raise; year 4, a 4 percent raise.

This bill that we are talking about today is a bill that is not just to increase pay, which we all agree on, but this is, instead, a labor bill. This is, instead, an attempt to unionize an entire Federal agency.

Mr. PAYNE spoke about that a little bit when he got up a few moments ago when he talked about the blue-ribbon committee that was established and said that there was not one labor leader on that committee. We shouldn't be putting labor leaders in the position of putting them on committees where we are talking about protecting the traveling public. That committee that he referred to, in 2019 TSA received a report from that bipartisan committee—and I stress that it was a bipartisan committee, the Blue Ribbon Panel Reviewing TSA Human Capital Service Delivery. The panel was composed of former officials from both Democratic and Republican administrations and included the chief human capital officer for DHS under former President Obama.

It says that they strongly—not just recommended, but they strongly recommended against moving TSA personnel under title 5, and then this is a quote directly from that report, and it says here, ''One recommendation the panel heard repeatedly from employees was moving TSA into the General Schedule (GS). The Panel does not agree. The General Schedule is a 70-year-old classification and compensation system from the last century and is the subject of countless studies and recommendations from good government organizations who consistently find it is too inflexible to meet the needs of the 21st century workforce. A better course of action is to use existing ATSA flexibility to improve the TSA pay system so that it operates at a level superior to the GS system.''

Those are not my words. Those are not the words of Republicans. Those are the words of a blue-ribbon committee which was established to study this very thing. Here we see that Congress is going to completely ignore the findings of that committee. We are going to ignore a committee made up of TSA workers, employees, personnel, and supervisors who served on a committee that was established to look at this very point, and we are going to completely ignore that.

We are going to now do exactly what this committee recommended against. And we are doing that not because we want to increase the pay of the frontline workers, which again we all agree on and we all support. We would support a bill today that would do that without putting everyone under title 5. But what this bill is, this is an attempt to unionize an entire Federal agency and a bill which would make the traveling public less safe.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, for the RECORD, title 5 is not a union. It is a personnel system. It means that if you have rights as an employee of the Federal Government, you know what those rights are. That is not a union.

Now, for TSOs who voted to have a bargaining unit, and they chose the American Federation of Government Employees to be their bargaining unit, that is all. In America, people have choices. Our TSOs decided that they wanted to have union representation, which in America, in a democracy, is their right. I respect that right, and they have done it.

Now we have to treat them like all other Federal employees. That is just what this bill does. There is nothing else here. It just puts them under title 5 just like every other national security-related law enforcement agency, and we are in good shape, so they can pay their mortgages, they can pay their rent, they can do for their children like other Federal employees, plain and simple. Not a big deal.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA), a subcommittee chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman. I won't need 5 minutes because this is essentially commonsense legislation. I rise in strong support of this measure.

Title 5, unions. What is wrong with unions? Our Border Patrol officers are unionized. Our local police officers are unionized. Our local sheriffs are unionized, and countless other public safety officers are unionized.

TSA employees, 9/11. It has been more than 20 years, but people like me, I still remember 9/11. I still remember those pictures of firefighters and police officers, unionized, running into these burning buildings in New York City. Those officers and firefighters knew they were going to perish that day, but they ran in to save American lives.

We don't want another 9/11 to happen again. Heaven forbid. But this is what the TSA officers are all about, preventing another 9/11.

Every time I get on a plane, every time my family gets on a plane, you hope to God that those TSO officers, TSA officers do their jobs, make sure that nothing terrible gets on a flight, make sure that there is order, and you want that officer on that line, on that front line, to do their job correctly.

You want an experienced officer, you want an experienced officer who has been there for years. You don't want an officer who has been there a few months waiting for another job because that job doesn't pay him enough. You don't want that officer to look for another job because he is not trained correctly. You want a trained, professional workforce.

That is really what this measure is about, preventing another 9/11. How? Making sure that those frontline TSA workers, employees are prepared, trained, and know what they are doing. Commonsense legislation. I ask my colleagues to please support safety in the skies, safety for our families.

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

Mr. Speaker, I close by thanking the men and women of TSA, especially the screeners, air marshals, and other frontline workers.

The debate we are having today does not impact the sincere appreciation we have for the tremendous job they do each and every day to secure the transportation system.

While we disagree on the best way forward, we all share the same goal of improving the pay and morale for TSA frontline workforce. It is important not only for the success of the agency but for the security of our Nation. Unfortunately, this bill is not the answer, and, therefore, I cannot support it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 903, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the policies with reference to flying on planes have remained consistent under successive administrations of both parties, including the Trump administration. These passengers have their identities verified through CBP and ICE and received enhanced screening. If the individuals are on the terrorist watch list and they are not U.S. citizens, they are transferred to ICE for title 8 processing and detention.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the robust debate we have had today for this legislation and amendments my colleagues will be offering that seek to improve the bill. But you can't spend thanks. If I told a TSO, ''Thank you for your service,'' almost to the person, they would say, ''Then give me a raise. Treat me like all other Federal employees.''

As our country emerges from what we hope is the worst of the COVID–19 pandemic, we cannot forget about the TSOs, air marshals, and others within TSA who never paused their work in service of our national security.

With estimates that the number of passengers who travel through airports in fiscal year 2023 will exceed prepandemic figures by 4.5 percent, we are again asking them to do more than ever and not pay them any additional money. Treat them like everybody else. Passage of this legislation will send a clear signal that we acknowledge their commitment and agree they deserve the compensation and workplace protection that reflects that.

In this country, you pay for what you get. Pay our TSOs what they deserve and treat them like all other Federal employees. A 30 percent increase is what this bill would do for our TSOs, and they deserve it. They have earned it. I thank my colleagues for their support and urge passage of H.R. 903.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Each further amendment printed in part B of House Report 117–320, not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 1097, shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time after debate for the chair of the Committee on Homeland Security or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of House Report 117–320, not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

□ 1315

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF MISSISSIPPI

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 1097, I offer amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8, printed in part B of House Report 117–320, offered by Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB OF MICHIGAN

Page 17, after line 3, insert the following:

(c) REVIEW OF PROMOTION POLICIES AND LEADERSHIP DIVERSITY.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the efforts of the TSA to ensure that recruitment, hiring, promotion, and advancement opportunities are equitable and provide for demographics among senior leadership that are reflective of the United States' workforce demographics writ large. Such report shall, to the extent possible, include an overview and analysis of the current demographics of TSA leadership and, as appropriate, recommendations to improve hiring and promotion procedures and diversity in leadership roles that may include recommendations for how TSA can better promote from within and retain and advance its workers.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB OF MICHIGAN

Page 17, after line 3, insert the following:

(c) REVIEW OF HARASSMENT AND ASSAULT POLICIES AND PROTECTIONS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the efforts of the

TSA to ensure the safety of its staff with regards to harassment and assault in the workplace, such as incidents of sexual harassment and violence and harassment and violence motivated by an individual's perceived race, ethnicity, religion, gender identity or sexuality, and including incidents where the alleged perpetrator or perpetrators are members of the general public. Such report shall include an overview and analysis of the current TSA policies and response procedures, a detailed description of if, when, and how these policies fail to adequately protect TSA personnel, and, as appropriate, recommendations for steps the TSA can take to better protect its employees from harassment and violence in their workplace. In conducting its review, the Comptroller General shall provide opportunities for TSA employees of all levels and positions, and unions and associations representing such employees, to submit comments, including in an anonymous form, and take those comments into account in its final recommendations.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 14. STUDY ON FEASIBILITY OF COMMUTING BENEFITS.

Not later than 270 days after the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a feasibility study on allowing covered employees carrying out screening functions under section 44901 of title 49, United States Code, to treat as hours of employment time spent by such employees regularly traveling between airport parking lots and bus and transit stops and screening checkpoints before and after the regular work day. In conducting such study, the Administrator shall consider—

(1) the amount of time needed to travel to and from airport parking lots and bus and transit stops at representative airports of various sizes;

(2) the feasibility of using mobile phones and location data to allow employees to report their arrival to and departure from airport parking lots and bus and transit stops; and

(3) the estimated costs of providing such benefits.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. MRVAN OF INDIANA

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 14. BRIEFING ON ASSAULTS AND THREATS ON TSA EMPLOYEES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall brief the appropriate congressional committees regarding the following:

(1) Reports to the Administrator of instances of physical or verbal assault or threat made by a member of the general public against a covered employee engaged in carrying out screening functions under section 44901 of title 49, United States Code, since January 1, 2019.

(2) Procedures for reporting such assaults and threats, including information on how the Administrator communicates the availability of such procedures.

(3) Any steps taken by TSA to prevent and respond to such assaults and threats.

(4) Any related civil actions and criminal referrals made annually since January 1, 2019.

(5) Any additional authorities needed by the Administrator to better prevent or respond to such assaults and threats.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. TORRES OF NEW YORK

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 14. ANNUAL REPORTS ON TSA WORKFORCE.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains the following:

(1) An analysis of the Office of Personnel Management's Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS) to determine job satisfaction rates of covered employees.

(2) Information relating to retention rates of covered employees at each airport, including transfers, in addition to aggregate retention rates of covered employees across the TSA workforce.

(3) Information relating to actions taken by the TSA intended to improve workforce morale and retention.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. WEXTON OF VIRGINIA

Page 18, beginning line 1, insert the following:

(4) Equipment and training.

(5) Work schedules and shifts, including mandated periods of rest.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of these amendments which seek to improve the work experiences of TSA employees, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment. While I appreciate some of the issues my majority colleagues seek to address in this en bloc amendment, the bottom line is, there is nothing that will improve the bill or address the multiple concerns I have in it.

Nothing in this en bloc amendment will preserve TSA's flexible authority to implement immediate security procedures in the face of national security threats. Nothing in this en bloc will ensure that screeners who commit gross misconduct are immediately relieved of their duties. Nothing in this en bloc will protect the rest of the Department of Homeland Security from having its key mission areas—like border security, cybersecurity, and counterterrorism vetting—from being raided to pay for this massive unfunded mandate.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to oppose this en bloc amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I would begin by thanking Chairman THOMPSON and Chairwoman MALONEY and, of course, the committee staff, for really working on these two important amendments that protect our Federal employees within the TSA.

My team and I are proud to have worked with many workers on the ground at our Detroit Metro Airport, one of the most busiest in the country, including Gregory Simpkins, as well as coworkers that met with me about these really important items. The amendments directly respond to issues that they brought to my attention, specifically on their lived experiences as TSA employees.

One major issue that we brought up in an amendment is that TSA is one of the most diverse Federal agencies in our country at its lower level, but its leadership is far less diverse and the agency has struggled with employee retention and promotions from within.

Thanks to the leadership of Chairman THOMPSON and others, our amendment takes a step towards addressing the issue by directing that we examine the current promotion policies and leadership diversity at the TSA and provide recommendations aimed at improving the diversity of TSA leadership, as well as strategies for how the TSA can better retain and promote current employees into leadership positions.

Mr. Speaker, another major issue brought up by many of the members of the Local 778 of AFGE specifically, was the shocking levels of harassment and violence experienced by TSA employees in their workplace. So we address it with an amendment before us that requires that we examine TSA's efforts right now to ensure the safety of its employees with regard to harassment and assault in the workplace, including incidents where the alleged perpetrator is a member of the general public, and develop recommendations of how TSA can better protect its employees.

This amendment would center its review process around employees themselves, documenting their experiences, getting the feedback to truly improve the safety of their workplace, and factor into it the final recommendations that we would hopefully bring to this body.

I urge my colleagues to truly make this is a safe place for many of our neighbors—many of them, again, working in these sometimes challenging experiences at the airports and at these ports.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues, again, to support these two commonsense amendments.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON).

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, the job of a Federal air marshal is exhausting and isolating.

Data from the Air Marshal Association show that air marshals are at high risk for extreme fatigue due to the long hours they spend on planes and their irregular sleep schedules. Many marshals also report mental health issues and a reliance on medications and alcohol to fall asleep.

Tragically, several marshals have died by suicide in the last decade, including three officers in the last 3 years who were assigned to the Washington, D.C., field office and served out of National Airport.

We here in Congress know firsthand how important it is to ensure that law enforcement officers have access to mental and peer support, and I am very glad H.R. 903 includes provisions that

allow TSA to work with air marshals to address mental health and suicide rates.

My amendment simply ensures that work schedules, rest periods, equipment, and training are also a part of that conversation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for my amendment.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I support these amendments en bloc consisting of amendments from my colleagues from Michigan, Virginia, Indiana, New Jersey, and New York.

These amendments, like the entire bill, requires TSA to engage its workforce, hear employee concerns, and make improvements in the service of our homeland security.

As we have heard today, morale and retention at TSA are alarmingly low. This is even more alarming when considering the fact that TSA is a majority-minority workforce, with more than half its workers identifying as people of color. It is important that TSA employees have a safe workplace, free of harassment, and that agency leadership reflects the diversity of its workforce as well.

These amendments offer solutions to real problems faced by TSA employees, such as commuting challenges at airports, as they go about their critical mission to keep air travel secure for the American people.

I thank my colleagues for offering these amendments, and I urge the House to join me in supporting them.

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

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendments en bloc, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON).

The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON).

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MRS. CAMMACK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 117–320.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

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

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 14. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO SCREENING PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS TO ADDRESS A NATIONAL SECURITY OR PUBLIC SAFETY THREAT.

Nothing in this Act may be construed to limit the Administrator's authority to impose without delay new security screening procedures or requirements, or change, alter, or modify existing security screening procedures or requirements, to address a national security or public safety threat, as determined by the Administrator, without regard to collective bargaining under chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

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

Mr. Speaker, my amendment is simple. It prioritizes national security at TSA. I have concerns about the underlying bill, including its expansion of collective bargaining that could put our national security at risk by subjecting new procedures or requirements imposed by the Administrator of the TSA to collective bargaining.

This amendment, like I said, is simple. It would just clarify that the Administrator of TSA is not limited in his or her ability to swiftly respond to national security and/or public safety threats under this bill.

Specifically, the amendment ensures that any procedures or requirements shall not be constrained by collective bargaining. The very nature of airport security requires that TSA remain agile and flexible to new and emerging threats. It is for this very reason that Congress exempted TSA from title 5 when it stood up the agency just two months after the terrorist attacks on 9/11.

It is imperative that the Administrator continues to have the authority to swiftly make these changes to ensure public safety in response to national security threats and risks. Now, this amendment would ensure that the Administrator does not have to negotiate with union representatives whenever changes would impact the TSA workforce regardless of the national security implications. It adds language that specifically preserves the Administrator's authority and exempts changes to security screening procedures from collective bargaining.

We all are exceptionally grateful and appreciative for the work that our TSA officers do and the national security service that they provide, which is exactly why we need this amendment to ensure our national security.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this clarifying amendment to ensure that national security threats are addressed immediately at TSA, their prime mission, and not let collective bargaining get in the way of our national security.

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

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this amendment, which is unnecessary and failed on a bipartisan vote during the Committee on Homeland Security's markup of this bill.

Law enforcement across Federal Government, as well as State and local, have benefited from collective bargaining representation without any harm to national security. This amendment seeks to have TSA treated differently from other Department of Homeland Security components with union representation, like U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

This amendment is inconsistent with the goal of the underlying bill, which is to ensure that TSA workforce is treated like all other Federal employees—equally.

Further, this amendment is unnecessary because under section 7106 of title 5, the Administrator is already granted this power to, ''take whatever actions may be necessary to carry out the agency mission during emergencies.'' The same provision would preserve TSA's authority to hire, remove, or to assign work employees to fulfill an agency's mission.

So if the law is clear, why is this amendment being offered? The answer is simple. Many here want to avoid talking about the real issue, which is the need to improve compensation and benefits for frontline TSA workers. I would propose that an untrained, inexperienced frontline TSA worker is not good for our national security.

Collective bargaining adds to our national security. Unions like those representing CBP employees would protect the rights of dedicated TSA employees who have come to work without pay during the COVID–19 shutdowns.

If we as a society respect these workers, we will give them the right to collectively bargain and treat them like we should; that is, a trusted, professional workforce that protect us and our families on an everyday basis.

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

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from the great State of Mississippi (Mr. GUEST).

□ 1330

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, again, these arguments go to further what we talked about earlier. This bill is not about a pay increase for our frontline workers. This isn't a bill about protecting the traveling public. This is a bill about unionizing an entire Federal agency.

My friends across the aisle say that TSA already has the authority to do what Representative CAMMACK's

amendment sets forth. What is the harm in putting that in the body of the legislation itself?

Should it not be clear to everyone who reads the legislation that collective bargaining should not hold up improvement to security? Should that not be made clear?

Should we not set forth that they already have that? What harm does it do in setting that forth again?

Again, we all want to see that our TSA frontline workers get the pay raise that they need and deserve. What we oppose on the Republican side is the complete unionization of this Federal agency.

I will tell you that this is a critical amendment to our national security. Historically, we look back, and when Congress stood up TSA in the wake of 9/11, they deliberately provided flexibility to the agency to deal with the evolving threats to our transportation system. It is imperative that the TSA Administrator maintain that authority to make immediate changes to screening procedures when addressing national security threats.

The amendment of my good friend from Florida simply preserves that authority and makes it clear that the Administrator has that authority and exempts security procedures from the collective bargaining process.

Without this critical amendment, security changes like those made in response to the 2006 liquid explosives or the 2017 personal electronic device plot could be significantly hampered or delayed if subject to collective bargaining. We simply cannot afford to put our national security on the bargaining table.

I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for leading this important issue, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

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

I appreciate the commentary from my colleague and friend, Representative GUEST from Mississippi. What is the harm of this amendment if what you say is true? If you believe that it is currently in place, why is the majority opposed to codifying it to ensure that national security remains the top priority?

It seems very simple to me. This is a simple amendment. This is not a partisan amendment. This should be an American, bipartisan amendment that we can all agree that national security comes first. That is the role of TSA.

My question and statement as I close is: Why not codify it? Why not accept this amendment?

I just feel that sometimes we are so hyperpartisan in this Chamber that we can't see the forest for the trees.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support and adopt this amendment.

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

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

I thank my colleagues from Florida and Mississippi for this good debate. Let me answer their question directly to the point. They talk about priorities, national security. But this amendment only applies to TSA employees. It doesn't apply to other Federal employees or other members of Homeland Security.

If this amendment was really about national security, you ought to have it apply to all Federal employees, not just TSA employees. That is why this is a red herring.

Bottom line, again, I am going to repeat: Section 7106 of title 5 grants to administrators of these agencies the power to ''take whatever actions may be necessary to carry out the agency mission during emergencies.''

Bottom line, this is an antiunion amendment. It is unnecessary and insulting to the dedicated professional employees of the Transportation Security Administration. TSA employees should not be treated differently from other Federal agency workers who have the right to collectively bargain.

Those advocating for this antiunion amendment forget that for the Border Patrol agents and the Bureau of Prisons employees who have similar security and screening functions, they are also unionized.

TSA itself has told us many times that this bill does not create security problems.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, just as my colleagues did when it was rejected in committee. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time having expired, pursuant to House Resolution 1097, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

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

Mrs. CAMMACK. 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 question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. GUEST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part B of House Report 117–320.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

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

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 14. SUNSET WITHOUT APPROPRIATIONS.

This Act and all requirements therein shall sunset at the end of fiscal year 2022 if sufficient funds have not been specifically appropriated to carry out this Act and such requirements.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

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

My amendment would sunset the requirements of H.R. 903 at the end of fiscal year 2022 if Congress does not appropriate sufficient funds to carry out the bill.

With H.R. 903 having an estimated cost to taxpayers of nearly $2 billion, or $8 billion if you use TSA's own estimates, it is critical that the bill does not simply become an astronomical unfunded mandate.

This amendment will remove this bill's requirement to move TSA to title 5 if sufficient funding is not appropriated specifically for those requirements. This will protect other critical homeland security missions, like cybersecurity and border security, from being raided to pay for this legislation.

In TSA's feedback on H.R. 903, they explicitly stated this: Implementation of H.R. 903 ''without additional, adequate appropriations would have dire impacts upon the TSA mission and negatively impact national and economic security.''

Let me read that again. It said that without proper appropriations, it would have a dire impact ''upon the TSA mission and negatively impact national and economic security.'' That is from TSA itself.

Those are the words of the agency that we are looking at changing, and they are warning us. They are warning Congress that if we do this, and then we don't follow through with the funding, we are putting the traveling public at risk. If this is not clear enough, I don't know what is.

I urge all Members to support this fiscally responsible amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

As was the case where my colleague offered this same idea during our committee markup, this amendment attempts to bring implementation of H.R. 903 to an abrupt halt if Congress fails to enact a Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill before the end of the fiscal year.

Plainly stated, this amendment would put in place an unrealistic condition for implementation of this act that funds be appropriated to carry out this act by the end of the fiscal year or else Transportation Security officers lose their rights.

Republicans already forced TSOs to work without pay for weeks on end

when they shut down the government a few years ago. Under this amendment, if Republicans shut down the government again, TSOs would not just struggle to put food on the table; they would lose basic workplace rights, too. This is nothing more than a poison pill.

Congress should, as we all know, pass funding bills on time, but we have not passed full annual appropriations before the start of the fiscal year in 14 years. That is on us. It shouldn't be on TSO officers.

It is preposterous that finalizing fiscal year 2023 appropriations even 1 or 2 days late could cause workers to lose their collective bargaining rights, access to the Merit System Protection Board, and other protections.

Considering that we have bipartisan support for this bill in the House, including from 14 of my Republican colleagues, I am hopeful that after we enact this bill into law, we can work together to secure the necessary funding to fully implement it. If we encounter delays, we can work together to readjust timelines. We don't just throw in the towel on delivering fair and appropriate compensation benefits and protections to the TSA workforce, as this amendment would require.

The beleaguered frontline screener workforce should not be punished because Congress cannot do its job in a timely way.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers so I am prepared to close when the majority is prepared.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. In closing, I refer back to the words of TSA. These are not my words. These are not the words of the Republican caucus. These are the words of TSA, which was tasked with a critical mission, and the words of TSA are words that we should take into account when we are debating this amendment and debating this bill.

The words of TSA: Implementation of H.R. 903 ''without additional, adequate appropriations would have dire impacts upon the TSA mission and negatively impact national and economic security.''

This amendment is simple. If we are not going to fund this, we cannot put our national and economic security at risk, and this should be sunsetted.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment represents a new frontier in legislative dysfunction. It hinges the rights of TSOs on Congress' ability to pass a completely different bill.

This is not serious legislating. It is a bad faith gimmick and unworthy of support. There is no justification for making the rights of the TSA workforce contingent on the broken annual appropriations process.

This amendment sends the message to the TSA workforce that their fundamental rights have an expiration date.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, just as my colleagues and I did when it was brought up in the committee.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time having expired, pursuant to House Resolution 1097, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST).

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

Mr. GUEST. 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 question are postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

En bloc amendment No. 1;

Amendment No. 3;

Amendment No. 5;

Motion to recommit, if offered;

Passage of the bill, if ordered;

Motions to suspend the rules with respect to the following measures:

H.R. 91;

H.R. 92;

H.R. 207;

H.R. 209; and

H.R. 3508.

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.

□ 1345

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF MISSISSIPPI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc, printed in part B of House Report 117–320, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 198, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 168]

YEAS—215

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

NAYS—198

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott

Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—15

Bera
Budd
Cárdenas
Cherfilus-McCormick
Cline
Correa
Garamendi
Jeffries
Jordan
McKinley
Schrier
Sewell
Smith (MO)
Speier
Waltz

□ 1424

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

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

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Bowman (Escobar)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brownley (Kuster)
Bustos (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Nehls)
Cleaver (Neguse)
Connolly (Beyer)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Owens)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Pallone)
Evans (Jeffries)
Fallon (Nehls)
Gaetz (Boebert)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mfume (Blunt Rochester)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Rodgers (WA) (Joyce (PA))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Miller-Meeks)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Torres (NY) (Neguse)
Walorski (Wagner)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MRS. CAMMACK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KAHELE). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 3, printed in part B of House Report 117–320, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 204, nays 216, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 169]

YEAS—204

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McHenry
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sherrill
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Spanberger
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—216

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—8

Bera
Budd
Loudermilk
McKinley
Smith (MO)
Smucker
Speier
Waters

□ 1438

Messrs. NEAL and VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. LOUDERMILK. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably, detained and missed the vote. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on Rollcall No. 169.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Bowman (Escobar)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brownley (Kuster)
Bustos (Kuster)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Nehls)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Jeffries)
Cleaver (Neguse)
Connolly (Beyer)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Owens)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Pallone)
Evans (Jeffries)
Fallon (Nehls)
Gaetz (Boebert)
Garamendi (Beyer)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mfume (Blunt Rochester)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Rodgers (WA) (Joyce (PA))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Miller-Meeks)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Torres (NY) (Neguse)
Walorski (Wagner)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. GUEST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 5, printed in part B of House Report 117–320, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 200, nays 221, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 170]

YEAS—200

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—221

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

NOT VOTING—7

Bera
Budd
Gonzalez, Vicente
McKinley
Pfluger
Smith (MO)
Speier

□ 1450

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Bowman (Escobar)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brownley (Kuster)
Bustos (Kuster)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Nehls)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Jeffries)
Cleaver (Neguse)
Connolly (Beyer)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Owens)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Pallone)
Evans (Jeffries)
Fallon (Nehls)
Gaetz (Boebert)
Garamendi (Beyer)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mfume (Blunt Rochester)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Rodgers (WA) (Joyce (PA))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Miller-Meeks)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Torres (NY) (Neguse)
Walorski (Wagner)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF COVID–19

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all Members in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol, to rise for a moment of silence in remembrance of at least 1 million Americans who have passed away from the COVID–19 virus.

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

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. GOODEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Gooden of Texas moves to recommit the bill H.R. 903 to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The material previously referred to by Mr. GOODEN of Texas is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 14. PROHIBITED IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS AT AIRPORT SECURITY CHECKPOINTS; COLLECTION OF BIOMETRIC INFORMATION FROM CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS SEEKING ENTRY INTO THE STERILE AREA OF AN AIRPORT.

(a) PROHIBITED IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS AT AIRPORT SECURITY CHECKPOINTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may not accept as valid proof of identification a prohibited identification document at an airport security checkpoint.

(2) NOTIFICATION TO IMMIGRATION AGENCIES.—If an individual presents a prohibited identification document to an officer of the Transportation Security Administration at an airport security checkpoint, the Administrator shall promptly notify the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Director of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the head of the appropriate local law enforcement agency to determine whether the individual is in violation of any term of release from the custody of any such agency.

(3) ENTRY INTO STERILE AREAS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), if an individual is found to be in violation of any term of release under paragraph (2), the Administrator shall not permit such individual to enter a sterile area.

(B) EXCEPTION.—An individual presenting a prohibited identification document under this section may enter a sterile area if the individual—

(i) is leaving the United States for the purposes of removal or deportation; or

(ii) presents a covered identification document.

(b) COLLECTION OF BIOMETRIC INFORMATION FROM CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS SEEKING ENTRY INTO THE STERILE AREA OF AN AIRPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall collect biometric information from an individual described in paragraph (2) prior to authorizing such individual to enter into a sterile area.

(2) INDIVIDUAL DESCRIBED.—An individual described in this paragraph is an individual who—

(A) is seeking entry into the sterile area of an airport;

(B) does not present a covered identification document; and

(C) the Administrator cannot verify is a national of the United States.

(3) PARTICIPATION IN IDENT.—Beginning not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall submit biometric data collected under this section to the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BIOMETRIC INFORMATION.—The term ''biometric information'' means any of the following:

(A) A fingerprint.

(B) A palm print.

(C) A photograph, including—

(i) a photograph of an individual's face for use with facial recognition technology; and

(ii) a photograph of any physical or anatomical feature, such as a scar, skin mark, or tattoo.

(D) A signature.

(E) A voice print.

(F) An iris image.

(2) COVERED IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT.—The term ''covered identification document'' means any of the following, if the document is valid and unexpired:

(A) A United States passport or passport card.

(B) A biometrically secure card issued by a trusted or registered traveler program of the Department of Homeland Security, including—

(i) Global Entry;

(ii) NEXUS;

(iii) Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI); and

(iv) Free and Secure Trade (FAST).

(C) An identification card issued by the Department of Defense, including such a card issued to a dependent.

(D) Any document required for admission to the United States under section 211(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1181(a)).

(E) An enhanced driver's license issued by a State.

(F) A photo identification card issued by a federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(G) A personal identity verification credential issued in accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12.

(H) A driver's license issued by a province of Canada.

(I) A Secure Certificate of Indian Status issued by the Government of Canada.

(J) A Transportation Worker Identification Credential.

(K) An Employment Authorization Document issued by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

(L) A Merchant Mariner Credential issued by the Coast Guard.

(M) A Veteran Health Identification Card issued by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(N) Any other document that the Administrator determines, pursuant to a rule making in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, will satisfy the identity verification procedures of the Transportation Security Administration.

(3) IMMIGRATION LAWS.—The term ''immigration laws'' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(4) PROHIBITED IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT.—The term ''prohibited identification document'' means any of the following (or any applicable successor form):

(A) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Form I–200, Warrant for Arrest of Alien.

(B) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Form I–205, Warrant of Removal/Deportation.

(C) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Form I–220A, Order of Release on Recognizance.

(D) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Form I–220B, Order of Supervision.

(E) Department of Homeland Security Form I–862, Notice to Appear.

(F) U.S. Customs and Border Protection Form I–94, Arrival/Departure Record (including a print-out of an electronic record).

(G) Department of Homeland Security Form I–385, Alien Booking Record.

(5) STERILE AREA.—The term ''sterile area'' has the meaning given that term in section 1540.5 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

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

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. GOODEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 205, nays 216, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 171]

YEAS—205

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—216

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

Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—7

Bera
Blumenauer
Budd
McKinley
Moore (WI)
Smith (MO)
Speier

□ 1504

Messrs. ARRINGTON, BENTZ, and Ms. HERRELL changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Bowman (Escobar)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brownley (Kuster)
Bustos (Kuster)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Nehls)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Jeffries)
Cleaver (Neguse)
Connolly (Beyer)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Owens)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Pallone)
Evans (Jeffries)
Fallon (Nehls)
Gaetz (Boebert)
Garamendi (Beyer)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mfume (Blunt Rochester)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Rodgers (WA) (Joyce (PA))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Miller-Meeks)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Torres (NY) (Neguse)
Walorski (Wagner)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

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

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

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

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 201, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 172]

YEAS—220

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

NAYS—201

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—7

Bera
Budd
Keating
McKinley
Moore (WI)
Smith (MO)
Speier

□ 1514

So the bill 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 enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)

Bowman (Escobar)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brownley (Kuster)
Bustos (Kuster)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Nehls)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Jeffries)
Cleaver (Neguse)
Connolly (Beyer)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Owens)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Pallone)
Evans (Jeffries)
Fallon (Nehls)
Gaetz (Boebert)
Garamendi (Beyer)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mfume (Blunt Rochester)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Rodgers (WA) (Joyce (PA))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Miller-Meeks)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Torres (NY) (Neguse)
Walorski (Wagner)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

VACATING DEMAND FOR YEAS AND NAYS ON MOTIONS TO SUSPEND H.R. 91, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BARRETT LYLE AUSTIN POST OFFICE BUILDING; H.R. 92, SPECIALIST FOUR CHARLES JOHNSON POST OFFICE; H.R. 207, COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR LAWRENCE E. ''RABBIT'' KENNEDY POST OFFICE BUILDING; H.R. 209, LANCE CORPORAL MARC LUCAS TUCKER POST OFFICE BUILDING; AND H.R. 3508, CW4 CHRISTIAN J. KOCH MEMORIAL POST OFFICE

Mr. DESJARLAIS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the ordering of the yeas and nays on motions to suspend the rules be vacated to the end that the motions stand disposed of in accordance with the earlier voice votes thereon, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, with respect to the following:

H.R. 91;
H.R. 92;
H.R. 207;
H.R. 209; and
H.R. 3508.

These five suspensions have been reviewed. They are noncontroversial. They represent five war heroes, and we thank them greatly for their service and sacrifices.

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

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BARRETT LYLE AUSTIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

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. 91) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, as the ''Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building'', on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 3, answered ''present'' 2, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 173]

YEAS—412

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
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
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, 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
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)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
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)
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 (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
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
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
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
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—3

Casten
Escobar
Waters

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—11

Bera
Budd
Frankel, Lois
Gonzalez, Vicente
Graves (LA)
Joyce (OH)
McKinley
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Speier
Yarmuth

□ 1526

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

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Bowman (Escobar)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brownley (Kuster)
Bustos (Kuster)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Nehls)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Jeffries)
Cleaver (Neguse)
Connolly (Beyer)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Owens)
Delgado (Neguse)

DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Pallone)
Evans (Jeffries)
Fallon (Nehls)
Gaetz (Boebert)
Garamendi (Beyer)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mfume (Blunt Rochester)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Rodgers (WA) (Joyce (PA))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Miller-Meeks)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Torres (NY) (Neguse)
Walorski (Wagner)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

SPECIALIST FOUR CHARLES JOHNSON POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KAHELE). 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. 92) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, as the ''Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office'', on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 3, answered ''present'' 2, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 174]

YEAS—405

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
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
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
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
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
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
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
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
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
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
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
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
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—3

Casten
Escobar
Waters

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—18

Bera
Budd
Cheney
Costa
Davis, Danny K.
Deutch
Frankel, Lois
Gonzalez, Vicente
Kinzinger
McKinley
Newman
Posey
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Steube
Yarmuth

□ 1537

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

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Bowman (Escobar)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brownley (Kuster)
Bustos (Kuster)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Nehls)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Jeffries)
Cleaver (Neguse)
Connolly (Beyer)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Owens)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Pallone)
Evans (Jeffries)
Fallon (Nehls)
Gaetz (Boebert)
Garamendi (Beyer)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mfume (Blunt Rochester)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Rodgers (WA) (Joyce (PA))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Miller-Meeks)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Torres (NY) (Neguse)
Walorski (Wagner)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR LAWRENCE E. ''RABBIT'' KENNEDY POST OFFICE BUILDING

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. 207) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 215 1st Avenue in Amory, Mississippi, as the ''Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. 'Rabbit' Kennedy Post Office Building'', on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KAHELE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 3, answered ''present'' 2, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 175]

YEAS—408

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass

Beatty
Bentz
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
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
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
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
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
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
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
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
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
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—3

Casten
Escobar
Waters

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—15

Bera
Budd
Cheney
Crenshaw
Deutch
Frankel, Lois
Gonzalez, Vicente
Kinzinger
Lofgren
McKinley
Posey
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Speier
Yarmuth

□ 1546

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

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Bowman (Escobar)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brownley (Kuster)
Bustos (Kuster)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Nehls)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Jeffries)
Cleaver (Neguse)
Connolly (Beyer)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Owens)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Pallone)
Evans (Jeffries)
Fallon (Nehls)
Gaetz (Boebert)
Garamendi (Beyer)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mfume (Blunt Rochester)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Rodgers (WA) (Joyce (PA))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Miller-Meeks)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Torres (NY) (Neguse)
Walorski (Wagner)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

LANCE CORPORAL MARC LUCAS TUCKER POST OFFICE BUILDING

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. 209) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 305 Highway 15 North in Pontotoc, Mississippi, as the Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) 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 406, nays 4, answered ''present'' 2, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 176]

YEAS—406

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
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
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
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
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
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
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
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
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
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
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
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
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—4

Casten
Escobar
Horsford
Waters

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—16

Bera
Brady
Budd
Cheney
Deutch
Frankel, Lois
Herrell
Kinzinger
Lofgren
McKinley
Posey
Scalise
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Speier
Yarmuth

□ 1555

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

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Bowman (Escobar)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brownley (Kuster)
Bustos (Kuster)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Nehls)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Jeffries)
Cleaver (Neguse)
Connolly (Beyer)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Owens)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Pallone)
Evans (Jeffries)
Fallon (Nehls)
Gaetz (Boebert)
Garamendi (Beyer)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mfume (Blunt Rochester)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Rodgers (WA) (Joyce (PA))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Miller-Meeks)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Torres (NY) (Neguse)
Walorski (Wagner)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

CW4 CHRISTIAN J. KOCH MEMORIAL POST OFFICE

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. 3508) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 West Main Street, in Honeoye Falls, New York, as the ''CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office'', on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 3, answered ''present'' 2, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 177]

YEAS—408

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
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Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
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, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
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
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)
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Grijalva
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Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
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Herrera Beutler
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Hill
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Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
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Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
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Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
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Katko
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Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
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Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
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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
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
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
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
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
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild

Williams (GA)	Wilson (SC)	Zeldin
Williams (TX)	Wittman	
Wilson (FL)	Womack	

NAYS—3

Casten	Escobar	Waters

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Rosendale	Roy

NOT VOTING—15

Bera	Deutch	Posey
Boebert	Gohmert	Simpson
Brady	Kinzinger	Smith (MO)
Buck	Lofgren	Speier
Budd	McKinley	Yarmuth

□ 1606

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BERA. Madam Speaker, I missed the following votes because I was traveling as part of the official Presidential Delegation to the Inauguration of the President of the Republic of Korea.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 168, NAY on Roll Call No. 169, NAY on Roll Call No. 170, NAY on Roll Call No. 171, YEA on Roll Call No. 172, YEA on Roll Call No. 173, YEA on Roll Call No. 174, YEA on Roll Call No. 175, YEA on Roll Call No. 176, and YEA on Roll Call No. 177.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei	DeSaulnier	Porter (Wexton)
(Balderson)	(Beyer)	Price (NC) (Ross)
Blumenauer	Doyle, Michael	Rodgers (WA)
(Beyer)	F. (Pallone)	(Joyce (PA))
Bourdeaux	Evans (Jeffries)	Scott, David
(Wexton)	Fallon (Nehls)	(Jeffries)
Bowman	Gaetz (Boebert)	Sires (Pallone)
(Escobar)	Garamendi	Spartz (Miller-
Brooks (Moore	(Beyer)	Meeks)
(AL))	Johnson (TX)	Stauber (Bacon)
Brownley	(Jeffries)	Stewart (Owens)
(Kuster)	Kelly (IL) (Blunt	Strickland
Bustos (Kuster)	Rochester)	(Takano)
Cárdenas (Soto)	Kirkpatrick	Suozzi (Beyer)
Carter (LA)	(Pallone)	Tiffany
(Jeffries)	Lamb (Pallone)	(Fitzgerald)
Castro (TX)	Langevin	Torres (NY)
(Garcia (TX))	(Lynch)	(Neguse)
Cawthorn (Nehls)	Lawson (FL)	Walorski
Cherfilus-	(Soto)	(Wagner)
McCormick	Lowenthal	Waters (Garcia
(Jeffries)	(Beyer)	(TX))
Cleaver (Neguse)	Mfume (Blunt	Watson Coleman
Connolly (Beyer)	Rochester)	(Pallone)
Cuellar (Garcia	Moore (WI)	Wilson (FL)
(TX))	(Beyer)	(Neguse)
Curtis (Owens)	Ocasio-Cortez	Wilson (SC)
Delgado (Neguse)	(Escobar)	(Timmons)

CALLING FOR JUSTICE THOMAS' RECUSAL

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

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address a serious problem on the U.S. Supreme Court. Justice Clarence Thomas refuses to recuse himself from cases where he has a clear conflict of interest.

Thomas' wife, Ginni Thomas, is a conservative, rightwing, zealot activist, and she is reported to have worked to stop the legitimate election of President Joe Biden. Now, Justice Thomas will rule on cases that protect our elections and strengthen our democracy, the same democracy that his wife wants to overthrow.

Unfortunately, the Constitution was not written for such conflicts of interest. It was written by men who never imagined the Justices would put personal interests over the interests of our Nation.

So, I ask Justice Thomas to make the patriotic decision to recuse himself from cases involving the January 6 criminal insurrection, the 2020 election, and topics that conflict with his wife's far-right personal work. Every day he refuses lowers the credibility of the Court for more and more Americans.

RECOGNIZING THE SAVANNAH PAPER MILL

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Savannah Paper Mill as it celebrates its 85th year in operation.

My father worked at this paper mill. In fact, I worked at this paper mill, originally known as Union Bag, then Union Camp, then International Paper, and now International Paper, and I have the utmost respect for anyone in that line of work.

At the height of the 1950s, the Savannah Paper Mill employed up to 5,000 people. As the years have passed, the same location, now owned by International Paper, has modernized and trimmed the workforce down to about 650 employees. Some of them come from a generation of paper mill workers that have been there from the start.

The Savannah Paper Mill has always been a visual landmark in the city, long before the hospitality industry became the city's number one market. In the 1950s, the mill could produce 1.25 million tons of kraft paper and linerboard in any given year and quickly became one of the largest mills in the State.

Its proximity to fruitful timber produced optimal conditions for the mill to operate at its highest level, and it remains true today.

Like the rest of Savannah, the paper mill contributed greatly to the war effort in World War II as well, producing paper packaging, a critical war material.

I am proud to be the son of a paper mill worker, and I thank the Savannah Paper Mill for their many years of industry and hope for continued success.

RECOGNIZING RED DOOR CATERING

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

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate one of my constituents, Reign Free, founder and CEO of Red Door Catering in Oakland.

Reign founded Red Door in 2006 as a socially conscious company, aiming to bring communities together over delicious food with a special clientele focused on minority-owned businesses and youth development-focused organizations.

It is worth noting that Red Door also has an annual grant budget of $10,000 to help nonprofit clients defray some of their catering costs.

In recent years, Red Door has become a fixture in my East Bay community, having catered events for former President Barack Obama and Vice President KAMALA HARRIS at their commercial kitchen in West Oakland.

In line with her commitment to advancing equity, Reign provides opportunities for other Black entrepreneurs via the Black Culinary Collective, through which Red Door shares a 5,000-square foot culinary space in West Oakland with 10 other Black food entrepreneurs.

Furthermore, as the pandemic raged on, Red Door partnered with several local organizations to feed those most deeply impacted by COVID–19. Altogether, this effort fed about 80,000 community members.

On behalf of California's 13th Congressional District, I thank Reign for working tirelessly to create a closer-knit, more equitable community.

□ 1615

CALLING FOR AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE LEAK AT THE SUPREME COURT

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, the leak of Associate Justice Alito's draft opinion on Dobbs v. Jackson was clearly illegal. That is why more than 20 Republican Members of the House joined me in calling on Attorney General Merrick Garland and FBI Director Wray to open a criminal investigation into a potential violation of U.S. law.

Title 18 United States Code Section 2071 states in part: A person who willfully carries away any document filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court shall be fined or imprisoned or both.

Anyone trying to criminally undermine the division of power in our government should be held accountable to the full extent of the law, especially as the leak is already proving to be dangerous as Justices are facing harassment outside their homes.

Our country is built on the fundamental respect for law and order. It is clear to me and my Republican colleagues that the law was clearly violated.

HONORING OHIO'S FALLEN POLICE OFFICERS

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today during the solemn occasion of National Police Week to recognize the law enforcement officers across our Nation who have lost their lives in the line of duty.

Every day, police officers across our Nation put on their badges and go into their communities to carry out their mission to protect and serve. Tragically, some do not return to their families at the end of the day.

This year, the names of 619 officers have been added to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, D.C., including four from Ohio.

They are: Toledo Police Officer Brandon Stalker, Cleveland Police Officer Shane Bartek, Hamilton County Sheriff's Deputy Donald Gilreath, and Ohio Department of Natural Resources Officer Jason Lagore.

Their legacies will live on in the hearts of all Americans and at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial here in Washington, D.C. We are perpetually indebted to them for their service, courage, and patriotism. Today and always, let us honor their service, their memories, and hold their loved ones close in our heart and prayers.

HONORING MONTANA POLICE OFFICERS

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

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Montana's police force for National Police Week. Montana law enforcement officers put their lives on the line every day to keep our communities safe and protect those who cannot protect themselves.

They don't do it for money. They don't do it for recognition. They do it because they feel called to protect those around them.

The absence of law enforcement means our communities are less safe, enables crime to surge, and thugs will roam the streets freely without consequence.

I stand here tonight to say thank you to the Montana police officers for their sacrifices and for willingly putting their lives on the line to protect our neighborhoods.

Without reservation, I back the blue and will continue to do everything I can to get them the resources they need to do their jobs and keep America safe.

OVERTURNING ROE V. WADE IS A THREAT TO REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM

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

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, if Roe v. Wade is overturned, it would pose the greatest threat to reproductive freedom we have seen in half a century.

But let's be very clear: although many States are passing radical laws banning abortion, contraception, and criminalizing healthcare, right now Roe is still the law of the land, abortion is healthcare, and abortion is still legal.

Abortion is an integral part of reproductive healthcare and should be safe, legal, and accessible to all. Right now, clinics and funds are able to support people in accessing abortion healthcare with compassion and care.

One organization in my district, the Delaware County Women's Center, serves more than 1,600 patients annually. I thank the staff at the Women's Center, especially Lizbeth and Jen, for their commitment to accessible reproductive health services.

If a rightwing extremist court overturns Roe, we will not go back. A strong majority of Americans are stepping up to support the freedom of every person, regardless of where they live or how much money they have, to make their own decisions about their health, their bodies, and their futures.

SUPPORTING POLICE SHOULD BE A RED, WHITE, AND BLUE ISSUE

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

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Police Week and thank our men and women in law enforcement.

Every day, law enforcement officers put on their uniform and go to work to protect and serve the citizens. However, their service does not come without danger. Just this year, 123 officers have been shot in the line of duty, which is 46 more officers than were shot this time in 2020.

Supporting our police and assuring public safety for our citizens should not be a red or a blue issue but a red, white, and blue issue.

This morning, I joined Leader MCCARTHY and Republican Members on a Back the Blue bike tour alongside about 40 Capitol Police officers after which we honored our Nation's fallen police officers.

One officer along the way did express to me that he was honored to serve; however, it was difficult as he was pointed at by some and called terrible names while in uniform. He stated he could take it, but he lacked a confident tone.

As the son of a former police officer, Madam Speaker, I know the tremendous stresses on our officers and their loved ones. We all must back the blue.

STAMPING OUT CORRUPTION

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

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, if you are looking for a place to start stamping out corruption, you need look no further than the Old Post Office building just down the street.

Yesterday, workers began removing Trump's name from the property, ending an era of corruption. While in office, the former President was both landlord and tenant of this establishment, which raised numerous ethical questions.

After reviewing thousands of pages of records, Chairman DEFAZIO and I found that the GSA failed to both enforce the lease, which forbade involvement from any elected official of the U.S. Government and failed to conduct oversight on possible violations of the Emoluments Clause.

To prevent this from happening again, I introduced the Outlease Reform in Public Buildings Act to prohibit any President from maintaining a GSA outlease and to establish Congressional review of the outleasing program.

I urge my colleagues to get this signed, sealed, and delivered to the President's desk, and I hope we don't have to look at that Trump sign any longer.

IN DEFENSE OF OUR MOST VULNERABLE

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, last week, a draft majority opinion from the U.S. Supreme Court that would overturn Roe v. Wade was leaked. This is troubling and unprecedented. All Americans should be concerned about this betrayal of trust in our Nation's highest court.

My position on life has always been clear. You can't be a champion for the future of this great country if you are going to limit its potential.

For the majority of the last 50 years, Democrats have controlled the House, the Senate, and the White House. In that time, they failed to codify Roe v. Wade. Today, we are witnessing calls from the extreme left to end the filibuster in the Senate and pack the courts.

This radical stance neglects the unborn and continues to ignore the struggles of hardworking American families who are trying to cope with soaring inflation, out-of-control food and energy prices, and the failed policies of the Biden administration.

Madam Speaker, I will always use my voice here in Congress to defend our most vulnerable and protect the unborn.

ACCESS TO SAFE ABORTION CARE

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

Mr. POCAN. Madam Speaker, the leaked Supreme Court document shows a complete disregard by the Court majority for the fundamental right to control one's own body by having access to safe abortion care.

In Wisconsin, the end of Roe v. Wade would drag us back to 1849, when our State law banning abortion was enacted and is still on the books.

In 1849, in Wisconsin, the first telegraph was received, there was a 6½ cent tax on every vehicle drawn by a single horse, and railroad tracks were constructed going west for the first time outside of Milwaukee.

My constituents, like the vast majority of Americans, don't want to go back. They want healthcare decisions to be made by laws that weren't passed when slavery was legal. They want women to have full access to modern healthcare, and that means access to safe abortion care.

STANDING FOR THE AMERICAN WORKER

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

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, as the conference committee for the America COMPETES Act begins to meet, I rise today to encourage my colleagues to work in an urgent, bipartisan, diligent fashion on behalf of the American people. This legislation is critical to addressing our Nation's inflationary challenges and supply chain pressures.

Indiana's First Congressional District is home to an incredible manufacturing, steel, auto, and industrial complex. The America COMPETES Act will have a direct impact on their ability to compete and succeed in our global economy.

Of particular consequence, when there is a chip shortage and they stop making cars, it affects the automobile industry, the contractors, and the steel industry. Tens of thousands of workers are impacted within my district.

I want to make sure that today I stand up for the American worker, that I stand up for American manufacturing, and that I stand up for the national security issue. Today, I want to make sure that we look forward to the final product of the America COMPETES Act which will invest in American innovation and demonstrate the greatness of our Nation.

PROTECTING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTHCARE

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

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today because reproductive healthcare is a human right, but it is under threat.

For nearly half a century, the fundamental right to abortion has been upheld by courts. Now, the Supreme Court appears poised to roll back this precedent and steal away the rights of 170 million American women to make their own healthcare decisions. This ruling will create healthcare deserts across the country where women will not have access to the reproductive healthcare they need when they need it. We cannot allow this to happen.

The House passed the Women's Health Protection Act, which will codify the Roe v. Wade decision and protect abortion access in the United States. The Senate must follow our lead. We must abolish the filibuster to end minority rule and guarantee basic rights and access to reproductive healthcare. We cannot rely on the Supreme Court to uphold Roe, and so I call on Congress to do so.

AMERICANS ARE STUNNED

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, it is not often that America seems to be stunned by an action of this Government. They may be disappointed, they may disagree, but I can assure you they may not be stunned.

In the leak of the Supreme Court decision, America overall, over 70 percent, are stunned by the idea that women no longer are equal in this Nation, they do not have women's rights, human rights, or reproductive rights.

The tragedy for those of us who are lawyers, who understand the Constitution, is that when settled law has been announced, that is your belief. To see that that is no longer the standard of the highest court in the land, we are stunned and, yes, we are frightened.

Roe v. Wade must be codified, reproductive rights must be protected, and the anti-vigilante stalking bill, to stop individuals from stalking women who are simply seeking healthcare and abortion, should be passed by the House of Representatives. We must stand for human rights and women's rights.

□ 1630

WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JAYAPAL). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, it has been nearly 2 weeks since the world saw the Supreme Court's draft decision to overturn Roe v. Wade.

We all had suspected it was coming. I rise today to oppose that decision and to oppose what has become the tyranny of the Republican minority, a minority that has worked for decades to restrict the rights of women and minorities. The extremist Republican minority has worked systematically over the years to politicize the Supreme Court by packing it with activist ideologues who hold views in line with the demands of these extremists.

Now this Republican minority, after successfully packing the Court with ideologues, they now seek to use this decision to return women to a dark time, a time when a woman had no right to decide for herself, to a time when abortions were illegal.

But let's be clear from the start. This whole argument is not really about whether or not there will be abortions in this country, for there have always been, and there will always be abortions in this country and around the world. The only question is: Will those abortions be safe and legal?

In 1973, the year of the decision, I marched with many women and fought for Roe v. Wade. On the day in 1992 when the decision in Planned Parenthood v. Casey was announced, I announced that I was running for Congress because I objected to the restrictions they were putting on women. I wanted equal rights for women and more pro-choice legislators fighting for women in Washington. So I ran for office and won.

Yesterday, I marched with my Democratic colleagues to the Senate in support of maintaining Roe v. Wade.

Madam Speaker, I join the majority of women in this country in strongly opposing this decision, the injustice, this march back to a darker time, and I will join them in marching, fighting, and legislating until our rights to control decisions about our lives and our bodies are secure because I believe there is no democracy if women cannot make their own choices about their healthcare and their bodies, including reproductive healthcare.

If this draft Supreme Court decision takes effect, hundreds of millions of people in 26 States would be deprived of their right to choose, of their right to abortion. People of color, the LGBTQ-plus community, young people, people with disabilities, low-income Americans, those who are the most marginalized will suffer the most.

If Roe falls, State so-called trigger laws, in quotes, already passed in 13 States, will immediately ban abortion in those States entirely.

Also deeply troubling, this decision lays the groundwork for the Court to tear down other fundamental rights, like the right to use contraception, marriage equality, and so many other rights. All of this from the Republican Party that proclaims itself to be the party of smaller government except when it comes to making decisions over a woman's life.

Yesterday I marched again. I marched to the Senate with my Democratic colleagues and urged my Senate colleagues to pass the Women's Health Protection Act, like we passed here in this House earlier. This bill would establish a statutory right to abortion care across our country.

But as they did earlier this year, the Senate came up short because there are not enough pro-choice Senators to protect abortion rights for women. This is unacceptable, and every Senator who voted against the Women's Health Protection Act must be held accountable by the American people, by their constituents.

Madam Speaker, yesterday's vote has made one thing clear. The Senate is so far out of step with what most Americans believe. Eighty percent of Americans agree that the decision to have an abortion should be left to a woman and her doctor compared to just nine percent who agree it should be left to politicians and the government.

The Senate should reflect the will of the people and protect the right to control our own bodies, which is why we need to fight for a pro-choice Senate, to protect our rights.

We can and we must do everything we can to ensure that reproductive rights are the law of our land. Our lives, the lives of our children, and future generations depend on it.

Madam Speaker, I yield now to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL), the head of the Progressive Caucus.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman MALONEY for her tremendous leadership on so many issues, including reproductive rights, and for holding a hearing earlier in her committee on abortion and inviting several of us to testify.

I am very proud to be here as the chair of the Congressional Progressive Caucus. This is our Special Order hour, and I couldn't be prouder to be dedicating this Special Order hour to this critical issue of women's freedom, because that is what we are talking about is women's freedom.

The leaked draft opinion from the Supreme Court represents an unprecedented, unlawful, and unjust attack on our constitutional reproductive rights. Reproductive rights groups and Black and Brown folks on the front line of this fight have been sounding the alarm for years that this day would come. The leaked draft opinion is a culmination of decades of insidious work from the extreme right, who have rigged the system in their favor.

I speak to you, Madam Speaker, today as one of the one in four women in America who have had an abortion. For people to understand how I ultimately decided to have an abortion, I have to start with the birth of my first child, Janak. Janak was born at 26½ weeks while I was on a 2-year fellowship in India. She weighed only 1 pound 14 ounces, and upon birth she went down to a weight of just 21 ounces. Janak was so small, she fit into the palm of my hand. She was no bigger than a medium-sized squash. For 3 months, we did not know if Janak would live or die. She needed multiple blood transfusions, she had to be fed drop by drop, and she constantly had her heart stop and restart.

We returned to the United States after 3 months, and in those early, intensely difficult years, Janak had hydrocephalus, water in her brain. She had seizures and she returned repeatedly to the emergency room because of life-threatening pneumonia. The fact that Janak is today a 26-year-old beautiful human being is a true miracle, and the greatest gift in my life.

At the same time that Janak was born, I was also fighting to keep my legal permanent resident status, married to a U.S. citizen and with a U.S. citizen child, and yet without the ability to return with the same status that I had. In the end, I was able to return to the United States with Janak, provided that I started from scratch to qualify for citizenship.

As a new mom taking care of a very sick baby and recovering from major surgery myself, I was struggling. I experienced severe postpartum depression and post-traumatic stress disorder that was only diagnosed after I contemplated suicide and realized that I needed to seek help. My marriage did not survive. We split custody of Janak, and I was a part-time single parent.

Shortly after, I met a wonderful man who is my husband today. I knew I was not ready to have another child, so I religiously took my daily contraceptive pill. Despite that, I became pregnant. I consulted with my doctors, who told me that any future pregnancy would likely also be high risk to me and to my child, similar to what I had gone through with Janak. I very much wanted to have more children, but I simply could not imagine going through that again.

After discussions with my partner, who was completely supportive of whatever choice I made, I decided to have an abortion. Two decades later, I think about those moments on the table in the doctor's office, a doctor who was kind and compassionate and skilled, performing abortions in a State that recognizes a person's constitutional right to make their choices about their reproductive care.

For me, terminating my pregnancy was not an easy choice, but it was my choice, and it really shouldn't matter if it is a difficult or hard choice. That choice, that freedom is what has to be preserved for every pregnant person, a freedom that cannot be dictated by people in the minority pushing their extremist agenda on everybody else, the Supreme Court included.

Until 2019, so for 15 years, I never spoke publicly or privately about my abortion. In fact, I didn't even tell my mother about it. Some of it was because as an immigrant from a culture that deeply values children and in a society that still stigmatizes abortion here in the United States, I felt a shame that I never should have felt.

Two years ago, I decided to tell my story as a Member of Congress because I was so deeply concerned about the abortion ban legislation that was coming out from States across the country, and I became only the second Member of Congress to publicly talk about my abortion.

Today, as we are on the cusp of a horrific decision from the Supreme Court to criminalize women's rights and the right to an abortion, we all have to speak out to tell our truths if we are able. I want you to know that there are so many different situations that people face in making these choices.

Whether the choice to have an abortion is easy or hard, whether there are traumatic situations or not, none of this should be the issue. It is simply nobody's business what choices we pregnant people make about our own bodies. Let me be very clear, I would never tell people who don't choose to have an abortion that they should have an abortion, nor should they tell me that I shouldn't. This is a constitutionally protected, intensely personal choice.

I did not suffer the economic issues that so many poor people suffer. I did not suffer from living in a State that doesn't allow pregnant people to make these choices, and I was very privileged to live in a world post-Roe v. Wade where abortion had been established as settled law as a constitutional right.

Today, abortion is still the law of the land, and providers remain hard at work to give the care that so many desperately need and deserve. But it is clear that the Supreme Court, a majority on the Supreme Court who were appointed by two Republican Presidents who did not win even the majority of the popular vote, that the Supreme Court is poised to overturn this fundamental right to choose. And the communities that will pay the steepest prices are our low-income communities, our Black and Brown communities, our LGBTQ communities.

The Progressive Caucus and our members have been at the forefront of protecting these rights and ensuring that we in the House passed the Women's Health Protection Act, that we work to repeal the Hyde amendment, and that we remove the stigma around abortion care and reproductive health choices.

This is existentially urgent, and we will not allow the Supreme Court or the United States Senate, the people who voted against the codification of Roe v. Wade, to win in this battle. We

will fight to the very end for our freedoms.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative JAYAPAL for her leadership of the Progressive Caucus and for her strength in sharing her very personal and painful story. It has given me more strength to fight this battle, and I hope it will inspire many, many more as we fight for our basic rights.

Madam Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JONES), a leader in the Progressive Caucus.

Mr. JONES. Madam Speaker, it is absurd, absurd that in the year 2022 I have to speak to defend every human's right to make their own healthcare decisions, but because six far-right Supreme Court Justices are set to impose their unpopular views on everyone in this country, I stand here to urge my colleagues to do everything we can to protect the right to abortion, including expanding the Supreme Court.

□ 1645

Madam Speaker, I stand here for people in my family and folks in my community who could soon have their rights stripped away, people who, if they aren't able to get the abortion they need, will be trapped in a cycle of poverty, folks who will no longer be able to work their job or get the education that they fought so hard to get.

For me, this is personal because it is people like my single mother who worked multiple jobs just to provide for our family, Black and brown folks, and the poorest people in our society who will suffer most from the extreme decision to overturn Roe v. Wade—50 years of settled precedent out of the window because Republicans on the Supreme Court want to interfere in people's healthcare decisions.

Yes, the Senate must follow our lead here in the House and pass legislation that will secure the right to an abortion, but let's not fool ourselves into thinking that the 6–3 far-right Court, which is preparing to overturn a 50-year-old Supreme Court precedent, and which has spent the last decade dismantling the Voting Rights Act, is all of a sudden going to start respecting the will of Congress.

That is why we have to pass the Judiciary Act of 2021 to add four seats to the Supreme Court to restore balance and finally respect the will of the American people, who overwhelmingly support Roe v. Wade.

Madam Speaker, I want to now read an abortion story from a resident in Westchester County, New York, Lisa Hofflich, into the RECORD.

Lisa writes: ''For almost 30 years, I could count on one hand the people who knew I had an abortion. One was my boyfriend, and two were the nurse and the doctor who performed the procedure. Until now. I am finally sharing a story I never thought I would tell, one that I have kept personal and private because of the fear of judgment and stigma I thought I would receive from the outside world.

''I was barely 20 years old and a college junior dreaming of becoming a television journalist. My boyfriend and I had been dating for only a few months. Like many women, my cycle was irregular, and so by the time I realized I was pregnant, I was 8 weeks along. I was terrified that my very strict parents would force me to quit school, move back home, and have the baby. I couldn't do that. I was a baby myself. It took me 2 weeks to save up the $500 in cash and finally get an appointment with a doctor to perform the abortion.

''I will never forget that day, the fear and the guilt I was made to feel. After learning that I was 10 weeks pregnant, the nurse shook her head and asked, 'Why did you wait so long?' Those words pierced me then and still haunt me to this day.

''My heart breaks for all the women and girls who still suffer in silence from the shame imposed on them.

''I eventually married that boyfriend, and we now have five beautiful children. But I know if I had not gone through with that abortion, these children and the wonderful life my husband and I built for ourselves would not exist. I made the right choice, and I have no regrets. I made the right choice because it was my choice to make.

''As our fundamental rights over bodily autonomy come under siege, we can't afford to be silent any longer. I am sharing my story to bring abortion out of the shadows and into everyday dialogue so that we can ensure they remain safe, legal, and accessible for every person.''

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. OMAR). The gentlewoman has 40½ minutes remaining.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative JONES for sharing that story. It was very moving.

To others that are watching, if you want to share your story, send them to us so we can read them into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and share with other Americans about the need to save a woman's right to choose.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), one of the leading voices in Congress for women's rights and consumer rights.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I thank my sister and my colleague, Congresswoman MALONEY, for taking the lead always on issues to protect women's rights.

I want to declare right now that women are not going back. Women will not tolerate being second-class citizens. I will not tolerate that my granddaughters will not have the rights that women have today. That a fundamental, basic threshold right in the United States of America, in the 21st century, will be snatched away is something not only unthinkable but something that doesn't need to happen.

Let me tell you a story that was told to me. I have a dear friend, an adult man, who told me about his mother, Shirley. When he was 11 years old, his mother, Shirley, was told that if she was going to carry to term the fetus that was in her womb right now, she would not survive.

This tragically was just before Roe v. Wade was passed, just a couple of months before Roe became the law of the land.

The only place that abortion was legal was in New York. This single mom had to put the money together to finally get herself to New York, and she did. She scrounged that money. She saved. She borrowed.

But when she got there, she was told at the clinic: Too late. She was too far gone in the pregnancy.

She came home and celebrated the Fourth of July with her children. When she went to deliver, she died, leaving an 11-year-old son and two little girls to be orphans.

I have a button that I have had for a long time that I wear that says: Roe was not the beginning of women having abortions. Roe was the end of women dying from abortions.

Do you think that in this country the majority of Americans support the idea of allowing women to die? We know they don't. We know that the majority of Americans—the vast majority of Democrats, three-fourths of Independents, and, yes, a majority of Republicans—say no, that Roe v. Wade, the right to access an abortion, may not—should not—be overturned. We have an opportunity right now in the United States of America, and it is called the vote.

We have what I would consider a rogue Supreme Court right now. The filibuster was eliminated, the requirement for 80 votes, in order to get the current Justices of the Supreme Court there so that they could do this dastardly deed. But if we just go to the polls, we can change that, not someday in the future but in this next election.

Hopefully, we can get the Senate to do it. But I will tell you that MITCH MCCONNELL has already said if they were to win the Senate, he wants to suspend the filibuster, the 80-vote requirement, and make a prohibition on abortion the law of the land, not just for the States to decide.

I will tell you something: This is not going to happen. There is a tsunami out there of opposition to this. It is not just women; it is men and women alike. It is about families who don't want to see a 13-year-old girl who has been raped be forced to carry that pregnancy to term. Are you kidding me?

I am putting out a warning right now and an invitation to all people who think that women deserve that right to control their own bodies to say: No way. Hell no.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR).

Ms. OMAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I join

my colleagues in thanking her for her leadership.

Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to speak against the cruel and unconstitutional leaked Supreme Court decision overturning settled law of the land, Roe v. Wade. To be clear, controlling decisions about our bodies is a basic human right. The government has no right to regulate what we can do with our bodies.

Overturning Roe v. Wade is about control. It is about religious supremacy. It is about harming women. It would fly in the face of decades of precedent and the overwhelming majority of public opinion if this decision is to hold.

We know this decision will fall hardest on the most vulnerable in this country: women who have been abused, women who are the victims of incest, and those who have been raped. But its consequences will be even more far-reaching than we can imagine. This will be a blow to everyone who believes in the 14th Amendment, to anyone who believes there is a limit to how much the government can control the decisions we make in our private lives.

We will be leaving our children and the next generation in a world with less freedom than we have enjoyed ourselves.

It is shocking to me that all of this is being championed by and is coming from a party that believes in small government, a party that talks about freedom, liberty. This is the party now that wants to do everything that they can to tell women what decisions they can make about their reproductive rights.

They want somebody like Senator TED CRUZ regulating your uterus.

They want Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY having authority over your body.

We have to say no. We have to stand up, and we have to fight back.

If you care about women's rights, you should be outraged by this decision.

If you care about a woman's right to choose, you should be outraged.

If you care about women having access to healthcare, you should be outraged by this decision.

If you care about economic justice, you should be outraged by this decision.

If you care about our basic freedoms, you should be outraged by this decision.

It is heartbreaking to hear some of the stories shared by my colleagues, to hear about some of the stories shared by my constituents. But it will be even more heartbreaking to hear about the stories that will be shared if we do not protect a woman's right to choose.

I think about many countries that I visited where women are locked up, serving 20 years in jail for having an abortion, where we hear about stories of women who die in back alleys because their families forced them to have that baby.

□ 1700

We hear about the stories where rape victims are forced to carry their babies to full term.

This is shocking, and it is shocking because those stories are about to become the stories of young women in the United States of America, a country that is supposed to be a symbol of freedom, a country that believes and exports what it means for women to be celebrated as an equal, a country that talks about how glorious its Constitution is in guaranteeing the rights of its citizens.

Now, this is about to become a country where women are crying out in pain because their freedoms are being impeded by Republicans, who only say they believe in freedom but do not want to guarantee freedoms to women in this country.

As an immigrant, I am proud to be an American. I am proud to be a woman living in this country. I am proud to be a mother of four children and to have given birth to three of them. I am proud to have been given the ability to make choices for myself that I might not have been allowed in the country that I was born in.

But it pains me today to know that those who believe in religious superiority, those who don't believe in the fundamental rights for people to choose as they please in this country, might have the last laugh, and we might not be able to do anything about it.

Not only do we have a narrow window of enshrining and codifying Roe v. Wade into law, but we also have only a couple of more months to make sure that this body and the Senate are not lost to religious extremists and that our country will be in their hands as they govern us to the gutter.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. NEWMAN).

Ms. NEWMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am so glad to be here tonight, and I am so proud that the gentlewoman put this together for all of us.

Mr. Speaker, to say that I am deeply disappointed is really an understatement. I have to tell you, many people in our country think that the word ''abortion'' is taboo, shouldn't be said, shouldn't be uttered. The Republican Senate reiterated that this week. But worse, it told women that we don't matter. It told women that we don't trust you. It told women that you should not have agency over your body.

I have to tell you, I haven't spoken about my personal abortion ever publicly until this week, and the reason is because of all of those reasons, that are you shamed wherever you go. Even in this day and age, in 2022, women are still shamed. We have to stop that.

One in four women in this country has an abortion. It is common and something that people do actually every day. It is a common health procedure.

When I was 19 years old, I was barely halfway through college, and I found out I was pregnant. I was working two jobs, scrubbing floors and tables, to get through college. I did not have the wherewithal but, more importantly, I did not have the emotional ability to be supporting a child.

Not only did I not have the infrastructure and the financial resources, but I didn't have the wherewithal. I recognized that, and it was a good decision. But it was still a difficult decision.

When Republican Senators tell us that we shouldn't have agency over our bodies, it just reaffirms this taboo and this shame, and I have had enough. All done. I will not allow people to shame me or anyone else that has had a standard medical procedure called abortion. And I am going to use that word a lot more than I have in the past, I will tell you that.

But I have greater concerns. In addition to having an abortion, having concerns about agency over body, I have real concerns for my trans daughter. She came down the night that that opinion was leaked and said: ''Mom, what does this mean?'' Do you know what? I didn't have a lot of really great words for her.

When these reckless decisions are made by reckless people called Republican Senators and extremists in their various religions, they don't understand that they affect real people. That is the reason why I sent personal letters to all the Republican Senators, plus Mr. MANCHIN, who is in that boat of saying that everything is taboo, and we should be shamed, and we shouldn't have agency over our bodies. I let them know that we are people. My daughter and I are people, and we are all going to speak up.

I just want to say one more thing about being people. We need people in this body who have the lived experience and have been fighting this fight for a long time. It is really important that we all speak up, but it is really important that we mobilize as a country and that all of these leaders in this body speak up.

I have to tell you, I am so disgusted that I haven't slept very well this week at all. But here is what I do know: I cherish everybody, all of my colleagues, my pro-choice colleagues. I cherish Chair MALONEY, our Progressive Caucus, all of our Democratic colleagues. I am so proud to be here.

But we cannot let this happen. I know I am mobilizing. I know everybody in this body is mobilizing. But I refuse to receive shame, or to be told that I should have shame, or that I am a bad person because I had a regular medical procedure.

I refuse to allow anyone to tell my daughter that she doesn't have agency over her body.

I thank Chair MALONEY for this opportunity tonight.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman MALONEY for hosting this really important session.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today with deep concern for the more than 2.2 million Michiganders who will lose access to abortion if this extremist Supreme Court overturns Roe v. Wade.

If this draft ruling holds, Michigan will return to a 1931 law that makes it a felony to perform or facilitate an abortion. We must call laws like this what they truly are: violations of human rights and bodily autonomy and an egregious attack on essential healthcare providers.

It must be affirmed in this House that abortion providers are essential and valued. They provide high-quality, compassionate, and necessary healthcare and deliver this care courageously, despite pressures, restrictions, political interference, and violent threats to their personal safety.

In March, I was proud to join a group of my incredible colleagues—Representatives PRAMILA JAYAPAL; BARBARA LEE, who is going to speak next; DIANA DEGETTE; CORI BUSH; and NIKEMA WILLIAMS—to introduce the first-ever resolution in Congress honoring abortion providers.

We recognized Abortion Provider Appreciation Day in the memory of Dr. David Gunn, who was tragically murdered outside his abortion clinic in Pensacola, Florida, by a white supremacist, anti-abortion extremist in the first known instance of a murder of an abortion provider. Unfortunately, it was not the last.

I thank Representatives JAYAPAL, LEE, and BUSH for coming forward and sharing their own stories about abortion, and Representative NEWMAN, who just did so. Not only have they demonstrated that people make decisions to have an abortion for an array of reasons; they have also empowered other women of color and people with lived experiences to stand by abortion providers in this critical moment.

Today, I want to let all abortion providers know that they are valued. I especially want to recognize two incredible abortion providers and tireless advocates in my district, Renee Chelian, the founder of Northland Family Planning, and her daughter, Lara. I salute the work these women do in spite of anti-abortion extremists who put Northland in the headlines locally and nationally.

Beyond its impact on providers, of course, this ruling will have devastating consequences for women and transgender and nonbinary people and their communities all across Michigan and this country.

Simply stated, the government has no business interfering in the private health decisions pregnant people make about their own bodies and lives in consultation with their doctors.

Let us proclaim loudly and proudly: Abortion rights are human rights, and we must work toward a future where access to abortion is liberated from restrictions and bans universally.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), and I thank her for her leadership on this issue.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, first, let me thank Chairwoman MALONEY for her tremendous leadership. Also, I just have to thank her for her encouragement for myself, Congresswoman JAYAPAL, and Congresswoman BUSH to really step out and talk about something that I personally have never talked about ever because it was my own personal business.

As my mother told me, that is a decision that I made between her and myself, and now, it looks like that liberty could be taken away.

But even in the day—and this was way before Roe v. Wade, I had an abortion. The gentlewoman gave me a chance to talk about it, which is something I would not do because of what I just said. It was a private decision. But once these draconian laws started passing in the States, and once these trigger laws were put into place, and once I saw what was taking place, I was compelled to talk about it because once we tell these stories, what I learned was that there are so many people who have similar stories, men and women who came to me. People I have known for 30, 40 years came to me, whispered to me: I had the same experience. I was afraid to talk about it.

What I am finding now is that more people are beginning to share their experiences. I tell you one thing: In addition to the privacy issue, it was about stigma.

I was raised in a Catholic school, in the Catholic Church. Of course, this is a huge decision anyone has to make. Nobody wants to have to go through this trauma. But I did, and so many others have.

I thank the gentlewoman for giving us a chance because that helped me personally. Now, we have come to such a time as this to really help others and to really highlight why the end of Roe could poise us to see the abandonment of 50 years of precedent and the first time a constitutional right has ever been taken away. That is unbelievable. It would deny millions of Americans access to abortions.

We need to, however, reassure Americans tonight that Roe is still the law of the land. Abortion is still legal. But the threat of this draft opinion highlights why Congress preemptively should enshrine Roe into Federal law by abolishing the filibuster, yes, and by passing the Women's Health Protection Act. This really is about our personal liberty and our reproductive freedom. Nothing less, quite frankly, can be tolerated in a democracy.

There is a whole generation of people who do not know life before Roe. Again, going back to the day when I was in the 11th grade, I know a life before Roe.

My mother, fortunately, had a friend. I was born and raised in El Paso, Texas, and we moved to California. She flew me to Texas because once I made that decision, her friend knew a clinic in Mexico.

Let me tell you, I was fortunate enough to survive the procedure, Chairwoman MALONEY, but it is not lost on me that so many women who look like me were dying. Afterward, I thank God that I survived because I knew so many people haven't.

□ 1715

Abortion bans affect everyone, but their impacts fall the hardest on people of color, people working to make ends meet, young people, the LGBTQ community, people in rural communities, people who just don't have enough money to travel to go to another State.

Study after study has shown that denying people access to abortion has devastating and long-lasting implications for their lives. I reiterate: people with money will have access to abortions. We are here tonight because everyone, no matter where they live or how much money they make or their background or their race or their gender identity, everyone should be able to make their own decisions about their bodies, their lives, and their futures.

Finally, another part of this that is just outrageous is the fact that these decisions about our own healthcare could be criminalized. Can you imagine if that would happen? The thought of this is chilling. It is chilling.

Even though it is a terrifying moment, it is an urgent moment. The public supports Roe v. Wade. Now is the time to rise up—yes—to galvanize and to raise our voices about our constitutional rights that are about to be taken away if we don't do what we need to do.

Also, it is a slippery slope because, as I have been saying: If they come for me today, they are coming for you tomorrow. This is the beginning of the erosion of rights, such as voting rights, disability rights, LGBTQ rights, you just name it.

That is not going to happen because I have a lot of hope in the American people. This may be a time when we have to regroup and fight harder. That is exactly what we are doing. I want to applaud all of our organizations out there who have been so adamant and so vigilant and prepared for this day.

We couldn't be here tonight talking about what next if it weren't for them. I just have to take a moment to salute all of our grassroots groups who have been working day and night helping people, providing access, raising money, doing everything they can do to make sure that everyone who decides to have an abortion has access to safe and legal abortions.

I thank the chairwoman for holding this Special Order. This is a moment that we all have to speak truth, we have to tell the truth about what is at stake. Also, it gives us a chance to tell the truth about who we are. As Members of Congress, we are people who have been through many of the same

challenges that everyone has been through.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership and courage.

Mr. Speaker, I inquire how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JONES). The gentlewoman has 12 minutes remaining.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during a dark time in our Nation's history when the right to an abortion—the fundamental right to decide what happens to your own body—is under threat. Today, I rise to tell the stories from patients and providers in my district.

The stories I am about to tell provide a glimpse as to what life will be like if Roe v. Wade is indeed struck down in the final decision of the Supreme Court.

These stories come from my local Planned Parenthood Pasadena and San Gabriel Valley who offer high quality healthcare—from STD testing to contraception and abortion care. Since the Supreme Court decided to allow State-based abortion bans to remain in place, it has become such an incredible resource, not only for my constituents but for those living in other States where abortion is not as accessible.

Just last month, a mother of four and her husband drove all the way from Houston, Texas, to the Planned Parenthood Health Center in Pasadena, California, in my district because of Texas' draconian vigilante law, S.B. 8, because she was unable to get care at home because she was 7 weeks pregnant. This was just 1 week past the State limitation.

She did not have options in Texas. She and her husband knew that another child was not the right choice for them. They put all four of their children in the car and drove for 20 hours to Pasadena. They came to Pasadena because after searching everywhere in surrounding States, the appointment in Pasadena was the soonest one she could get. She was not wavering in her decision. She was sure she wanted an abortion.

She and her family spent a day and a half driving to California, a day in California when the procedure was done, and then had to spend another day and a half driving home. The time, the expense, and the time off work to have a 3-minute procedure done is an undue and egregious burden that people are already facing when trying to access safe and routine abortion care.

This mother was in and out of her appointment within 2 hours from start to finish but had to spend over 40 hours of time and money to access healthcare that should be readily available to anyone who needs it.

Another patient from Texas came to Planned Parenthood in Pasadena in March of this year. She had originally been scheduled to go to Oklahoma for a medication abortion but felt that she needed more time to decide if terminating her pregnancy was the right choice for her.

After taking a few days to think about her decision, she lost that appointment in Oklahoma. She flew to California to receive a medication abortion at 9 weeks pregnant. She and her support person had to incur the cost of the flight to Los Angeles and an overnight hotel stay, as well as time off of work to access abortion medication.

These are just two stories out of the hundreds of patients that Planned Parenthood Pasadena sees every day, but it illustrates what we are talking about with regard to the right to an abortion. We mean real people and real women with lives and jobs and families whose right to decide what to do with their own bodies and their own futures have been taken away by politicians looking to score political points. It is wrong. It is cruel. It is unjust.

I will not stop fighting to enshrine abortion rights into Federal law and for passage of my bill, the Women's Health Protection Act, which this body passed in September of 2021 by a vote of 218–211, making it the most supported abortion rights bill in the history of Congress.

I will continue to fight for these patients, to fight for these women, and to fight for the hundreds of patients like them every single day who deserve quality healthcare.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative CHU, the founder and chair of the ASPIRE Caucus, for her leadership on this issue. She is the author of the Women's Health Protection Act, which we supported and passed in this House, and which we hope to pass in the Senate, and we will fight with all of our strength to pass eventually.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank all of my colleagues for sharing their stories and the stories of their constituents. I ask the public to send us their stories so we can read them into the RECORD as we talk about the need to protect the freedom of women to make choices about their own healthcare.

I firmly believe that there is no democracy if the women in this country—half the population in this country—cannot make basic decisions about their own bodies, their own healthcare, their own choices, including reproductive healthcare.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all of my colleagues that have reached out and said they wanted to be here tonight, but they couldn't for other reasons. We hope to have future speak-outs and future Special Orders.

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

HONORING THE SERVICEMEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE COMPONENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PALAZZO) for 30 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, today, I stand here to recognize and honor the servicemembers of the National Guard and Reserve components.

Over the last few years, our National Guard soldiers have been more in the spotlight than ever before. These men and women proved true to their motto of ''Always Ready, Always There,'' as they face some of our Nation's toughest times.

We have seen guardsmen from all over the country help in ways we never thought would be needed or possible: a 5-month deployment to defend the U.S. Capitol; to assist in an attempt to secure the southern border; to aiding our healthcare workers in the delivery of COVID–19 vaccinations and other COVID-related assignments. These men and women leave behind their loved ones and livelihoods to assist all Americans when we most need it.

Today is an opportunity for Members of the House to thank these brave soldiers for the tremendous work and sacrifice our Guard and Reserve servicemembers have endured since the first muster of militia forces to present day.

There are a lot of issues that divide our Nation and Congress, but I know for certain that support for our National Guard and Reserve continues to be bipartisan. I am proud of the work we are doing to assist these soldiers, their families, and the mission.

Not all Members have a military base, but almost everyone has a National Guard Armory and National Guardsmen in their district.

I look forward to hearing from more of my colleagues today as we take this moment to thank them for their service.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. KAHELE), the co-chair of the National Guard and Reserve Components Caucus.

Mr. KAHELE. Mr. Speaker, mahalo, Congressman PALAZZO for organizing this Special Order to celebrate the achievements of the National Guard across the Nation. I am proud to be co-leading the bipartisan National Guard and Reserve Caucus with you this year.

I am here to recognize the Hawaii National Guard and highlight its growing role in our Nation's competitiveness and strategic level of defense priorities.

In my 21-year career of service to my State and Nation, I have seen the Hawaii Air National Guard transform from a quiet, off-the-radar, C–130, F–15, and KC–135 squadrons out in the Pacific to lethal and almost full-time composite associate squadrons.

The Hawaii Air National Guard's 154th Wing and their flying squadrons serve alongside Active Duty counterparts flying C–17s and F–22s, as well as the KC–135, each and every day. There are Active Duty pilots flying with Guard pilots, side-by-side, deploying overseas.

An important aspect of my job is to listen and hear from our men and women in the National Guard. Many of my policy proposals are the result of hearing directly from our guardsmen.

For example, members of the Guard contacted my office last year to raise their concerns about the number of days a reservist can serve on Active Duty.

□ 1730

As a result, my colleagues and I authored the ''1095 Rule'' Amendment Act, legislation that increases the maximum number of days that reservists can serve on Active Duty to maintain mission readiness. We are pleased that this legislation was signed into law and took effect last month. This is a huge victory for National Guardsmen across the Nation and ensures the full capability of our most talented Reserve component members without affecting end-strength limitations.

Now, I believe we can all agree that our success, the success of our National Guard, is directly linked to the strength of our leadership. The Hawaii National Guard is positioned as a key strategic defense priority for our military in the Pacific, and for that I personally thank the adjutant general of the Hawaii National Guard, Kenneth Hara, for his direction in leading the Guard in Hawaii. General Hara has been central to our State's early success with the COVID–19 pandemic. He and his team have been pivotal to the coordinated effort between our States, counties, and community organizations.

Finally, mahalo nui loa. I am grateful for the airmen and soldiers for being the best and most diverse National Guard organization in the Nation. The important work that each and every one of them does makes our country strong. I also thank their families for their sacrifice and enduring support of their important work. Their commitment and participation to the Hawaii National Guard Association and National Guard associations throughout the Nation is vital to its success and advocacy in Washington. Mahalo nui loa. Onipaa mau loa.

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my cochair, Representative KAHELE, for his remarks. Also to be noted, the Representative is an Air Force veteran, and he is also a current Air National Guardsman. He has served in multiple theaters including Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. So we appreciate his service to the Nation not just as a Representative but also as a veteran.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the State of Mississippi (Mr. KELLY), who has spent 36 years in the Mississippi Army National Guard. He currently serves as a major general throughout his deployments. He has also earned two Bronze Stars, the Combat Action Badge, and the Bronze, Silver, and Gold de Fleury Medals for his service. He also serves on the Armed Services Committee where he is a huge asset for our Nation.

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud and honored to recognize the accomplishments and sacrifices of our National Guard and Reserve component men and women.

The history of the National Guard and Reserve predates the birth of our Nation. In Mississippi we have the sixth oldest active regiment, the First Battalion, 155th Infantry Regiment—the Mississippi Rifles.

For over 250 years, brave Americans have answered the call to service to protect both our homeland and democracies abroad, and to conduct disaster response or support to civilian authorities during a crisis.

Our reservists and Guard members bring a unique skill set to our Armed Forces, leveraging their expertise and real-world experiences from the civilian workforce to bring an exceptional and innovative perspective to our national defense.

In addition to deployments overseas, Guard and reservists are employed across the broad and diverse mission set, whether it is responding to civil unrest in our Nation's Capitol, defending our borders, providing relief from hurricanes or other natural disasters, as well as responding to the COVID–19 pandemic.

I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, the Guard did a yeoman's work in the COVID response, and it was much less by building testing sites, by giving vaccinations, and by helping with all the logistics. We would not have gone as smoothly without our Guard.

As of today the Mississippi National Guard has forces deployed in support of four combatant commands around the world. During the pandemic, the Mississippi National Guard activated approximately 1,700 servicemembers who administered more than 765,000 vaccinations, 226,000 tests, and processed more than 109,000 lab samples supporting the Mississippi Department of Health.

Our logistics professionals traveled more than 665,000 miles throughout our State to deliver more than 58 million pieces of personal protective equipment to our hospitals, long-term healthcare facilities, clinics, and testing sites.

Since the global war on terror, the Guard has shifted from a strategic reserve force to an operational reserve, deploying in support of the same conflicts, fulfilling the same mission sets, and seeing the same combat against our enemies as the active component.

Within this service has come great sacrifice, and I honor the fallen Guard heroes who gave their lives in service of our country and its ideals in the global war on terror in addition to the countless other Guard lives lost in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf.

One of these heroes is Sergeant First Class Sean M. Cooley, who I had the privilege of serving alongside in the 155th Brigade Combat Team in Iraq who was killed in action in Iraq on February 3, 2005. In his memory I introduced and had passed the House resolution that led to the Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program Act named for Sergeant First Class Sean Cooley and Specialist Christopher Horton, both of whom were Guardsmen.

In closing, it has been my life's honor to have served in the Mississippi National Guard for the past 36 years. I am committed to working with my colleagues in Congress and within the Department of Defense to ensure that our National Guard components are resourced appropriately, maintain a high level of readiness, and receive the same benefits that they have earned in their service of our great Nation.

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman KELLY for his remarks and his service.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN), who is a former Texas Army Guard and U.S. Army Reserve officer. He has over seven major commands and over 25,000 guardsmen in his great State. I know he is a huge supporter of them.

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from Mississippi (Mr. PALAZZO) for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize those who have faithfully served and are serving in our National Guard units.

Dating back to 1636, the Guard has a proud history and has shaped and defended our great Nation. In my home State of Texas, 199 years ago, Stephen F. Austin formed the Texas Militia, now known as the Texas Army National Guard, and 100 years later, the Texas Air National Guard was established. Since their inception, these courageous servicemembers have been first responders to many natural disasters; many in my own district where we routinely seem to have hurricanes. They have helped to maintain civil order, and they have deployed to the southern border to protect our sovereignty.

But their service doesn't stop there. The Guard augments our Active-Duty military offering complete warfighting capability at only 30 percent of the cost. At a moment's notice, they respond to the call of our country.

In southeast Texas, Mr. Speaker, you will find the 147th Attack Wing at Ellington Field where they fly the MQ–9 Reaper and are combat mission-capable and proven, ready to provide critical ISR and air-to-ground strike capability. Additionally, they have responded to the crisis at the border and played a vital role in storm preparation and recovery. The 147th is a prime

example of the benefit of the National Guard, and I have no doubt that this wing will continue to succeed and lead into the future.

Speaking of the future, we must create a Space National Guard mirroring the newest branch of our military. Focusing on missile warning, space intel, electronic warfare, satellite C2, and many other capabilities, the collaboration between Active Duty and the Space Guard would seamlessly provide ops and mission support from above.

As a former member of the Texas Army National Guard, I stand firmly behind the guardsmen who are willingly called upon at any moment with every capability to do any job, including in space, and I offer my heartfelt admiration and appreciation.

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative BABIN for his service not only in the military but also in the U.S. House of Representatives. Also I thank him for what the Texas National Guard is doing to try to secure our border in Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CAREY). Representative CAREY also is a former Army Guard officer. He represents 18,000 guardsmen. Actually, Ohio has 18,000 guardsmen and nine major commands Army and Air. So I thank my friend for his service and for his participation tonight.

Mr. CAREY. For nearly 400 years, the U.S. National Guard has served as a vital component to our Nation's warfighting and peacekeeping capabilities.

Guard members are the stewards of the equipment and resources necessary to assist in times of need, and they are always ready to respond to our Nation's challenges both at home and abroad.

As a former officer in the Army National Guard, I know that the Guard is so much more than a weekend a month and 2 weeks a year to those who serve. It is about service to our Nation and always being ready to answer the call. It is about neighbors helping neighbors, ready to respond to anything from a natural disaster, drug seizure, or even a cyberattack. Members of the Guard are essential to provide the capabilities to accomplish State and national priorities that we have.

In the Buckeye State, the Ohio National Guard is always ready and always there. Since 9/11 more than 25,000 Ohio soldiers and airmen have been deployed all over the world. Over the last 2 years, just as the Guard members across the country have done, Ohio National Guard members have been lifesavers throughout the COVID–19 pandemic.

More than 2,000 Ohio National Guard members were deployed to 18 testing centers and 62 hospitals across Ohio as part of clinical and general support teams. They prevented a crisis of care by providing patient monitoring, transportation, staffing and administration, testing, vaccinations, and even food distribution.

I saw their work firsthand at a drive-through testing site in Columbus where Guard members collaborated with the Ohio State University to ensure that more than 1,000 Ohioans per day could be tested during the national testing shortage. It was an amazing operation that could not have worked without the expertise and efficiency of our National Guard members.

In conclusion, we cannot thank our National Guard members enough for what they have done to keep us safe and what they will continue to do throughout their service.

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman CAREY. I know the State is very proud of his support of the Ohio National Guard and all the military services that he has.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS). BURGESS OWENS represents Utah's Fourth Congressional District, a State that has 11 major commands and over 7,500 guardsmen. Fortunately, Representative OWENS serves on the Judiciary Committee and the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, so I know he appreciates our guardsmen and servicemembers, and he is looking out after the homeland.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor National Guard members in Utah and across our Nation.

Since 1636 members of the National Guard have proudly served our communities and our entire Nation.

Today and every day, we are incredibly thankful for their commitment to serving others and keeping us safe. These past 2 years have been especially challenging for the airmen and soldiers of the National Guard who have stepped up when the Nation called and provided much-needed support for our communities.

From Logan to St. George, they have provided direct hospital support during the height of COVID–19, helped fight wildfires across the American West, and provided a calm and collected response to recent episodes of civil unrest.

They have performed under some of the most serious and difficult conditions in recent memory while also balancing their responsibilities as parents, spouses, employees, and even businessowners.

I have had the privilege of meeting many of these fine men and women. From the officers and NCOs of the 19th Special Forces Group to privates assigned to the 65th Field Artillery Brigade, I have been impressed by their selfless service and commitment to duty. Utah is truly blessed to serve as the proud home of Camp Williams and over 7,000 of these remarkable airmen and soldiers.

These brave men and women are always ready and always there.

Utah has a one-of-a-kind spirit of service, and the members of our National Guard are no exception. Each and every day they faithfully live out their mission to provide military forces to assist our State and Federal authorities at times of emergency. They stand ready to protect Utahns and Americans from enemies both foreign and domestic and to react quickly in the face of natural disasters or emergencies. I am grateful to them for keeping Utahns and Americans safe.

□ 1745

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BERGMAN), who is from Michigan's First Congressional District. Representative BERGMAN was a lieutenant general in the United States Marine Corps. Semper Fi. He is also, notably, the highest-ranking combat veteran to have ever served in the House of Representatives.

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my fellow marine and fellow guardsman, Mr. PALAZZO, for his dedication to being one of the co-chairs of the Guard and Reserve Caucus.

It reminds me of continued service that members of the Guard and Reserve do every day in communicating to the general public the value of what it means to have a ready Guard and Reserve, but also here in Congress, the continuing education for all of our Members so that they understand in their States the importance of maintaining a ready Guard and Reserve.

May is National Military Appreciation Month. So is June. So is July. So is August. So is September. I would suggest to you, we should be thankful continually for the men and women who always are standing by at the ready when our country needs them.

Whether it is a humanitarian assistance mission, a disaster relief mission, a border security mission, a mobilized go-to-the-fight kind of mission anywhere in the world, our Guard and Reserve stand ready.

But in that readiness comes the requirement to properly fund the Guard and Reserve, and in the military, it is always a competition for resources. I believe the combination of States, because the Governor of every State is the commander in chief of their Guard units—Reserve units, different story. They are under the command of the different services.

But the readiness and the support that is offered by each State and its Governor to ensure that their Guard units are ready to go, whether they are Army Guard, whether they are Air Guard, no matter what it is, is essential to not only the State readiness but the overall readiness we need as a country in the very complex world in which we live.

A special thanks tonight to the families of those guardsmen and reservists because those guardsmen and reservists work a Monday through Friday job, let's say. On Friday night, when a lot of their peers leave their jobs and go home to go play golf or go fishing or whatever, they are packing their kits and going to drill weekends or a 2-week annual training or whatever it is.

The sacrifice of time that the guardsmen and reservists make at the expense of their family time is something, again, we should never, ever take lightly and always remember because it is those young children who wonder why Mom and Dad are not around on Saturday and Sunday. Then they see the picture of them wearing the uniform and doing the kind of duty that we need in the United States of America. We cannot thank the family enough.

Having said that, in thanking the family, the commanders of the units know very well that good training time means that you are busy, you are doing good things, and if there is nothing to do, secure and go home and spend time with your families because it is the family that keeps everybody together.

Speaking of keeping things together, employers a lot of times don't understand the sacrifices that their men and women are making on the weekends. They just see them as good employees Monday through Friday. I thank the employers.

There is a group called the Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve. They have done a great job across the country to ensure that the relations between the Guard and Reserve and the employers are such that there is no misunderstanding of why a person may ask for an extra day or 2 to leave for extra Guard duty to do a longer drill weekend. My thanks to the employers as well.

On a little personal note, when it comes to Michigan, in fact, today I met with the Adjutant General of the Michigan Guard. As a State, Michigan has some very unique and productive training areas. We are a State with a lot of water around us. We have a lot of woods. Camp Grayling, in kind of the central part of lower Michigan, really is an example of what a National Guard training base could and should look like around the country.

We have multinational exercises every year, Exercise Northern Strike, and the Alpena Combat Readiness Training Center. We are one of the few areas where the fighters have unfettered access to unrestricted training areas to do live ordnance.

We need to have our pilots and our aircrews and all our shooters ready to go. I am proud to represent that part of Michigan that houses Camp Grayling.

Of course, Selfridge Air National Guard Base, down kind of closer toward Detroit, it is a base with a future because it is one of the few bases that is not a joint base where you have military and civil aviation going together. The ability of the Air Guard, of the Air Force Reserve, of any of the Reserve components that fly to put capabilities at Selfridge Air National Guard Base is a win-win for not only our defense posture but, quite honestly, for the State of Michigan when it comes to providing bang for the buck in the defense dollar.

I could tell you a lot of stories over a long time. In my command, my last command, as the commanding general of the Marine Corps Reserve, whether they are a marine, a sailor, an airman, a soldier, a soon-to-be space guardian in a Reserve component, Coast Guard, the men and women who serve, the missions that they are ready to do give me confidence in our ability as the United States military to not only go to the fight but to do the humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. We are in good hands because of the commitment of the men and women who wear the uniform.

My friend, Congressman PALAZZO, thank you for leading this. Thank you for calling attention to the fact that without our Guard and Reserve, we are less ready as a country.

Mr. PALAZZO. General BERGMAN, being over the 4th Marine Division gives you insight that many people don't understand. Being able to connect the relationships between the actual serving member, their family, and their employer is extremely important.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague from the great State of Mississippi (Mr. GUEST). He represents Mississippi's Third Congressional District. Michael also serves as the vice ranking member on the Homeland Security Committee, so he definitely takes homeland security and national security very seriously. He loves the Guard so much, he even hired a retired Adjutant General to serve on his staff. Thank you for being here.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, the people of the great State of Mississippi are grateful for the service of the 12,500 National Guard servicemembers of our State and for the leadership of General Durr Boyles.

Our guardsmen are dedicated to keeping Mississippi safe by providing response to disasters and by serving our Nation on domestic and foreign military missions. During floods and hurricanes, our guardsmen transport and rescue civilians inundated by high waters. After the storms, National Guard engineers repair infrastructure and utilities and provide logistics support to citizens.

With 65 readiness centers statewide, the Mississippi Army National Guard can quickly respond to any number of events at a moment's notice.

The Mississippi Air National Guard, operating from the 186th Air Refueling Wing, the 172nd Airlift Wing, and the Combat Readiness Training Center, provides access to services across the globe.

On behalf of the people of Mississippi, I thank every man and woman who serves in the Mississippi National Guard for their dedicated service to our State and our Nation.

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia's Ninth District (Mr. CLYDE). Congressman CLYDE has served as a U.S. Navy officer for over 28 years, with three combat deployments to Kuwait and Iraq. We appreciate him being here to support our National Guard and Reserve components.

Mr. CLYDE. Americans are blessed to have brave men and women protecting our precious freedoms, including the more than 400,000 members of the National Guard. These servicemembers selflessly put their lives on the line in defense of our Nation. Today and every day, we honor their service and sacrifice.

Guard members serve a unique mission, safeguarding our country as a whole and protecting the individual States that make up our Nation, including my home State of Georgia.

From assisting at COVID–19 testing sites, to maintaining law and order during violent demonstrations, to helping out during extreme weather emergencies, the Georgia guardsmen always answer the call to serve.

This service regularly extends beyond the Peach State such as at the southern border, where there are over 100 Georgia National Guard troops assisting Border Patrol agents in handling President Biden's out-of-control border crisis.

Additionally, Georgia currently has combat forces at all six geographic combatant commands, serving our great State and our Nation around the world.

In fact, members of the Georgia Air National Guard's 165th Airlift Wing were deployed to Europe in response to Russia's unlawful invasion of Ukraine. Georgians are tremendously thankful for their service in this vital mission, and we continue to pray for their safety overseas.

Our Nation is forever grateful for all the past, the current, and the future men of the National Guard, and we thank you for your duty to our Nation and dedication to our freedoms.

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas' Sixth Congressional District (Mr. ELLZEY). Congressman ELLZEY is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and flew 860 helicopters, F–14 Tomcats, FA–18 Hornets, and Super Hornets, and served five combat tours in Afghanistan and two in Iraq.

If I may just note, since you are a graduate of the Naval Academy, I actually happen to serve on the Board of Visitors for the Naval Academy. My best experience was in 2011 when a little team called Southern Miss, the Golden Eagles from Hattiesburg, Mississippi, was able to travel up to Annapolis and put a beatdown on the Naval Academy. It only happened once, but once in a lifetime is good for me.

Mr. ELLZEY. Once is more than enough for us, but I am sure that it was a well-earned victory. I appreciate having my friend, Mr. PALAZZO, give me this time today.

Today, I come before the House of Representatives to honor and recognize those who have chosen to serve our country as members of their National Guard and those enlisted in military Reserve units.

The National Guard's mission began on December 13, 1636, when the Massachusetts Bay Colony organized three

militia regiments to defend its people. Since that day, they have been continuing their mission of always ready and always there.

In 1775, during the American Revolution, they were there. In 1918, during World War I, they were there. In 1941, during World War II, they were there. Of course, on September 11, 2001, they were there. They are here today.

Right now, there are over 6,500 Texas National Guard members stationed on our southern border. Why are they there? To protect us, as always. They are there to defend every man, woman, and child in this country.

We should not have to rely on these brave men and women to secure our border as National Guardsmen, but we do, and they do.

They are there to stop the cartels from trafficking drugs that are killing our young people by the hundreds of thousands—105,000 last year dead from fentanyl. They are there to save the women and children who are being brought into this country for the purposes of the sex trade, modern-day slavery.

For many National Guard members, their love for country is a calling to protect it, and that attributes to years of service, just like Red Oak resident and veteran Captain Henry Sterling.

Henry joined the Oklahoma National Guard shortly after graduating high school and marrying his wife, Billie. In 1951, Henry received orders to serve in Korea, and he answered the call to be there. He is still with us today and is still married to Billie after 73 years.

While Captain Sterling's story is a remarkable one, it is not uncommon. We have outstanding men and women all over this country who dedicate their lives to protecting those who can't.

History has always taught us that we can always count on the National Guard and those enlisted in our military Reserve units to always be there, so thank you.

Thank you for what you do for this country. What you do for this country can't be overstated. It cannot be overlooked. We would not be here without you.

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 26 minutes remaining.

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma's First Congressional District (Mr. HERN), my good friend. He has five major commands and over 10,000 guardsmen.

From his actions and deeds, he is truly supportive of not just our Active Duty but our Guard and Reserve components. Thank you for being here tonight.

□ 1800

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Mississippi for hosting this Special Order tonight.

The National Guard is a special group in every one of our States. They are the everyday citizens, your neighbors, your coworkers, and your friends who choose to use their free time to serve their community and protect their fellow Americans.

The Oklahoma National Guard is an exceptional group of men and women who have responded to the call of duty time and time again. Over the past few years, the Oklahoma National Guard has shown their dedication to our country numerous times from supplying our States with necessities as we navigated the pandemic to assisting our border agents at the southern border and even representing Oklahoma in Washington, D.C. I am proud of the work they have done on behalf of our State.

I can't mention the Oklahoma National Guard without honoring the memory of an important constituent of mine, Technical Sergeant Marshal Roberts, who served in the Oklahoma National Guard and was deployed to Camp Taji when his team came under rocket fire on March 11, 2020. He was killed in the attack, making the ultimate sacrifice for his Nation.

The day Sergeant Roberts' body landed in Tulsa was a day I will remember forever. The Nation had just shut down due to the pandemic, but that didn't stop Tulsans from lining the streets at the airport by the thousands, a solemn show of gratitude and honor for Sergeant Roberts, his wife, Kristie, his daughter, Paityn, and the entire Roberts family.

I am glad to have this opportunity to share Sergeant Roberts' story again on the floor of the United States House of Representatives and join my colleagues in honoring and celebrating the incredible National Guardsmen and women who serve us across this great country.

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, at this time I recognize a colleague of mine from Virginia's Sixth District. He has seven major commands and over 9,000 guardsmen. I would like to note he serves on the Appropriations Committee. Ninety-two percent of all funding that guardsmen receive comes from the Federal Government through his committee.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE).

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. PALAZZO for hosting this Special Order this evening and recognizing the tremendous service and sacrifice of the brave men and women of the National Guard and the Reserve components of our Armed Forces. I also thank the gentleman for his service in the Mississippi Guard.

It is also certainly fitting to honor these often unsung heroes as we celebrate Military Appreciation Month.

While the National Guard was founded in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636, the Virginia National Guard traces its history and tradition of citizen-soldier service to the founding of Jamestown in 1607. There has been a military presence defending Virginia ever since.

The Virginia National Guard's current strength is 7,200 soldiers, 1,200 airmen, 300 Virginia Defense Force members, and 400 Federal and State civilians. They bring more than $250 million in annual income into the Commonwealth.

The Virginia National Guard currently has more than 2,000 personnel serving on Federal Active Duty with units conducting missions in the United States, Middle East, the Horn of Africa, and Kosovo, the most since 2007. The 29th Infantry Division has the most divisional soldiers on Federal duty since World War II, with units deployed from Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland.

Currently, Virginia Air National Guard pilots and maintainers assigned to the 192nd Wing from Joint Base Langley-Eustis are currently supporting the 1st Fighter Wing's deployment at Al Dhafra Air Base, United Arab Emirates, to provide short-notice air superiority to U.S. Central Command amid a series of recent attacks in the region.

Approximately 120 Virginia National Guard soldiers assigned to the Staunton-based 116th Infantry Brigade Combat Team Headquarters are on Federal Active Duty to take responsibility for the NATO-led Kosovo Force Regional Command-East, and approximately 140 soldiers assigned to the Sandston-based 2nd Battalion, 224th Aviation Regiment, 29th Infantry Division are mobilized to serve as their aviation task force. NATO KFOR troops conduct peace support operations, contributing to a safe and secure environment for all the people in Kosovo while healthy political dialogue continues between Kosovo and Serbia.

Approximately 300 National Guard soldiers assigned to the Norfolk-based 1st Battalion, 111th Field Artillery Regiment, 116th Infantry Brigade Combat Team are on Federal Active Duty conducting training to provide personnel and site protection using the Counter-Rocket, Artillery, Mortar System, or C–RAM, in the Central Command area of operations in the Middle East.

Approximately 1,000 Virginia and Kentucky National Guard soldiers assigned to the Lynchburg-based 1st Battalion, 116th Infantry Regiment, 116th Infantry Brigade Combat Team are on Federal Active Duty as Task Force Red Dragon as a security force in support of Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa.

Approximately 80 soldiers assigned to the Virginia Beach-based 329th Regional Support Group are currently on Federal Active Duty in the Central Command Area of Operations under the operational control of Combined Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve serving as the base operating support-integrator for multiple installations.

Finally, approximately 500 Virginia and Maryland National Guard soldiers assigned to the Fort Belvoir-based 29th

Infantry Division are currently on Federal Active Duty in the Central Command Area of Operations as Task Force Spartan to provide leadership, command, control, and in-depth staff analysis for Operation Spartan Shield.

As we celebrate Military Appreciation Month, let us never forget those who are serving and who have given their last full measure while wearing our Nation's uniform, those who are still on the front lines in places both known and unknown, and the families who are asked to carry the burden while their loved ones are away.

May God continue to bless our troops and the United States of America.

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman CLINE so much for his remarks.

At this time, I would like to introduce Congressman CARTER from Georgia's First Congressional District, where they host eight major commands in his State and over 16,000 patriotic guardsmen.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for sponsoring this Special Order tonight. It is extremely important and timely at that.

Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure today to recognize the Members of the United States National Guard that call our district home.

The First Congressional District of Georgia is home to every branch of the military in America. It is home to Moody Air Force Base, Kings Bay Naval Base, Hunter Army Airfield, and Fort Stewart. All of those are in the First Congressional District of Georgia.

Make no mistake about these great installations, they were placed here along the 110 miles of pristine coastline for a reason. It is because of our great weather, and it is because of our proximity to the Port of Savannah and the Port of Brunswick.

In addition to those branches of the military and to those military bases, we also are home to the Combat Readiness Training Center at the Air Dominance Center in Savannah.

The Air Dominance Center is home to the Air National Guard in Savannah. Unfortunately, the President, in his budget for fiscal year 2023, has proposed closing the most efficient, the most utilized combat readiness training center here in America, the one located in Savannah, and, oh, by the way, the one that is about to complete a $24 million hangar built for stealth fighters. Unbelievable.

In fact, they have invited me to the ribbon cutting that is to be held in September, with the intention now of this administration wanting to close it down in April of next year. No wonder taxpayers get so upset about wasteful government spending. This is the most ludicrous thing I have ever heard.

On top of that, think about the world stage that we are in right now. Madam Speaker, do you realize that we are potentially on the brink of world war III? Think about it. Russia has attacked Ukraine. An errant missile, a mistake, they hit a NATO country, all of a sudden it triggers NATO Article 5, and all of a sudden we are in world war III. And this President and this administration are talking about closing a combat readiness training center? You have got to be kidding me. We ought to be opening more. This is the most ludicrous thing I have ever heard.

The Savannah Combat Readiness Training Center represents the most uniquely cost-efficient taxpayer investment thanks to the shared airfield between the National Guard Bureau and the 165th Airlift Wing.

This can't be allowed to happen. This has got to be stopped, and I am prepared to do what it takes to ensure that it doesn't.

I am here today to say that I appreciate and that I value members of the Georgia National Guard and members of the United States National Guard and that we are going to do everything we can to make sure that the Combat Readiness Training Center in Savannah stays open.

God bless our country, God bless our troops, and God bless the National Guard.

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman CARTER for those wonderful remarks.

Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. STANSBURY). The gentleman from Mississippi has 16 minutes remaining.

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, as a former Marine Corps reservist and current member of the National Guard, I am proud to represent my fellow Mississippi guardsmen in Congress.

It is no secret that Mississippi has a continued history of support of our Armed Forces. The south Mississippi community understands what backing our military every step of the way truly means.

I am proud to have been able to lead the way on a project that directly benefits the guardsmen in Mississippi and across America.

The Mobilization and Annual Training Equipment Site, MATES, located at Camp Shelby, would update the current MATES facility that was built in 1984 and was designed to handle smaller models of armored vehicles. This new facility would construct 52,000-square feet of maintenance training bays and supporting facilities that are currently being utilized to maintain the equipment that supports the readiness of two heavy brigade teams.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I am happy to have been able to assist our guardsmen in securing funding for this project in the fiscal year 2022 omnibus bill.

The MATES facility at Camp Shelby is a crucial asset to south Mississippi and our national defense. These funds will make the work of our National Guard at Camp Shelby safer and more efficient as well as boost the surrounding economy.

The National Guard and Reserve Caucus is committed to pursuing legislative and policy initiatives that ensure the National Guard and Reserve components have strong representation on policy, procurement, force structure, and utilization within the Department of Defense.

This caucus is one of the largest and most bipartisan caucuses in the House. As co-chair of this caucus, I am excited to highlight a few of the caucus' legislative priorities and recent policy wins for our guardsmen.

H.R. 3626, the National Guard and Reserve Incentive Pay Parity Act was included in the final version of the NDAA and was signed into law on December 27, 2021. This legislation would require the military to provide Reserve and National Guard servicemembers incentive and special duty pay at the same rate as their Active Duty counterparts. I am also thankful for previous Co-Chair TIM RYAN's leadership on this bill that will ensure guardsmen are receiving pay parity.

Additionally, I was proud to see current Co-Chair KAI KAHELE's 1095 Rule Amendment Act included in the most recent NDAA that recently went into effect. This law will strengthen the National Guard and Reserve by increasing the maximum days reservists can serve on Active Duty. I thank Congressman KAHELE for his steadfast work on this victory that directly benefits all guardsmen.

Going forward, the caucus will continue to push on legislative priorities that will benefit our guardsmen and reservists. I encourage all of my colleagues to join the caucus and receive monthly updates on legislation that benefits the National Guard and Reserve components and also share with the caucus success stories of their own National Guard.

Madam Speaker, I am about to close, but I have one more gentleman I would like to yield time to.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER).

A TRIBUTE TO MICKEY GILLEY

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of country music legend, Mickey Gilley. Mickey Gilley passed away Saturday, May 7, in Branson at the age of 86.

Born on March 9, 1936, Mickey was a native of Natchez, Mississippi, where he grew up around his two famous cousins, Jerry Lee Lewis and Jimmy Swaggart.

In his career, Mickey earned 39 top 10 hits and 17 number-one songs, with six Academy of Country Music Awards, a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame, and was a member of the 2011 Texas Country Music Hall of Fame. Gilley was also one of few artists to have received the Academy of Country Music's Triple Crown Award.

But it was the opening of a country dance club bearing his name that changed the world of country music

forever. It was 1971 when Mickey Gilley officially opened the doors of his famous honky-tonk, Gilley's.

Gilley's reputation grew so much that Hollywood even took notice with the hit movie, ''Urban Cowboy''—some of y'all have probably seen it—where he even made an appearance alongside John Travolta, Debra Winger, and Johnny Lee.

Inspired by the real-life romance of a pair of the club's patrons, ''Urban Cowboy'' put Gilley's on the map, revived music careers, launched other careers, introduced two-stepping to a whole new audience, and created a lifestyle that has been adopted by millions.

□ 1815

Following his role in ''Urban Cowboy,'' Mickey Gilley found himself performing in the main showrooms in places like Las Vegas, Reno, Tahoe, Atlantic City, and even traveling to Europe to perform. Gilley even performed for Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush. Over the decades, Gilley appeared in a number of popular television series, including ''The Fall Guy,'' ''Fantasy Island,'' ''Dukes of Hazzard,'' ''Murder, She Wrote,'' and ''CHiPS.''

Not only will Mickey Gilley's music live on in the hearts of so many who loved his music, but his cultural influence cannot be understated. ''Urban Cowboy'' became an American phenomenon, and it was influenced by the real-life stories of Gilley's patrons Dew Westbrook and Betty Helmer. ''Urban Cowboy'' told the story of a west Texas farmhand new to the area and working his job at a refinery.

This film introduced country-western dance to America and created a lifestyle adopted by millions. Even more surprisingly, it directly resulted in the most unlikely outcome of all, country-western music becoming mainstream. Once considered outdated hillbilly attire, cowboy hats and belt buckles were back in, and they became high fashion.

Recently, on Saturday, July 29, Mickey Gilley came to the Galveston Regional Chamber of Commerce's celebration: ''The 50th Anniversary of Gilley's and the 42nd Anniversary of Urban Cowboy.'' It was a great celebration with thousands, and Mickey sang for us, delighting the crowd. We even presented him with a copy of a tribute I did to him on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives and a plaque commemorating the event.

Mickey Gilley will be missed, but his legacy will live on not only in the hearts and minds of those who loved his music, but also in America's love for country music. Wrangler jeans, cowboy boots, and pickup trucks will all be remembered because of him. Mickey Gilley has even been featured in the popular ''Texas Hot Country Magazine.''

Gilley was preceded in death by his wife, Vivian, who passed in 2019. He is survived by his wife, Cindy Loeb Gilley; his children, Kathy, Michael, Gregory, and Keith Ray; four grandchildren; nine great-grandchildren; and his cousins Jerry Lee Lewis and Jimmy Swaggart.

Thank you, Mickey Gilley, for introducing our way of life to the world. You will forever be a legend.

MOURNING THE LOSS OF KEN CLARK

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Speaker, I have one more notable who has passed in our great district, so will also commemorate him.

I rise today to mourn the loss of our great Galveston County Precinct 4 Commissioner, Ken Clark. He was Galveston County's longest-serving elected official. Ken had become a commissioner in 1998, and he has been an active member of our community for even longer.

Ken has been an instrumental community leader for several decades and a dedicated public servant. In his time, he has served on the State Republican Executive Committee, he has served as Sergeant at Arms of the Republican Party of Texas, he has served as Galveston's Municipal Utility District president, and received the Republican Party's Volunteer of the Year award. Ken also worked extensively with a wide variety of community organizations and tirelessly worked to improve the lives of those who lived in Galveston County.

I first met Ken when he worked on former Congressman Steve Stockman's campaign. Ken was a go-getter, a great conservative, and a great Republican back then and even more so now. Ken was a devoted public servant, a husband, a father, and a mentor. He loved Jesus Christ, and it showed.

Commissioner Clark, you will be sorely missed, but we will see you again. In the meantime, our thoughts and prayers are with you and your wonderful wife, Sherry, and y'all's seven children.

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks. I thank you, Madam Speaker, for allowing me to host this Special Order today. It was great to hear from each of my colleagues on the importance of our Guardsmen and Reservists. I thank all who participated, and I look forward to working together on the issues that lie ahead.

Finally, I thank all our National Guardsmen, our Reservists, and their families. The work you are doing is making America better, you are making America safer, and I yield back the balance of my time.

ABORTION IS NOT HEALTHCARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY) for 30 minutes.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, tonight we are going to be taking some time to talk about life. I know today on the floor of the people's House we observed the one millionth death from COVID.

When I came to work today, I saw that the flags were at half-mast, and I didn't know why they were at half-mast, and then I found out why. It was because we were observing the loss of life during the time of COVID–19. Loss of life is always a critical issue in the people's House and in the United States of America.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER), my good friend from the 12th Congressional District and the young man who I stood with today as we did take that moment to observe the one millionth death.

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY) for allowing me to speak on such an important issue. As my colleague mentioned, my friend, any loss of life is tragic. What is even more tragic is the loss of life that could have been prevented.

I want to make sure that there is no doubt where I stand when it comes to defending human life, especially the life of the unborn. That is why every day I wear this pin on my collar that represents the size of a baby's feet at 10 weeks after conception, a baby that has a heartbeat, a baby that is alive.

I have two children and three granddaughters, and after holding each one of them in my arms for the very first time after they were born, I know what we all know, that before they were born, they were children. They are human life, and they deserve the opportunity for that inalienable right of life.

When two healthy individuals go to the doctor for a procedure and only one life comes out of that procedure, that is not healthcare. In fact, it is the exact opposite of healthcare.

We hear a lot of people talking about reproductive rights, and I am all about people being able to exercise all of their rights, but when an individual exercises their reproductive rights, the baby, the child, deserves to be born.

The left has said many times that overturning Roe v. Wade is radical. Well, from what we have heard about the decision, it simply puts it back into the legislatures of the States. Overturning Roe v. Wade is not radical. What is radical is allowing abortions up until the day of a baby's birth. That is radical. One thing that I want to be remembered for when the good Lord calls me home is the fact that during my lifetime, if nothing else, I will be remembered that I fought for life. I fought to defend those babies before they were born.

The chart that we see over here says that there have been 327,649 abortions so far this year. That is almost 2,500—it is 2,482 abortions per day in the United States of America. I call that a pandemic. And that is one that is preventable.

I think we should be doing everything we can in the people's House to make sure all the babies in the United States of America have that constitutional right, that inalienable right to

life. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Pennsylvania. I think today as we look at this, and I know it has become such a horrible thing to even talk about, so when we enter this floor, the people's floor, the people's House, and we are not willing to talk about an issue like this and do it civilly, but it erupts in some type of anger that just, quite frankly, is not understandable.

Madam Speaker, I am sure many of the folks watching at home know the Supreme Court is in the midst of one of the most important cases in American history, but many folks might not fully understand the issue before the Court. So I wanted to take a moment to lay out the facts.

In 2018, the State of Mississippi passed a law protecting life after 15 weeks in the womb. After this law was passed, the Jackson Women's Health Organization, the last remaining abortion place in the State of Mississippi, filed suit against the State, alleging the 15-week protection was unconstitutional.

The Jackson Women's Health Organization believed there is a constitutional right to an abortion, a right legal experts have said for years that doesn't really exist. But despite this, the Jackson Women's Health Organization has persisted in arguing their case. So after years of trials and multiple rounds in the Federal courts, the Supreme Court decided to step in and settle the question once and for all, which brings us to today.

Now, the question before the Court fundamentally is whether there exists a constitutional right to an abortion. We believe the answer is clear, and Justice Alito and his colleagues appear to agree.

The Declaration of Independence affirmed our right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Nowhere in the Constitution is there a right to abortion. I know there are times in our lives that it is inconvenient for the birth of a child, but the right to life is fundamental.

One last thing I think is worth noting about this Supreme Court: The case was brought by the Jackson Women's Health Organization, which is the last abortion clinic remaining in Mississippi. The organization, which has devoted itself to aborting lives, unborn lives, chooses to call itself a women's health organization despite the fact that more than half of all the lives they end each day are female. Little boys and little girls are aborted each day within those walls, yet abortionists who work there continue to fight for their right to abort.

That is a point we must never forget. Abortion is not healthcare. It is the only medical procedure, as my friend Mr. KELLER just pointed out, where at least one of the patients always dies.

Ultimately, the leak at the Supreme Court was unacceptable, and we need to get to the bottom of it, but we shouldn't let that leak distract us from the real issue here. That is the victory, the possible victory for the unborn.

The truth is, we don't really know how many babies die each year from abortion, but the best estimates are that 906,000 babies will die in the United States this year alone. That is nearly two babies per minute.

We are engaged in this great observation of what is taking place in Ukraine, and we talk every day about the loss of lives, and we talk about how could the Russians be so cruel to bomb a hospital where there are expectant mothers and end the life not only of the expectant mother but also of the unborn child. But that is what we worry about. So we turn our eyes to Ukraine, and we shade our eyes from what is happening in the United States of America. Because if we don't see it, we don't have to admit that it is happening.

Look, about 870,000 babies are estimated to have been aborted last year, and that number keeps getting higher and higher, but this statistic doesn't capture the true numbers. Some States don't report accurate information or require abortionists to collect data. The CDC doesn't properly catalog this information, either.

□ 1830

Chemical abortions further complicate the picture because these are drugs that can be taken at home with no doctor's oversight and no data reporting at all.

Totally unrecognized, totally uncounted, totally ignored. All of this results in an incomplete patchwork of abortion data that hides the true number of deaths.

Contrary to the claims of the abortion industry, chemical abortion drugs are not safer or easier for expecting mothers. Women experience severe pains, heavy and prolonged bleeding, vomiting, and infections that can become as severe as sepsis. These complications can be deadly for expecting mothers.

One study found that one-fifth of all chemical abortions results in complications. It also found that chemical abortions are even more deadly than regular abortions. So chemical abortions are not safe, they are not safer. Yet, the abortion industry keeps promoting them to women as an easier alternative to eliminate the life of an unborn baby. Isn't it great to put it as an ''easier alternative''?

Now, despite this evidence, in December 2021, the Biden administration announced it was removing the requirement that the chemical abortion drug, mifepristone, be dispensed to a pregnant woman by a healthcare provider. Look, this change does possess a serious threat to women across America and has serious implications for the unborn. So many on this side have always been champions of life, all life, from its conception to its natural end.

I have a piece of legislation called the Heartbeat Act, which was introduced by former Representative, STEVE KING. And this is a very simple bill. No abortion can be performed if a heartbeat is detected, except in cases where a mother's life is directly in danger.

And I hear people tell me, Listen, you shouldn't be using that as an indicator. Yet, any time I have ever gone in for my medical procedure, either the doctor or whomever is there helping them, the first thing they do is grab my wrist and try to see if my heart is beating through the number of pulses, or they put a stethoscope on. And I am assuming they are trying to find out, is this guy still alive. The way they do it is by listening to my heart through a medical device.

We worry so much about life. We worry so much about protecting life. We worry so much about this horrible type of activity that is taking place all over our globe, and we are more concerned about what the Russians are doing in Ukraine than what we are doing right here in the United States of America. The numbers pale in comparison to what we are doing.

Now, we can continue to ignore this, and we can continue to argue over this, but we can't defy the one basic fact: That we are eliminating a life. It is undebatable.

Now, I think as Republicans, we always believe in the sanctity of life. And I will guarantee you there are people on the other side of the aisle, many of them feel the same way, they are just limited on that which they can speak. And it goes back to the old adage, There are no secrets in our house. There are just a lot of things we don't talk about.

Now, we can never compromise on this. I tell people all the time, Look, I know there are times in your life where this is an inconvenient pregnancy, and that the birth of this child could be an inconvenient burden on the family. That is why we have the adoption option. That is why we have foster care.

We have thousands upon thousands upon thousands of loving families that would love to take in this new, little baby girl or this new, little baby boy; it isn't that there is not a home for them. And while it may be inconvenient at the time, there is nothing more precious than life.

Mr. KELLER referred to this board that we brought in that said: Abortions as of May 12, 2022, 327,649.

Now, we went a little step further. We are talking about deaths by decision. Since we started this talk, 17 more lives have been ended. So the 327,649 more accurately should read 327,666.

Madam Speaker, I would ask all of our colleagues to stop and think about what we have done. Some of us fight for life and others of us fight for another issue. I'm not sure I ever understood it, because usually where it ends up is a screaming match as opposed to a debate in saying, What in the world are you thinking? Why do we allow the slaughter of these innocents?

Now, I know people don't like it because they say, I don't like you describing me as that and I don't like being accused of that, and so what I would rather do is not talk about it at all.

Madam Speaker, I had the honor when I first got elected to Congress to have lunch with Justice Scalia. We talked about the life issue. Justice Scalia looked at me and said, You know what, Mr. KELLY, I find it abominable that 50 States who have the responsibility and the jurisdiction choose to give the issue to nine former lawyers to make a decision for them.

On this issue, we should never, ever cower away from it. We should never, ever deny that it is happening. We should never, ever say that my personal preference is for life. But the Supreme Court deemed that it was their responsibility.

The real test will take place if the decision goes back to the States and the States and their elected officials make the decision. At that point, I would expect those who say, Well, my personal preference would be to stand up and defend life because the Supreme Court is no longer your barrier, no longer your excuse, and won't be taken into consideration.

Madam Speaker, we have these conversations from time to time, and we find them very uncomfortable, and we talk about things like, well, words matter, words hurt. Can't we just avoid this?

By doing so, we are ignoring the fact that we are ending a human life. I just tell all the Members that I come in contact, Aren't you glad that your parents were pro-life, and you had the chance to actually weigh in on it in your time and make a difference?

It is an issue I don't think should ever go away, and I think it is the most important issue that faces us today. I am very concerned about what is going on in Ukraine. I am more concerned with what is happening in the United States of America and our fellow citizens looking at us to say: You need to make a decision. And we are saying to them, your individual States with the people you elected should have that debate and they should make that decision for you.

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

SUPREME COURT'S IMPENDING DECISION

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. Madam Speaker, I am joined by my friends here this evening to talk about the impending decision of the Supreme Court and, of course, the things surrounding it, including the unfortunate, unprecedented leak of the information from the Court, as well as the, I think, heretofore unprecedented protesting at the homes of the Justices that can only legitimately be described as an attempt to influence and change their decision. We are going to get into all that.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP), for some comments on this subject.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) for yielding.

The gentleman is right. You can't help but notice and perhaps be distracted in an unseemly way by the stream of insidious attacks on the institution of the United States Supreme Court. It began with ideas about packing the Court, the well-known threat by the majority leader in the Senate that, ''You won't know what hit you'' to the Justices of the Supreme Court, followed by that unprecedented leak—unprecedented in the history of the United States Supreme Court for a draft opinion to leak to the public.

But we weren't done then, because in the ensuing two weeks, there was the online publishing of information about the residences of the Justices of the Supreme Court and the appearance of mobs outside their houses to intimidate them.

And we were not done then. Last night, in the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, there were the most unseemly attacks on the institution of the Court.

We can look forward and we are still not done, because that committee, the Democratic majority of that committee, has scheduled for next week a hearing on the Dobbs case as it pends for decision on the calendar of the Court, another unprecedented trampling of institutional norms by a majority who reminds us constantly of their desire to protect democracy.

But as I say, all of that threatens to cover over what should be a hopeful moment for this Nation in which we may, for the first time in 49 years, set aside a regime that has resulted in the loss of 61 million innocents.

We may soon see in this Nation that no longer will tiny babies at the instant of their formation and their first weeks of growth when their formative heart begins to beat and they can sense pain, be forcibly ripped, limb from limb, as they are extracted from their mother's womb by an abortionist.

We can aspire now, given the hope that emerges from what was intended for evil, but God may use for good, this opinion that says no longer will the deficient logic and willful action of a Supreme Court majority in 1973 dictate the course of this Nation and commit us to a continuing abomination against the most innocent.

The aspiration that it may come to pass that the abomination of Roe v. Wade will join Dred Scott and Plessy v. Ferguson and Korematsu on the ash heap of history, a stain upon the history of the United States, to be sure, but one that the Nation and those who have the good fortune to live within her confines may yet live to see redeemed.

Aspiration, hope, faith that this Nation may yet indeed see the living out of its creed. That is what I aspire to tonight.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and those are indeed inspiring and hopeful words as we stand ready to hear the Court's final decision, not trying to leak it, not trying to persuade it unduly, doing the work of democracy, of the representative Republic, speaking on behalf of the people that we represent, our bosses, so that they can decide, not just a few folks across the street here in robes, making decisions for the whole country.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the good gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN).

□ 1845

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman PERRY for getting this colloquy together.

DAN BISHOP put it well. America is getting a front-row seat to a left, unhinged group that, on an opinion that was leaked—that is illegal on its face—can inspire people, before the decision is even rendered, to go to the homes of the Supreme Court Justices and attempt to change their minds. It is illegal.

It is in Federal statute. It is punishable by a year in prison. Merrick Garland, we call on him to enforce the law, to start arresting people.

When is it going to end, folks? When is it going to end when a decision that the left doesn't like, in anticipation, is going to the houses of the Supreme Court Justices and all the neighbors, disrupting a complete neighborhood and disrupting the lives of Justices who are not political figures? They are elected for life.

When will we see fences stop being put up around the Supreme Court? Who would imagine? The Founders would have never guessed that this would have been coming to effect.

Do you know what is so appalling? The comments from this administration and from its supporters. A quote by one person who is on the abortionist side: ''If abortions aren't safe, then you aren't either.''

Another quote: ''The time for civility is over, man. Being polite doesn't get you anywhere.''

This is just a replay of the vandalism that took place all across this country—over 537 cities torn up—and a decision has not even been rendered.

Folks, it is time for a change. It is time for this to stop. It is time for all Americans to voice their opinion and displeasure over this, the killing of a child.

When you follow the money, that is where you know where the priorities are. For Title X funding, in the '23 budget, this administration is putting

forth $400 million, a $113 million increase to fund abortions that goes to Planned Parenthood.

In the United Nations Population Fund going to countries overseas, over $56 million of the taxpayers' dollars are going overseas when we can't get baby formula. We can't get supplies that Americans need. The inability of a parent to tell a child that is crying into the middle of the night ''I can't get you formula'' falls directly on this administration.

I commend the gentleman for doing this. This voice has to get louder. Americans are simply tired of it. To do this at this time in history has to be stopped. I think it is.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I am being joined by some of my other colleagues here. Mr. NORMAN, Congressman NORMAN, mentioned the baby formula. We are here to talk about the stain of abortion on our country. But we are watching what is happening, talking about children that need their formula.

Mothers need to feed their babies. They can't get it at the store, yet we see the shelves are full down on the southern border, full of baby formula.

What about America's babies, ladies and gentlemen? What about America's babies?

Look, you don't have to take our word for it. We are here to talk about the stain of all the lost lives of the innocent over these 49 years. But don't take our word for it. Don't take Republicans' word for it.

How about Democrats? How about Governor Bob Casey in the Abortion Control Act of 1982, where he had to go to the Supreme Court and fight against Planned Parenthood for things like parental consent prior to a minor undergoing an abortion? What a novel concept. Oh, so striking.

How about, just yesterday, The Washington Post, not known as a bastion of conservatism, saying that yes, experts say protests at SCOTUS Justice homes appear to be illegal, appear to be illegal because title 18, section 1507 of the U.S. Code, says it is: cannot try and influence the decision of the Court.

But the left doesn't care. Every single day when you wake up, you say to yourself, I don't know how it could get much worse. I can't believe what is happening, and I don't know what else could get worse than it is. But then, every single day, something else unprecedented happens. Today, that is occurring yet again.

If you don't believe me or The Washington Post or Bob Casey, Governor Bob Casey v. Planned Parenthood—by the way, I am not sure how Governor Casey would feel about his son's actions in the U.S. Senate when they voted for the most extreme position, which would make abortion legal at any point during the pregnancy, including up until the minute of birth—voted for that. His father fought the good fight.

But what about Ruth Bader Ginsburg, celebrated leftist on the Court, celebrated believer in abortion and protector of abortion, who said that the 1973 law did too much too fast, said that ''doctrinal limbs too swiftly shaped . . . may prove unstable.'' She knew this was a stain on our humanity. She knew.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HICE).

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to the gentleman for chairing the Freedom Caucus, and we are grateful for his leadership and for having this Special Order tonight.

I want to take a moment in my opening remarks to say thank you to those Supreme Court Justices who, right now, are experiencing tremendous and unjust treatment and intimidation from a radical left mob that is absolutely out of control.

Many of us have been in the battle for life for decades. We are grateful, finally, that this horrendous stain on America's history is potentially coming to an end, and those who have stood for our Constitution, Supreme Court Justices Alito, Coney Barrett, Gorsuch, Kavanaugh, and Thomas, we all take a moment to say a huge thank you to them for standing up for the Constitution, for standing up for the unborn, and doing the right thing.

We want them to know that we and millions of other Americans are standing with them in deep gratitude this evening. Never should anyone in this country but, at this point, our Supreme Court Justices never, ever, ever should they be afraid of the leftist mob because they are doing their jobs as Supreme Court Justices to stand for the Constitution and to correct unconstitutional law in this case as it comes their way. Yet, now, they are facing great intimidation by the radical left agenda.

We, millions of Americans, are absolutely disgusted by what we are watching on television as a result of what has already been described tonight, an unprecedented and I believe to be probably an intentional leak of Justice Alito's decision, the majority decision in this case, Dobbs v. Jackson. How in the world does that leak happen? We fully will get to the bottom of that with some investigations in the future.

The behavior now of the left is unacceptable. It is illegal. It needs to be dealt with. There needs to be accountability. This is absolutely bringing out the worst of the radical left in this country, and I hope every American sees it. I hope they see it for what it is.

Here is the Supreme Court Justices doing their job. There are three branches, equal branches, separate branches. This branch, the judicial branch, and, in this case, the Supreme Court are doing their job and facing the wrath of radical leftists simply because they don't like the decision.

We have fallen so far as a country. We have come to the point that now we are willing to end innocent life and rip little baby boys or girls from their mothers' wombs.

I mean, here we have 5 weeks, the child has a heartbeat; 10 weeks, arms, legs, fingers, toes; 15 weeks, a fully developed heart, capable of feeling pain. It is a child in the womb. It is absolutely amazing.

Enough is enough. It is time that we hold these people accountable. It is time that we come behind our Supreme Court Justices. Whether anyone agrees with the decision or not, they are doing their job. We obviously agree with the decision. But they are doing their job, and they need to be protected.

We cannot allow the highest court of our land and our Constitution to be put in jeopardy as it is now.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for leading this time, this Special Order, giving each of us an opportunity to stand for our Constitution, to stand for our Supreme Court, and to stand for life.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, the good gentleman from Georgia reminded me, as I said, you don't have to believe us Republicans. He reminded me that President Biden said this is a child, what we have known all our lives. But don't believe us if you don't want to. Believe your President. He said it is a child. So we know, right? And we are so grateful.

As people who love life, love the protection of life guaranteed in the Constitution, we have suffered and prayed for 49 years. We didn't like the decision 49 years ago, in 1973. We didn't like it, but we didn't do the wrong thing. We used the system appropriately, as it was designed by the Founders and the Framers of our great country, to remove the stain of the loss of innocent life from our laws. We are on the edge of that.

But the point is that there is a right way to do things. Even though we disagree on occasion, we are a country of laws. If it is going to be okay to break the law just because you disagree with a decision, well, that is not a country that is going to endure very long.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE).

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the tremendous chairman of the Freedom Caucus, the tip of the spear for this body, the conscience of the conservative movement here in Washington, D.C. I am proud to stand here with him to be a voice for life today.

It is painfully ironic to me as I look back that, in 1973, the same year that the Endangered Species Act was passed to protect endangered plants and animals, our Supreme Court made that terrible, flawed decision in Roe v. Wade, allowing abortions to take place.

Now, I don't know how many wolves or how many bears have been saved since 1973, but I can tell you that 63 million children have been killed. Sixty-three million children have been killed since that day.

Roe v. Wade created abortions on the basis of a supposed right to privacy under the 14th Amendment, but they

forget about the guarantees in our Constitution to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The very first promise that we have from our creator is life.

The Dobbs decision would suspend the Federal protection of abortions and finally return this question back to the States.

When we leave here, after this decision is finally released, and we are all are very optimistic that it is going to overturn Roe v. Wade, let us not rest, folks. Let us not rest. We are still going to have to go back to our respective State legislatures and give them the support and give them the guidance that they are going to need to make sure that they protect the lives of the unborn.

Let's be very clear about this. Democrats, not Republicans, are the ones who are out of step with the American public. The rest of the world, they are out of step with them. Today, they continue to push for taxpayer-funded death on demand. Let's call it what it is. We are no longer talking about yanking an unborn child from a mother's womb.

The Democrats are so out of step they are literally having discussions about whether they will kill a child once it is outside of its mother. Taxpayer-funded death on demand is what they are trying to push forward, and I am so proud that all the Members are standing here to fight against that today.

Roe v. Wade was outdated and was made before scientific advances helped us understand the clear humanity of the unborn child. An unborn life is a separate, unique individual with its own DNA.

Let's follow the science. That is what they always say. Let's follow the science, our friends to the left. Well, let's follow the science. That child has separate and unique DNA. It is a new person.

Let's protect it.

□ 1900

I have always been a staunch supporter and defender of the most vulnerable, especially the children. My wife and I have participated in pro-life marches across the State of Montana in many, many different cities and municipalities. This is the first year that we were able to join many people here in Washington, D.C., our Nation's Capital—the encouragement and the enthusiasm amongst the tens of thousands of people to protect life was overwhelming.

Madam Speaker, I have three children; I have three sons. I can remember the first time that I held my children, each and every one of them. I looked at their faces to see if they matched mine, to see if they had that little dimple in their chin. I looked to see if they had all 10 of their fingers and 10 of their toes.

I will tell you that I thanked God that each one of them was a healthy human being that he had gifted to my wife and I and gave us the responsibility to nurture that child.

I now have the experience of doing the exact same thing with a granddaughter; to look into her face and see this precious individual. I look at my son and my daughter-in-law and know that this child is dependent upon them for safety, food, and protection, and know that they are going to do the exact same thing that I have been blessed to do with them.

Every life is precious, not perfect. Every life is precious. That is what we need to remember today. We have an obligation to protect each one, healthy, imperfect, or infirm.

I pledge to you, God as my judge, that I will do that just as long as I am able to take in air and breathe.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman. Indeed, life is precious. It is a blessing. It is a gift. As a parent there is nothing like it. We have lamented these last 49 years in the loss of these innocent lives, and that our country could stand for that and support that; not only just support it, but go out and campaign for it with our tax dollars, with our rhetoric, with our policies around the globe.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is the United States of America where you are guaranteed by our Creator, and ordained in the Constitution, the gift of life, the blessing of life, the first gift, the first blessing.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman PERRY for leading the House Freedom Caucus and for leading this Special Order.

The Declaration of Independence—what an incredible document that was—that was truly the birth certificate, I believe, of our Nation. It was the promise, I would call it, and the Constitution was the fulfillment of that promise.

In the Declaration of Independence, it says—and you have heard this mentioned tonight, but I echo it: ''We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.''

The very first among those unalienable rights is life. ''That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men.''

So who is responsible for securing that right of life? Well, that is the government—''deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.'' That is us. That is the American people. That is who consents to the government.

That right of life is endowed by our Creator—by God. God gives you a right. Who can take it away? I don't think anyone can take it away. Our Declaration recognizes that some people will try, and so our government is supposed to protect that right.

I am so thankful that our Supreme Court, which is one of our coequal branches of government, that they actually stood up after 49 years to defend that right to life.

I echo my friend, Congressman JODY HICE from the great State of Georgia—Georgia's 10th District, just a little bit below mine—I echo his sentiments in thanking the Justices that stood for life: Justice Samuel Alito, who actually had to be moved from his residence because of the threats; Justice Clarence Thomas; Neil Gorsuch; Brett Kavanaugh; and Amy Coney Barrett.

I think we as a nation should be telling these Justices: Thank you, thank you, and thank you. How many millions more lives will be saved because of this decision that—though it is not final—we believe will be final and will come out in a month? We need to encourage them for standing up and defending life.

I think that is so very important because what we have seen so far has been absolutely despicable when it comes from the radical left and their threats to the Supreme Court.

There is a reason that the Supreme Court Justices are confirmed for life on the bench, and that is so they are not intimidated. Here we have someone in the Supreme Court that leaked a draft decision with what I believe was the intent to intimidate, so maybe one of those Justices would change their mind. I am praying that they don't. From what we see, they will not. Thank God for that.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I thank the good gentleman and all my colleagues. Our time is almost over, but I just want to reiterate that we—these Members here and many others on this side of the aisle, in particular—stand for life.

We stand for the Constitution which guarantees that life. We stand for the rights enumerated in the Constitution that are given to us by God—granted to us by God. As my friend said: Can't be taken away—even though some will try. When God gives them to you, they can't be taken away. That is all by design.

We stand for the rule of law enshrined in the Constitution that folks that would wish to subvert the rule of law—try and color the Court's decision—they should be held accountable. All men are created equal under the law. Apparently, under this administration some are more equal than others.

Madam Speaker, that is the recipe for anarchy. We are thankful for this opportunity to speak to our bosses, our employers, the ones who rule over us, the good Lord, and our constituents this evening.

Madam Speaker, we are thankful for the time to speak on this very important issue, stand for the Constitution, stand for the law, and importantly, stand for life.

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

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Agriculture:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 12, 2022.

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

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: I write to respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the House Agriculture Committee. It has been an honor to serve in this capacity.

Sincerely,

JULIA LETLOW,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 12, 2022.

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

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: I write to respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the House Committee on Education and Labor. It has been an honor to serve in this capacity.

Sincerely,

JULIA LETLOW,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, May 13, 2022, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC–4102. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pesticide Product Performance Data Requirements for Products Claiming Efficacy Against Certain Invertebrate Pests [EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0124; FRL-5331-05-OCSPP] (RIN: 2070-AJ49) received April 26, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC–4103. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Arizona; Bullhead City; Second 10-Year PM10 Limited Maintenance Plan [EPA-R09-OAR-2021-0819; FRL-9266-02-R9] received April 26, 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–4104. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia; 2017 Base Year Emissions Inventories for the Washington, DC-MD-VA Nonattainment Area for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R03-OAR-2021-0727; FRL-9552-02-R3] received April 26, 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–4105. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Iowa; 2015 Ozone NAAQS Interstate Transport Requirements [EPA-R07-OAR-2021-0870; EPA-HQ-OAR-2021-0663; FRL-9468-02-R7] received April 26, 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–4106. A letter from the Branch Chief, Border Security Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Implementation of the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) at U.S. Land Borders [Docket No.: USCBP-2021-0014; CBP Dec.: 22-07] (RIN: 1651-AB14) received April 5, 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–4107. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Willamette River, Portland, OR [Docket No.: USCG-2021-0778] (RIN: 1625-AA09) 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–4108. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Potomac River, Between Charles County, MD and King George County, VA [Docket Number: USCG-2022-0072] (RIN: 1625-AA00) 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–4109. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Tugs Champion, Valerie B, Nancy Anne and Barges Kokosing I, Kokosing III, Kokosing IV Operating in the Straits of Mackinac, MI [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0747] (RIN: 1625-AA00) 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–4110. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; 2021 Barge Based Fireworks, Hudson River, Manhattan, NY [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0767] (RIN: 1625-AA00) 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–4111. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Potomac River, Between Charles County, MD and King George County, VA [Docket Number: USCG-2022-0072] (RIN: 1625-AA00) 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–4112. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; Coast Guard Sector Ohio Valley Annual and Recurring Safety Zones Update [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0874] (RIN: 1625-AA00) 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–4113. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Security Zone; Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Corpus Christi, TX [Docket Number: USCG-2022-0034] (RIN: 1625-AA87) 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–4114. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Security Zones; Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Corpus Christi, TX [Docket Number: USCG-2022-0020] (RIN: 1625-AA87) 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–4115. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; St. Clair Icy Bazaar Fireworks, St. Clair River, MI [Docket No.: USCG-2022-0006] (RIN: 1625-AA00) 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–4116. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Swansboro, NC [Docket Number: USCG-2022-0093] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 25, 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–4117. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Maumee River; Toledo, OH [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0576] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 25, 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–4118. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Arizona: Maricopa County Air Quality Department [EPA-R09-OAR-2021-0773; FRL-9219-02-R9] received April 26, 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–4119. A letter from the Branch Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Announcement: announcement of temporary suspension of IRS prototype IRA opinion letter program, under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, Tax Exempt and

Government Entities Division, Employee Plans Rulings and Agreements [Announcement 2022-6] received April 5, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC–4120. A letter from the Branch Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — 2022 Calendar Year Resident Population Program [Notice 2022-12] received April 5, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC–4121. A letter from the Branch Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Telephonic Hearings guidance (Rev. Proc.: 2022-20) received April 5, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS ON 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. SCOTT of Virginia: Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 7309. A bill to reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act; with an amendment (Rept. 117–321). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 7732. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 with respect to the Office of the Investor Advocate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CLEAVER:

H.R. 7733. A bill to amend the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 to reauthorize and improve the community development financial institutions bond guarantee program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 7734. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to require the timely production of reports to Congress under the Bank Secrecy Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 7735. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update the appraisal requirements for certain loans guaranteed by Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. PORTER, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. BOWMAN):

H.R. 7736. A bill to make price gouging unlawful, to expand the ability of the Federal Trade Commission to seek permanent injunctions and equitable relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 7737. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to add questions to visa application forms related to membership and affiliation with Communist or other totalitarian parties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma (for herself, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Mr. TURNER):

H.R. 7738. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to make certain improvements relating to security clearances for recently separated members of the Armed Forces and retired civilian employees of Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. NADLER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LIEU, Mr. JONES, Ms. MENG, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. BASS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. PERLMUTTER):

H.R. 7739. A bill to increase the supply of, and lower rents for, affordable housing and to assess calculations of area median income for purposes of Federal low-income housing assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 7740. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide that any mandatory predispute or coerced postdispute arbitration clause, class action waiver, representation waiver, or discretionary clause with respect to a plan is unenforceable, to prohibit any such clause or waiver from being included in a plan document or other agreement with plan participants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mrs. FISCHBACH, and Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina):

H.R. 7741. A bill to prevent the Federal Government from using taxpayer funds to distribute cellular devices to individuals who unlawfully cross the southern border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 7742. A bill to amend the Financial Stability Act of 2010 to preserve the independent funding in the Office of Financial Research, to establish minimum staffing levels for the Financial Stability Oversight Council, to establish minimum funding levels for such staff, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. PERRY):

H.R. 7743. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to adjust the dollar thresholds for National Labor Relations Board jurisdiction over certain labor disputes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GUTHRIE (for himself, Ms. DEAN, and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 7744. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to extend beyond the COVID-19 emergency period, with certain modifications, the Emergency Declaration Blanket Waiver relating to training and certification of nurse aides to alleviate burdens imposed on staff of skilled nursing facilities and nursing facilities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACOBS of California (for herself and Mrs. SPARTZ):

H.R. 7745. A bill to support and allow funding for the investigation of the International Criminal Court with respect to the Situation in Ukraine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio (for himself, Mr. BOST, and Ms. SLOTKIN):

H.R. 7746. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the eligibility for educational assistance under the Department of Veterans Affairs Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of certain individuals who receive sole survivorship discharges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. KIM of California (for herself and Mr. WALTZ):

H.R. 7747. A bill to direct the National Science Foundation to commission a study on inflation; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada (for herself and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 7748. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to award grants to States to develop, convene, or expand industry or sector partnerships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 7749. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide that services performed by certain individuals in postsecondary vocational institutions not be treated as employment; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina (for himself and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 7750. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a Prostate Cancer Coordinating Committee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NORCROSS:

H.R. 7751. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a gasoline tax holiday, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. PANETTA (for himself and Mr. BAIRD):

H.R. 7752. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to provide for a consistent definition for plant biostimulants; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 7753. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend authority for supportive services for very low-income veteran families in permanent housing; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Miss RICE of New York (for herself, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. GARBARINO, and Mr. MEEKS):

H.R. 7754. A bill to allow for one-time distributions from certain transportation fringe

benefit accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SEWELL (for herself, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SUOZZI, and Ms. STRICKLAND):

H.R. 7755. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to improve access to care for all Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries through models tested under the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself and Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas):

H.R. 7756. A bill to establish a Department of Homeland Security integrated border intelligence analytical cell and Joint Task Force to combat transnational criminal organizations exploiting migration surges, strengthen cross-border partnerships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself and Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas):

H.R. 7757. A bill to provide for an emergency response by the Department of Homeland Security to migration surges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Transportation and Infrastructure, and 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 Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 7758. A bill to improve the intelligence received by the Secretary of State to identify, prevent, and respond to atrocities; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself and Mr. BROWN of Maryland):

H.R. 7759. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the brave women who served in World War II as members of the U.S. Army Nurse Corps and U.S. Navy Nurse Corps; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on 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. WENSTRUP (for himself, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. HARRIS):

H.R. 7760. A bill to establish a procedure for terminating a determination by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to suspend the introduction of persons into the United States from designated places, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CHU, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. BUSH, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. BASS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. TRONE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. CARSON, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. TITUS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. ROSS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. OMAR, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CASE, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CROW, Ms. MENG, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PORTER, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. RASKIN, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. CASTEN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. SOTO, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MANNING, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. MCBATH, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. DEAN, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. WELCH, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. PHILLIPS):

H. Con. Res. 89. Concurrent resolution expressing opposition to the criminalization of essential health care, including the full range of sexual and reproductive health care such as abortion, gender-affirming care, and contraceptive care, and disapproving of the criminalization of pregnancy outcomes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. GREENE of Georgia:

H. Res. 1108. A resolution honoring the life and legacy of Corporal Christopher Jackson Dye for his service and devotion to his community; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BACON (for himself, Mrs. SPARTZ, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. SCHNEIDER):

H. Res. 1109. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933, known as the Holodomor, is recognized as a genocide and should serve as a reminder of repressive Soviet policies against the people of Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Mr. RUSH, Mr. WELCH, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. MANNING, and Mr. CASE):

H. Res. 1110. A resolution honoring one million deaths from COVID-19 in the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. PALAZZO, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. ISSA, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. DUNN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BUCHANAN, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. STEWART, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. GUEST, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. COLE, Mr. LONG, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. ZELDIN):

H. Res. 1111. A resolution expressing support for the enforcement of section 1507 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to protests outside of the homes of sitting Supreme Court Justices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MALINOWSKI (for himself, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. LIEU, and Ms. WILD):

H. Res. 1112. A resolution urging the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to honor their partnership with the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. LIEU):

H. Res. 1113. A resolution calling on the Secretary of State to designate the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. NORMAN introduced A bill (H.R. 7761) to authorize the President to award the Medal of Honor to James Capers, Jr. for acts of valor as a member of the Marine Corps during the Vietnam War; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

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. LYNCH:

H.R. 7732.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 3

By Mr. CLEAVER:

H.R. 7733.

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

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

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 7734.

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, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.''

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 7735.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which states ''[t]he Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States''.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 7736.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 7737.

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

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma:

H.R. 7738.

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

Article 1, Section 8, clauses 1, 12, 13, 14, 16, and 18.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 7739.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 7740.

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

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 7741.

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

Art. 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 7742.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 7743.

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

Article I Section 8

By Mr. GUTHRIE:

H.R. 7744.

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

Article 1, Sectlon 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACOBS of California:

H.R. 7745.

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

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio:

H.R. 7746.

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

Article I, Section 8 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 14

By Mrs. KIM of California:

H.R. 7747.

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

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: ''The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into the Execution the foregoing Powers, and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.''

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada:

H.R. 7748.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 provides Congress with the power to ''lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises'' in order to ''provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States.''

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 7749.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 3: The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina:

H.R. 7750.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. NORCROSS:

H.R. 7751.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 7752.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 7753.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution states that ''Congress shall have the authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.''

By Miss RICE of New York:

H.R. 7754.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. SEWELL:

H.R. 7755.

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

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 7756.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 7757.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. STEFANIK: 1 H.R. 7758.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 7759.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. WENSTRUP:

H.R. 7760.

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

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. NORMAN:

H.R. 7761.

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

Article I, Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 38: Mr. GOLDEN.

H.R. 72: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BANKS, Mr. DUNN, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.

H.R. 225: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.

H.R. 379: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 426: Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BIGGS, and Mrs. HINSON.

H.R. 463: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 554: Mr. HILL.

H.R. 622: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. NADLER, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. WILD, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 909: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 959: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 1013: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 1227: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 1255: Mr. JONES and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1381: Mr. BERGMAN, Mrs. KIM of California, and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.

H.R. 1474: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 1577: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 1676: Ms. SEWELL.

H.R. 1729: Mr. WALTZ, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, and Mr. JACOBS of New York.

H.R. 1745: Mr. OWENS and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 1861: Mrs. MCCLAIN.

H.R. 1946: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 2126: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.

H.R. 2166: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 2222: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 2256: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 2374: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN and Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 2588: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 2735: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 2770: Mr. VEASEY, Ms. WEXTON, and Ms. CHU.

H.R. 2773: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.

H.R. 2811: Mr. GARCIA of California.

H.R. 2920: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 2971: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 2974: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina and Ms. BASS.

H.R. 3079: Mr. COMER, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. NEHLS, and Mrs. WALORSKI.

H.R. 3095: Mr. VEASEY, Mr. STANTON, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. MANNING, and Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 3150: Ms. SCANLON and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 3165: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 3198: Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. SOTO, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 3354: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.

H.R. 3400: Mr. BENTZ.

H.R. 3441: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 3460: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 3461: Mr. ARMSTRONG and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 3611: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 3824: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 3893: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
H.R. 3897: Mr. BOST.
H.R. 3932: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 3962: Ms. STRICKLAND and Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 4042: Mr. HARRIS, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. KINZINGER, and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 4065: Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 4147: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
H.R. 4200: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 4217: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 4239: Mr. VALADAO, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. NEWMAN, and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 4402: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 4407: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 4436: Mr. LIEU and Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 4598: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 4699: Mr. KUSTOFF.
H.R. 4750: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 4824: Mr. KEATING and Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 4949: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 5008: Ms. MANNING and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 5112: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 5232: Mr. BUTTERFIELD and Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 5245: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 5514: Mr. MOOLENAAR and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 5632: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 5750: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 5801: Mr. JONES, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 5987: Mr. MCEACHIN.
H.R. 6037: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 6121: Mr. LAMB.
H.R. 6132: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama and Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 6161: Ms. MACE and Mr. MANN.
H.R. 6238: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 6392: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 6398: Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LAMB, and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 6448: Mr. SOTO, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 6523: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 6557: Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 6569: Ms. MANNING and Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 6577: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 6583: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CASE, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 6587: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. ISSA.
H.R. 6613: Ms. ADAMS and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.
H.R. 6704: Mr. TIFFANY.
H.R. 6852: Ms. ESCOBAR and Mr. MEIJER.
H.R. 6860: Mr. CROW and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
H.R. 6868: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 6872: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 6898: Mr. CARBAJAL and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 6928: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 6943: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 7011: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 7101: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 7107: Ms. VAN DUYNE.
H.R. 7118: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 7176: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 7213: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 7236: Mr. LANGEVIN and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
H.R. 7255: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 7265: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 7272: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 7290: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 7309: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. TRONE, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. BASS, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. SCANLON, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. CARSON, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. EVANS, Ms. TITUS, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 7321: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 7334: Ms. VAN DUYNE.
H.R. 7374: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 7395: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 7398: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 7409: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 7466: Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 7479: Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. BANKS, and Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 7487: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 7518: Mr. MEIJER, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.R. 7519: Mr. MEIJER, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.R. 7524: Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. MEIJER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 7550: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 7569: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 7603: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 7632: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 7633: Mr. STANTON, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 7637: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 7662: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 7690: Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 7693: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 7706: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN and Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 7712: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 7713: Mr. NORMAN, Mr. PALMER, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H.R. 7718: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 7719: Mr. BIGGS.
H.R. 7721: Mr. LIEU.
H.J. Res. 82: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H. Res. 352: Mr. CLYDE.
H. Res. 434: Mr. BACON, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Mr. FLEISCHMANN.
H. Res. 741: Mr. BEYER.
H. Res. 1067: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.
H. Res. 1074: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H. Res. 1091: Mr. JACOBS of New York.
H. Res. 1093: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER and Mr. SCHIFF.
H. Res. 1101: Mr. LATURNER, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. AMODEI.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE, JR

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce in H.R. 7688 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.