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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

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

Give ear, O Shepherd, You who have led Your people time and again through hardship and calamity. You who sit enthroned in the heavens, stir up Your might and come save Your people suffering at the hands of their enemies.

Restore the people of Ukraine, O God of hosts. Let Your face shine upon them in the darkness of their despair that they may be saved from the onslaught of terror being inflicted upon them.

Feed them no more with the bread of their tears. Nourish them no more with the scorn of their enemies. But extend Your hand of favor upon them that their lives would be preserved.

Turn Your eyes on them and regard their faithfulness. Let Your hand rest upon those who remain devoted to You.

Then may all experience the immeasurable strength of Your abiding presence and find hope.

In the power of Your name we offer our prayers.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. PERLMUTTER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

SICK AND TIRED

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

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I am sick and tired of standing up here to say I am sick and tired. I am tired of reminding my colleagues that we have a gun violence epidemic in this country outside of mass shootings.

We hold moments of silence. We stand up, we sit down, but we do nothing. The mass shooting carried out by a racist white supremacist in Buffalo last weekend was absolutely horrible. I am truly sorry for the victims' families and for the whole community.

But also know, this weekend in Chicago 33 people were shot and five died, and we did nothing. I care both about the people who are killed by guns, whether they are shot alone in a park or next to their neighbors in a supermarket. I see a lot of colleagues expressing outrage about the Buffalo shooting, but outrage means nothing until we start legislating or investing in solutions.

I do not care what the Senate will or won't pass. Let them go on record and show the American people whether they care about their safety or not. Just who and how many have to die before we take action?

PELTON VIP MEMBERSHIPS

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

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, it is an open secret that Americans are facing serious challenges today. Many of these challenges are Washington-inflicted caused by Democrats' incompetence and radicalism. Absolute chaos on the southern border, unsafe streets, record-high gas prices, rising inflation, a broken supply chain, an ongoing labor shortage, a failing education system, and, of course, a baby formula shortage they knew about for more than a year.

Will this Congress be remembered as the Congress that addressed these issues? Probably not. Instead, this Congress will go down in history as the out-of-touch Congress.

This week, as families scramble to find baby formula, Speaker PELOSI's House decided to add special new perks for Washington lawmakers and staff. One of those perks was a VIP membership to Peloton gyms; paid for by hard-working American taxpayers. What is next, free Jeni's ice cream?

You may be asking: What is Peloton? It is a bike that costs about \$2,000. Not only that, each month you pay a monthly subscription fee to ride your \$2,000 bike. Best of all, it is stationary. They charge you about \$300 to set it up. It is a \$2,000 bike that you pay to use and pay to set up that doesn't go anywhere. What a business.

Speaker PELOSI decided to give everyone in Congress a Peloton gym membership; more specifically, the premier employee benefits package. You know what, she did it without any debate or discussion with any Republicans.

First, they appoint a political committee and don't allow the Republicans to name anybody. Now they decide to use your taxpayer money and never talked to the other side. We were left in the dark. Congress, meaning taxpayers, will pay Peloton \$10,000 up front and \$10 per month per person. In all, this contract could cost taxpayers

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

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



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an extra \$100,000 or more per month. I guess New York City isn't the only place Speaker PELOSI went on a spending spree last week.

As the sixth richest Member of Congress, the Speaker might not be worried about this costly new program, but American families should sweat it. It comes as families are getting crushed by the worst inflation in 40 years. It is insane.

It is also redundant. Members and staff already have access to a congressional gym for a membership fee. The Peloton perk did not replace it. Instead, it duplicates it.

I would like to see any Democrat go to their district, my district, anyone else's district and defend this; look people straight in the face. I will tell you what is happening in our district, there are parents who are going to eight or nine stores looking for baby formula, paying for gas that you can barely afford.

Instead of trying to help these struggling families, Democrats are plundering their pocketbooks to pay for Pelosi's Peloton membership.

You can't image a more out-of-touch party. This isn't just an exception; it is the rule in the Democratic conference. Let me tell you something, Mr. Speaker. I actually heard your conference chair, HAKEEM JEFFRIES, say—talking about the Democrat agenda and saying about gas prices: "That issue hasn't come up in our conference." It has come up in every single American's kitchen table, but not in the Democratic conference.

Mr. Speaker, we also heard a Democrat Member, Congresswoman PORTER, who said: "We aren't seeing inflation in the polls." I am not sure what polls they are taking that they think that Peloton for Members and staff is going to solve this problem.

In the Democratic conference nobody talks about gas prices because they haven't heard about it. The polling says inflation doesn't come up. Yet, as we speak, Democrats are pushing for more reckless spending and higher taxes that will only make this problem worse.

Mr. Speaker, I remember sitting on this floor, talking in this mike, warning the majority party, the Democrats, if they went through with the reckless spending of almost \$2 trillion that inflation would come. The sad part, Mr. Speaker, is that it wasn't just the Republicans warning you, it was Democrats; those that had worked in the Obama administration and the Biden administration.

Lo and behold, what have we found, Mr. Speaker? Inflation. They first want to tell America, no, it is just temporary. No, it is not. We now have the former ex-Fed chair saying you are going to get stagflation, just like in the 1970s. Do you remember in the late 1970s when you couldn't get gas on an even day if your license plate ended in an odd number? Now you don't know if you can afford it when you pull up.

You don't know if your credit card goes high enough. You don't know if you have enough money to go. You are filling it up because you are trying to drive to find baby formula that the administration knew about for a year and did nothing about.

We have watched a Congress be so partisan. We have watched a Washington with one-party rule and only care about one person—themselves. Their first bill was about changing election law so they could dictate who wins. Then when the polls were bad and they were going to lose, they appointed a political committee to go after their political opponents.

That is all going to change in 174 days from now. That focus is going to be on you, the American people. It is not going to be more Pelotons for those in Congress. It is not going to be wasting your taxpayer money. It is not going to be appointing committees and not allowing the other side just to go after your political opponents. It is going to be focusing on America.

Do you know what the rise in gas prices with this one-party rule has done to America? It is costing every family more than \$2,000. The rising prices are costing them an extra \$5,000. An open border is now costing the lives of Americans.

Fentanyl is the number one cause of death for Americans between the ages of 18 and 45. I don't know how that doesn't show up on their polls. Now what do they want to do? They want to lift title 42. It is not just Republicans warning them, it is Democrats, who sat as Secretaries of Homeland Security, warned them not to do it.

I don't know if they think it will take the attention away from no baby formula, can't afford gas, inflation continuing to rise; but they think they are doing all right.

We should reward staff and get them a Peloton membership. Don't just get them any membership, get them the VIP. They think it doesn't cost you anything because they take it to the American taxpayer, the hardworking taxpayer, to spend more of your money. Just like they did with \$2 trillion. Just like they wanted to do more with their Build Back Better.

Have they not learned enough? If you go to their conferences, I am not sure what they talk about. They say they don't bring up the gas price. They say inflation doesn't show up in the polls. They are probably looking at more perks and spending more tax dollars. That day is ending soon and a new Congress with a focus on the American people and the future of America is soon to come.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BEYER). Members are reminded to direct their comments to the Chair, please.

OPIOID CRISIS

(Ms. TLAIB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my greatest concern and the urgency to act now to address our Nation's opioid crisis and drug overdoses.

At the height of the pandemic in 2020 we saw record numbers of overdoses across the country, and in Michigan we saw even more alarming rates. In 2020, the opioid crisis claimed the loved ones of over 2,400 Michiganders and communities like Ecorse, Michigan, in the 13th District, has seen the highest overdose rates in our State.

The physical and mental health of our communities are under siege. We must do more and act with urgency to save lives. Accessibility to preventive treatments and resources for harm reduction is critical in keeping our communities safe.

Also, we must not forget the importance of holding for-profit Big Pharma companies accountable in fueling this epidemic through the sale of higher doses of opioids to our communities. We must make the bold action to remove the stigma as well of this crisis, create equitable treatment plans, and expand access to harm reduction tools for those who need help.

I applaud the administration for understanding the importance of this issue, but our communities can't wait another year for a grant or another study. We must hold the corporate profiteers accountable and get the boots on the ground to address this crisis.

□ 1215

RECOGNIZING THE ROANOKER RESTAURANT

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

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize The Roanoker Restaurant, an establishment so iconic it carries its city's namesake.

Opened in 1941 by Craft Warren, this Roanoke staple has served as a gathering place for generations. For nearly 81 years, The Roanoker provided folks across the Star City a place to come together over a delicious, home-cooked meal.

Its current owner, Butch Craft, began working at the restaurant more than 52 years ago before eventually taking over the business.

Over the course of its storied history, the restaurant has moved throughout Roanoke before making its way to its current and, unfortunately, final home on Colonial Avenue in 1982.

This week, the entire Star City was saddened to learn that, after more than eight decades in business, The Roanoker will be closing its doors at the end of the month.

One resident said it best: It is going to be greatly missed, no doubt about it. It is going to be so missed.

It certainly will be, and I will take a moment to thank the Warren family, Butch Craft, and everyone who has worked at The Roanoker and made it such a success and made diners feel at home for so many years.

HONORING MEREDITH "MERRIE" ROOSA INDERFURTH

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

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the lifetime of public service of Meredith "Merrie" Roosa Inderfurth.

After graduating from Brown University, Merrie came to Washington to earn an MPA at George Washington University, and she never left.

Merrie joined the congressional staff of Representative Lindy Boggs, whose late husband, then-Majority Leader Hale Boggs, led the creation of the National Flood Insurance Program, cementing Merrie's interest in flood management.

During her 15 years with Representative Boggs, Merrie took time to have two extraordinary daughters, one of whom is my deputy chief of staff and essential to my office. Her sister is a respected prosecutor in nearby Montgomery County. Her stepdaughter is a highly qualified medical professional.

Merrie then returned to public life and made use of her flood pedigree, serving for almost 30 years as the Washington liaison for the Association of State Floodplain Managers and the National Flood Association.

In 2007, she was the recipient of the association's highest honor, the Goddard-White Award for outstanding leadership and guidance on flood policy issues.

I express my sincere appreciation for the career in public service of my friend, Merrie Inderfurth.

HONORING JEFF SHIPP

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the storied career of Mr. Jeff Shipp as he celebrates his retirement from the Farm Credit Council.

Jeff has worked in and around the Farm Credit System for virtually his entire adult life. Raised as a true D.C. native, Jeff earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Maryland before obtaining his master's at Tulane University.

Jeff's notable career working on Farm Credit issues started as an internship on Capitol Hill before he moved to USDA and what was then known as the Farmers Home Administration.

He then went to work representing farmers at the National Wheat Growers

Association, which led him to the Farm Credit team in 1987.

Perhaps one of the most distinguished moments of his career was when he worked to help pass the Farm Credit Act of 1987, which stabilized Farm Credit and set it on the sustainable path the organization continues to enjoy today.

Jeff's representation in Washington is second to none. Jeff has been the face of Farm Credit for many on Capitol Hill, and he will certainly be missed as he enters retirement.

Farm Credit, American agriculture, and our country are better off because of Jeff's exceptional work.

Congratulations, Jeff, on your very successful career, and best wishes to you and Susan for a long and happy next chapter.

RECOGNIZING MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in honor and recognition of Mental Health Awareness Month.

Over the last 2 years, we certainly have seen tremendous stress on the mental health and well-being of our loved ones, our communities, and even our elected officials.

Back in 2019, I led a task force that looked at the impact of mental health on Black youth and suicide, and I introduced a piece of legislation that would address the gap in services to those individuals who are underserved.

It is good that this is Mental Health Awareness Month. It is good that we are paying attention to the mental health of all of our citizens, including those who are elected officials.

I am glad to know that we can extend that service even to the members of the Republican Conference who so desperately need mental health addressing. I almost think it is la-dee-da-dee in everybody.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF DR. JOHN CHENG

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

Mrs. STEEL. Mr. Speaker, today, I stand with my fellow Orange County Representatives to honor the courage and sacrifice of one of my constituents.

On Sunday, Dr. John Cheng of Aliso Viejo drove his recently widowed mother to her church in Laguna Woods. They were attending a special lunch in honor of their pastor, who had just returned after 2 years in Taiwan.

Just after lunch, a gunman opened fire, and Dr. Cheng gave his life defending those around him. Local law enforcement agents said, without Dr. Cheng's courage, there would have been more casualties that day.

He was a beloved son, husband, father of two, and a respected physician. He was a hero.

We share our condolences with his family and stand here today to honor his life.

Please join us in a moment of silence to honor Dr. Cheng.

May he rest in peace, and may his courage never be forgotten.

CONDEMNING DOMESTIC TERRORISM

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

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday, in the State in which I was born and raised, New York, a man drove 3 hours and 200 miles to terrorize members of a local Black community. This man shot 13 people, 11 of which were Black.

This was not a random act of violence. This was a domestic terrorist attack, an act of hate ignited by replacement theory rhetoric that is fueled by white supremacists, FOX News, and, indeed, some of my Republican colleagues.

This false, ignorant, race-baiting theory, called the great replacement, has been used in multiple race-based domestic terrorist acts, including the synagogue attack in Pittsburgh and the El Paso shooting attack in 2019.

There are a number of my Republican colleagues who spew this vile and venomous rhetoric. The silence of Republican leadership and their ranks in condemning this rhetoric that is not just ripping our country apart but contributing to the death of Americans shows that they are no longer the party of Lincoln or even the party of Ronald Reagan.

PAIN AT THE PUMP

(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 gas price surge we are seeing at the pump wasn't caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. It wasn't caused by COVID-19. It isn't transitory.

It is not even caused by price gouging some are alleging by oil companies or gas stations. Indeed, the U.S. Secretary of Energy said there is no gouging due to that.

No, they are all excuses President Biden has tried to use to shift blame for the increasing prices that he is causing himself.

Mr. President, we know the truth. The American people know the truth. Sir, your price hike was caused by day one anti-American energy policies.

Gas prices have increased every single month under the Biden administration, from his first day in office canceling Keystone, suspending oil and gas leasing on Federal lands, and draining our Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

He has also emboldened Putin by removing sanctions on the Nord Stream 2, therefore making Europe more dependent on Soviet-style energy.

President Biden hasn't taken responsibility for his failed policies. Instead, he is trying to cover them up or blame others.

We must flip the switch on American energy production and reverse the Biden failed energy agenda. Putin is making a killing because of this.

We have the wherewithal in this country to influence world prices by producing ourselves.

INCREASE REPRESENTATION OF AAPI COMMUNITY IN MEDICAL RESEARCH

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

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, during Asian American Pacific Islander Heritage Month, we recognize that diversity is more than a cultural exchange that enriches our Nation. It is a tool that we can use to save lives.

Despite being the fastest-growing minority group in our Nation, AAPI communities remain underrepresented in medical research. In 2019, NIH invested less than 1 percent of its budget to support clinical studies in AAPI communities. That is not enough.

In Orange County, our institutions recognize the need to reach all of our communities with medical research. UC Irvine recently received \$750,000 in Federal resources to increase diversity in clinical research, and that money is going to help AAPI communities benefit from the university's groundbreaking Alzheimer's research.

A medical innovation is only a miracle when it reaches patients in need. The Nation should follow Orange County's lead and work to provide the benefits of publicly funded research to all communities.

AMERICANS ARE HURTING

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, for the millions of Americans struggling under skyrocketing prices, President Biden's attention to this issue is a day late and many dollars short.

For the first year in office, he denied inflation existed and then dismissed it as transitory. Now, he is blaming Putin, even though inflation was already at 7½ percent before Putin's army invaded Ukraine.

It took President Biden almost a year to speak up because he doesn't see inflation as a threat to families. He sees it as a threat to his political problems and his political party's problems.

Since Joe Biden became President, inflation has risen 11 percent; gas prices are at an all-time high; real

wages have gone down 2.6 percent; and our economy is shrinking. This is the result of the President's policies: high prices for food and energy, lower wages, and now a baby formula shortage.

Americans are hurting, and the President's policies are making it worse.

DENOUNCE WHITE SUPREMACY

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise. And I rise today to say that those who tolerate hate, perpetuate hate—it is not enough, Mr. Speaker, for us to prosecute the purveyors of the hate. Those who pull the trigger, those white supremacists, it is not enough to prosecute them individually. We have to prosecute hate itself. If we fail to do so, we fail our country.

This is a country that allows us the freedom to move about, to go into stores and to other places of business. Business itself is going to suffer if we don't stop this.

I beg the business community, the Chamber of Commerce: Come out of the shadows.

Where is the business community? Denounce this white supremacy.

Where is the clergy? Denounce this white supremacy.

Join me in a moment of silent prayer for all of those who have suffered.

PROTECT THE SANCTITY OF LIFE

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

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, as a Christian and father of four, the issue of abortion is personal to me. I believe an unborn child is a human life, fearfully and wonderfully made and worth protecting.

In the last 50 years, scientific advancements have taught us a great deal about the early stages of life. As early as 5 weeks, babies in the womb have a heartbeat.

Roe v. Wade is an inherently flawed opinion. Nowhere in our Constitution exists the right to abort a child.

Recently, we watched the far left and liberal media attack our Supreme Court Justices after a leaked draft opinion shows that the Court might overturn Roe and give the States the power to decide this issue.

Never content to let a crisis go to waste, the Senate Democrats tried to advance a radical and inhumane bill that would guarantee the right to abort a baby up until the moment of birth—until the very moment of birth.

Shouldn't a debate like this take place in the States, where citizens will have more input on this important issue?

I will continue fighting for the unborn, as well as the radical propaganda

coming out of Washington. We must stop extreme attacks and protect the sanctity of life at all costs.

□ 1230

HONORING THE LIFE OF RAYMOND WADE, JR.

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of a beloved member of the Charlton County community, Raymond Wade, Jr.

Tragedy struck our First District community this past week when we lost Raymond, a football star at Charlton County High School. A rising senior, Raymond played cornerback and wide receiver and was a respected leader on his team.

No parent should ever have to bury their child, and when we lose a young man or woman our entire community suffers. Young people bring life, energy, and new ideas to the table, and Raymond was no exception. Among his peers and classmates, Raymond was respected and loved.

Charlton County High School had just begun spring practice and Raymond's football coach, Russ Murray, was excited for what Raymond could do in the fall.

There were nearly 100 people involved in the search for Raymond, exhibiting the impact that he had made. His loss is a tremendous one that has impacted many.

I will be praying for the Wade family and for the Charlton County community, as well as Raymond's friends.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

LACTATION SPACES FOR VETERAN MOMS ACT

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5738) to amend title 38, United States Code, to require a lactation space in each medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5738

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 "Lactation Spaces for Veteran Moms Act".

SEC. 2. LACTATION SPACES IN MEDICAL CENTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 1720K. Lactation spaces in medical centers of the Department

“(a) LACTATION SPACE REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall ensure that each medical center of the Department contains a lactation space.

“(b) NO UNAUTHORIZED ENTRY.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize an individual to enter a medical center of the Department or portion thereof that the individual is not otherwise authorized to enter.

“(c) LACTATION SPACE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘lactation space’ means a hygienic place, other than a bathroom, that—

- “(1) is shielded from view;
- “(2) is free from intrusion;
- “(3) is accessible to disabled individuals (including such individuals who use wheelchairs);
- “(4) contains a chair and a working surface;

- “(5) is easy to locate;
- “(6) is clearly identified with signage; and
- “(7) is available for use by women veterans and members of the public to express breast milk.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item related to section 1720J the following new item:

“1720K. Lactation spaces in medical centers of the Department.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall carry out section 1720K of title 38, United States Code, as added by this section, not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 5738, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in strong support for H.R. 5738, as amended, the Lactation Spaces for Veteran Moms Act introduced by Chairwoman LURIA. The purpose of this bill is to ensure that each Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center contain a hygienic lactation space that is not a bathroom.

This legislation requires the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide essential spaces to serve nursing individuals and veteran mothers which are shielded from view, contain a chair and work surface, are free from intrusion, and are accessible to disabled individ-

uals. These spaces should also be easy to locate with clear, identifiable signs, and readily available for veteran moms.

This bill is endorsed by numerous veterans service organizations including the National Veterans Legal Services Program, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Disabled American Veterans, and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Women veterans make up the fastest-growing community within the veteran population. In order to adequately meet their needs, VA needs to provide culturally competent care and resources to ensure they will feel comfortable when they seek care at a VA facility.

This legislation, which ensures safe, dedicated spaces for lactation, further advances VA's mission to create a more welcoming and inclusive environment at its facilities.

Women veterans face many challenges accessing essential VA care benefits. The Lactation Spaces for Veteran Moms Act ensures VA eliminates barriers that may discourage veteran moms from utilizing those benefits.

A vote in support of this bill is a vote for women veterans and shows our dedication to ensuring VA delivers equitable and safe spaces for veteran moms.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5738, the Lactation Spaces for Veteran Moms Act. One of my priorities is strengthening services for women veterans. This bill would do that by ensuring that VA medical facilities have safe, clean, private spaces for them to use for breastfeeding.

VA is already required to create these spaces for VA employees. It is only right that we give veteran mothers who use VA facilities the ability to take care of their families this way as well.

I am grateful to Congresswoman LURIA and Congresswoman HERRERA BEUTLER for their work on this legislation. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in support of it today.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. LURIA), my good friend, author of H.R. 5738, and the chair of the Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee.

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Speaker, as a mother myself, I rise today in support of the Lactation Spaces for Veteran Moms Act, a bipartisan bill that would ensure every medical facility managed by the Department of Veterans Affairs contains a lactation space.

Representative JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER joined me in introducing this bill in 2021, and I thank her for her leadership on this issue. This is an issue where Congress has worked together in a bipartisan manner, and we

know that more work like this needs to be done.

In 2019, the Fairness for Breastfeeding Mothers Act was signed into law. That legislation required public buildings containing public restrooms to also provide a hygienic space, other than a restroom, for mothers to express milk, not only for employees, but for members of the public as well.

Today, there are 90 VA facilities across the country with designated nursing rooms, but today these spaces are for employees of the VA only, not veteran mothers as well.

The bipartisan Lactation Spaces for Veteran Moms Act expands access to clean, safe, and convenient lactation spaces for all VA medical facilities throughout the country for women who have served our Nation and our military families.

My legislation requires the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to ensure that every medical facility managed by the VA contains a lactation space which is a hygienic place, other than a restroom, is shielded from view, is accessible to disabled individuals as well, contains a chair and a working surface, and is available for use by female veterans, employees of the Department, and members of the public.

Congress must do more to support our veteran mothers and the Lactation Spaces for Veteran Moms Act will improve the quality of life for many of the women who have served our Nation and our military families, while they are accessing VA facilities.

I am grateful for the overwhelming support from my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for this important issue, and I advise my colleagues to advance this legislation favorably and ensure that the resources are available for every woman who visits VA facilities.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in passing this very important legislation, H.R. 5738, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5738, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

MST CLAIMS COORDINATION ACT

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 7335) to improve coordination between the Veterans Health Administration and the Veterans Benefits Administration with respect to claims for compensation arising from military sexual trauma, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7335

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 “MST Claims Coordination Act”.

SEC. 2. VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION AND VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION COORDINATION FOR CERTAIN CLAIMS ARISING FROM MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA.

(a) COORDINATED PROVISION OF MATERIALS.—

(1) REQUIRED MATERIALS.—During or immediately after each covered event, and together with each covered document, in a claim for compensation arising from military sexual trauma experienced by a covered individual, the Under Secretary for Benefits of the Veterans Benefits Administration, in coordination with the Under Secretary for Health of the Veterans Health Administration, shall provide, to the covered individual—

- (A) outreach letters;
- (B) information on the Veterans Crisis Line;
- (C) information on how to make an appointment with a mental health provider; and
- (D) other information on available resources relating to military sexual trauma (including information on military sexual trauma coordinators of the Veterans Health Administration, mental health providers trained in military sexual trauma issues, and peer support specialists).

(2) FORMAT OF MATERIALS.—Materials described in paragraph (1) may be provided electronically.

(b) AUTOMATIC NOTIFICATION SYSTEM.—In a claim for compensation arising from military sexual trauma experienced by a veteran, if the veteran is enrolled in the patient enrollment system of the Department of Veterans Affairs under section 1705 of title 38, United States Code, and consents to the notification system under this subsection, the Under Secretary for Benefits shall automatically notify the Under Secretary for Health shortly before the veteran—

- (1) participates in any covered event; or
 - (2) receives any covered document.
- (c) IMPLEMENTATION DEADLINE.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall implement this Act not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “compensation” has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) The term “covered document” means a determination (including a rating determination) that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs provides to the claimant in connection with a claim for compensation.

(3) The term “covered event” includes, with respect to a claim for compensation—

(A) a medical examination under section 5103A of title 38, United States Code;

(B) a hearing before the Board of Veterans’ Appeals under section 7107 of such title; and

(C) any other event determined relevant by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(4) The term “covered individual” means a former member of the Armed Forces (as that term is defined in section 1720D of title 38,

United States Code) who elects to receive materials under subsection (a).

(5) The term “military sexual trauma” has the meaning given that term in section 1166 of title 38, United States Code.

(6) The term “Veterans Crisis Line” means the toll-free hotline for veterans established under section 1720F(h) of title 38, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 7335.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in strong support of H.R. 7335, the MST Claims Coordination Act, introduced by Chairwoman LURIA. Information is power, but access to information is empowering.

Given the traumatic nature of military sexual trauma, equipping veterans with information about the MST claims process may help to ease the apprehension that may be associated with pursuing MST claims.

The outreach materials mandated by this legislation will provide MST survivors a variety of resources on how to pursue and file claims; identify mental health resources for treatment; and contact information for the Veterans Crisis Line, should the need arise.

By improving the notification mechanisms between the Veterans Health Administration and the Veterans Benefits Administration, veteran survivors of MST will benefit from claims coordination between the administrations, which will hopefully lead to a more streamlined MST claims process and accelerated compensation decisions, and will avoid the complications that often lead to frustration among survivors.

I thank Chair LURIA for offering this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7335, the MST Claims Coordination Act. This bill requires VBA to provide claimants with outreach materials on VHA services for military sexual trauma survivors during the benefits claim process.

Additionally, this legislation will allow the veterans to opt into a requirement that the VBA notify VHA when the veteran receives a disability exam or board hearing for a claim related to MST. This will allow the VHA

to be better informed about the events in the claims process that may cause distress to the MST survivor in order to improve their care.

Veteran claimants have reported that they are unaware of the services VHA provides to assist veterans who experienced MST, regardless of their service-connected disability status.

It is critical that VA improves coordination between VHA and VBA to better support survivors of MST.

I appreciate Congresswoman LURIA, the Chairwoman of the Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee, for introducing this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. LURIA), my good friend, author of H.R. 7335, and the chair of the Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee.

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the survivors of military sexual trauma, or MST, who struggle to access the medical care, mental health services, and the compensation that they deserve.

Sexual assault in the military continues to be a pervasive issue. These assaults are often unreported and can culminate in post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, and even suicide.

When a veteran has the courage to report the impact of that trauma to the VA, it is essential that we treat these claims with the utmost empathy, compassion, and concern.

For many veterans, submitting the claim means opening themselves up. For those who have not filed a report while in the military, this is the first opportunity for their experience to be acknowledged. And far too often, MST survivors encounter bureaucratic processes when filing their claims through the VA, which can be re-traumatizing, and further delays access to critical healthcare and mental healthcare services.

□ 1245

My bill is one in a series of bills drafted to improve the veteran’s experience during the MST claims process. It would require the VA to provide guidance to help veterans understand what mental health resources and other supports are in place and available to support them as they go through the claims process.

By ensuring veterans who file an MST-related claim are given information on the Veterans Crisis Line, how to make appointments with mental healthcare providers, and connect them with VHA MST coordinators, we empower veterans to access the network of trauma-informed care that the VHA provides.

For veterans who already have access to the VHA system of care, my bill would, with the veteran’s consent, allow for relevant healthcare providers

to be notified when a veteran in their care has filed an MST claim, has an examination related to the MST claim, or been notified of a decision or a determination. This notification can be especially helpful when a claim has been denied or the decision is lower than the veteran feels is warranted.

We must ensure that survivors of sexual assault and sexual harassment in the military are treated respectfully and receive proper care at all stages of the process, including mental healthcare services.

It is especially critical in light of the August 2021 VA Office of Inspector General report which showed that claims were still being inappropriately denied. Thus, “veteran survivors of military sexual trauma remain at risk of not receiving the VA benefits to which they are entitled and experiencing additional distress when claims are improperly handled or denied.”

That is why I introduced the MST Claims Coordinator Act, to improve communication and coordination in the claims process between the Veterans Benefits Administration and the Veterans Health Administration.

As a 20-year Navy veteran, I am proud to have worked with my colleagues in a bipartisan fashion to introduce this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support its final passage.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I truly appreciate the diligent work of Chairwoman LURIA. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing her legislation, H.R. 7335, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7335.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

DIGNITY FOR MST SURVIVORS ACT

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6961) to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve hearings before the Board of Veterans' Appeals regarding claims involving military sexual trauma, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6961

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

SECTION 1. REQUIREMENT FOR TRAINING ON CLAIMS INVOLVING MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA PRIOR TO ASSIGNMENT OF CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Section 7102 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c)(1) The Secretary shall ensure that there is offered to each member of the Board an annual training on military sexual trauma and proceedings that concern a claim for compensation based on military sexual trauma experienced by a veteran.

“(2) A proceeding that concerns a claim specified in paragraph (1) may not be assigned to an individual member of the Board or to a panel of members unless the individual member, or each member of the panel, as the case may be, has completed the annual training most recently offered to that member pursuant to such paragraph.

“(3) In this subsection, the term ‘military sexual trauma’ has the meaning given that term in section 1166(c) of this title.”

(b) FIRST TRAINING.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall ensure that each member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals is offered the first annual training under section 7102(c) of title 38, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), by not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The limitation under section 7102(c)(2) of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to the assignment of proceedings on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2. REVIEW OF LANGUAGE AND PRACTICES USED IN CONNECTION WITH CLAIMS INVOLVING MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA.

(a) BOARD OF VETERANS' APPEALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 7112 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by inserting “(a) REMANDED CLAIMS.—” before “The Secretary”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(b) CLAIMS INVOLVING MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA.—The Board shall promptly determine whether a notice of disagreement filed with the Board is a covered case.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘covered case’ means a case—

“(A) that concerns a claim for compensation based on military sexual trauma; and

“(B) for which the appellant has requested a hearing in the notice of disagreement filed with the Board pursuant to section 7105 of this title.

“(2) The term ‘military sexual trauma’ has the meaning given that term in section 1166 of this title.”

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section is amended by striking “**remanded**” and inserting “**certain**”.

(B) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 71 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 7112 and inserting the following:

“7112. Expedited treatment of certain claims.”

(b) AUDIT AND MODIFICATION OF DENIAL LETTERS.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall conduct an audit of the language used in letters sent to individuals to explain the decision by the Secretary to deny covered claims. Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall modify the letters to ensure that—

(A) the letters use trauma-informed language; and

(B) veterans are not re-traumatized through insensitive language.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall carry out paragraph (1) in consultation with veterans service organizations and other stakeholders as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(c) EXAMINATIONS.—The Secretary shall establish protocols for Department of Veterans Affairs medical providers and contract medical providers to ensure that the medical providers conduct examinations regarding covered claims using trauma-informed practices.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “compensation” has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) The term “contract medical provider” means a medical provider who contracts with the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide a medical examination or a medical opinion when such an examination or opinion is necessary to make a decision on a claim under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(3) The term “covered claim” means a claim for compensation based on military sexual trauma experienced by a veteran.

(4) The term “military sexual trauma” has the meaning given that term in section 1166 of title 38, United States Code.

(5) The term “trauma-informed” means, with respect to language or practices, using language or carrying out practices in a manner that—

(A) is based on a knowledge of the awareness of the prevalence and impact of trauma on the physical, emotional, and mental health of an individual, the behaviors of the individual, and the engagement by the individual to services;

(B) is aimed at ensuring environments and services are welcoming and engaging to the individual who receives such services and the staff who provide such services; and

(C) ensures that the language or practices do not retraumatize the individual.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 6961, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6961, as amended, the Dignity for MST Survivors Act, introduced by Representative MRVAN.

The importance of caring for veterans who have experienced military sexual trauma cannot be overstated. By virtue of the bill's name, Representative MRVAN seeks to ensure that MST survivors are given the respect and honor they deserve.

Words have meaning and power, and how we discuss MST can be retraumatizing for survivors. Careful thought must be given to the way in which the VA communicates with veterans who have MST claims. This bill takes great

care to address the language included in claims denial letters so veterans are not retraumatized when receiving what may be troubling news. This legislation requires the VA to consult with stakeholders to identify the appropriate language to include in these letters.

Additionally, the Board of Veterans' Appeals does significant work, including the processing of appeals for MST. Given the extremely sensitive nature of these claims, board members must be adequately trained to review these cases. Therefore, this legislation includes an annual training element and requires that if board members do not meet this annual training requirement, they will not be assigned MST cases.

As has been noted in other MST-related bills, the training and development of contract medical providers is essential to conducting MST compensation exams.

This bill will require these medical providers to use the most up-to-date, trauma-informed protocols while working with veterans seeking MST claims.

While it is my understanding that most MST claim exams are being outsourced to contract providers, I appreciate the changes to the introduced text that will require the same training for contract providers and in-house VA providers.

As such, I supported the amendment by Ranking Member BOST to clarify this issue during committee consideration.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6961, the Dignity for MST Survivors Act, which was introduced by Congressman MRVAN, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Technology Modernization.

All veterans should receive an accurate decision the first time they file a claim, especially if the claim is related to MST. If the VA must deny that claim, this should be communicated in a compassionate manner.

Moreover, the VA disability examiners should be sensitive to the needs of our veterans who are undergoing an exam for a condition related to MST.

This bill would make several improvements to the MST claims process, including enhancing training on MST for adjudicators at the Board of Veterans' Appeals; improving decision notices for claims related to MST; and, requiring the VA to establish standards to ensure that disability examiners perform exams related to MST using trauma-informed practices.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MRVAN), my good friend and author of this legislation, who serves as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Technology Modernization on the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Mr. MRVAN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise in support of the Dignity for MST Survivors Act, legislation I was proud to introduce and collaborate with Chairman TAKANO, Chairwoman LURIA, and my other colleagues to address longstanding issues regarding the treatment of survivors of military sexual trauma.

I also thank the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Paralyzed Veterans of America, The American Legion, and the Wounded Warrior Project for their endorsements of this legislation.

The Dignity for MST Survivors Act seeks to support and affirm veterans who experienced sexual trauma during their military service as they navigate the Board of Veterans' Appeals claims appeal process.

According to the data collected by the Department of Veterans Affairs, an unconscionable 1 in 3 of our brave women veterans and 1 in 50 male veterans report having experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment.

Such traumatic events often have lasting impacts on these individuals' physical and mental health, placing MST survivors at heightened risk for depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and other debilitating conditions.

Despite these clear treatment needs, many MST survivors face significant difficulty in accessing healthcare and disability benefits from the VA.

In August 2021, an investigation released by the VA's Office of the Inspector General found that an astounding 57 percent of denied MST claims were improperly processed by the VA, in part due to claims processors' lack of MST training.

Multiple veterans service organizations report that the BVA has proven similarly ill-equipped to deal with appeals of denied MST claims and that the current claims appeal process has the unfortunate potential to retraumatize MST survivors.

While the VA has taken steps in the right direction, more must be done to improve the claims appeal experience, show compassion, and safeguard the dignity of MST survivors.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation in order to ensure MST survivors are not retraumatized at any point in their effort to obtain the world-class healthcare and disability benefits to which they are entitled.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 6961, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6961, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF ASSESSMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OF MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS LINKED TO MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA FOR PURPOSES OF AWARDED DISABILITY COMPENSATION

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6064) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine for a review of examinations, furnished by the Secretary, to individuals who submit claims to the Secretary for compensation under chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code, for mental and physical conditions linked to military sexual trauma.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6064

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

SECTION 1. INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF ASSESSMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OF MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS LINKED TO MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA FOR PURPOSES OF AWARDED DISABILITY COMPENSATION.

(a) AGREEMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (in this Act referred to as the "National Academies") to perform the services covered by this section.

(b) COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW.—Under an agreement between the Secretary and the National Academies under this section, the National Academies shall conduct a comprehensive review of examinations, furnished by the Secretary to individuals who submit claims to the Secretary for compensation under chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code, for mental and physical conditions linked to military sexual trauma (in this Act referred to as "MST"), for the purpose of assessing the impairments of such individuals arising from MST. The review carried out pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(1) A determination of the adequacy of tools and protocols used by the Secretary to provide examinations described in this subsection, including—

(A) the Disability Benefits Questionnaires;

(B) the Department's schedule of rating disabilities;

(C) consideration of whether certain conditions linked to MST should require referral for both a mental health examination and a physical health examination; and

(D) the necessity of internal pelvic examinations to diagnose certain conditions linked to MST, and whether alternatives to such examinations could be considered if a veteran objects to or cannot complete such examination.

(2) A determination of what credentials and training are necessary for a health care specialist or provider to perform such examinations related to physical conditions linked to MST, for men and for women, including—

- (A) sexual dysfunction;
- (B) pelvic pain;
- (C) pelvic dysfunction;
- (D) musculoskeletal disabilities; and
- (E) cardiovascular conditions (including stroke).

(3) A determination of what credentials and training are necessary for a health care specialist or provider to perform such examinations related to mental health conditions linked to MST, for men and for women.

(4) An assessment of the quality of MST training for individuals who perform such examinations, including recommendations for improvements to such training.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES.—Not later than 540 days after the date on which the Secretary enters into an agreement under subsection (a), the National Academies shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the comprehensive review conducted under subsection (b). Such report shall include the following elements:

(A) The findings of the National Academies under subsection (b).

(B) Recommendations of the National Academies regarding legislative or administrative action to improve of the adjudication of claims described in subsection (b).

(2) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.—Not later than 90 days after submission of the report under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the plans of the Secretary to carry out any action based on the findings and recommendations of the National Academies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 6064.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6064, introduced by Representative NEHLS.

Given the unfortunate prevalence of military sexual trauma among veterans and the broad and long-lasting impacts it can have on a survivor, it makes sense to have a neutral research party assess the adequacy of compensation examinations conducted by VA examiners to ensure we are fully addressing the needs of our veterans who have experienced military sexual trauma.

The sensitive nature of MST evaluations requires competent and compassionate care. Having a better understanding of the academic preparation and credentialing of medical and men-

tal health practitioners will allow the VA to adjust and amend existing policy to provide more appropriate compensation examinations.

The National Academies of Science provides independent and objective research that informs public policy. To that end, an empirical review of the practitioner training associated with MST compensation examinations will strengthen stakeholder confidence in the overall process, improve customer service, and enhance claim decisions to benefit veterans who experienced MST.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member NEHLS for offering this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6064, and I thank Congressman NEHLS, Congresswoman LURIA, and the leaders of the Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs, for introducing this bill.

This bill would require the VA to partner with the National Academies to conduct an independent review of the VA's delivery of benefits for claims related to MST.

The National Academies would also provide recommendations that the VA could implement to improve the disability claims process for MST survivors.

□ 1300

For decades, the National Academies has led research into the VA disability benefits process, including reports on the health effects of toxic exposures and VA's handling of traumatic brain injury claims.

This study is needed to help Congress and VA better understand what changes need to be made in this process to ensure that veterans receive quality, timely, and compassionate consideration of their disability claims.

For too long, we have heard that the MST claims process can be insensitive. This is unacceptable, and VA must do better.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 6064, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PARNETTA). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6064.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

VA PEER SUPPORT ENHANCEMENT FOR MST SURVIVORS ACT

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2724) to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide for peer support specialists for claimants who are survivors of military sexual trauma, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2724

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

SECTION 1. IMPROVEMENTS TO THE PROCESSING OF CLAIMS BY VETERANS FOR COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS BASED ON MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1166 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “or air service” both places it appears and inserting “air, or space service”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “IN GENERAL” and inserting “PROCESSING”;

(B) by inserting “(1)” before “The Secretary”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(2) A peer support specialist of the Department—

“(A) shall not be responsible for providing any assistance to a veteran regarding a claim described in paragraph (1), other than counseling services, guidance, and support, pursuant to duties determined by the Under Secretary for Health; and

“(B) shall not participate in the adjudication of such a claim.”;

(3) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively;

(4) by inserting, after subsection (a), the following new subsection (b):

“(b) REFERRALS TO MST COORDINATORS.—The Secretary shall include, in forms for claims described in subsection (a), an option for a veteran to elect to be referred to a military sexual trauma coordinator of the Veterans Health Administration at the facility of the Department nearest to the residence of such veteran.”; and

(5) in subsection (c), as redesignated—

(A) by inserting “(1)” before “The Secretary”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(2) The Secretary shall ensure that peer support specialists of the Department receive annual training on how to provide peer support regarding military sexual trauma.

“(3) The Secretary shall provide annual training, regarding the processing of claims described in subsection (a), to the following individuals:

“(A) Military sexual trauma coordinators of the Veterans Health Administration.

“(B) Peer support specialists of the Department.”;

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section is amended by striking “Specialized teams to evaluate claims” and inserting “Claims”.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 11 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 1166 and inserting the following:

“1166. Claims involving military sexual trauma.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 2724, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2724, as amended, the VA Peer Support Enhancement for MST Survivors Act, introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. DELGADO).

VA has provided peer support specialists for recently discharged veterans transitioning to civilian life, veterans with mental health or substance abuse issues, and caregivers of veterans.

Peer support programs have proven successful for these communities and may prove to be a beneficial tool during the claims process for survivors of military sexual trauma. Victim advocacy can serve as a bridge between survivors and the Veterans Benefits Administration adjudicators processing their cases.

Within the MST context, a highly trained peer support specialist can serve as an advocate who can provide counsel, assistance, and coordination to navigate a process that may be stress-inducing and anxiety-provoking.

If the MST claimant chooses to utilize the services of a peer support specialist, the MST claims experience may go more smoothly and potentially reduce the emotional strain on an inherently difficult process.

This bill was amended in committee with thoughtful input from Ranking Member BOST, who sought to clarify that the role of the peer support specialist in assisting an MST claimant is to act as a shepherd for the MST claimant rather than a surrogate who speaks on behalf of a claimant during proceedings. As such, a peer support specialist can provide guidance, support, and counseling and help claimants navigate a difficult and potentially re-traumatizing process.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2724, the VA Peer Support Enhancement for MST Survivors Act, which is sponsored by the gentleman from New York (Mr. DELGADO).

Veterans who file disability claims based on MST report that the process can be difficult and emotional. Peer support specialists can help these vet-

erans through this stressful time. Peer support specialists provide critical help to veterans.

Unfortunately, many veterans who file a claim for conditions based on MST may not be aware of, or eligible for, VHA peer support services. This bill would better ensure that these claimants are eligible for peer support services or are connected with an MST coordinator at VHA.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 2724, as amended, and maybe, hopefully, the gentleman from Montana will allow this to go on a voice vote. I thought I would just mention that. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2724, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

VETERANS RAPID RETRAINING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM RESTORATION AND RECOVERY ACT OF 2022

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4089) to restore entitlement to educational assistance under Veterans Rapid Retraining Program in cases of a closure of an educational institution or a disapproval of a program of education, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4089

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 “Veterans Rapid Retraining Assistance Program Restoration and Recovery Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. RESTORATION OF ENTITLEMENT UNDER VETERANS RAPID RETRAINING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8006 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2), as amended by the Training in High-demand Roles to Improve Veteran Employment Act (Public Law 117–16), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (n) as subsection (o); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (m), the following new subsection (n):

“(n) EFFECTS OF CLOSURE OF AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OR DISAPPROVAL OF A PROGRAM OF EDUCATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any payment of retraining assistance under subsection (d)(1) shall

not be charged against any entitlement to retraining assistance described in subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that an individual was unable to complete a course or program of education as a result of—

“(A) the closure of an educational institution; or

“(B) the disapproval of a program of education by the State approving agency or the Secretary when acting in the role of the State approving agency.

“(2) PERIOD NOT CHARGED.—The period for which, by reason of this subsection, retraining assistance is not charged shall be equal to the full amount of retraining assistance provided for enrollment in the program of education.

“(3) HALT OF PAYMENTS TO CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—In the event of a closure or disapproval, as described in paragraph (1), the educational institution shall not receive any further payments under subsection (d).

“(4) RECOVERY OF FUNDS.—In the event of a closure or disapproval, as described in paragraph (1), any payment already made under subsection (d) to the educational institution shall be considered an overpayment and constitute a liability of such institution to the United States.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—In subsection (b)(3) of such section, strike the period and insert “, except for an individual described in subsection (n).”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply as if included in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on S. 4089.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 4089, the Veterans Rapid Retraining Assistance Program Restoration and Recovery Act.

This legislation was introduced by Senator DURBIN and passed by unanimous consent in the Senate. I also thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) for introducing this legislation in the House.

Mr. Speaker, during the most difficult period of the COVID–19 pandemic, Congress and President Biden worked together to pass the American Rescue Plan into law, one of the most significant investments in American workers and the American economy since the New Deal.

The Veteran Rapid Retraining Assistance Program, which was included in the American Rescue Plan, created a new program to retrain and employ unemployed veterans.

Since passage, over 5,000 veterans have used this program, many to great

success. However, not every veteran has had the same experience. Some have been subject to school closures, which risk robbing them of this one-time benefit. For example, in Illinois, more than 300 veterans were scammed by a for-profit school that took their money and abruptly closed its doors.

This legislation restores these education benefits to veterans defrauded by schools and gives these veterans a second chance to gain new skills in a booming labor market.

I thank the Senate for getting this bill to us so quickly and Senator DURBIN and Congressman DANNY K. DAVIS for their leadership.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 4089, the Veterans Rapid Retraining Assistance Program Restoration and Recovery Act.

One of the few positive provisions that was enacted as part of the American Rescue Plan was the creation of the Veteran Rapid Retraining Assistance Program, or VRRAP. This program authorizes 1 year of GI Bill-style education benefits for training for an in-demand occupation for unemployed veterans.

VRRAP was originally authored during the peak of COVID veteran unemployment by our former colleague Dr. Phil Roe and Congressman LEVIN. I was pleased to introduce the bill this year and was glad that it was made part of the American Rescue Plan.

Under this program, eligible veterans only have one chance to participate in VRRAP. This became a problem for hundreds of students at Future Tech Career Institute in Chicago when the training provider lost their ability to administer GI Bill benefits earlier this year.

If those students had been using a traditional GI Bill program, they would be eligible to have their benefits restored to continue their studies at another school. However, with VRRAP, that was not possible.

This bill will fix that issue, authorizing VRRAP users to have another chance to use the program if their school closes or loses GI Bill approval in the middle of the semester.

While I am very supportive of the policy in this bill, I do have concerns about the cost. The Congressional Budget Office has estimated the cost of this bill to be at \$6 million in mandatory costs over 10 years.

For whatever reason, the Senate chose not to offset these costs before passing this bill. This decision is, unfortunately, not surprising, as we have seen repeatedly that the Democrat majority in both the House and the Senate loves to ignore costs and increase spending.

Their overstimulation of the economy has led to soaring inflation and staggering price increases that Ameri-

cans see every day. We must stop mortgaging our children's and grandchildren's futures. Our current level of spending is simply not sustainable.

That being said, I am not going to stand in the way of providing restored benefits to unemployed veterans who need our help in this struggling economy. That is why I am going to reluctantly support the passage of this bill today. However, I caution my friends that this practice of un-offset spending must end.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), my good friend who serves as a subcommittee chair on the Ways and Means Committee and is a member of the Oversight and Reform Committee.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Veterans Rapid Retraining Assistance Program Restoration and Recovery Act. I introduced this bill with Senator DURBIN and Representative UNDERWOOD to ensure veterans receive the rapid retraining benefits they earned.

I thank Veterans' Affairs Committee Chairman TAKANO and Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity Chairman LEVIN for their leadership in advancing this bill quickly to meet the urgent need of affected veterans.

I also thank the multiple veterans' advocates for their support for swift passage to assist affected students.

Veterans serving our country with honor have earned their rapid retraining assistance education benefits. The American Rescue Plan established these benefits, known as VRRAP, to help veterans gain new skills to meet the changing workforce demands during the pandemic.

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Unfortunately, the Veterans Administration lacks the authority to restore benefits to veterans who attended institutions that closed or experienced a disapproval of educational programming.

This legislation emerged from casework in Illinois, where more than 300 Illinois veterans were scammed out of their benefits by an unaccredited for-profit institute.

I am indeed proud to work with Senator DURBIN and Representative UNDERWOOD to restore these benefits to these Illinois veterans and protect any other veteran in similar circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I thank the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for bringing it to us so quickly.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to join me in passing this important

legislation. I remind my colleagues that it was sent to us by the Senate by unanimous consent, and we can express that same sense of unanimity by allowing this bill to pass on suspension by voice vote. The Senate has indicated unanimity. As my colleagues well know, to even get to the floor requires a 60-vote super majority.

Mr. Speaker, I would say to my friend from Montana, the Big Sky State, have a big heart as well as be from the Big Sky State. To my colleague, the ranking member, I take to heart your consternation over a \$6 million non-offsetted cost, but I will remind you of a \$2 trillion tax cut which was not offset.

So we will wring our hands over \$6 million for our veterans but yet, look the other way when \$2.9 trillion is blithely moved through this Chamber with nary a hearing. I plead to a big heart in this institution that we may get through these votes quickly.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support S. 4089, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4089.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL TRAINING ACT OF 2021

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6052) to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to require the employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs to receive training developed by the Inspector General of the Department on reporting wrongdoing to, responding to requests from, and cooperating with the Office of Inspector General, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6052

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 "Department of Veterans Affairs Office of Inspector General Training Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EMPLOYEE TRAINING REGARDING OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.

(a) TRAINING.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall require each employee of the Department of Veterans Affairs to receive training that the Inspector General of the Department shall develop on the reporting of

wrongdoing to, responding to requests from, and cooperating with the Office of Inspector General.

(b) **EMPLOYEES.**—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall require—

(1) each employee of the Department who was employed by the Department on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act undergo the training required by subsection (a) not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) each employee of the Department who begins employment with the Department on or after the date of the enactment of this Act undergo the training required by subsection (a) not later than one year after the date on which the employment begins.

(c) **ELEMENTS.**—Training developed and required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Definition of the role, responsibilities, and legal authority of the Inspector General of the Department and the duties of employees of the Department for engaging with the Office of the Inspector General.

(2) Identification of the circumstances and mechanisms for reporting fraud, waste, abuse, and other wrongdoing to the Inspector General, including making confidential complaints to the Inspector General.

(3) Identification of the prohibitions and remedies that help to protect Department employees from retaliation when reporting wrongdoing to the Inspector General.

(4) Recognition of opportunities to engage with staff of the Office of the Inspector General to improve Department programs, operations, and services.

(d) **DESIGN AND UPDATE.**—The Inspector General of the Department shall design, and update as the Inspector General considers appropriate, the training developed and required by subsection (a).

(e) **SYSTEM.**—The Secretary shall provide, via the talent management system of the Department, or successor system, the training developed and required under subsection (a).

(f) **RELATION TO CERTAIN TRAINING.**—The Secretary shall ensure that training developed and required under subsection (a) is separate and distinct from training provided under section 733 of title 38, United States Code.

(g) **NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES.**—The Secretary shall ensure that the Inspector General is afforded the opportunity, not less frequently than twice each year and as frequently as the Inspector General considers appropriate under extraordinary circumstances, to use the electronic mail system of the Department to notify all authorized users of such system of the following:

(1) The roles and responsibilities of the employees of the Department when engaging with the Office of the Inspector General.

(2) The availability of training provided under subsection (a).

(3) How to access training provided under subsection (a).

(4) Information about how to contact the Office of the Inspector General, including a link to any website-based reporting form of the Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 6052.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6052, the Department of Veterans Affairs Office of Inspector General Training Act of 2021.

The VA's Office of Inspector General performs important oversight and investigations into a broad range of programs and spending by the Department.

Its work informs our committee's own oversight and has often formed the basis of our legislation. However, the Office of Inspector General relies on VA employees as a key source of information.

The better employees are at communicating with the OIG, the more effective the OIG is in carrying out oversight. That is why this bipartisan legislation introduced by Representatives UNDERWOOD and MCKINLEY is so important.

Their bill requires all VA employees to undergo training developed by the OIG relating to reporting wrongdoing, responding to OIG requests, and cooperating with OIG investigations.

This legislation is supported by The American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, and I urge my colleagues to support it as well.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6052, which requires VA employees to receive training on the work that the VA inspector general does. This training will help VA employees understand how to recognize and report instances of waste, fraud, and abuse, as well as their responsibility to comply with the investigations.

VA's budget request for fiscal year 2023 is over \$300 billion. Oversight of this Department's massive budget is a major priority of mine. This commonsense bill would lead to better oversight by informing all VA employees of their responsibility to identify and report fraud, waste, and abuse.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD), the brilliant gentlewoman, my good friend, and author of H.R. 6052. She serves on the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Health.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6052, the Department of Veterans Affairs Office of Inspector General Training Act of 2021.

The bipartisan VA OIG training act, which I introduced with Congressman DAVID MCKINLEY of West Virginia last fall, is a critical step to promote ac-

countability at VA and ensure our veterans are receiving the world-class care and benefits that they have earned.

This bill requires every current and future VA employee to participate in the VA's OIG training, which will ensure that staff are prepared to report fraud, waste, and patient abuse, and are aware of protections for employees who report wrongdoings.

An assessment of initiatives carried out by VA's OIG found that every dollar spent on oversight yielded a \$21 return on investment. Ensuring the OIG can carry out its crucial oversight work will save taxpayer dollars, while also improving care and ensuring that veterans receive every dollar and benefit that they have earned.

My commonsense, bipartisan bill codifies OIG's training requirement, which strengthens the Department's Office of the Inspector General, protects VA employees who report wrongdoing, and most importantly, honors the service and sacrifices of our veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote for the Department of Veterans Affairs Office of Inspector General Training Act today. I thank Chairman TAKANO and Ranking Member BOST for their support to advance this legislation.

I also thank Representative MCKINLEY for co-leading the bill with me in the House, and Senators HASSAN and BOOZMAN for leading this bipartisan bill in the Senate.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 6052, the Department of Veterans Affairs Office of Inspector General Training Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6052.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

MAKING ADVANCES IN MAMMOGRAPHY AND MEDICAL OPTIONS FOR VETERANS ACT

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2533) to improve mammography services furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2533

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Making Advances in Mammography and Medical Options for Veterans Act”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—SCREENING AND EARLY DETECTION

Sec. 101. Strategic plan for breast imaging services for veterans.

Sec. 102. Telescreening mammography pilot program of Department of Veterans Affairs.

Sec. 103. Upgrade of breast imaging at facilities of Department of Veterans Affairs to three-dimensional digital mammography.

Sec. 104. Study on availability of testing for breast cancer gene among veterans and expansion of availability of such testing.

Sec. 105. Mammography accessibility for paralyzed and disabled veterans.

Sec. 106. Report on access to and quality of mammography screenings furnished by Department of Veterans Affairs.

TITLE II—PARTNERSHIPS FOR RESEARCH AND ACCESS TO CARE

Sec. 201. Partnerships with National Cancer Institute to expand access of veterans to cancer care.

Sec. 202. Report by Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense on interagency collaboration on treating and researching breast cancer.

TITLE I—SCREENING AND EARLY DETECTION

SEC. 101. STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BREAST IMAGING SERVICES FOR VETERANS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives a strategic plan for improving breast imaging services for veterans.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The strategic plan required by subsection (a) shall—

(1) cover the evolving needs of women veterans;

(2) address geographic disparities of breast imaging furnished at a facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the use of breast imaging through non-Department providers in the community;

(3) address the use of digital breast tomosynthesis (DBT-3D breast imaging);

(4) address the needs of male veterans who require breast cancer screening services; and

(5) provide recommendations on—

(A) potential expansion of breast imaging services furnished at facilities of the Department, including infrastructure and staffing needs;

(B) the use of digital breast tomosynthesis;

(C) the use of mobile mammography; and

(D) other access and equity improvements for breast imaging.

SEC. 102. TELESCREENING MAMMOGRAPHY PILOT PROGRAM OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Commencing not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall carry out a pilot program to provide telescreening mammography services for veterans who live in—

(1) States where the Department of Veterans Affairs does not offer breast imaging services at a facility of the Department; or

(2) locations where access to breast imaging services at a facility of the Department is difficult or not feasible, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) **DURATION.**—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under subsection (a) for a three-year period beginning on the commencement of the pilot program.

(c) **LOCATIONS.**—In carrying out the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary may use community-based outpatient clinics, mobile mammography, Federally qualified health centers (as defined in section 1861(aa)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(aa)(4))), rural health clinics, critical access hospitals, clinics of the Indian Health Service, and such other sites as the Secretary determines feasible to provide mammograms under the pilot program.

(d) **SHARING OF IMAGES AND RESULTS.**—Under the pilot program under subsection (a)—

(1) mammography images generated shall be sent to a telescreening mammography center of the Department for interpretation by qualified radiologists; and

(2) results shall be shared with the veteran and their primary care provider in accordance with policies established by the Secretary.

(e) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than one year after the conclusion of the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives a report evaluating the pilot program.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the quality of the mammography provided under the pilot program under subsection (a).

(B) Feedback from veterans and providers participating in the pilot program.

(C) A recommendation of the Secretary on the continuation or discontinuation of the pilot program.

SEC. 103. UPGRADE OF BREAST IMAGING AT FACILITIES OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO THREE-DIMENSIONAL DIGITAL MAMMOGRAPHY.

Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall—

(1) upgrade all mammography services at facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provide such services to use digital breast tomosynthesis technology, also known as three-dimensional breast imaging; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives a report—

(A) indicating that the upgrade under paragraph (1) has been completed; and

(B) listing the facilities or other locations of the Department at which digital breast tomosynthesis technology is used.

SEC. 104. STUDY ON AVAILABILITY OF TESTING FOR BREAST CANCER GENE AMONG VETERANS AND EXPANSION OF AVAILABILITY OF SUCH TESTING.

(a) **STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall conduct a study on the availability of access to testing for the breast cancer gene for veterans diagnosed with breast cancer, as recommended by the guidelines set forth by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall examine—

(A) the feasibility of expanding the Joint Medicine Service of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide genetic testing and counseling for veterans with breast cancer across the country; and

(B) access to such testing and counseling for veterans living in rural or highly rural areas, and any gaps that may exist with respect to such access.

(b) **EXPANSION OF AVAILABILITY OF TESTING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall update guidelines or institute new guidelines to increase the use of molecular testing and genetic counseling for veterans diagnosed with breast cancer, including veterans living in rural or highly rural areas.

(2) **DECISION SUPPORT TOOLS.**—In updating or instituting guidelines under paragraph (1), the Secretary may develop clinical decision support tools, such as clinical pathways, to facilitate delivery of breast cancer care that is in line with national cancer guidelines.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on—

(1) the results of the study under subsection (a);

(2) any updates to guidelines or new guidelines instituted under subsection (b);

(3) breast cancer clinical pathways implemented by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the utilization of those pathways across the Department; and

(4) any progress of the Department in improving access to and usage of molecular and genetic testing among veterans diagnosed with breast cancer, including for veterans living in rural or highly rural areas.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section, the terms “rural” and “highly rural” have the meanings given those terms in the Rural-Urban Commuting Areas coding system of the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 105. MAMMOGRAPHY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARALYZED AND DISABLED VETERANS.

(a) **STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall conduct a study on the accessibility of breast imaging services at facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs for veterans with paralysis, spinal cord injury or disorder (SCI/D), or another disability.

(2) **ACCESSIBILITY.**—The study required by paragraph (1) shall include an assessment of the accessibility of the physical infrastructure at breast imaging facilities of the Department, including the imaging equipment, transfer assistance, and the room in which services will be provided as well as adherence to best practices for screening and treating veterans with a spinal cord injury or disorder.

(3) **SCREENING RATES.**—

(A) **MEASUREMENT.**—The study required by paragraph (1) shall include a measurement of breast cancer screening rates for veterans with a spinal cord injury or disorder during the two-year period preceding the commencement of the study, including a breakout of the screening rates for such veterans living in rural or highly rural areas.

(B) **DEVELOPMENT OF METHOD.**—If the Secretary is unable to provide the measurement required under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall develop a method to track breast cancer screening rates for veterans with a spinal cord injury or disorder.

(4) **REPORT.**—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of

the study required by paragraph (1), including—

(A) the rates of screening among veterans with a spinal cord injury or disorder, including veterans living in rural or highly rural areas, as required under paragraph (3)(A); or

(B) if such rates are not available, a description of the method developed to measure such rates as required under paragraph (3)(B).

(b) CARE FROM NON-DEPARTMENT PROVIDERS.—The Secretary shall update the policies and directives of the Department to ensure that, in referring a veteran with a spinal cord injury or disorder for care from a non-Department provider, the Secretary shall—

(1) confirm with the provider the accessibility of the breast imaging site, including the imaging equipment, transfer assistance, and the room in which services will be provided; and

(2) provide additional information to the provider on best practices for screening and treating veterans with a spinal cord injury or disorder.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “rural” and “highly rural” have the meanings given those terms in the Rural-Urban Commuting Areas coding system of the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 106. REPORT ON ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF MAMMOGRAPHY SCREENINGS FURNISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on mammography services furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include an assessment of—

(1) the access of veterans to mammography screenings, whether at a facility of the Department or through a non-Department provider, including any staffing concerns of the Department in providing such screenings;

(2) the quality of such screenings and reading of the images from such screenings, including whether such screenings use three-dimensional mammography;

(3) the communication of the results of such screenings, including whether results are shared in a timely manner, whether results are shared via the Joint Health Information Exchange or another electronic mechanism, and whether results are incorporated into the electronic health record of the veteran;

(4) the performance of the Women's Breast Oncology System of Excellence of the Department; and

(5) the access of veterans diagnosed with breast cancer to a comprehensive breast cancer care team of the Department.

(c) FOLLOW-UP.—Not later than 180 days after the submittal of the report under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives a plan to address the deficiencies identified in the report under subsection (a), if any.

TITLE II—PARTNERSHIPS FOR RESEARCH AND ACCESS TO CARE

SEC. 201. PARTNERSHIPS WITH NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE TO EXPAND ACCESS OF VETERANS TO CANCER CARE.

(a) ACCESS TO CARE IN EACH VISN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall enter into a partnership with not fewer than one cancer center of the Na-

tional Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health in each Veterans Integrated Service Network of the Department of Veterans Affairs to expand access to high-quality cancer care for women veterans.

(2) TREATMENT OF RURAL VETERANS.—The Secretary, in carrying out partnerships entered into under paragraph (1), shall ensure that veterans with breast cancer who reside in rural areas or States without a cancer center that has entered into such a partnership with the Secretary are able to receive care through such a partnership via telehealth.

(b) REPORT ON PARTNERSHIP TO INCREASE ACCESS TO CLINICAL TRIALS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on—

(1) how the Secretary will ensure that the advancements made through the existing partnership between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the National Cancer Institute to provide veterans with access to clinical cancer research trials (commonly referred to as “NAVIGATE”) are permanently implemented; and

(2) the determination of the Secretary of whether expansion of such partnership to more than the original 12 facilities of the Department that were selected under such partnership is feasible.

(c) PERIODIC REPORTS.—Not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every three years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives a report—

(1) assessing how the partnerships entered into under subsection (a)(1) have impacted access by veterans to cancer centers of the National Cancer Institute, including an assessment of the telehealth options made available and used pursuant to such partnerships; and

(2) describing the advancements made with respect to access by veterans to clinical cancer research trials through the partnership described in subsection (b)(1), including how many of those veterans were women veterans, minority veterans (including racial and ethnic minorities), and rural veterans, and identifying opportunities for further innovation.

SEC. 202. REPORT BY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ON INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION ON TREATING AND RESEARCHING BREAST CANCER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in collaboration with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to Congress a report on all current research and health care collaborations between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense on treating veterans and members of the Armed Forces with breast cancer.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a)—

(1) shall include a description of potential opportunities for future interagency collaboration between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense with respect to treating and researching breast cancer; and

(2) may include a focus on—

(A) with respect to women members of the Armed Forces with a diagnosis of or who are undergoing screening for breast cancer, transition of such members from receiving care from the Department of Defense to receiving care from the Department of Veterans Affairs;

(B) collaborative breast cancer research opportunities between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense;

(C) access to clinical trials; and

(D) such other matters as the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense consider appropriate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on S. 2533.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 2533, Making Advances in Mammography and Medical Options for Veterans Act, or MAMMO Act, introduced by Senator TESTER.

This bill vastly improves the Department of Veterans Affairs' mammography services by updating policies and directives to ensure VA is not only following best practices, but also using the most advanced medical, diagnostic equipment and testing to aid in early detection and prevention of breast cancer.

Mr. Speaker, timeliness matters. By ensuring VA is using the best practices and most up-to-date technologies, we will help decrease the risk that women veterans—a group that is nearly twice as likely to develop breast cancer than their civilian counterparts—are misdiagnosed, or undiagnosed, for breast cancer.

Access to reliable mammograms at VA facilities is imperative in order to detect tumors years prior to physical touch detection. A veteran that receives an early diagnosis will have stronger treatment options and an increased likelihood of survival.

It is important to note that women are not the only veterans susceptible to breast cancer, men are increasingly at risk, too. This bill addresses the needs of male veterans who may require prompt breast cancer screening services.

In addition, this legislation calls on VA to collaborate with other Federal partners, such as the Department of Defense and the National Cancer Institute to enhance research and care for women veterans suffering from breast cancer.

The MAMMO Act has broad bipartisan support, and I thank Chairwoman BROWNLEY for her steadfast leadership on this issue and for introducing the House companion of this legislation with Dr. MILLER-MEEKS.

Additionally, numerous veteran service organizations, such as Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America,

Wounded Warrior Project, and The American Legion have voiced robust support for this legislation.

We cannot wait any longer to pass this critical piece of legislation. The MAMMO Act is essential for VA to provide high-quality, lifesaving care that veterans have not only earned but deserve.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2533, the MAMMO for Veterans Act. This bill requires VA to develop a plan to improve breast imaging services. It also establishes a breast imaging telehealth pilot program to better serve women veterans in areas where VA does not have significant capacity, including rural areas.

It also requires VA to upgrade breast imaging services at the VA facilities by using three-dimensional imaging and provide updated guidelines and genetic counseling for veterans diagnosed with breast cancer. Early detection is the key to fighting all forms of cancer, to include breast cancer.

VA should make every effort to ensure veterans with breast cancer receive cutting-edge care, both in screening and treatment.

I appreciate Senator TESTER and my friend and fellow veteran, Congresswoman MILLER-MEEKS, for their work on this important bill. It has my full support.

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

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

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS), my good friend.

□ 1330

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member BOST for yielding me time to speak.

I rise today to express my support for S. 2533, the Making Advances in Mammography and Medical Options for Veterans Act. I am proud to co-lead the House companion of this important legislation with Congresswoman BROWNLEY. I also thank Senators TESTER and BOOZMAN for their work in passing this bill.

As a doctor and as a 24-year female veteran, I understand just how significant access to mammogram screenings can be. The VA has estimated that among the women enrolled in VA healthcare, about 700 female veterans are diagnosed with breast cancer each year, and the percentage of female veterans is only going to increase.

This bill will ensure that female veterans have the best access to high-quality care, especially for female veterans that live in rural areas who are disabled and who are paralyzed. This bill will also create a 3-year pilot program to provide telemammography

screenings to female veterans and will upgrade the VA mammography imaging to three-dimensional breast imaging for VA hospitals. In addition, this bill will expand partnerships for care, research, and clinical trials with the NIH National Cancer Institute and the DOD.

Today, as a doctor and a former director of public health, I am proudly voting in support of the bipartisan and bicameral MAMMO for Veterans Act. This bill will enhance mammography and telemammography screenings, and I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of S. 2533, Making Advances in Mammography and Medical Options for Veterans Act. I look forward to a strong bipartisan vote today and sending this bill to the President to become law.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

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

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in passing S. 2533. In the last vote, the gentleman from Montana went out of my line of sight, and I thought we were going to pass this on suspension. I plead with him, let MAMMO go, let MAMMO pass on voice. By allowing us to pass it on voice, everybody says "yes."

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2533.

The question was taken.

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

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

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, what is the rule for having a vote not be done by voice vote but have to go to the floor for a recorded vote? Is it not a majority of the group necessary to have a hearing? The majority of a quorum, it is 20 percent of the quorum, I believe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Once again, the gentleman will please state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, my understanding is the rules require 20 percent of a quorum to be present to request and have a vote be done by the yeas and nays. Is that not accurate?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are considered as ordered upon any demand for the yeas and nays.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, on demand?

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

DR. KATE HENDRICKS THOMAS SUPPORTING EXPANDED REVIEW FOR VETERANS IN COMBAT ENVIRONMENTS ACT

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2102) to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide mammography screening for veterans who served in locations associated with toxic exposure.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2102

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 "Dr. Kate Hendricks Thomas Supporting Expanded Review for Veterans In Combat Environments Act" or the "Dr. Kate Hendricks Thomas SERVICE ACT".

SEC. 2. REVISION OF BREAST CANCER MAMMOGRAPHY POLICY OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO PROVIDE MAMMOGRAPHY SCREENING FOR VETERANS WHO SERVED IN LOCATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH TOXIC EXPOSURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7322 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "The" and inserting "IN GENERAL.—The";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking "The" and inserting "STANDARDS FOR SCREENING.—The"; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting "a record of service in a location and during a period specified in subsection (d)," after "risk factors,"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

"(C) ELIGIBILITY FOR SCREENING FOR VETERANS EXPOSED TO TOXIC SUBSTANCES.—The Under Secretary for Health shall ensure that, under the policy developed under subsection (a), any veteran who, during active military, naval, or air service, was deployed in support of a contingency operation in a location and during a period specified in subsection (d), is eligible for a mammography screening by a health care provider of the Department.

"(d) LOCATIONS AND PERIODS SPECIFIED.—(1) The locations and periods specified in this subsection are the following:

"(A) Iraq during following periods:

"(i) The period beginning on August 2, 1990, and ending on February 28, 1991.

"(ii) The period beginning on March 19, 2003, and ending on such date as the Secretary determines burn pits are no longer used in Iraq.

"(B) The Southwest Asia theater of operations, other than Iraq, during the period beginning on August 2, 1990, and ending on such date as the Secretary determines burn pits are no longer used in such location, including the following locations:

"(i) Kuwait.

"(ii) Saudi Arabia.

"(iii) Oman.

"(iv) Qatar.

"(C) Afghanistan during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on such date as the Secretary determines burn pits are no longer used in Afghanistan.

“(D) Djibouti during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on such date as the Secretary determines burn pits are no longer used in Djibouti.

“(E) Syria during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on such date as the Secretary determines burn pits are no longer used in Syria.

“(F) Jordan during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on such date as the Secretary determines burn pits are no longer used in Jordan.

“(G) Egypt during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on such date as the Secretary determines burn pits are no longer used in Egypt.

“(H) Lebanon during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on such date as the Secretary determines burn pits are no longer used in Lebanon.

“(I) Yemen during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on such date as the Secretary determines burn pits are no longer used in Yemen.

“(J) Such other locations and corresponding periods as set forth by the Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry established under section 201 of the Dignified Burial and Other Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-260; 38 U.S.C. 527 note).

“(K) Such other locations and corresponding periods as the Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretary of Defense, may determine appropriate in a report submitted under paragraph (2).

“(2) Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of the Dr. Kate Hendricks Thomas Supporting Expanded Review for Veterans In Combat Environments Act, and not less frequently than once every two years thereafter, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in collaboration with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to Congress a report specifying other locations and corresponding periods for purposes of paragraph (1)(K).

“(3) A location under this subsection shall not include any body of water around or any airspace above such location.

“(4) In this subsection, the term ‘burn pit’ means an area of land that—

“(A) is used for disposal of solid waste by burning in the outdoor air; and

“(B) does not contain a commercially manufactured incinerator or other equipment specifically designed and manufactured for the burning of solid waste.”.

(b) **REPORT ON BREAST CANCER RATES FOR VETERANS DEPLOYED TO CERTAIN AREAS.**—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives a report that compares the rates of breast cancer among members of the Armed Forces deployed to the locations and during the periods specified in section 7322(d) of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), as compared to members of the Armed Forces who were not deployed to those locations during those periods and to the civilian population.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on S. 2102.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 2102, the Dr. Kate Hendricks Thomas Supporting Expanded Review for Veterans in Combat Environments Act, or SERVICE Act, introduced by Senator BOOZMAN.

I applaud Dr. MILLER-MEEKS and Chairwoman BROWNLEY for their initiative on this urgent issue and for introducing the House companion.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that any veteran who was deployed in support of a contingency operation in specified locations during defined periods is eligible for a mammography screening by a VA healthcare provider. The specified locations are theaters of operations where burn pits are currently—or were previously—being used.

This bill also requires inclusion of other locations and time periods as determined by the Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry.

Additionally, the SERVICE Act requires a report that compares breast cancer rates for veterans deployed to the specified locations, comparing data to other members of the Armed Forces who were not deployed during that period, and to the civilian population.

Many of us here today were lucky enough to have had the honor of meeting Dr. Kate Hendricks Thomas; a fierce advocate, loving wife and mother, and an exemplary Marine Corps veteran, who served near a burn pit in Fallujah. Kate passed away last month after battling stage IV breast cancer.

She gave her last days to her fellow veterans, fighting for the passage of comprehensive toxic exposure legislation that would provide potentially lifesaving care crucial for similarly exposed veterans.

While I support this important and timely legislation, I also stress the urgency of passing the Honoring our PACT Act. It is time for our country to make good on its promise to toxic-exposed veterans.

It is up to us, Members of Congress, to fight for our Nation's veterans as they have fought for us. Our Nation's veterans do not have time to wait.

I support S. 2102, and I ask my colleagues to do the same. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2102, the Dr. Kate Hendricks Thomas Supporting Expanded Review for Veterans in Combat Environment, or SERVICE Act.

Dr. Thomas was a marine—oorah—veteran and a public health professional, who was diagnosed with stage IV breast cancer following her deployment to Iraq.

She was just 38 years old when she was diagnosed. She was just 42 years old when she died of breast cancer on April 5 of this year.

My thoughts and prayers are with her family and loved ones.

Dr. Thomas' passing is a tragic reminder of how high the stakes are when it comes to better serving veterans suffering from toxic exposure.

Both VA and DOD have conducted studies that indicate that women who have served in the military have an elevated risk for breast cancer.

The bill that bears Dr. Thomas' name would help more toxic-exposed veterans like her have access to breast imaging services from the VA, regardless of their enrollment status.

The bill is sponsored by Senator BOOZMAN of Arkansas, and I thank him for his work on this legislation. I also thank Congresswoman MILLER-MEEKS, the House sponsor, who has been a strong champion for it as well. Dr. MILLER-MEEKS is a veteran herself, and women veterans have no better advocate than she.

I am proud to support the bill today, and I hope that all of my colleagues will join me.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

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

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS).

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member BOST for yielding me time to speak.

I rise today to express my support for S. 2102, the Dr. Kate Hendricks Thomas SERVICE Act. I was proud to introduce the House companion of this important bipartisan piece of legislation with Congresswoman BROWNLEY. I thank Senators BOOZMAN and WYDEN for their work in passing this bill.

The importance of this bill is that the United States Preventive Health Service indicates mammography at an annual level after age 40, and our veterans who have risked their lives and their health in service to our country are exposed to toxins and burn pits and need treatment and screening to prevent long-term health issues and at an earlier time period. Female veterans are especially at risk for several types of cancer, especially breast cancer. Female veterans are at a 20 to 40 percent higher risk of breast cancer, and female veterans who have been exposed to toxic exposure are at an even higher risk.

As a doctor, I understand just how lifesaving early mammogram screenings can be. I have always told my patients that early detection is the key to successfully treating all types of cancer. This bill will allow for an earlier mammography screening for female veterans who served in locations with toxic exposure.

This bill is in honor of Dr. and Marine Corps veteran Kate Hendricks Thomas, who unfortunately passed away in April due to stage IV breast

cancer. Dr. Thomas advocated for earlier mammography screenings for female veterans that were exposed to toxic exposure.

The bipartisan and bicameral SERVICE Act will give female veterans access to more screenings to stay ahead of this terrible disease. Today, as a 24-year Army veteran, I am proudly voting in support of this bill to protect and save the lives of our female veterans.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of S. 2102, the Dr. Kate Hendricks Thomas SERVICE Act. I look forward to a strong bipartisan vote today and sending this bill to the President to become law.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

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

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, as we have noticed today, this bill and other bills deal specifically with the promise we have made, I have made, and I know that Chairman TAKANO as well has made, to try to make things better for our women veterans. We also had the bills that dealt with the sexual trauma. These are issues that are vitally important. I appreciate what we have worked on today. We want to make sure that we provide for those needs.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this piece of legislation along with all the others that we have moved today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in passing this important piece of legislation, the Dr. Kate Hendricks Thomas SERVICE Act.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2102.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

□ 1345

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY AND POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACT

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2992), to direct the Attorney General to develop crisis intervention training tools for use by first responders related to interacting with persons

who have a traumatic brain injury, another form of acquired brain injury, or post-traumatic stress disorder, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2992

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 “Traumatic Brain Injury and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Law Enforcement Training Act” or the “TBI and PTSD Law Enforcement Training Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, there were approximately 2.9 million traumatic brain injury-related emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and deaths in the United States in 2014.

(2) Effects of traumatic brain injury (TBI) can be short-term or long-term, and include impaired thinking or memory, movement, vision or hearing, or emotional functioning, such as personality changes or depression.

(3) Currently, between 3.2 million and 5.3 million persons are living with a TBI-related disability in the United States.

(4) About 7 or 8 percent of Americans will experience post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) at some point in their lives, and about 8 million adults have PTSD during the course of a given year.

(5) TBI and PTSD have been recognized as the signature injuries of the Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

(6) According to the Department of Defense, 383,000 men and women deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan sustained a brain injury while in the line of duty between 2000 and 2018.

(7) Approximately 13.5 percent of Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom veterans screen positive for PTSD, according to the Department of Veteran Affairs.

(8) About 12 percent of Gulf War Veterans have PTSD in a given year while about 30 percent of Vietnam Veterans have had PTSD in their lifetime.

(9) Physical signs of TBI can include motor impairment, dizziness or poor balance, slurred speech, impaired depth perception, or impaired verbal memory, while physical signs of PTSD can include agitation, irritability, hostility, hypervigilance, self-destructive behavior, fear, severe anxiety, or mistrust.

(10) Physical signs of TBI and PTSD often overlap with physical signs of alcohol or drug impairment, which complicate a first responder's ability to quickly and effectively identify an individual's condition.

SEC. 3. CREATION OF A TBI AND PTSD TRAINING FOR FIRST RESPONDERS.

Part HH of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10651 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 2991—

(A) in subsection (h)(1)(A), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, including the training developed under section 2993”; and

(B) in subsection (o), by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice to carry out this section \$54,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.”; and

(2) by inserting after section 2992 the following new section:

“SEC. 2993. CREATION OF A TBI AND PTSD TRAINING FOR FIRST RESPONDERS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Attorney General, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, in consultation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, shall solicit best practices regarding techniques to interact with persons who have a traumatic brain injury, an acquired brain injury, or post-traumatic stress disorder from first responder, brain injury, veteran, and mental health organizations, health care and mental health providers, hospital emergency departments, and other relevant stakeholders, and shall develop crisis intervention training tools for use by first responders (as such term is defined in section 3025) that provide—

“(1) information on the conditions and symptoms of a traumatic brain injury, an acquired brain injury, and post-traumatic stress disorder;

“(2) techniques to interact with persons who have a traumatic brain injury, an acquired brain injury, or post-traumatic stress disorder; and

“(3) information on how to recognize persons who have a traumatic brain injury, an acquired brain injury, or post-traumatic stress disorder.

“(b) USE OF TRAINING TOOLS AT LAW ENFORCEMENT MENTAL HEALTH LEARNING SITES.—The Attorney General shall ensure that not less than one Law Enforcement Mental Health Learning Site designated by the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance uses the training tools developed under subsection (a).

“(c) POLICE MENTAL HEALTH COLLABORATION TOOLKIT.—The Attorney General shall make the training tools developed under subsection (a) available as part of the Police-Mental Health Collaboration Toolkit provided by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.”.

SEC. 4. STUDY ON FIRST RESPONDERS WITH TBI.

Not later than 24 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Director of the National Institutes of Health and in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall conduct a study and submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions of the Senate a report on the prevalence and incidence of concussion among first responders (as such term is defined in section 3025 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Street Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10705)). The report shall include data on the incidence of concussion among first responders and recommendations for resources for first responders who have experienced traumatic brain injury.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2992.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2992, the TBI and PTSD Law Enforcement Training Act, is bipartisan legislation that would require the Department of Justice to develop crisis intervention training tools for law enforcement training agencies so that they can better equip officers to respond to individuals with traumatic brain injuries and post-traumatic stress disorder.

This is important for the training of law enforcement officials. When I was out of law school, my first job as attorney for the police in Memphis, and for 3½ years I taught the police in the training academy. This was not part of our training, and it should have been. It was before we got woke, and now that we are woke, we should stay woke, and teach officers about this problem and have them be able to identify it.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, between 3.2 million and 5.3 million people live with a traumatic brain injury-related disability in the United States, and approximately 7 percent of Americans will experience such a disorder at some point in their lives. These illnesses are especially common among veterans and servicemembers.

Despite the prevalence of TBI and PTSD, many law enforcement officers, and other first responders, are still not adequately trained on how to identify these symptoms. Since many symptoms of traumatic brain injury or post-traumatic stress disorder, such as confusion, impaired thinking, or irritability, can be mistaken for intoxication and aggression. Law enforcement can misinterpret the behavior of some people exhibiting those symptoms and deadly consequences could follow for first responders and the people they encounter.

This legislation would help ensure that officers are trained to identify those symptoms in order to respond appropriately to crisis calls and to divert individuals toward mental healthcare and treatment and away from the criminal justice system.

Through the Bureau of Justice Assistance, agencies have access to training and resources from the Police Mental Health Collaboration toolkit. H.R. 2992 would enhance the existing program to include crisis intervention training on recognizing the signs of these illnesses and responding to the individuals in crisis.

It requires the CDC to also study occurrences of concussion and TBI among law enforcement officers and first responders; many of whom suffer from this, and they need to be given treatment, if they are.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative PASCRELL, who is the leader of the Law Enforcement Caucus and a strong voice for law enforcement. I also thank Mr. BACON and Mrs. DEMINGS, a law enforcement chief, I believe, and Mr. RUTHERFORD, a sheriff, for their dedica-

tion to law enforcement, first responders, and the citizens they serve.

This important bipartisan legislation is broadly supported by numerous law enforcement and mental health organizations and would help protect the lives of first responders and the people they encounter.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, today our law enforcement officers are under immense pressure as they face more and more criminal activity with fewer and fewer resources.

Often, officers are called on to respond to high-stress situations involving people who are an extreme emotional or altered mental states.

This bill will help law enforcement to better understand and interact with individuals experiencing traumatic brain injuries or post-traumatic stress disorder.

While traumatic brain injuries affect people of all ages and backgrounds, data suggests that there is a higher prevalence among certain groups, including veterans, the homeless, and those who have been incarceration. These groups are also more likely to have encounters with law enforcement.

Studies have shown that it is often difficult for law enforcement officers to differentiate between those suffering from brain injuries or PTSD, and those who are intoxicated by alcohol or drugs.

For example, common signs of intoxication, such as slurred speech, outbursts of anger, slow response times, and forgetfulness can also be signs of traumatic brain injury. Training officers to recognize the differences between traumatic brain injury or PTSD and intoxication can lead to more favorable outcomes for the officers and the individuals they encounter.

This bill will require the Bureau of Justice Assistance within the Justice Department to develop training that will inform officers on what type of treatment and resources the individual may need.

For individuals suffering from traumatic brain injury, medical referrals may be the most appropriate. This training will promote the safety of our men and women in uniform and improve public safety in our communities.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, it is important to note that seeing this body support law enforcement, rather than to condemn it, is a welcome, if only brief, departure from how Democrats have treated our police forces over the past 2 years.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the honorable, distinguished, and learned gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, this pandemic has been a grave hardship for

our first responders. Men and women in blue have risked their lives every day. Last year was the deadliest ever for law enforcement.

During National Police Week, we honor these heroes who have made the ultimate sacrifice. They protect us, and we must have their backs. Period.

I have been co-chair of the Congressional Law Enforcement Caucus for many moons. I know our cops must have the training, the resources, and the personnel they need to keep our communities safe.

This bipartisan Traumatic Brain Injury and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Law Enforcement Training Act is a vital step. It will provide crises intervention training grants. These Federal funds will help officers handle different interactions with those suffering from TBI and post-traumatic stress disorder.

I founded the Congressional Brain Injury Task Force in 2001, along with Dr. Greenwood. He was a Republican; I am a Democrat. He was from Pennsylvania. He did an outstanding job and continues to do it in this area, which is so misunderstood, Mr. Speaker. We didn't get to it until late into Iraq and Afghanistan with our veterans and with our soldiers on the front lines. Of course, it was major injury in both of those wars—post-traumatic stress disorder and TBI, traumatic brain injury.

So forward 20 years, we worked to draw attention to the struggle of millions of Americans living with long-term disabilities caused by traumatic brain injury. Now, of course, we take good care of our vets. Can you imagine, we went to war, and we had no money in the budget. We had no programs to help those who were most injured in the two wars that we got into. We were not prepared, and we suffered tremendous amounts of injuries because of it.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman NADLER and Chairman PALLONE and their dedicated staff for their diligent work to bring the TBI and PTSD, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Law Enforcement Training Act to the floor. I also thank Representatives DEMINGS, RUTHERFORD, and BACON for co-leading this bipartisan effort.

Finally, I thank our law enforcement and TBI community stakeholders who helped us craft and advance this important policy. These past couple of years have been difficult for our communities and especially so for our men and women in uniform.

Mr. Speaker, the House stands with them during Police Week and after 2022. I am honored to present this legislation.

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I ask everybody to support this important legislation for law enforcement and for mental health. Vote "aye". No roll call.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2992, the bipartisan TBI and PTSD Law Enforcement Training Act, that would require the Bureau of Justice Assistance to develop training for law enforcement officers on how best to respond to crisis calls involving individuals suffering from the effects of traumatic brain injuries and posttraumatic stress disorder.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), there were approximately 2.9 million TBI-related emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and deaths in the United States in 2014 and TBI's were identified in 25 percent of all injury-related deaths in 2017.

More than 430,000 U.S. service members were diagnosed with a TBI between the year 2000 and 2020.

With the prevalence of TBI and PTSD among the general population, and particularly among military service members, there is a need to increase training for law enforcement officers to recognize the unique challenges of TBI and PTSD and more effectively respond to crisis calls.

TBI and PTSD can have a significant impact on an individual's ability to make decisions, control impulses, or think clearly.

Many of the symptoms of TBI and PTSD, such as confusion, inability to follow directions, and impaired thinking or memory, can be misinterpreted or mistaken for intoxication.

And individuals who suffer from TBI or PTSD may also appear agitated or exhibit impaired emotional functioning, which can be misunderstood as aggression.

These impairments can impede proper communication and cause interactions between law enforcement and civilians to escalate, posing potential safety risks to both parties—when officers are not trained to recognize the signs and symptoms.

Many officer-involved encounters could have led to better outcomes if the officers involved had known: 1) how to recognize that these individuals were in crisis and suffering from the effects of traumatic events; 2) the best forms of interaction with them; and 3) how to maximize officer and subject safety.

H.R. 2992 would require DOJ, through the Bureau of Justice Assistance, to solicit best practices related to recognizing and responding to individuals with TBI and PTSD and to develop Crisis Intervention Training tools for law enforcement agencies to better respond to these potentially catastrophic encounters.

This legislation would incorporate TBI and PTSD training—once developed—into the existing Police Mental Health Collaboration toolkit, a proven, no-cost online resource for law enforcement agencies, made available by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

It would further require the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to study and understand the prevalence of concussions and Traumatic Brain Injury, specifically, among law enforcement officers and first responders.

Recognizing that Crisis Intervention Training programs have yielded significant benefits for law enforcement agencies, including limiting the need for higher levels of police intervention, reducing officer injuries, and redirecting people in crisis away from the criminal justice system and toward mental health services, this legislation would provide additional re-

sources and support for agencies working to improve public safety and ensure that individuals in their communities receive the care they need.

This legislation would also build upon existing best practices to provide officers, through Law Enforcement Mental Health Learning Sites, additional tools they need to continue to protect the communities they serve and save lives.

I commend Representatives BILL PASCRELL, DON BACON, JOHN RUTHERFORD, and our colleague, Representative VAL DEMINGS for introducing this critical, bipartisan legislation and urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2992, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

CONDEMNING RISING ANTISEMITISM

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1125), condemning rising antisemitism, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1125

Whereas the Jewish-American experience is a story of faith, fortitude, and progress and is connected to key tenets of American identity;

Whereas generations of Jewish people have come to this Nation fleeing oppression, discrimination, and persecution in search of a better life for themselves and their children;

Whereas these Jewish Americans have created lives for themselves and their families and played indispensable roles in our Nation's civic and community life, making invaluable contributions to our Nation through their leadership and achievements;

Whereas, on August 21, 1790, President George Washington sent a letter to the Hebrew Congregation of Newport, Rhode Island, expressing that the newly formed United States would be a Nation that “gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance” and that the Jewish people should “dwell in this land [and] continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants . . . and there shall be none to make him afraid.”;

Whereas we should acknowledge and celebrate the crucial contributions that Jewish Americans have made to our collective struggle for a more just and fair society, leading movements for justice and equality, and working to ensure opportunities for all;

Whereas alongside this narrative of achievement and opportunity, there is also a history, far older than the Nation itself, of

racism, bigotry, and other forms of prejudice manifesting in the scourge of antisemitism; Whereas antisemitism is an insidious form of prejudice stretching back millennia that attacks the humanity of the Jewish people and has led to violence, destruction of lives and communities, and genocide;

Whereas conspiracy theories that Jews are uniquely evil and influential has led to mass killings of Jews throughout time, including the poisonous Nazi ideology that resulted in the murder of 6,000,000 Jews, including 1,500,000 Jewish children, and millions of other victims of the Nazis in Europe;

Whereas over the course of the past decade, Holocaust distortion and denial has grown in intensity;

Whereas a 2020 survey of all 50 States in the United States on Holocaust knowledge among Millennials and Gen Z conducted by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference), found a clear lack of awareness of key historical facts; 63 percent of respondents did not know that 6,000,000 Jews were murdered during the Holocaust and 36 percent thought that “two million or fewer Jews” were killed;

Whereas there is a documented and dangerous rise of antisemitism globally and in the United States, where Jews are increasingly affected by the grotesque spread of misinformation and lies including blame for the spread of COVID-19, false claims including the control of the media and the financial system, accusations of dual loyalty, and a multitude of negative stereotypes;

Whereas the American Jewish Committee (AJC)'s 2021 State of Antisemitism in America report, a survey of American Jews and the general public's perceptions of antisemitism, revealed 24 percent of American Jews have been personally targeted by antisemitism in the past 12 months, 4 in 10 American Jews changed their behavior at least once out of fear of antisemitism, 90 percent believe antisemitism is a problem in the United States, and 82 percent feel it has increased in the past 5 years;

Whereas, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Jews were the target of 55 percent of all religiously motivated hate crimes in 2020, despite accounting for no more than 2 percent of the United States population;

Whereas the Anti-Defamation League (ADL)'s 2021 Audit of Antisemitic Incidents in the United States recorded 2,717 acts of assault, vandalism, and harassment this past year alone, an average of more than 7 incidents per day; a 34-percent increase from 2020 and the highest year on record since ADL began tracking antisemitic incidents in 1979;

Whereas 525 antisemitic incidents took place at Jewish institutions, an increase of 61 percent from data collected in 2020;

Whereas antisemitic assaults increased by 167 percent in 2021 compared to the previous year and assaults in 2021 were 138 percent higher than the rolling 5-year average of antisemitic assaults;

Whereas there was a substantial surge of antisemitic incidents in the United States in May 2021, 387 incidents were reported, a 141 percent increase in reports of antisemitic incidents compared to May 2020; Jewish individuals were violently attacked in major cities including New York and Los Angeles;

Whereas the use of antisemitic language, conspiracy theories, and hatred has increased on multiple social media platforms—from Facebook and Instagram to Twitter and TikTok, among others—including tropes about Jewish control and messages praising Hitler and demonizing all Jews;

Whereas a recent example of the violent antisemitism took place on Saturday, January 15, 2022, when, during religious services at Congregation Beth Israel, a terrorist held

4 people, including a rabbi, hostage at gunpoint for 11 hours;

Whereas police departments in a number of American cities, including New York and Los Angeles, have said that they are stepping up patrols at synagogues and other locations associated with the Jewish community following the hostage situation;

Whereas there are regular acts of antisemitic vandalism against synagogues and Jewish schools in the United States and numerous nonlethal attacks on American Jews, leaving many Jews feeling increasingly unsafe in public spaces and houses of worship;

Whereas AJC's 2021 State of Antisemitism in America report revealed 56 percent of respondents' religious institutions increased security since the Tree of Life synagogue shooting; and

Whereas the rise in antisemitism is part of the larger trend of the rise of hate-filled movements that are targeting marginalized communities here in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls on elected officials, faith leaders, and civil society leaders to use their bully pulpit to condemn and combat any and all manifestations of antisemitism;

(2) calls on elected officials to condemn and combat any and all denials and distortions of the Holocaust and to promote Holocaust and antisemitism education;

(3) calls for amplifying and ensuring United States leadership to fight global antisemitism, working with the Department of State's Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Antisemitism and intensifying cooperation with international governments and parliaments around the world;

(4) works in tandem with the cross-party Inter-Parliamentary Task Force to Combat Online Antisemitism to help craft thoughtful global initiatives designed to address online antisemitism;

(5) calls on social media platforms to institute stronger and more significant efforts to measure and address online antisemitism while protecting free speech concerns;

(6) takes all possible steps to improve the physical security of Jewish institutions and organizations, including by using existing tools such as increasing funding for the Non-profit Security Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security to keep at-risk houses of worship, schools, and community centers safe from terrorist attacks and other forms of antisemitic violence;

(7) ensures the safety, security, and dignity of American Jews in all aspects of their lives, including the workplace, college and university campuses, synagogues, and at home; the development of these measures must reflect the full diversity of the Jewish community in its entirety; and

(8) supports the right of Americans to freely exercise their religious beliefs and rejects all forms of terror and hate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material H. Res. 1125.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, throughout the month of May, we recognize the struggles and triumphs of Jewish Americans, and we honor the indispensable contributions that the Jewish community has made to our Nation's civic life. Sadly, we also know that anti-Semitism continues to be a menace here at home and around the world. That is why I am pleased to support this important resolution condemning rising anti-Semitism.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Representative DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, for being so vigilant over the years to recognize a particular month where we have particular appreciation of Jewish residents' contributions to our country, and for bringing this resolution to the floor to recognize this horrific rise in anti-Semitism.

Since our Nation's founding, Jewish Americans have served in elected office, from local school boards to this building's hallowed halls, the Supreme Court, and other prestigious positions. They have done so in magnificent manners. They have made crucial contributions to the arts, the sciences, and to our collective struggle for a more just America. They even had a baseball pitcher, Sandy Koufax, who was better than any.

Indeed, this resolution calls upon us to recognize the Jewish-American story, like the story of America itself, which is also marked by bigotry and hatred. Informed by this experience of prejudice, by the scourge of anti-Semitism, the Jewish Americans have worked so that the opportunities they have secured are extended to others. That is part of the Jewish religion. Part of what you do to have a good life is to help others have that good life, too. They have led movements for social justice, demanding civil rights, women's rights, and workers' rights.

This work is far from over. Anti-Semitism violence is on the rise. This past weekend, we saw a deranged individual in Buffalo kill 10 African Americans and injure others. He had a hate for African Americans, but he also said he was anti-Semitic. He learned all this over the internet, and he learned a lot of that from rhetoric that has sprung up in different places and political circles around this country. It has spread, and it has influenced people to commit acts of violence.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, for collegiality purposes, I ask to withdraw the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion is withdrawn.

□ 1400

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER SUPPORT ACT OF 2022

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6943) to amend the Omnibus

Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize public safety officer death benefits to officers suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6943

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 "Public Safety Officer Support Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Every day, public safety officers, including police officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, and others, work to maintain the safety, health, and well-being of the communities they serve.

(2) This means public safety officers are routinely called to respond to stressful and potentially traumatic situations, often putting their own lives in danger.

(3) This work not only puts public safety officers at-risk for experiencing harm, serious injury, and cumulative and acute trauma, but also places them at up to 25.6 times higher risk for developing post-traumatic stress disorder when compared to individuals without such experiences.

(4) Psychological evidence indicates that law enforcement officers experience significant job-related stressors and exposures that may confer increased risk for mental health morbidities (such as post-traumatic stress disorder and suicidal thoughts, ideation, intents, and behaviors) and hastened mortality.

(5) Public safety officers often do not have the resources or support they need, leaving them at higher risk for long-term mental health consequences.

(6) Whereas, although the Department of Defense already considers servicemember suicides to be line-of-duty deaths and provides Federal support to eligible surviving families, the Federal Government does not recognize public safety officer suicides as deaths in the line of duty.

(7) In 2017, the Department of Justice approved 481 claims under the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program under subpart 1 of part L of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.), but not one of them for the more than 240 public safety officers who died by suicide that year.

(8) Public safety officers who have died or are disabled as a result of suicide or post-traumatic stress disorder do not qualify for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, despite the fact that public safety officers are more likely to die by suicide than from any other line-of-duty cause of death.

SEC. 3. PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER DEATH BENEFITS FOR POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER, ACUTE STRESS DISORDER, OR TRAUMA AND STRESS RELATED DISORDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1201 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(o) POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER, ACUTE STRESS DISORDER, OR TRAUMA AND STRESS RELATED DISORDERS.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(A) MASS CASUALTY EVENT.—The term ‘mass casualty event’ means an incident resulting in casualties to not fewer than 3 victims, including—

“(i) an incident that exceeds the normal resources for emergency response available

in the jurisdiction where the incident takes place; and

“(ii) an incident that results in a sudden and timely surge of injured individuals necessitating emergency services.

“(B) MASS FATALITY EVENT.—The term ‘mass fatality event’ means an incident resulting in the fatalities of not fewer than 3 individuals at 1 or more locations close to one another with a common cause.

“(C) MASS SHOOTING.—The term ‘mass shooting’ means a multiple homicide incident in which not fewer than 3 victims are killed—

“(i) with a firearm;

“(ii) during one event; and

“(iii) in one or more locations in close proximity.

“(D) EXPOSED.—The term ‘exposed’ includes—

“(i) directly experiencing or witnessing an event; or

“(ii) being subjected, in an intense way, to aversive consequences of the event (including a public safety officer collecting human remains).

“(E) TRAUMATIC EVENT.—The term ‘traumatic event’ means, in the case of a public safety officer exposed to an event, an event that is—

“(i) a homicide, suicide, or the violent or gruesome death of another individual (including such a death resulting from a mass casualty event, mass fatality event, or mass shooting);

“(ii) a harrowing circumstance posing an extraordinary and significant danger or threat to the life of or of serious bodily harm to any individual (including such a circumstance as a mass casualty event, mass fatality event, or mass shooting); or

“(iii) an act of criminal sexual violence committed against any individual.

“(2) PERSONAL INJURY SUSTAINED IN LINE OF DUTY.—As determined by the Bureau—

“(A) post-traumatic stress disorder, acute stress disorder, or trauma and stress related disorders suffered by a public safety officer and diagnosed by a licensed medical or mental health professional, shall be presumed to constitute a personal injury within the meaning of subsection (a), sustained in the line of duty by the officer, if the officer was exposed, while on duty, to one or more traumatic events and such exposure was a substantial factor in the disorder;

“(B) post-traumatic stress disorder, acute stress disorder, or trauma and stress related disorders, suffered by a public safety officer who has contacted or attempted to contact the employee assistance program of the agency or entity that the officer serves, a licensed medical or mental health professional, suicide prevention services, or another mental health assistance service in order to receive help, treatment, or diagnosis for post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder, shall be presumed to constitute a personal injury within the meaning of subsection (a), sustained in the line of duty by the officer, if the officer, was exposed, while on duty, to one or more traumatic events and such exposure was a substantial factor in the disorder; and

“(C) post-traumatic stress disorder, acute stress disorder, or trauma and stress related disorders, suffered by a public safety officer who was exposed, while on duty, to one or more traumatic events shall be presumed to constitute a personal injury within the meaning of subsection (a), sustained in the line of duty by the officer if such exposure was a substantial factor in the disorder.

“(3) PRESUMPTION OF DEATH OR TOTAL DISABILITY.—A public safety officer shall be presumed to have died or become permanently and totally disabled (within the meaning of subsection (a) or (b)) as the direct and proximate

result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty, if (as determined by the Bureau) the officer either—

“(A) took an action, which action was intended to bring about the officer's death and directly and proximately resulted in such officer's death or permanent and total disability and exposure, while on duty, to one or more traumatic events was a substantial factor in the action taken by the officer; or

“(B) took an action within 45 days of the end of exposure, while on duty, to a traumatic event, which action was intended to bring about the officer's death and directly and proximately resulted in such officer's death or permanent and total disability, if such action was not inconsistent with a psychiatric disorder.

“(4) APPLICABILITY OF LIMITATIONS ON BENEFITS.—

“(A) INTENTIONAL ACTIONS.—Section 1202(a)(1) shall not apply to any claim for a benefit under this part that is payable in accordance with this subsection.

“(B) SUBSTANCE USE.—Section 1202(a)(2) shall not preclude the payment of a benefit under this part if the benefit is otherwise payable in accordance with this subsection.”.

(b) RETROACTIVE APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall—

(A) take effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) apply to any matter pending, before the Bureau of Justice Assistance or otherwise, on the date of enactment of this Act, or filed (consistent with pre-existing effective dates) or accruing after that date.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any action taken by a public safety officer described in paragraph (3) of section 1201(o) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (as added by this Act) that occurred on or after January 1, 2019.

SEC. 4. TECHNICAL FIXES.

(a) SUBPOENA POWER; EMPLOYMENT OF HEARING OFFICERS; AUTHORITY TO HOLD HEARINGS.—Section 806 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10225) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking “The” and all that follows through “Assistance” and inserting “The Assistant Attorney General, the Bureau of Justice Assistance”;

(B) by striking “by the Attorney General”;

(C) by striking “Code)” and inserting “Code (without regard to the days limitation prescribed therein), but shall, in no event, be understood to be (or to have the authority of) officers of the United States)”;

(D) by striking “such hearing examiners or administrative law judges” and inserting “or administrative law judges”;

(E) by striking “necessary to carry out their respective powers and duties under this title” and inserting the following: “necessary or convenient to assist them in carrying out their respective powers and duties under any law administered by or under the Office”;

(2) in the second sentence—

(A) by striking “The” and all that follows through “Assistance” and inserting “The Assistant Attorney General, the Bureau of Justice Assistance”;

(B) by striking “or any” and inserting “, or (subject to such limitations as the appointing authority may, in its sole discretion, impose from time to time) any”;

(C) by inserting a comma after “thereby”;

(D) by striking “examinations and” and inserting “examinations, and”.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1204 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10284) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (11), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (12)(B), strike the period at the end and insert a semicolon; and

(3) in paragraph (14), by redesignating the second subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (G).

SEC. 5. GAO REPORT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that details benefits issued pursuant to subsection (o) of section 1201 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281), as added by section 3, and includes any recommendations to improve that subsection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Public Safety Officer Support Act of 2022 is another bipartisan bill that would expand eligibility for public safety officers' benefits to include stress and trauma-related injuries and death by suicide for law enforcement officers and their families.

According to research from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, public safety officers are 25 times more likely to develop acute stress disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, or other mental health conditions than the general public. They have a tough job.

Studies have shown that law enforcement officers could experience more traumatic events in 6 months than the average person will experience in a lifetime.

The Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, known as PSOB, provides death and education benefits to survivors of fallen law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other first responders, as well as disability benefits to officers catastrophically injured in the line of duty.

Currently, this law excludes from eligibility families of officers who die by suicide and does not deem PTSD and other trauma-related disorders to be line-of-duty injuries.

This limitation not only fails to recognize that mental health is physical health, but it also prevents the Federal Government from providing support to officers who put their safety and well-being on the line every day for the communities they serve.

Former Representative Patrick Kennedy passed a bill to make mental health and physical health parity. He worked with Senator Ted Kennedy to get that done. Why law enforcement wasn't included was a mistake. We are rectifying that mistake today.

The Public Safety Officer Support Act would right past wrongs and ensure that families of police officers and first responders receive critical financial assistance as they grieve the loss of their loved ones.

It would also ensure that officers who are disabled as a result of traumatic events receive the support and care that they need.

This legislation also brings this program into alignment with the provisions of Federal military death benefits for the families of military service members who die by suicide.

The need for this worthy and overdue change is even more apparent as we continue to grieve the tragic loss of four police officers who died by suicide after responding to the attack on the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021.

They tried to defend us; they did defend us; and they, unfortunately, died by suicide as aftermath effects of January 6.

In addition to expanding eligibility for death and disability benefits to officers and their families, this bill will require the GAO to study benefits provided under the expansion.

This report will help us better understand the prevalence of traumatic events that law enforcement officers, first responders, and other public safety officers face and the need to further support their mental health needs.

I thank Representatives TRONE and RESCHENTHALER for introducing this bipartisan legislation and for their continued support for public safety officers serving communities across the country.

This bill is broadly supported by both mental health and law enforcement groups, and I urge my colleagues to support it. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, this week is National Police Week, a week we set aside to honor the brave men and women who tirelessly work to protect us and keep our communities safe.

Unfortunately, their jobs are becoming more and more difficult, more and more stressful, and as a result, they need our support now more than ever.

Over the last 2 years, violent crime in this Nation has soared. Nationally, we saw a 30 percent increase in murders from 2019 to 2020, which is the largest increase during a single year in our Nation's history.

That troubling trend continues in 2021 with FBI data indicating that homicides rose another 5 percent in the Nation's 22 largest cities over the already inflated levels of 2020.

Overall, in those 22 cities, homicides are up 44 percent since 2019. Think of

that—44 percent. Not surprisingly, these disturbing increases have accompanied calls in many cities, including in my hometown of Cincinnati, to defund the police. Quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, that is the last thing that we should be doing during a violent crime surge.

That is why the legislation that we are considering today is a welcome bipartisan step in the right direction.

Law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical personnel, and corrections officers are frequently called to respond to dangerous and often traumatic situations. As a result, these officers are at a greater risk of developing stress and trauma-related disorders.

Studies show that public safety officers are 25 times more likely to develop PTSD compared to the general public. Tragically, more public safety officers die by suicide every year than those who lose their lives in the line of duty.

Yet, trauma-related disorders are not covered by the primary Federal disability benefits program for police officers, and that is the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, or PSOB, which is run by the Department of Justice.

The PSOB program currently provides death and education benefits to the family members of public safety officers who die in the line of duty and also offers disability benefits to public safety officers who become totally and permanently disabled.

However, the PSOB program does not currently offer death benefits to public safety officers who tragically take their lives as a result of PTSD, acute stress disorder, or other stress and trauma-related disorders.

This bill, H.R. 6943, the Public Safety Officer Support Act, addresses this oversight. This bipartisan legislation recognizes just how stressful and difficult being a police officer is nowadays. It makes sure that those officers who have experienced traumatic events on the job, and are struggling as a result, receive the support they need and deserve.

The men and women in law enforcement need to know that they have our full support and that they will not be punished or stigmatized for human emotions.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this commonsense, compassionate proposal, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE), the sponsor of this legislation and a gentleman aware of law enforcement's importance.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to pass our bill, the Public Safety Officer Support Act of 2022, so we keep tackling mental health stigma across this country.

It has been almost 3 years since Montgomery County Officer T.J.

Bomba passed away from suicide. He was 38 years old and left behind a wife and two sons.

In the immediate aftermath, we brought together Officer Bomba's colleagues and the head of NIMH, Dr. Joshua Gordon, and others to chart a course of action. We discussed access to care, the stigma surrounding mental health, and how we could be advocates for change.

The roundtable produced two calls to action: increasing peer counseling support opportunities for mental health and providing parity and benefits for mental health conditions.

I made a promise that day to do everything I could to turn these ideas into law. Six months ago, we accomplished one of our goals when I stood alongside Officer Bomba's wife and two sons as President Biden signed the first of our two bills into law.

The COPS Counseling Act increased access to peer support and will help fight stigma and improve access to mental health services. Today, I stand here and applaud the passage of our second bill, the Public Safety Officer Support Act of 2022.

According to research from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, public safety officers are 25 times more likely to develop acute stress disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, or other mental health conditions than our general public, and the conditions often go untreated due to the stigma of mental health.

As it stands, mental health is excluded from the PSOB program. For officers killed in the line of duty, the family is eligible to receive benefits. However, when an officer dies by suicide that is directly tied to their job, the family is unable to seek death benefits.

This bill will address the issue of stigma and provide the overdue parity between physical and mental injuries.

Officers that are totally disabled as a result of their service will have access to disability benefits. The families of officers who pass away from service-linked suicide will have access to death benefits.

This approach has been endorsed by numerous mental health organizations, including the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention.

With the help of the public safety officer community, mental health experts, and my colleagues in Congress, I am proud to bring this piece of legislation before the House.

I thank everyone who joined the roundtable in 2019. We have taken a tragedy and turned it into actionable solutions.

I thank all the stakeholders who have worked hard to bring this legislation to the House floor. I appreciate their hard work. I thank, Congressman RESCHENTHALER, for co-leading this bill and for helping us give it strong bipartisan support.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. CRAIG), former ace Commercial Appeal reporter and now Congresswoman from the State of Minnesota.

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, Cory Slifko was a father of two, a husband, and an accomplished veteran of the South St. Paul Police Department. He spent 20 years on the force, eventually working his way up to serve as a sergeant.

But Cory also spent 20 years witnessing the unthinkable and unimaginable and was ultimately diagnosed with PTSD. On November 5, 2019, Cory lost his life to completed suicide, leaving behind his wife, Katie, and their children.

Now, there is not a doubt in my mind that Cory's death occurred as a result of his service in the line of duty. But today, Katie's family has not been able to access the benefits that Cory earned in service to our community.

It is vital that these programs don't just protect our law enforcement officers from physical harm but also from mental injuries they endure in service to our communities.

We can change that today. It is time we right this wrong and offer some long-overdue support to Katie, who has honored Cory through her advocacy. I urge all of you to join me in voting "yes" on this bill.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I want everyone to vote in favor of this legislation and not to go to the extraordinary efforts of having to have the yeas and nays, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I urge all colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6943, the bipartisan Public Safety Officer Support Act, which would expand the Public Safety Officer Benefits Program to include death benefits for the families of officers who die by suicide, and disability benefits for officers suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and other trauma related disorders.

During Police Week, as we honor the men and women of law enforcement agencies who serve across the country, we must fully consider the sacrifices officers make and the risks they take to keep our communities safe.

Officers who dedicate their careers to our safety do so at the expense of spending long hours away from their families, while subjecting themselves to traumatic events, and in too many instances, making the ultimate sacrifice.

The Public Safety Officer Benefits program is an important initiative within the Department of Justice that provides financial support to officers, who are injured while serving their communities in the line of duty, and to families of officers killed in the line of duty.

In 2017, the Department of Justice approved 481 PSOB claims, but not a single claim for the over 240 public safety officers who died by suicide.

Unfortunately, the PSOB program does not currently cover injury or death caused by trauma and/or mental illness, although public safety officers are disproportionately exposed to traumatic events.

Research shows that law enforcement officers are called to the scene of roughly 140 traumatic incidents over the course of their careers.

The resulting rates of PTSD and depression among police officers and firefighters are unsurprisingly five times higher than among the civilian population.

While we have known for some time that law enforcement officers are more likely to die by suicide than by traffic accidents and shootings combined, officer suicides have increased over the last two years.

Sadly, several examples come to mind, including Amanda Crowder, a Harris County Deputy with the Harris County Sheriff's Office in Houston, who died in January after shooting herself; two deputies in St. Lucie County, Florida, who both died by suicide days apart, leaving behind their one-month-old son; and four police officers, of the Capitol Police and Washington Metropolitan Police Departments, who died by suicide after fighting valiantly to protect members of Congress and preserve the rule of law on January 6, 2021.

The families of the officers who died by suicide following the January 6th attack are likely barred from receiving any benefit from the PSOB program under current law.

The failure to provide PSOB benefits to deserving officers and their families under such circumstances is a deeply troubling limitation on federal support for first responders and their families that must be rectified.

And it is drastically different from the United States' military policy, where suicides are presumed to be line-of-duty deaths caused by post-traumatic stress, brain injuries, and other deployment hazards.

Now is the time for the Federal government to similarly support public safety officers suffering from trauma-related injuries and their families.

Expansion of the PSOB program would provide crucial financial support to officers and families grieving the devastating loss of a loved one, following a line of duty injury caused by trauma.

H.R. 6943 would correct a historic wrong by recognizing the impact of PTSD and other stress disorders on our public safety officers and expanding the eligibility of the PSOB program to include trauma-related injuries and death by suicide.

I thank Representatives DAVID TRONE and GUY RESCHENTHALER for introducing this thoughtful, bipartisan legislation and I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6943, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

CONDEMNING RISING ANTISEMITISM

Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1125) condemning rising antisemitism, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1125

Whereas the Jewish-American experience is a story of faith, fortitude, and progress and is connected to key tenets of American identity;

Whereas generations of Jewish people have come to this Nation fleeing oppression, discrimination, and persecution in search of a better life for themselves and their children;

Whereas these Jewish Americans have created lives for themselves and their families and played indispensable roles in our Nation's civic and community life, making invaluable contributions to our Nation through their leadership and achievements;

Whereas, on August 21, 1790, President George Washington sent a letter to the Hebrew Congregation of Newport, Rhode Island, expressing that the newly formed United States would be a Nation that "gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance" and that the Jewish people should "dwell in this land [and] continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants . . . and there shall be none to make him afraid.";

Whereas we should acknowledge and celebrate the crucial contributions that Jewish Americans have made to our collective struggle for a more just and fair society, leading movements for justice and equality, and working to ensure opportunities for all;

Whereas alongside this narrative of achievement and opportunity, there is also a history, far older than the Nation itself, of racism, bigotry, and other forms of prejudice manifesting in the scourge of antisemitism;

Whereas antisemitism is an insidious form of prejudice stretching back millennia that attacks the humanity of the Jewish people and has led to violence, destruction of lives and communities, and genocide;

Whereas conspiracy theories that Jews are uniquely evil and influential has led to mass killings of Jews throughout time, including the poisonous Nazi ideology that resulted in the murder of 6,000,000 Jews, including 1,500,000 Jewish children, and millions of other victims of the Nazis in Europe;

Whereas over the course of the past decade, Holocaust distortion and denial has grown in intensity;

Whereas a 2020 survey of all 50 States in the United States on Holocaust knowledge among Millennials and Gen Z conducted by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference), found a clear lack of awareness of key historical facts; 63 percent of respondents did not know that 6,000,000 Jews were murdered during the Holocaust and 36 percent thought that "two million or fewer Jews" were killed;

Whereas there is a documented and dangerous rise of antisemitism globally and in the United States, where Jews are increasingly affected by the grotesque spread of misinformation and lies including blame for the spread of COVID-19, false claims including the control of the media and the financial system, accusations of dual loyalty, and a multitude of negative stereotypes;

Whereas the American Jewish Committee (AJC)'s 2021 State of Antisemitism in America report, a survey of American Jews and the general public's perceptions of antisemitism, revealed 24 percent of American Jews have been personally targeted by antisemitism in the past 12 months, 4 in 10 American Jews changed their behavior at least once out of fear of antisemitism, 90 percent believe antisemitism is a problem in the United States, and 82 percent feel it has increased in the past 5 years;

Whereas, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Jews were the target of 55 percent of all religiously motivated hate crimes in 2020, despite accounting for no more than 2 percent of the United States population;

Whereas the Anti-Defamation League (ADL)'s 2021 Audit of Antisemitic Incidents in the United States recorded 2,717 acts of assault, vandalism, and harassment this past year alone, an average of more than 7 incidents per day; a 34-percent increase from 2020 and the highest year on record since ADL began tracking antisemitic incidents in 1979;

Whereas 525 antisemitic incidents took place at Jewish institutions, an increase of 61 percent from data collected in 2020;

Whereas antisemitic assaults increased by 167 percent in 2021 compared to the previous year and assaults in 2021 were 138 percent higher than the rolling 5-year average of antisemitic assaults;

Whereas there was a substantial surge of antisemitic incidents in the United States in May 2021, 387 incidents were reported, a 141 percent increase in reports of antisemitic incidents compared to May 2020; Jewish individuals were violently attacked in major cities including New York and Los Angeles;

Whereas the use of antisemitic language, conspiracy theories, and hatred has increased on multiple social media platforms—from Facebook and Instagram to Twitter and TikTok, among others—including tropes about Jewish control and messages praising Hitler and demonizing all Jews;

Whereas a recent example of the violent antisemitism took place on Saturday, January 15, 2022, when, during religious services at Congregation Beth Israel, a terrorist held 4 people, including a rabbi, hostage at gunpoint for 11 hours;

Whereas police departments in a number of American cities, including New York and Los Angeles, have said that they are stepping up patrols at synagogues and other locations associated with the Jewish community following the hostage situation;

Whereas there are regular acts of antisemitic vandalism against synagogues and Jewish schools in the United States and numerous nonlethal attacks on American Jews, leaving many Jews feeling increasingly unsafe in public spaces and houses of worship;

Whereas AJC's 2021 State of Antisemitism in America report revealed 56 percent of respondents' religious institutions increased security since the Tree of Life synagogue shooting; and

Whereas the rise in antisemitism is part of the larger trend of the rise of hate-filled movements that are targeting marginalized communities here in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls on elected officials, faith leaders, and civil society leaders to use their bully pulpit to condemn and combat any and all manifestations of antisemitism;

(2) calls on elected officials to condemn and combat any and all denials and distortions of the Holocaust and to promote Holocaust and antisemitism education;

(3) calls for amplifying and ensuring United States leadership to fight global antisemitism, working with the Department of State's Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Antisemitism and intensifying cooperation with international governments and parliaments around the world;

(4) works in tandem with the cross-party Inter-Parliamentary Task Force to Combat Online Antisemitism to help craft thoughtful global initiatives designed to address online antisemitism;

(5) calls on social media platforms to institute stronger and more significant efforts to measure and address online antisemitism while protecting free speech concerns;

(6) takes all possible steps to improve the physical security of Jewish institutions and organizations, including by using existing tools such as increasing funding for the Non-profit Security Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security to keep at-risk houses of worship, schools, and community centers safe from terrorist attacks and other forms of antisemitic violence;

(7) ensures the safety, security, and dignity of American Jews in all aspects of their lives, including the workplace, college and university campuses, synagogues, and at home; the development of these measures must reflect the full diversity of the Jewish community in its entirety; and

(8) supports the right of Americans to freely exercise their religious beliefs and rejects all forms of terror and hate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

□ 1415

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 1125.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, Jewish Americans have contributed an immense amount to our country in politics, and in justice, and all fields of science, the arts, and the greatest left-handed pitcher of all time, Sandy Koufax. So much has been contributed by the Jewish community, yet there has been much anti-Semitism.

There has been anti-Semitism throughout history against Jewish people. It is sad. And it has been rising in America and continues to rise.

We saw the killings in Buffalo, New York, aimed at African Americans, but the killer, in his manifesto, said he not only wanted to get rid of and kill African Americans, but he also considered himself anti-Semitic, and indeed he was.

He fostered some crazy theory of replacement, some replacement theory that I had not really heard about, and he claimed that Jews were in favor of. Well, that is just malarkey.

We need to fight this anti-Semitism, and nobody more than DEBBIE

WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, our colleague from Florida, has done more to have folks reflect on the contributions of Jewish people during Jewish Heritage Month, which she sponsored and passed and keeps alive, and then the passage of this resolution to bring anti-Semitism to our attention.

It is important that we pass this, and that we understand Jewish American Heritage Month, which is this May, while we celebrate the contributions of Jewish Americans and we reject hate whenever and wherever it appears.

I thank Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ again—she has done so much, and she is a leader in this area and so many others as well—for bringing this resolution.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 18, 2022.

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

DEAR CHAIR NADLER: In an effort to work cooperatively and to expedite consideration of H. Res. 1125, Condemning Rising Antisemitism, the Committee on Foreign Affairs agrees to waive formal consideration of the resolution as to the provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs takes this action with the mutual understanding that the Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in H. Res. 1125 or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the resolution or similar legislation moves forward.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of H. Res. 1125.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, May 18, 2022.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN MEEKS: I am writing to you concerning H. Res. 1125, Condemning Rising Antisemitism.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the resolution contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I acknowledge that your Committee will not formally consider H. Res. 1125 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the resolution does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in H. Res. 1125 which fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the *Congressional Record* during floor consideration of the resolution. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1125, which clearly and vigorously condemns anti-Semitism. During Jewish American Heritage Month, it is critical to, once again, call attention to this vile form of bigotry.

Persecution against any person, or any group on the basis of religion is absolutely wrong. It is a fundamental value upon which this Nation was founded, which is why the free exercise of religion is protected in the very first amendment to our Constitution.

The historic and pervasive nature that makes anti-Semitism a truly unique problem has, unfortunately, proven to make it difficult to overcome. In the aftermath of the Holocaust, the world realized just how pernicious anti-Semitism was and has been for centuries, and rightly sought to eliminate it.

Unfortunately, despite this recognition, Jewish Americans have experienced a rise in anti-Semitism. From their places of worship to their neighborhoods, Jewish Americans experience anti-Semitism all too often. And the incidents range from mere slurs all the way to outright violence.

Regrettably, Jewish Americans have even been attacked in major cities such as Pittsburgh, New York, and Los Angeles just to name some.

At the same time, our Nation's collective memories of the Holocaust, unfortunately, continues to fade. That is why it is critically important to condemn anti-Semitism in no uncertain terms, without drawing false equivalencies or diminishing anti-Semitism just as another form of bigotry.

I am concerned about the references to government intervention in the online speech, and I do wish my Democratic colleagues had been willing to work with us to ensure that that particular portion actually represented the sentiment of the entire House on those issues. We cannot allow our shared desire to combat anti-Semitism to lead to censorship and control, which may only exacerbate the problem.

Our Jewish friends deserve our respect and admiration and appreciation. That is why, for my time in Congress I have always tried and always sought to support Jewish Americans, as well as Israel. So while I am not happy with every aspect of this resolution, I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and for both gentlemen's remarks.

Mr. Speaker, 17 years ago, the first legislation I passed as a Member of Congress declared the month of May as Jewish American Heritage Month, or JAHM, and urged the President of the United States to make that declaration on behalf of the United States.

Since that resolution passed, every President has issued a proclamation declaring May as Jewish American Heritage Month.

The mission of JAHM is to educate all Americans about the contributions American Jews have made to our Nation for more than 350 years.

Jews have blazed American trails, from the battlefield and basketball court, across the biggest stages, to the big screen, and from the Supreme Court, to civil rights and social justice movements. Our story is woven into America's history, through generations of leaders.

Yet, as we who honor the profound impact American Jews made on our national history and culture, I must sadly acknowledge that the recognition and understanding JAHM seeks to foster is critically needed now more than ever.

There has been a precipitous rise in anti-Semitism. In the last year alone, the Anti-Defamation League reports that anti-Semitic incidents are up 34 percent nationwide.

The American Jewish Committee reports that 24 percent of American Jews were personally targeted by anti-Semitism in the past 12 months. Four in 10 American Jews changed their behavior at least once out of fear of anti-Semitism. An alarming 90 percent believe anti-Semitism is a problem in the United States.

We also know that there has been a particularly disturbing surge in assaults against Americans who are identifiably Jewish by virtue of their wearing religious garb, particular clothing, or based upon the locations in which they live or shop.

In May 2021, during the military conflict between Israel and Hamas, there was a substantial surge of anti-Semitic incidents in the U.S., with 387 of them reported, or a 148 percent increase in reports of anti-Semitic incidents compared to May of 2020.

Anti-Semitism also emerged in the horrific Buffalo shooting, where an armed white terrorist targeted African Americans for mass murder. He was driven, in part, by a xenophobic plan called replacement theory, which at its root, blames Jews for masterminding an effort to erode the power of White Americans. This madness will only fuel more violence, and it cannot be allowed to stand.

To combat this anti-Semitic scourge in our communities, leaders throughout our country must firmly, and clearly, and forcefully denounce the alarming rise in rampant hate, violence, and harassment targeting Jewish Americans.

That is why I am proud today to bring H. Res. 1125 to the floor, which is unequivocal, bipartisan condemnation of anti-Semitism, because enough is enough.

This resolution denounces the alarming rise in anti-Semitism in the United States and globally, and it issues a call for real, concrete action to combat it. Those action items include:

Promoting Holocaust education, Jewish identity, and anti-Semitism education, along with condemnation of all denials and distortions of the Holocaust.

Working with the newly confirmed State Department's Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism to ensure U.S. leadership in the fight against global anti-Semitism.

Working with all social media platforms to institute stronger efforts to address online anti-Semitism, while protecting First Amendment rights.

Taking all possible steps to improve the physical security of Jewish institutions, including increased funding for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program so it can continue its essential work of protecting Jewish and other faith-based institutions across the country.

Ensuring the safety, security, and dignity of American Jews in all aspects of their lives, including the workplace, university campuses, and at home.

During Jewish American Heritage Month, we celebrate the continued diversity and contributions to American life by the Jewish community. In doing so, we must also acknowledge anti-Semitism is not a relic of the past but remains a clear and present danger today.

Taking action today is just one step. Let us renew our commitment to defending the rights of all people.

Before I end, I want to take a moment to thank all those who made today possible: my co-leads, Congressmen MARIO DIAZ-BALART, BRAD SCHNEIDER, and LEE ZELDIN and, of course, Leader HOYER, and many other colleagues and staff whose effort helped bring this resolution to the floor today.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers and would be willing to close at this time unless the gentleman has additional speakers.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished leader of the House of Representatives, a gentleman who continues to amaze me each and every day with his vast knowledge, and his big heart, and his love for justice.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman for his very generous comments and congratulate him for his leadership in so many different ways, not only on this subcommittee, but also on the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which he chairs, and which is so focused on human rights throughout the world.

I thank Mr. COHEN and Mr. CHABOT for their leadership on this and bringing this to the floor, bringing it in a bipartisan fashion. I appreciate that very much.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the Congresswoman from Florida, DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ has been a giant, yes, on anti-Semitism, but on civil rights and human rights generally.

We understand that if one of us is at risk, all of us are at risk if we do not honor the rights of each individual in our country. And, as a matter of fact, that is one of the things that makes us so distinct.

This is an important resolution. It is a vital resolution. It is a resolution that must be adopted so that Congress can make clear at this moment, at this tragic moment in our history, that Jewish Americans can feel safe and at home in our country, and that anti-Semitism has no place here. Discrimination and bigotry and hate have no place in America.

Throughout the month of May, we celebrate Jewish American Heritage Month, as the gentlewoman pointed out. Why is that so important?

It is important because when we celebrate the achievements and contributions of a community, we affirm that this community matters; that those in it are valued members of our American family. That is why Black lives matter, Jewish lives matter, individual lives matter.

But we know that there are particular groups who are targeted, targeted for discrimination, and hate, and, yes, violence.

When we fail to recognize or celebrate the history and heritage of a particular community, it sends a signal that they are not valued, that they do not matter, and that they are not equal, that they do not count.

Again and again throughout history, Jewish people were seen as lesser than. Indeed, disturbingly, Jews were seen as less than human, which inevitably led to the discrimination, violence and, yes, even the genocide of the last century.

Jews who came to our shores were seeking a place to live in safety and freedom. We should be proud of that, and we need to protect that. Tragically, anti-Semitism followed Jewish Americans from the Old World to the new one and has become a growing cancer on our body politic.

Too many Americans need to hear the loud voices of their Congress calling out anti-Semitism because too many of our fellow citizens are hearing leaders they support and trust either give voice to anti-Semitism or rationalize anti-Semitism. It is not enough simply to be against anti-Semitism. We must not rationalize or temporize with anti-Semitism.

In recent weeks, we have heard more and more about the great replacement theory, a twisted conspiratorial ideology rooted in historic anti-Semitism and racism that has been used by those seeking to justify heinous acts of domestic terrorism targeting minorities. That is what happened in Buffalo.

We recall it from the billowing echoes of "Jews will not replace us" from the marchers in Charlottesville in 2017.

We have also heard accusations of dual loyalty tropes about Jewish financial and political control that inspired

the Nazis and, yes, the Soviets alike in their horrific persecution of Jews in the 20th century.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in the 21st century, much of this anti-Semitism is fueled online through social media. We must not ignore it. It must not be allowed to metastasize.

□ 1430

We have a chance to do that today.

As we celebrate Jewish American Heritage Month, let us do so with gratitude and with joy, but also with concern and vigilance: Concern for what anti-Semitism does to Jewish communities in America and for what it does to our Nation and our democracy; and vigilance against those who would infect our politics and our culture with the same evils that gave the world places like Auschwitz, Dachau, and Babyn Yar.

One of the most important ways Americans can support our Jewish brothers and sisters in this country during this time of dangerous and rising anti-Semitism is to say, "We see you. We stand with you. You matter. You count. You are part of this country and of our community," and to do so without qualification or equivocation.

Every Jewish American, like every American, deserves to feel safe and respected in America. Period.

Let us affirm that today. Let us affirm it every day. Let us declare that with one strong voice today and every day.

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

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2¼ minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER), a great supporter of this resolution and the ideas contained therein.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, I rise today resolved to continue to stand against anti-Semitism wherever it appears.

Sadly, in this country, incidents of anti-Semitism, according to the ADL, are up 34 percent, more than 2,700 incidents reported just last year.

More specifically, according to ADL numbers, attacks on synagogues and community centers were up 61 percent; incidents at K through 12 schools are up 106 percent; incidents on college campuses, which were already suffering from large increases in anti-Semitism, were up 21 percent. These include 88 incidents of assault, 1,776 incidents of harassment, and 853 reported incidents of vandalism. This is only what was reported. We know that there are more than what is reported from every State and the District of Columbia.

This past weekend, a white supremacist, who espoused racist and anti-Semitic views, murdered 10 people simply because of the color of their skin. His rage was fueled by the anti-Semitic great replacement conspiracy theory that is being spewed by so many people in so many places.

Congress and America as a whole must stand strong against anti-Semi-

tism. As leaders, those of us here, we must speak up and call out anti-Semitism wherever it is.

I am grateful for my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who join in this resolution today. I call on everyone to support this.

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

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I close and ask everybody to support this important resolution.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill on both sides of aisle, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, condemning Rising Antisemitism, H. Res. 1125, acknowledges the multitude of contributions that American Jews have made to our nation. This legislation also condemns the documented and dangerous rise of Antisemitism globally and domestically.

This month we celebrate Jewish American History Month and remember the contributions that Jewish people have made to our nation. As a Nation of immigrants, the United States is better and stronger because Jewish people from all over the world have chosen to become American citizens. Since first arriving in the America's in 1654, Jewish Americans have achieved great success, strengthened our country, and helped shape our way of life.

Through their deep commitment to faith, family, and community, Jewish Americans remind us of a basic belief that guided the founding of this Nation. We must take the opportunity to not only remember these contributions, but also thank the many Jewish Americans who defend our ideals as members of the United States Armed Forces.

I am proud to vote for H. Res. 1125 today. Anti-Semitic attacks and rhetoric must be met with clear voices of condemnation. Our Nation is facing a rise in Anti-Semitism and White Supremacist extremism. I will lend my voice to denounce Antisemitism today and every day and continue to stand in solidarity with Jewish communities in California and across our Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LOFGREN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1125, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 350, DOMESTIC TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7688, CONSUMER FUEL PRICE GOUGING PREVENTION ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7790, INFANT FORMULA SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

MR. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1124 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1124

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 350) to authorize dedicated domestic terrorism offices within the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to analyze and monitor domestic terrorist activity and require the Federal Government to take steps to prevent domestic terrorism. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 7688) to protect consumers from price-gouging of consumer fuels, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 3 of this resolution; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. After debate pursuant to section 2 of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part C of

the report of the Committee on Rules are waived.

SEC. 4. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 7790) making emergency supplemental appropriations to address the shortage of infant formula in the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 5. (a) At any time through the legislative day of Thursday, May 19, 2022, the Speaker may entertain motions offered by the Majority Leader or a designee that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV with respect to multiple measures described in subsection (b), and the Chair shall put the question on any such motion without debate or intervening motion.

(b) A measure referred to in subsection (a) includes any measure that was the object of a motion to suspend the rules on the legislative day of May 16, 2022, May 17, 2022, May 18, 2022, or May 19, 2022, in the form as so offered, on which the yeas and nays were ordered and further proceedings postponed pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX.

(c) Upon the offering of a motion pursuant to subsection (a) concerning multiple measures, the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHNEIDER). The gentleman from New York is recognized for 1 hour.

MR. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHENTHALER) my distinguished friend from the Rules Committee, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

MR. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1445

MR. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1124, providing for consideration of three measures:

First, H.R. 350, the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act, under a closed rule. The rule self-executes a manager's management from Chairman NADLER, provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and provides one motion to recommit.

Second, H.R. 7688, the Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act, under a structured rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairman PALLONE, provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, makes in order two amendments, and provides one motion to recommit.

Third, H.R. 7790, the Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act, under a closed rule. The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, and provides one motion to recommit.

Finally, the rule provides the majority leader or his designee the ability to en bloc requested roll call votes on certain suspension bills. This authority lasts through May 19, 2022.

MR. Speaker, this rule provides for consideration of several critical measures, and I would like to begin by saying a few words about H.R. 350, the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act.

Just this past weekend, the entire Nation watched in horror as a white supremacist with a history of violent threats brutally slaughtered 10 people, almost all of whom were Black, in the city of Buffalo, New York. My heart breaks for the community still reeling from this senseless tragedy only 75 miles down the road from my home in Rochester.

The FBI is investigating the shooting as a hate crime, and the gunman wrote a racist and anti-Semitic 180-page document outlining his motivation for the attack. The gunman intentionally targeted a predominantly Black neighborhood and had plans to attack multiple locations afterward, including in Rochester, as has been widely reported in the media.

MR. Speaker, there has been an undeniable surge in domestic terrorism and other forms of extremism across our Nation. An analysis performed by the nonpartisan Center for Strategic and International Studies found that domestic terrorism in 2020 was at the highest level of any year since 1994, which is the earliest year the organization analyzed data.

Domestic terrorism is the most significant threat to our Nation in generations. Events like the horrific slaughter of Black community members in Buffalo have become common in our country, and it is time for the Federal Government to step up and to save lives.

Before us today, we have legislation that helps to provide the tools and resources law enforcement and our communities need to coordinate and combat these threats.

The Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act prioritizes the investigation and prosecution of domestic terrorism at the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, and the FBI, creating a new office in all three

agencies dedicated to this issue, promoting information sharing among public safety officials to better ensure an effective and organized joint effort, and requiring Federal agencies to provide training and resources to assist State and local law enforcement in detecting and investigating acts of domestic terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, these are simple, commonsense actions that will help protect our communities. They should be non-controversial. In fact, nearly identical legislation passed by voice vote last Congress. But so far this year, it appears something has changed. Despite the rising incidence of hate crimes and the urgent need to provide law enforcement with what they need to combat vicious acts of domestic terrorism, every Republican on the House Judiciary Committee voted against the bill in a markup last month. While only three Republicans have cosponsored the bill this year, I hope more of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will again support this bill when it comes to the floor for a vote.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 7688, the Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act, which will directly address the pain that American families are feeling at the pump.

During a time of decreased oil production related to the pandemic and global uncertainty around the global gas market due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, oil and gas companies are reporting historic profits.

In the first 3 months of 2022 alone, ExxonMobil made \$5.5 billion in profits; Chevron made \$6.3 billion; and Shell made a record-breaking \$9.1 billion.

Everyday Americans continue to see high gas prices, but Big Oil has clearly decided to keep production low so their own profits can stay high. Crude oil prices have declined around 20 percent from their peak in early March, but retail prices have gone down by only 4 percent during that same time. Oil companies are raking in record profits at the expense of hardworking American families, who are struggling to keep up with sky-high prices at the pump. Simply put, this is un-American.

In an effort to help working families, President Biden called on Big Oil to ramp up supply instead of simply reaping profits without making any additional investment in supply shortages. How did these companies respond? They announced their intentions to use their record-high profits for stock buybacks. ExxonMobil announced it would triple its purchase of its own stock by spending up to \$30 billion on stock buybacks, and Chevron will purchase \$10 billion of stock before the end of this year.

The Biden administration has already taken steps to lower prices, including by releasing 80 million barrels of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, with another 1 million barrels daily for the next 6 months.

Today, the House is taking further action by granting enhanced authority to the FTC and State attorneys general to police excessive or exploitative price increases of gasoline and home energy fuel during a declared energy crisis. The penalties collected from these companies will be deposited in a consumer relief trust fund administered by the U.S. Treasury Department.

While some of my colleagues continue to merely talk about rising gas prices, we are actually presenting a solution to the problem today. House Democrats are taking action on behalf of working families to put more money in their pockets instead of supporting stock buybacks and exploitative price gouging by the oil and gas industry.

Lastly, this rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7790, the Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act. Working families living paycheck to paycheck are struggling, and they need safe, affordable baby formula to keep their children healthy.

Baby formula supplies are out of stock at stores across the country, threatening the health of infants and creating panic among their parents and caretakers. Ongoing supply chain issues and the Abbott formula recall have led to the shortages.

On Monday, the FDA reached a deal with Abbott to reopen the processing plant that had been closed due to the recall, and the Biden administration also announced the FDA would issue new guidance to ease import restrictions with the goal of bringing the most formula into the country as possible.

But with 75 percent of families at least partially dependent on formula to feed their young children, it is imperative that Congress take additional action as well.

This legislation provides emergency funding to both address the formula shortage and help prevent it from ever happening again. The supplemental bill provides \$28 million for additional staff at the FDA to better address infant formula safety and supply issues, IT system improvements to expand health fraud tools, and stronger supply chain monitoring and assessments.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this rule and the underlying legislation taking critical action to bolster American families and protect our communities.

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

Mr. RESCIENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from New York for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the rule before us today provides for consideration of three pieces of legislation, including H.R. 350, which my colleagues claim will prevent incidents of domestic terrorism. But let's make no mistake, Republicans are committed to fighting hatred and violence in all forms.

Unfortunately, H.R. 350 does absolutely nothing to actually make our

communities safer. Rather, this legislation expands the Federal bureaucracy. It ignores new and evolving domestic terrorist threats, and it makes it more difficult for law enforcement to recruit and retain qualified candidates.

Alarming, it empowers Biden's DOJ to continue labeling American parents and other political opponents as threats to stifle their First Amendment rights.

The rule before us today also provides for consideration of H.R. 7688, the Democrats' attempt to distract and shift blame for President Biden's self-inflicted energy crisis. Since his first day in office, President Biden has waged an unrelenting war on American energy producers. From canceling the Keystone XL pipeline to suspending oil and gas leasing on Federal lands, President Biden's radical Green New Deal policies have discouraged and denied development of American energy resources and the American energy sector.

Yet, at the same time that Joe Biden has done all this, he absolutely refuses to take any accountability for the soaring gas prices and the economic pain he continues to inflict on hardworking American families.

First, the President tried to blame Putin, despite the fact that gas prices had risen more than 50 percent during his first year in office. A quick history lesson: That is 1 year before Russia ever invaded Ukraine. In fact, gas prices have increased every single month of this Presidency.

Now, the President is blaming hardworking oil and gas producers in places like Pennsylvania and across the country, accusing them of price gouging, even though multiple FTC investigations have repeatedly concluded supply and demand is the ultimate driver of these rising prices and, by the way, an artificial decrease in supply thanks to these radical policies.

H.R. 7688 will impose a socialist price-fixing scheme on oil and gas, leading to even less production, which will hit small businesses and American families the hardest.

Now, I wasn't alive in the 1970s, but I know there are a lot of Members in this Chamber who were, and I am sure they can remember waiting in line to fuel up their cars. If H.R. 7688 is signed into law, that travesty will once again be a reality.

Finally, the rule before us makes in order H.R. 7790, the Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act. Under President Biden's leadership, our Nation is facing an infant formula supply crisis, with reports that more than 40 percent of formula is out of stock. Instead of working with Republicans to redirect excess stocks of formula at Federal agencies and force the FDA to develop a plan to address this shortage, House Democrats simply want to throw money at the problem with absolutely no plan, no guardrails to ensure that funding is spent to actually put baby formula back on grocery store shelves.

Let me be clear. We are giving \$28 million to the very same unelected career bureaucrats who failed to address this crisis when it came to their attention a year ago. It is absolute madness.

H.R. 7790 will do nothing, absolutely nothing, to alleviate Biden's baby formula crisis, and it is American babies and American families who will be forced to suffer the consequences.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I failed to mention that today's rule also does not make in order a single Republican amendment, but I guess I shouldn't be surprised. Republicans have attempted to work with our Democratic colleagues to make our communities safer, to address inflation and lower gas prices, and to help parents feed their babies. But it is absolutely clear from today's rule and from their actions over the last 3 years that House Democrats would rather continue their partisan political theater than put forth real solutions to help real Americans.

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

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I will respond to my friend and colleague from the Rules Committee.

When we talk about the need to have bipartisanship and to work together, I would again note that the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act passed by a voice vote in the previous Congress just 2 years ago, yet not only will it not pass by a voice vote, it won't pass under our efforts to suspend the rules. It required going to the Rules Committee; it will require a vote on the floor; and I daresay, based on the Judiciary Committee and the Rules Committee, that we will have to pass it with little Republican support, something I regret. We would not only welcome their support, but this was a bipartisan bill.

I don't think that says anything about where we have gone. I think it says a great deal, though, about where my colleagues have gone and how far they have moved away from what is commonsense, thoughtful legislation that reins in a growing threat in America that has been recognized by society and recognized by our military, and that is the growth of extremism in America.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), a distinguished member of the Rules Committee and my very good friend.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I will start by acknowledging the sorrow and terror inflicted upon the families and loved ones of the victims of the hateful attack in Buffalo last weekend.

The brutal murders that occurred in Buffalo were yet another heart-breaking landmark in the growing storm of domestic terrorism impacting communities across America.

Whether in Buffalo, Charleston, El Paso, or Pittsburgh, domestic terror-

ists are being radicalized online, fueled by elected officials and media pundits who either embrace or wink at twisted white supremacist ideology spawned in the darkest corners of the internet and infecting our Nation.

Communities across America are terrified, scared to go to their supermarkets, schools, churches, mosques, and synagogues because of the fear that the combination of lax gun laws and unchecked white supremacist conspiracies will have deadly consequences.

But with this bill, we are here to say that we are one American community, and we will remain united in the face of these attacks. Where domestic terrorists aim to scare and divide our communities against each other, we must come together and condemn this hateful ideology and give law enforcement the tools to fight its most violent consequences.

We are Americans; we are proud of our diversity; and we must choose community over chaos. That is why I am proud to support the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act.

□ 1500

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE), my good friend.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the combined rule and the underlying fuel prices legislation in this package as it seeks to cast blame on hardworking Americans in the energy industry and offers no real solutions.

The underlying bill, H.R. 7688, establishes de facto price control on fuels, a dangerous step that has the potential to create fuel shortages. Many Americans remember the long lines of cars waiting at gas stations in the mid-1970s, and they do not want to return to that scenario.

But don't take my word for it. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce warned Congress last night that this bill has the potential to cause, "... rationing, gas lines, and a much greater dependence on imported energy. . . ."

Madam Speaker, I remind my colleagues that the price of gasoline is determined on a global market based on supply and demand. The way to lower prices is to increase supply, and we can do that by unleashing American production.

Sadly, the administration has been doing the exact opposite, delaying permit approvals, denying access to public lands, and gaslighting the energy industry.

What is worse, just today, the administration announced that they are removing sanctions on Venezuela in order to import foreign oil from a hostile socialist country.

In my home State of Oklahoma, nearly a quarter of all jobs are con-

nected to the energy industry. Frankly, this legislation is insulting to hardworking Oklahomans throughout the Fifth Congressional District whose efforts power this great Nation.

Instead of legislation that blames American energy producers, we should roll back the onerous energy policies of the Biden administration and unleash American energy.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject the rule and to reject the underlying bill.

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

Madam Speaker, I do want to be clear because the distinguished gentlewoman mentioned hardworking Oklahomans, and we certainly appreciate their hard work.

This isn't about the hardworking men and women in Oklahoma who work for oil and gas companies. This is about the leadership of those companies that make decisions about where their dollars are going to be invested.

Just to reiterate what I said earlier, ExxonMobil made \$5.5 billion in profits just in the first three months of 2022; Chevron, \$6.3 billion in profits; Shell made a record-breaking \$9.1 billion. On top of it, they are going to do their own buybacks of stocks.

ExxonMobil announced it would triple purchasing its own stock by spending up to \$30 billion on stock buybacks. Chevron will spend \$10 billion on buying stock before the end of this year; they have announced that.

Madam Speaker, this isn't about the hardworking men and women who we respect. This is about corporate executives who decide to put their interest before the interest of the American people, particularly at a time when we are struggling to get them to increase production and we are facing a global crisis in oil and gas because of activities around the world by Vladimir Putin, and his unwanted aggression against the people of Ukraine, which has disrupted the energy market worldwide.

Madam Speaker, just to be clear, I appreciate the gentlewoman's sentiments, but we are not talking about hardworking men and women. We are talking about CEOs who decided to put their profits ahead of American interests. That is what we are talking about.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER), my great friend and colleague.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from New York for yielding.

The rise of racially motivated violent extremism is a serious threat to Americans across the country. We, in Congress, can't stop the likes of Tucker Carlson from spewing hateful, dangerous replacement theory ideology across the airwaves. Congress hasn't been able to ban the sale of assault weapons. The Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act is what Congress can do

this week to try to prevent future Buffalo shootings, prevent future California shootings, future El Paso shootings, future Charleston shootings, future Pittsburgh shootings, or future Wisconsin shootings.

We need to ensure that Federal law enforcement has the resources they need to best preemptively identify and thwart extremist violence wherever that threat appears.

In 2020, this House passed the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act on a voice vote with overwhelming support on both sides of the aisle. I thank my colleagues, Democrats and Republicans, who saw the benefit of this legislation and sent it to the Senate. It didn't get a vote in the Senate in 2020, which is why we are here today. I am grateful that this legislation is being brought forward today in this moment.

To those who are considering voting against this bill, I ask them the following:

What has happened in the 2 years since that they no longer support this legislation?

What has changed that they no longer support giving the FBI, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Homeland Security, the resources they need to keep Americans safe, to make sure kids in their schools don't fear the threat of terrorism, that people shopping in a grocery store, going about their business, don't have to worry about someone coming in and killing them simply because of the color of their skin.

What has changed in 2 years that after sending this to the Senate on a voice vote, without any opposition from Republicans, today, we are not there?

Following the vote in 2020, we introduced this bill on January 19, 2021; three Democrats, three Republicans leading that with me. It was bipartisan. We have added nearly 200 Democrats to the list, and the Republicans stand silently by. The only thing that has changed in 2 years is that the risk of violence, the risk of domestic terror has gone up.

Madam Speaker, I am calling on my colleagues, I am pleading with my colleagues, join us in this legislation. Let's join together and send a message that we stand with Federal law enforcement, we stand with American communities, and we stand against domestic terrorism.

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

Madam Speaker, I would be more than happy to answer the question that my friend from Illinois posed.

The difference from 2 years ago and now is that the DOJ has started going after concerned parents that are showing up at school board meetings labeling them domestic terrorists.

The difference is that the Department of Homeland Security thinks it is fitting to have a truth and disinformation board, like something

from an Orwellian novel. This is a different time.

Also, in the last 2 years, we had \$2 billion of damage that was caused by antifa. Yet, my colleagues across the aisle refuse to label antifa a domestic terrorist organization.

Those are just a few of the things that have changed between now and the last time we had this bill.

Now, my good friend from New York was talking about the oil and gas industry. Let me just remind everybody that in 2020, the oil and gas industry lost \$76 billion.

There was talk about buybacks. Maybe we should consider why these buybacks are occurring. Maybe it is because of investor shareholder activism and this notion of ESGs that has something to do with it. And by the way, that activism also dries up investment and capital into the oil and gas industry.

But don't take my word for it, Dr. Jason Furman of Harvard University—clearly no bastion of conservative thought—he actually was an adviser to President Obama. Listen to what he said: “When more people want to buy things than companies are capable of making, prices go up. That's just the law of supply and demand. Companies always want to maximize their profits. I don't think they're doing it any more this year than any other year.”

Again, that was Jason Furman, not exactly a conservative.

But while we are talking about all these issues, we are also failing to talk about police week. It is National Police Week. Across our Nation, police departments are struggling to recruit new officers, to fill open positions. Some cities are facing shortages as high as 17 percent. At the same time, our Nation is in the midst of a crime crisis with homicide rates up 48 percent compared with just 2 years ago.

The crime crisis is a direct result of President Biden and the Democrats' efforts to demonize the police, to defund the police, and also pushing for soft-on-crime policies.

House Republicans will always stand with our police. We will always invest in our Nation's law enforcement, and we will always fight to make our communities safer.

That is why, if we defeat this previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider the Communities Deserve Cops Act.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment into the RECORD, along with any extraneous materials immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BUSTOS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHER-

FORD), a former sheriff, good friend, and the author of this legislation, here to explain the amendment.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 7809, the Communities Deserve Cops Act. My bill will make retention and hiring bonuses allowable for COPS grants.

Madam Speaker, I spent over 40 years in law enforcement, including 12 as sheriff, and I know firsthand the challenges that agencies all across America are facing in hiring, training and retaining their personnel. However, the challenges I faced as sheriff pale in comparison to what these agencies face today.

Police departments across America are in the middle of a hiring crisis. After years of far-left politicians defunding, demoralizing, and delegitimizing police officers, we are seeing now the disastrous results. A recent survey, as was mentioned earlier, found some cities are facing shortages as high as 17 percent. Just last year, retirements nationwide went up 45 percent.

And guess what? Violent crime also increased in every major city across the Northeast almost. Less officers equals more crime, plain and simple.

Madam Speaker, this pattern of retirements and difficulty recruiting new officers is unsustainable and will have disastrous effects.

My legislation makes a very small but necessary change to how COPS grants are utilized. In addition to using COPS funding to hire, train, and equip officers, agencies will be able to use Federal dollars to offer financial bonuses up to \$5,000 to keep officers on the force and to attract and hire new officers.

I know many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle claim to support law enforcement. So I ask you: Join with us in this important moment. Join with us in voting “yes” today that you will fund and not defund the police.

As we wrap up National Police Week, let's show the police officers across America that we have their back.

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

Madam Speaker, I do want to just respond briefly to my colleague, Mr. RESCHENTHALER. I don't believe domestic terrorism in any form, by any side—right, left, center—is acceptable in America. And so without regard to that, I would say this bill would look at all domestic terrorism.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a May 17, 2022, New York Times article entitled, “The Right's Violence Problem.”

[From The New York Times, May 17, 2022]

THE RIGHT'S VIOLENCE PROBLEM

(By David Leonhardt)

Over the past decade, the Anti-Defamation League has counted about 450 U.S. murders committed by political extremists.

Of these 450 killings, right-wing extremists committed about 75 percent. Islamic extremists were responsible for about 20 percent, and left-wing extremists were responsible for 4 percent.

Nearly half of the murders were specifically tied to white supremacists.

As this data shows, the American political right has a violence problem that has no equivalent on the left. And the 10 victims in Buffalo this past weekend are now part of this toll. "Right-wing extremist violence is our biggest threat," Jonathan Greenblatt, the head of the ADL, has written. "The numbers don't lie."

The pattern extends to violence less severe than murder, like the Jan. 6 attack on Congress. It also extends to the language from some Republican politicians—including Donald Trump—and conservative media figures that treats violence as a legitimate form of political expression. A much larger number of Republican officials do not use this language but also do not denounce it or punish politicians who do use it; Kevin McCarthy, the top House Republican, is a leading example.

It's important to emphasize that not all extremist violence comes from the right—and that the precise explanation for any one attack can be murky, involving a mixture of ideology, mental illness, gun access and more. In the immediate aftermath of an attack, people are sometimes too quick to claim a direct cause and effect. But it is also incorrect to pretend that right-wing violence and left-wing violence are equivalent problems.

FEARS IN WASHINGTON

If you talk to members of Congress and their aides these days—especially off the record—you will often hear them mention their fears of violence being committed against them.

Some Republican members of Congress have said that they were reluctant to vote for Trump's impeachment or conviction partly because of the threats against other members who had already denounced him. House Republicans who voted for President Biden's infrastructure bill also received threats. Democrats say their offices receive a spike in phone calls and online messages threatening violence after they are criticized on conservative social media or cable television shows.

People who oversee elections report similar problems. "One in six election officials have experienced threats because of their job," the Brennan Center, a research group, reported this year. "Ranging from death threats that name officials' young children to racist and gendered harassment, these attacks have forced election officials across the country to take steps like hiring personal security, fleeing their homes, and putting their children into counseling."

There is often overlap between these violent threats and white supremacist beliefs. White supremacy tends to treat people of color as un-American or even less than fully human, views that can make violence seem justifiable. The suspect in the Buffalo massacre evidently posted an online manifesto that discussed replacement theory, a racial conspiracy theory that Tucker Carlson promotes on his Fox News show.

"History has taught us that what begins with words ends in far worse," Representative Liz Cheney, one of the few Republicans who have repeatedly and consistently denounced violence and talk of violence from the right, wrote on Twitter yesterday.

A few other Republicans, like Senator Mitt Romney, have taken a similar stance. But many other prominent Republicans have taken a more neutral stance or even em-

braced talk of violence. Some have spoken openly about violence as a legitimate political tool—and not just Trump, who has done so frequently.

At the rally that preceded the Jan. 6 attack, Representative Mo Brooks suggested the crowd should "start taking down names and kicking ass."

Rick Perry, a former Texas governor, once called the Federal Reserve "treasonous" and talked about treating its chairman "pretty ugly." During Greg Gianforte's campaign for Montana's House seat, he went so far as to assault a reporter who asked him a question he didn't like; Gianforte won and has since become Montana's governor.

These Republicans have received no meaningful sanction from their party.

This Republican comfort with violence is new. Republican leaders from past decades, like Ronald Reagan, Bob Dole, Howard Baker and the Bushes, did not evoke violence.

"In a stable democracy," Steven Levitsky, a Harvard political scientist, told me, "politicians unambiguously reject violence and unambiguously expel from their ranks anti-democratic forces." <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/05/17/briefing/right-wing-mass-shootings.htm>.

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, sadly, the horrifying attack in Buffalo, New York, this weekend is just the tip of the iceberg.

According to a 2021 report by the Anti-Defamation League, there have been 450 murders committed by political extremists over the last 10 years, 75 percent attributed to rightwing groups, 55 percent of those were tied to white supremacists, four percent in the report were tied to leftwing supremacists—an amazing amount, 75 percent to 4 percent.

It is appalling to argue that some things are fine and there is no need to address root causes of violence. I am calling on all my colleagues to do something about white nationalism, calling on all my colleagues to do something about domestic terrorism before another domestic terror attack occurs fueled by hatred, as we witnessed in Buffalo, New York.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I just have to push back a little bit on my good friend from New York because the facts just don't line up with his argument, respectfully.

I will give you a great example. During the committee markup, Representative STEUBE of Florida offered an amendment to strike references to white supremacists and neo-Nazis, and insert neo-Nazis, white supremacists, antifa, Black Lives Matter, and radicalized social justice organizations.

So when the Democrats had the chance to actually include a whole slew of domestic terror organizations, when they had the chance, that amendment that Representative STEUBE offered, it failed on a party-line vote with only one Republican joining the Democrats in voting "no."

□ 1515

While Democrats refused to put antifa, Black Lives Matter, and

radicalized social justice organizations into the definition of "domestic terrorism," they simultaneously believed that concerned parents at school board meetings are the domestic terrorists. That is the problem, and that is what has changed between 2 years and now.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. RICE) to talk more about the police. Again, it is Police Week, and we are doing very little talking about the police.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today to oppose the previous question so we can amend the rule and immediately consider H.R. 7809, the Communities Deserve Cops Act, which allows for the use of COPS grants to provide officers with signing and retention bonuses up to \$5,000.

Predictably, Madam Speaker, we have seen shocking increases in violent crime following the calls from my friends across the aisle to defund the police.

This week is National Police Week, a time when we should be honoring those who put their lives on the line every day to keep our communities safe. Sadly, we are not taking the opportunity to vote on legislation to bolster law enforcement and decrease violent crime.

Despite House leadership having numerous bipartisan bills to vote on, only two bills have been added to the suspension calendar. The Senate Judiciary Committee is taking up five bills tomorrow.

Representative RUTHERFORD's legislation provides much-needed assistance for agencies to hire and retain officers. The COPS grant program is vital to law enforcement agencies of all sizes, but while it has continued to receive funds, it has not been authorized since 2009.

I have also introduced a bill with Representative SPANBERGER that would reauthorize the COPS grant program and help low-income, rural agencies compete for these grants. It has 53 cosponsors on both sides of the aisle. More of my Democratic colleagues have cosponsored it than Republicans. If Speaker PELOSI would allow a vote on the floor, it would pass.

There are many more bipartisan law enforcement bills that deserve to see the light of day. I hope that, moving forward, we can work together to support the many bipartisan law enforcement bills that deliver targeted solutions to the Nation.

I ask my colleagues to oppose the previous question so that we can provide the needed support for law enforcement agencies.

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

I must say, and I have the highest regard for my colleague, anyone who would equate the Black Lives Matter movement and the protests organized over the murder of George Floyd with white supremacists like the one who killed 10 people in Buffalo and targeted

Black Americans, equating that is irresponsible and reprehensible at best.

Talk about false equivalence. I am nearly speechless that we would even begin down that road. Maybe that says a lot about why the national Republican effort has changed so dramatically in just 2 years, when this Congress accepted by voice vote the Domestic Terrorism Act that we have before us.

I also include in the RECORD an October 15, 2021, Washington Post fact check article titled “The false GOP claim that the Justice Department is spying on parents at school board meetings.”

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 15, 2021]

THE FALSE GOP CLAIM THAT THE JUSTICE DEPT. IS SPYING ON PARENTS AT SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS

(By Salvador Rizzo)

“Attorney General Garland is weaponizing the DOJ by using the FBI to pursue concerned parents and silence them through intimidation. Florida will defend the free speech rights of its citizens and will not allow federal agents to squelch dissent.”

—Florida Gov. Ron DeSantis (R), in a tweet, Oct. 5

“Now the FBI is trying to silence parents. That’s wrong.”

—Glenn Youngkin, Republican nominee for Virginia governor, in a campaign ad, Oct. 13

Because of a “disturbing spike” in threats directed at public school officials, Attorney General Merrick Garland issued a memorandum this month calling on the FBI and federal prosecutors to meet with local law enforcement agencies and set up “dedicated lines of communication.”

Republicans are sounding the alarm over Garland’s one-page memo, claiming in interviews, congressional hearings, campaign ads and social media that the Justice Department is cracking down on parents simply for dissenting at their local school board meetings.

These meetings, where the nation’s almost 14,000 public school districts debate and set their policies, can become heated over questions such as how to teach race in the classroom and whether coronavirus vaccinations and tests or face masks should be required, among other issues. Some school board members have grown concerned for their safety as their forums have turned more vitriolic, and one recently reported a death threat and resigned.

The bottom line is Republicans are reading much more into Garland’s memo than it says. The memo focuses strictly on “violence, threats of violence, and other forms of intimidation and harassment”—all of which are crimes—not on parents raising questions or complaints.

THE FACTS

The Oct. 4 memo, addressed to FBI Director Christopher A. Wray and federal prosecutors, reads in part:

In recent months, there has been a disturbing spike in harassment, intimidation, and threats of violence against school administrators, board members, teachers, and staff who participate in the vital work of running our nation’s public schools. While spirited debate about policy matters is protected under our Constitution, that protection does not extend to threats of violence or efforts to intimidate individuals based on their views.

Threats against public servants are not only illegal, they run counter to our nation’s core values The Department takes

these incidents seriously and is committed to using its authority and resources to discourage these threats, identify them when they occur, and prosecute them when appropriate

Coordination and partnership with local law enforcement is critical to implementing these measures for the benefit of our nation’s nearly 14,000 public school districts. To this end, I am directing the Federal Bureau of Investigation, working with each United States Attorney, to convene meetings with federal, state, local, Tribal, and territorial leaders in each federal judicial district within 30 days of the issuance of this memorandum. These meetings will facilitate the discussion of strategies for addressing threats against school administrators, board members, teachers, and staff, and will open dedicated lines of communication for threat reporting, assessment, and response

Garland’s memo added, “In the coming days, the Department will announce a series of measures designed to address the rise in criminal conduct directed toward school personnel.”

In an accompanying news release, the Justice Department said, “Those efforts are expected to include the creation of a task force, consisting of representatives from the department’s Criminal Division, National Security Division, Civil Rights Division, the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the FBI, the Community Relations Service and the Office of Justice Programs, to determine how federal enforcement tools can be used to prosecute these crimes, and ways to assist state, Tribal, territorial and local law enforcement where threats of violence may not constitute federal crimes.”

And: “The Justice Department will also create specialized training and guidance for local school boards and school administrators. This training will help school board members and other potential victims understand the type of behavior that constitutes threats, how to report threatening conduct to the appropriate law enforcement agencies, and how to capture and preserve evidence of threatening conduct to aid in the investigation and prosecution of these crimes.”

Put it all together, and Garland is calling for 1) strategy meetings between federal and local law enforcement, 2) a task force, 3) dedicated lines of communication for addressing threats, and 4) training and guidance for school officials. The news release says the Justice Department will study “how federal enforcement tools can be used to prosecute these crimes, and ways to assist state, Tribal, territorial and local law enforcement where threats of violence may not constitute federal crimes.” (Most violent crimes are investigated and prosecuted by state and local law enforcement agencies, not federal authorities.)

Some of the Republican officials we asked for comment pointed to a letter from the National School Boards Association (NSBA) that asked President Biden for federal resources to help monitor emerging threats. The letter was dated Sept. 29, days before the attorney general’s memo was released, and made various requests of federal agencies including the Justice Department.

“While local and state law enforcement agencies are working with public school officials in several communities to prevent further disruptions to educational services and school district operations, law enforcement officials in some jurisdictions need assistance—including help with monitoring the threat levels,” NSBA officials wrote to Biden.

“School board meetings have been disrupted in California, Florida, Georgia, and other states because of local directives for mask coverings to protect students and edu-

cators from COVID-19,” the group’s letter says. “An individual was arrested in Illinois for aggravated battery and disorderly conduct during a school board meeting. During two separate school board meetings in Michigan, an individual yelled a Nazi salute in protest to masking requirements, and another individual prompted the board to call a recess because of opposition to critical race theory.”

As noted in the letter, a school board member in Ohio received hate mail that said: “We are coming after you and all the members on the . . . BoE [Board of Education] You are forcing them to wear mask—for no reason in this world other than control. And for that you will pay dearly.” That correspondence is being investigated by police.

Days after the NSBA letter was sent, a school board chairman in North Carolina resigned and disclosed that his life had been threatened, WCCB Charlotte reported.

The NSBA letter said some “acts of malice, violence, and threats against public school officials . . . could be the equivalent to a form of domestic terrorism and hate crimes.”

“Most disturbingly, on page 4, the NSBA letter references Scott Smith—the Loudoun County, Virginia, parent who was arrested for protesting at a school board meeting in June—implying that his behavior was ‘extremist’ and warranting action from federal law enforcement,” said Christina Pushaw, a spokeswoman for DeSantis. “Smith’s supposed crime? He attempted to protest a Loudoun school’s coverup of his 14-year-old daughter’s sexual assault by a transgender classmate in her school bathroom.”

According to the Loudoun County Sheriff’s Department, in July, more than a month after an alleged assault at Stone Bridge High School on May 28, “a 14-year-old male was arrested in the case with two counts of forcible sodomy.” The same teen reportedly was charged with sexually assaulting another alleged female victim at a different high school last week.

Smith, the father of the first alleged victim, was found guilty of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest after an altercation at his local school board meeting in June, which Smith says he attended to protest how his daughter’s case was handled. “Deputies dragged him to the ground, then outside, where he continued struggling and arguing with them, threatening to kick their teeth out,” Loudoun Now reported.

“In citing Mr. Smith’s case as an example of behavior that justifies a federal crackdown, the NSBA letter asked the Biden administration to deploy federal law enforcement to silence and intimidate parents who have grave concerns that deserve to be heard,” Pushaw said. “The Loudoun County School Board is not the victim in this case.”

The NSBA, a nonprofit, has no relationship to the Justice Department. Garland’s memo makes no mention of the group, its letter to Biden or the examples it included.

Asked about DeSantis’s vow that “Florida will defend the free speech rights of its citizens and will not allow federal agents to squelch dissent,” Pushaw said: “At this time, it is too soon to speculate about legal actions, because the DOJ has not yet taken any legal action to infringe upon Floridians’ rights following this memo. As you know, the DOJ memo directs the FBI to work with U.S. attorneys and ‘convene meeting’ in each federal judicial district To be clear, Governor DeSantis is committed to protecting Floridians’ rights and will take legal action if future developments warrant that.”

A spokesman for Jordan, Russell Dye, said in an email that the only way the Justice Department could use “its authority and resources to discourage these threats, identify

them when they occur, and prosecute them when appropriate,” as the memo says, was by monitoring parents at school board meetings, as the congressman said.

“The only reasonable explanation is to have the FBI/DOJ watch what parents say at meetings and intimidate them into silence,” Dye said. “Pretty easy to understand.” (The FBI simply could get tips from local officials, as Garland’s memo envisions.)

Mark Bednar, a spokesman for McCarthy, said existing laws already establish criminal penalties for violence or threats as outlined in the memo. Bednar said the Justice Department’s move was heavy-handed and could have a chilling effect on parents who might otherwise speak up about their children’s education.

“Localized threats of violence are appropriately handled by local law enforcement,” Bednar said. “As such, the real question is why the Biden administration used the power of the federal government to publicly threaten ‘a series of measures’ aimed at addressing local school board meetings The unnecessary, ominous rhetoric from the DOJ’s memo could have a chilling effect on parents’ First Amendment engagement with their local schools.”

Garland spokesman Anthony Coley referred us to this line in the Justice Department memo: “While spirited debate about policy matters is protected under our Constitution, that protection does not extend to threats of violence or efforts to intimidate individuals based on their views.”

Coley also pointed to recent Senate testimony by Deputy Attorney General Lisa O. Monaco, the second-highest-ranking official at the department, and Assistant Attorney General Kristen M. Clarke, the head of the Civil Rights Division.

“Frankly, I don’t think we’ve ever seen anything like it in American history Are you aware of any time in American history when an attorney general has directed the FBI to begin to intervene in school board meetings—local school board meetings?” Hawley asked Monaco at a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing Oct. 5.

“The memorandum is quite clear. It’s one page,” Monaco said. “And it asks the U.S. attorney community and the FBI special agents-in-charge to convene state and local law enforcement partners to ensure that there’s an open line of communication to address threats, to address violence—and that’s the appropriate role of the Department of Justice, to make sure that we are addressing criminal conduct and violence.” (A spokesman for Hawley did not respond to our questions on the record.)

When the same Senate committee met the next day for a different hearing, Clarke said in response to questions from Sen. Ted Cruz (R-Tex.) that parents “have the right to express their view, to challenge the school board, to ask for reforms.”

“The attorney general’s memo deals with threats against public servants and says the threats against public servants are not only illegal, they run counter to our nation’s core values,” Clarke said.

Youngkin, the Republican running for Virginia governor, received a “Pants on Fire” rating from PolitiFact this week for claiming his Democratic opponent, Terry McAuliffe, “calls in his friend Joe Biden to actually put the DOJ on Virginia parents.” No evidence indicates that Biden or McAuliffe were involved in Garland’s decision-making, and both the White House and McAuliffe have denied the allegation.

Nevertheless, Youngkin repeated the claim at an Oct. 13 rally in Culpeper, Va., after he had been fact-checked: “He calls his friend Joe Biden. Joe Biden calls the attorney general. And the attorney general calls the FBI

in to silence parents.” An abbreviated version of all this has made it into a new Youngkin campaign ad.

Asked about the claim, Youngkin spokesman Matt Wolking said in an email that McAuliffe had refused to take a position on Garland’s memo and therefore “admitted he won’t stand up for Virginia parents being targeted and intimidated by his party’s DOJ.”

THE PINOCCHIO TEST

These Republicans are turning a one-page memo on public safety into a dystopian plot in which Big Brother erases well-meaning parents for thinking freely.

The reality is school officials are reporting more concerns for their safety—some attendees at their meetings have been arrested for physical violence—and the Justice Department is calling for strategy sessions between federal and local law enforcement, a task force and dedicated lines of communication to address the threats, and training for school board members and others who might be targeted.

Dissenting parents would not be “silenced” by the feds under the attorney general’s memo, as DeSantis, and Youngkin have said. Garland wrote, “While spirited debate about policy matters is protected under our Constitution, that protection does not extend to threats of violence or efforts to intimidate individuals based on their views.”

These claims earn Four Pinocchios.

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, we have heard this argument time and time again. It is blatantly incorrect. Attorney General Garland’s October 4 one-page memo they keep referencing says: “In the coming days, the Department will announce a series of measures designed to address the rise in criminal conduct directed toward school personnel.” Let me repeat it, “criminal conduct directed toward school personnel.” Criminal, not parents voicing opinions at a school board meeting.

We are talking about violent, credible threats being made to some of our country’s most important public servants and their families.

The reality is, school officials are reporting more concerns for their safety, as some attendees at their meetings have been arrested for physical violence. The Justice Department is calling for strategy sessions between Federal and local law enforcement, a task force and dedicated lines of communication to address the threats, and training for school board members and others who might be targeted. No intervention, no targeting free speech.

My wife retired after 30 years as a schoolteacher. I can’t imagine threats being directed toward schoolteachers and school personnel for simply doing their jobs and carrying out the best interests of children in this country.

They are being targeted in violent ways. It is as simple as that.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I have a lot of respect for my good friend from New York, but, again, facts don’t care about friendships. If you look at the facts, and just a quick his-

tory lesson, on September 29, 2021, the National School Boards Association sent a letter to the Biden White House asking the administration to treat parents as terrorists. Madam Speaker, 5 days after that letter, which, again, asks Biden’s DOJ to treat parents as domestic terrorists, 5 days later, Attorney General Garland sent a memo to the Director of the FBI, directing the FBI to work with each U.S. attorney to convene meetings with Federal, local, and territorial leaders within 30 days of the issuance of the memo and to open dedicated lines of communication for threats reported at school board meetings. Just a few weeks after that, they created a threat tag to be used on parents.

Fast forward, during a markup in the Judiciary Committee, Judiciary Republicans expressed concerns that H.R. 350 will codify what took place last fall, treating parents as domestic terrorists.

To date, that memo has not been rescinded.

Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MORELLE) to see if he supports the actions of the Attorney General, if he supports the letter, and if he has anything to say in response.

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding to me.

I would say this: This is beyond absurd. Parents can speak out at school board meetings. Free speech in the United States is not only protected, we would be the first to protect it, on this side of the aisle.

What is not acceptable at school board meetings or any other place are direct threats made by people directed at school personnel, school officials, teachers, or anyone else in our citizenry, our democracy, and our community.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, reclaiming my time, the question was simple. It is on the issue of the memoranda, whether or not my colleague agreed that the FBI should treat parents as domestic terrorists.

The letter has not been rescinded. It is still in place, and the actions of the Attorney General and the DOJ are irrefutable. Again, I point to the fact that that letter has still not been rescinded.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) to elaborate more on this matter.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, Scriptures tell us: “Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called children of God.”

As Police Week comes to a close, it is important that we continue to thank our law enforcement officers that protect our communities and tackle the huge recruiting and retention issues that our police departments are seeing.

At a time when violent crime is at an all-time high, and our police departments are understaffed and overworked

because of the impact of the defund the police movement and antipolice rhetoric, it is more important than ever that we support our law enforcement officers.

Former President Ronald Reagan once said: "There can be no more noble vocation than the protection of one's fellow citizens. . . . No single group is more fully committed to the well-being of their fellow Americans and to the faithful discharge of duty than our law enforcement." Law enforcement, we know, lives by creed. That creed is to serve and to protect.

Sheriff Rutherford's bill, H.R. 7809, would help law enforcement accomplish that mission. It would put law enforcement back into our communities and take criminals off the streets by allowing Federal grant dollars to offer a \$5,000 hiring and retention bonus to law enforcement officers.

I am grateful for the men and women of law enforcement and for their service, and I will continue to work with these heroes to see that our communities are safe places to live, to worship, and to raise a family.

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, I think the bill which the gentleman references was just introduced. We haven't had a markup or discussion, but I do note he should read his own bill. It says "up to \$5,000," which can be anywhere from \$1,000 to \$5,000, so I think he misunderstood the bill that he has introduced.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS), my good friend.

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so we can immediately consider H.R. 7809, the Communities Deserve Cops Act, to get police back on the force and criminals off our streets.

Police departments across the country are struggling to hire and retain new recruits to keep up with the pace of retirements and resignations.

Officer morale has been decimated by antipolice rhetoric coming from politicians and procrime policies that tie the hands of our police, like the disastrous bail law of my State where a perp arrested in the morning gets out of jail before the police officer even finishes his shift.

Crime in America's cities is skyrocketing. It is skyrocketing as a result of these policies.

An increase in ambush-style attacks against our police has put our officers in harm's way both on and off duty. In 2021, America saw the most law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty since 1995.

An NYPD officer puts their life on the line for \$46,000 a year. My hometown department, the NYPD, has seen more than 5,700 retirements over the last 3 years because politicians have made it impossible for them to do their job.

Nationally, retirements are up 45 percent, and resignations are up 18 percent, creating a dangerous situation in cities like mine that finished 2021 with the highest homicide rate in a decade.

The Communities Deserve Cops Act would allow law enforcement agencies to use Federal grant dollars to offer hiring and retention bonuses to our police officers. It would increase resources for our police at a time when too many politicians, including those in this Chamber, are looking to strip away resources.

It is unfortunate that legislation like this even needs to be considered. The endemic problems surrounding our police are a direct result of a systematic targeting of those who protect us by progressive politicians.

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Madam Speaker, earlier this Congress, I offered a resolution condemning calls to defund, abolish, or dismantle our police, and guess what? Every one of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle voted against it. This is the problem.

When our police departments are understaffed and overworked, Congress must step up to provide them with the tools they need to effectively do their job.

In this year's Federal budget, I fought to get millions of dollars for the NYPD's K9 unit, forensic equipment, and protective gear.

I urge my colleagues to support this critically important piece of legislation to give our brave men and women in blue the respect and the support they need to do their jobs and keep our communities safe.

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, I suggest to the gentlewoman that she support this bill, which provides training and resources to assist State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in understanding, detecting, deterring, and investigating acts of domestic terrorism, as we saw demonstrated just this past weekend in our State, a State that she and I both live in, in Buffalo, New York, where members of the Buffalo Police Department faced great danger.

These are the kind of resources we want to give, the kind of resources embodied in this bill, the kind of resources that the bill envisioned 2 years ago when Members of this House by voice vote approved this bill.

We want and welcome their support for this bill. Let's get at it, and let's make sure that we are really helping law enforcement at the local level, at the State level, and at the Federal level deal with the emerging threats of domestic violence and domestic terrorism.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1530

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gen-

tlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER), my good friend and fellow appropriator.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge defeat of the previous question so we can protect and support local police departments to help them hire and retain more officers. It is that simple.

Over the past year we have seen a dramatic rise in crime in communities across our Nation. And the district I serve, my home in southwest Washington, hasn't been spared. Not a day goes by without a local paper depicting another carjacking, killing, burglary, or assault. These are on the rise.

When you meet with our local law enforcement, as I have, they have been sounding the alarm for well more than a year. Then consider the phrase that we have all heard repeated by politicians across this country and in this town: Defund the police.

In States like mine, Washington, so-called police reform laws have made it harder for police to catch criminals and do their jobs. Place yourself in the shoes of a law enforcement officer who puts her life on the line every single day. It is no wonder that honorable individuals have left the profession in droves.

One county sheriff's department in my region announced that deputies would no longer be able to respond to certain crimes like theft of property, stolen vehicles, and more, due to the laws that are trying to defund police. This is deeply concerning. We must act now to help shore up our police forces to keep our cities and streets safe.

The Communities Deserve Cops Act will help reverse staffing shortages by providing and signing retention bonuses for police officers. It is time to stop chasing individuals away from the profession of policing, which is exactly what we have been doing, and the Communities Deserve Cops Act will help bring folks back into law enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge defeat of the previous question so the House can bring up this legislation to improve it, to help hire and retain police officers, to shore up our police departments, and help keep our communities safe.

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, I don't want to belabor what I have said repeatedly. What we saw last week and what we continue to see around the country as it relates to domestic terrorism deserves and demands our attention, and the seriousness with which the American people have trusted us, the responsibility of finding solutions to these problems.

I appreciate my colleagues may not support that. They may not want to stand with us as we try to fight domestic terrorism and the rise of white supremacy. They may not want to address members of the Black community in Buffalo being targeted, and members of the Black community in Rochester being targeted, and people around the country being targeted.

But to continue to avoid the question and create misdirection, I think people

tuning in would have a hard time understanding what it is we are doing. Let's be clear. We are trying to address, in the most serious way we possibly can, the rise of domestic terrorism. We are asking for support for our Federal agencies to get them better coordinated. We are asking for more resources for State and local law enforcement agencies to confront these challenges.

If you don't want to stand with us; that is okay. If you want to go back and tell people back home why you don't think domestic terrorism—which rises—demands the attention of the Congress; that is okay. But continuing to come and try to create misdirection, and to continue to try to confuse people about what is going on is a disservice to the millions of Americans who give us the awesome responsibility of watching out for their communities and their families.

Let's just be clear about what we are doing today and what the choices are and what the vote is and what the bill is before the House.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY), my good friend.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I would just note, my colleagues are talking about what we are actually here to talk about. We are talking about the concern about Black Americans. How about the fact that in Chicago we had 800 homicides last year. How about in Philadelphia, 562 homicides. How about in D.C., 227 homicides. How about in Austin, we had 89 homicides. The 12 major cities that broke homicide records in 2021 all have Democratic mayors.

Now, Democrats on the other side of the aisle want to politicize what should be a bipartisan approach to figure out how to combat crime, the very crime that has been created by the policies of our Democratic friends on the other side of the aisle. That is the truth and that is what we know.

The gentleman from New York is talking about what is going on with respect to domestic terrorism. The fact of the matter is, we know the truth. He asked what is different? Well, the gentleman from Pennsylvania answered what is different. We know precisely what is different, which is that this Department of Justice is targeting Americans, like Scott Smith, a father in Loudon County, Virginia, who dared to go to the school board and complain about the assault of his daughter in a public school.

Now, the gentleman from New York is smirking—smirking about a little girl who was raped in a high school. The father goes to complain to the school board, and then the National School Boards Association coordinates with the Department of Justice to figure out how to target parents; to then

tag individuals specifically as to whether or not they are threatening people by merely going to a school board to register their complaint.

That is what is at stake here. That is why we are opposing what Democrats are trying to do. Then they want to gloss over things like Frank James in Brooklyn, a Black nationalist who goes in and assaults 30 to 33 people on a subway in New York. That just gets wistfully wiped away while the gentleman wants to politicize that which we should be coming together to figure out how to save the American people from the harm befalling them.

That is what is going on with the rule here. I will talk about energy later. The rule here is bad for the United States of America, and we should be protecting the people here during cop week.

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, I find it incredibly insulting that anyone would suggest that I would smirk about the rape of a 10-year-old girl. I find it disgusting. I find the gentleman should offer an apology.

This is a serious matter. That is why we are here. We have solemn obligations. We should take them seriously. No ranting is necessary. No accusations. And certainly not insults being thrown about on the floor of the House of Representatives. I am incredibly dismayed that the gentleman would say anything even remotely like that.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers at this time, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, for over 3 years, House Democrats have pushed for a radical, far left agenda that does absolutely nothing to address the serious issues facing American families. The legislation made in order under today's rule is no exception to that.

H.R. 350 adds bureaucracy and adds red tape to existing law enforcement resources, while completely ignoring new and evolving terrorist threats.

H.R. 7688, this is the Democrats' socialist energy price-fixing scheme that will actually lead to less energy production and further exacerbate American families' pain at the pump.

Finally, H.R. 7790, does nothing—I repeat, nothing—to put more formula on store shelves or hold Biden's FDA accountable for ignoring this crisis despite knowing about it for the last year.

Madam Speaker, the American people deserve more than empty promises and meaningless legislation, they deserve action.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the previous question and "no" on the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I thank all of my colleagues for their words in support of

the rule before us today. As I mentioned earlier, we have before us relatively simple measures that take action to both support working families and protect our communities from domestic terrorism and violent extremism.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle can attempt to misdirect and confuse and make accusations and hurl insults all they want, but the reality is we are presenting concrete proposals to address issues facing our Nation that should be noncontroversial.

The Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act will allow law enforcement to better deter acts of domestic terrorism.

The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act will ensure that Big Oil cannot record historic profits at the expense of everyday Americans.

The Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act will help provide much needed relief for parents struggling to find formula for their children.

I look forward to supporting all three bills on the floor. I appreciate my colleagues.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the rule and the previous question.

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 1124

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 6. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 7809) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for law enforcement officer bonuses. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 7. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 7809.

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question on the resolution.

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Adoption of the resolution, if ordered;

The motion to recommit on H.R. 6531;

Passage of H.R. 6531, if ordered;
 Passage of S. 2938; and
 Motions to suspend the rules with re-
 spect to the following:

H. Res. 1125
 H.R. 5738
 H.R. 7335
 H.R. 6961, and
 H.R. 6064.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—yeas 217, nays
 201, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 208]

YEAS—217

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

NAYS—201

Aderholt	Armstrong	Baird
Allen	Babin	Balderson
Amodei	Bacon	Banks

Barr	Graves (LA)	Moore (AL)
Bentz	Graves (MO)	Moore (UT)
Bergman	Green (TN)	Mullin
Bice (OK)	Greene (GA)	Murphy (NC)
Biggs	Griffith	Nehls
Bilirakis	Grothman	Newhouse
Bishop (NC)	Guest	Norman
Boebert	Guthrie	Obornolte
Bost	Harris	Owens
Brady	Harshbarger	Palmer
Brooks	Hartzler	Pence
Buchanan	Hern	Perry
Buck	Herrrell	Pfluger
Bucshon	Herrera Beutler	Posey
Burchett	Hice (GA)	Reschenthaler
Burgess	Higgins (LA)	Rice (SC)
Calvert	Hinon	Rodgers (WA)
Cammack	Hollingsworth	Rogers (AL)
Carey	Hudson	Rogers (KY)
Carl	Huizenga	Rose
Carter (GA)	Issa	Rosendale
Carter (TX)	Jackson	Rouzer
Cawthorn	Chabot	Roy
Cheney	Johnson (LA)	Rutherford
Cline	Johnson (OH)	Salazar
Cloud	Johnson (SD)	Scalise
Clyde	Jordan	Schweikert
Cole	Joyce (OH)	Scott, Austin
Comer	Joyce (PA)	Sessions
Crawford	Katko	Simpson
Crenshaw	Keller	Smith (MO)
Curtis	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NE)
Davidson	Kelly (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Davis, Rodney	Kim (CA)	Smucker
DesJarlais	Kustoff	Staubert
Diaz-Balart	LaHood	Steel
Donalds	LaMalfa	Stefanik
Duncan	Lamborn	Steil
Dunn	Latta	Steube
Ellzey	LaTurner	Stewart
Emmer	Lesko	Taylor
Estes	Letlow	Tenney
Fallon	Long	Thompson (PA)
Feenstra	Loudermilk	Tiffany
Ferguson	Lucas	Timmons
Fischbach	Luetkemeyer	Turner
Fitzgerald	Mace	Upton
Fitzpatrick	Malliotakis	Valadao
Fleischmann	Mann	Van Drew
Franklin, C.	Massie	Van Dwyne
Scott	Mast	Wagner
Gaetz	McCarthy	Walberg
Gallagher	McCaul	Walorski
Garbarino	McClain	Waltz
Garcia (CA)	McClintock	Weber (TX)
Gibbs	McHenry	Webster (FL)
Jimenez	McKinley	Wenstrup
Gohmert	Meijer	Westerman
Gonzales, Tony	Meuser	Williams (TX)
Gonzalez (OH)	Miller (IL)	Wilson (SC)
Good (VA)	Miller (WV)	Wittman
Gooden (TX)	Miller-Meeks	Womack
Gosar	Mooleenaar	Zeldin
Granger	Mooney	

NOT VOTING—10

□ 1632

Messrs. BAIRD, HERN, BURGESS,
 and AMODEI changed their vote from
 “yea” to “nay.”

So the previous question was ordered.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
 RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Escobar)	Butterfield	Cuellar (Garcia
Bass (Takano)	(Ross)	(TX))
Bilirakis	Cárdenas (Soto)	DeFazio
(Fleischmann)	Castro (TX)	(Bonamici)
Bourdeaux	(Garcia (TX))	Delgado (Neguse)
(Blunt)	Cawthorn (Moore	DeSaulnier
Rochester)	(AL))	(Beyer)
Bowman (Garcia	Cherfilus-	Dunn (Salazar)
(TX))	McCormick	Fallon (Jackson)
Boyle, Brendan	(Soto)	Gosar (Gohmert)
F. (Neguse)	Chu (Takano)	Higgins (NY)
Brooks (Moore	Cleaver (Blunt	(Pallone)
(AL))	Rochester)	Jackson Lee
Brownley	Correa (Takano)	(Cicilline)

Jayapal	Meijer (Moore	Sires (Pallone)
(Takano)	(UT))	Stauber
Johnson (TX)	Meng (Escobar)	(Bergman)
(Jeffries)	Nehls	Stewart (Curtis)
Katko (Moore	(Fitzgerald)	Suozzi (Beyer)
(UT))	Ocasio-Cortez	Swalwell (Soto)
(Takano)	(Takano)	Taylor (Jackson)
Payne (Pallone)	Price (NC)	Vargas (Takano)
(Manning)	Ruiz (Takano)	Walorski (Banks)
Schrader (Blunt	Rochester)	Wilson (FL)
(Neguse)	Scott, David	(Neguse)
(Jeffries)	(Jeffries)	Wilson (SC)
McEachin	Sewell (Cicilline)	(Timmons)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr.
 VEASEY). The question is on the resolu-
 tion.

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speak-
 er, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursu-
 ant 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 de-
 vice, and there were—yeas 218, nays
 202, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 209]

YEAS—218

Adams	DeSaulnier	Levin (MI)
Aguilar	Deutch	Lieu
Allred	Dingell	Lofgren
Auchincloss	Doggett	Lowenthal
Axne	Doyle, Michael	Luria
Barragán	F.	Lynch
Bass	Escobar	Malinowski
Beatty	Eshoo	Maloney, Sean
Bera	Espallat	Manning
Beyer	Evans	Matsui
Bishop (GA)	Fletcher	McBath
Blumenauer	Foster	McCollum
Blunt Rochester	Frankel, Lois	McEachin
Bonamici	Gallgo	McGovern
Bourdeaux	Garamendi	McNerney
Bowman	Garcia (IL)	Meeks
Boyle, Brendan	Garcia (TX)	Meng
F.	Golden	Mfume
Brown (MD)	Gomez	Moore (WI)
Brown (OH)	Gonzalez,	Morelle
Brownley	Vicente	Moulton
Bush	Gottheimer	Mrvan
Bustos	Green, Al (TX)	Murphy (FL)
Butterfield	Grijalva	Nadler
Carbajal	Harder (CA)	Napolitano
Cárdenas	Hayes	Neal
Carson	Higgins (NY)	Neguse
Carter (LA)	Himes	Newman
Cartwright	Horsford	Norcross
Case	Houlahan	O'Halleran
Casten	Hoyer	Ocasio-Cortez
Castor (FL)	Huffman	Omar
Castro (TX)	Jackson Lee	Pallone
Cherfilus-	Jacobs (CA)	Panetta
McCormick	Jayapal	Pappas
Chu	Jeffries	Pascarell
Cicilline	Johnson (TX)	Payne
Clark (MA)	Jones	Perlmutter
Clarke (NY)	Kahele	Peters
Cleaver	Kaptur	Phillips
Clyburn	Keating	Pingree
Cohen	Kelly (IL)	Pocan
Connolly	Khanna	Porter
Cooper	Kildee	Pressley
Correa	Kilmer	Price (NC)
Costa	Kim (NJ)	Quigley
Courtney	Kind	Raskin
Craig	Kirkpatrick	Rice (NY)
Crist	Krishnamoorthi	Ross
Crow	Kuster	Roybal-Allard
Cuellar	Lamb	Ruiz
Davids (KS)	Langevin	Ruppersberger
Davis, Danny K.	Larsen (WA)	Rush
Dean	Larson (CT)	Ryan
DeFazio	Lawrence	Sánchez
DeGette	Lawson (FL)	Sarbanes
DelBene	Lee (CA)	Scanlon
Delgado	Lee (NV)	Schakowsky
Demings	Leger Fernandez	Schiff
	Levin (CA)	Schneider

Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton

Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood

NAYS—202

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
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
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
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)

Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Oberholte
Owens
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 (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8

Arrington
Budd
Foxx

Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (GA)
Kinzinger

Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Palazzo

□ 1644

So the resolution was agreed to.

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

Allred (Escobar)
Bass (Takano)
Bilirakis
Billichmann
Bourdeaux
Blunt
Blunt
Bowman (Garcia)
(TX)
Boyle, Brendan
F. (Neguse)
Brooks (Moore)
(AL)
Brownley
(Kuster)
Butterfield
(Ross)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Castro (TX)
(Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore)
(AL)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
(Soto)
Chu (Takano)
Cleaver (Blunt)
Rochester)
Correa (Takano)
Cuellar (Garcia)
(TX)

DeFazio
(Bonamici)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier
(Beyer)
Dunn (Salazar)
Fallon (Jackson)
Gosar (Gohmert)
Higgins (NY)
(Pallone)
Jackson Lee
(Cicilline)
Jayapal
(Takano)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Katko (Moore)
(UT)
Keating
(Cicilline)
Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin
(Lynch)
Lee (NV)
(Neguse)
McEachin
(Beyer)
McHenry (Banks)

Meijer (Moore)
(UT)
Meng (Escobar)
Nehls
(Fitzgerald)
Ocasio-Cortez
(Takano)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC)
(Manning)
Ruiz (Takano)
Schrader (Blunt)
Rochester)
Scott, David
(Jeffries)
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber
(Bergman)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL)
(Neguse)
Wilson (SC)
(Timmons)

Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry

McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Oberholte
Owens
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 (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—219

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
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
Español
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahale
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
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarelli
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

TARGETING RESOURCES TO COM-
MUNITIES IN NEED ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 6531) to provide an increased allocation of funding under certain programs for assistance in areas of persistent poverty, and for other purposes, offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 198, nays 219, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 210]

YEAS—198

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brooks
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
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

Schrier	Stevens	Underwood	Cohen	Kelly (IL)	Pocan	Higgins (LA)	McCarthy	Smith (NE)
Scott (VA)	Strickland	Vargas	Cole	Khanna	Porter	Hill	McCaul	Smith (NJ)
Scott, David	Suoizzi	Veasey	Connolly	Kildee	Pressley	Hinson	McClain	Smucker
Sewell	Swalwell	Velázquez	Cooper	Kilmer	Price (NC)	Hollingsworth	McClintock	Spartz
Sherman	Takano	Wasserman	Correa	Kim (NJ)	Quigley	Huizenga	Meuser	Steel
Sherrill	Thompson (CA)	Schultz	Costa	Kind	Raskin	Issa	Miller (IL)	Stefanik
Sires	Thompson (MS)	Waters	Courtney	Kinzinger	Reschenthaler	Jackson	Moolenaar	Steil
Slotkin	Titus	Watson Coleman	Craig	Kirkpatrick	Rice (NY)	Jacobs (NY)	Moore (AL)	Steube
Smith (WA)	Tlaib	Welch	Crist	Krishnamoorthi	Rice (SC)	Johnson (OH)	Moore (UT)	Stewart
Soto	Tonko	Wexton	Kuster	Rodgers (WA)	Rogers (AL)	Johnson (SD)	Mullin	Taylor
Spanberger	Torres (CA)	Wild	Lamb	Rogers (AL)	Rogers (AL)	Jordan	Murphy (NC)	Tenney
Speier	Torres (NY)	Williams (GA)	Langevin	Rogers (KY)	Ross	Joyce (PA)	Nehls	Thompson (PA)
Stansbury	Trahan	Wilson (FL)	Larsen (WA)	Ross	Roybal-Allard	Keller	Norman	Tiffany
Stanton	Trone	Yarmuth	Larson (CT)	Ruiz	Ruiz	Kelly (MS)	Obernolte	Timmons

NOT VOTING—11

Arrington	Budd	Palazzo
Biggs	Foxx	Spartz
Brady	Johnson (GA)	Steube
Buchanan	Kinzinger	

□ 1653

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

Allred (Escobar)	DeFazio	Meijer (Moore)	Alfred (Escobar)	DeFazio	Meijer (Moore)
Bass (Takano)	(Bonamici)	(UT)	Bass (Takano)	(Bonamici)	(UT)
Bilirakis	Delgado (Neguse)	Meng (Escobar)	Bilirakis	Delgado (Neguse)	Meng (Escobar)
(Fleischmann)	DeSaulnier	Nehls	(Fleischmann)	DeSaulnier	Nehls
Bourdeaux	(Beyer)	(Fitzgerald)	Bourdeaux	(Beyer)	(Fitzgerald)
(Blunt)	Dunn (Salazar)	Ocasio-Cortez	(Blunt)	Dunn (Salazar)	Ocasio-Cortez
Rochester)	(Takano)	(Takano)	Rochester)	(Takano)	(Takano)
Bowman (Garcia	Fallon (Jackson)	Payne (Pallone)	Bowman (Garcia	Fallon (Jackson)	Payne (Pallone)
(TX))	Gosar (Gohmert)	Price (NC)	(TX))	Gosar (Gohmert)	Price (NC)
Boyle, Brendan	Higgins (NY)	(Manning)	Boyle, Brendan	Higgins (NY)	(Manning)
F. (Neguse)	(Pallone)	Ruiz (Takano)	F. (Neguse)	(Pallone)	Ruiz (Takano)
Brooks (Moore	Jackson Lee	Schrader (Blunt	Brooks (Moore	Jackson Lee	Schrader (Blunt
(AL))	(Cicilline)	Rochester)	(AL))	(Cicilline)	Rochester)
Brownley	Jayapal	Scott, David	Brownley	Jayapal	Scott, David
(Kuster)	(Takano)	(Jeffries)	(Kuster)	(Takano)	(Jeffries)
Butterfield	Johnson (TX)	Sewell (Cicilline)	Butterfield	Johnson (TX)	Sewell (Cicilline)
(Ross)	(Jeffries)	Sires (Pallone)	(Ross)	(Jeffries)	Sires (Pallone)
Cárdenas (Soto)	Katko (Moore	Stauber	Cárdenas (Soto)	Katko (Moore	Stauber
Castro (TX)	(UT))	(Bergman)	Castro (TX)	(UT))	(Bergman)
(Garcia (TX))	Keating	Stewart (Curtis)	(Garcia (TX))	Keating	Stewart (Curtis)
Cawthorn (Moore	(Cicilline)	Suoizzi (Beyer)	Cawthorn (Moore	(Cicilline)	Suoizzi (Beyer)
(AL))	Kirkpatrick	Swalwell (Soto)	(AL))	Kirkpatrick	Swalwell (Soto)
Cherfilus-	(Pallone)	Taylor (Jackson)	Cherfilus-	(Pallone)	Taylor (Jackson)
McCormick	Lamb (Pallone)	Trone (Beyer)	McCormick	Lamb (Pallone)	Trone (Beyer)
(Soto)	Langevin	Vargas (Takano)	(Soto)	Langevin	Vargas (Takano)
Chu (Takano)	(Lynch)	Walorski (Banks)	Chu (Takano)	(Lynch)	Walorski (Banks)
Cleaver (Blunt	Lee (NV)	Wilson (FL)	Cleaver (Blunt	Lee (NV)	Wilson (FL)
Rochester)	(Neguse)	(Neguse)	Rochester)	(Neguse)	(Neguse)
Correa (Takano)	McEachin	Wilson (SC)	Correa (Takano)	McEachin	Wilson (SC)
Cuellar (Garcia	(Beyer)	(Timmons)	Cuellar (Garcia	(Beyer)	(Timmons)
(TX))	McHenry (Banks)		(TX))	McHenry (Banks)	

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

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

Mr. NORMAN. 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.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 258, nays 165, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 211]

YEAS—258

Adams	Bonamici	Carson
Aderholt	Bost	Carter (GA)
Aguilar	Bourdeaux	Carter (LA)
Allred	Bowman	Cartwright
Auchincloss	Boyle, Brendan	Case
Axne	F.	Casten
Bacon	Brown (MD)	Castor (FL)
Barr	Brown (OH)	Castro (TX)
Barragán	Brownley	Cherfilus-
Bass	Bush	McCormick
Beatty	Bustos	Chu
Bera	Butterfield	Cicilline
Beyer	Calvert	Clark (MA)
Bishop (GA)	Carbajal	Clarke (NY)
Blumenauer	Cárdenas	Cleaver
Blunt Rochester	Carl	Clyburn

Allen	Chabot	Gaetz
Amodei	Cheney	Gallagher
Armstrong	Cline	Garbarino
Babin	Cloud	Garcia (CA)
Baird	Clyde	Gibbs
Balderson	Comer	Gienez
Banks	Crawford	Gohmert
Bentz	Crenshaw	Gonzales, Tony
Bergman	Curtis	Good (VA)
Bice (OK)	Davidson	Gooden (TX)
Biggs	DesJarlais	Gosar
Bilirakis	Donalds	Granger
Bishop (NC)	Duncan	Graves (LA)
Boebert	Ellzey	Graves (MO)
Brady	Emmer	Green (TN)
Brooks	Estes	Greene (GA)
Buchanan	Fallon	Grothman
Buck	Feenstra	Guest
Bucshon	Ferguson	Guthrie
Burchett	Fischbach	Harris
Burgess	Fitzgerald	Harshbarger
Cammack	Fleischmann	Hartzler
Carey	Franklin, C.	Hern
Carter (TX)	Scott	Herrell
Cawthorn	Fulcher	Hice (GA)

NAYS—165

Allen	Chabot	Gaetz
Amodei	Cheney	Gallagher
Armstrong	Cline	Garbarino
Babin	Cloud	Garcia (CA)
Baird	Clyde	Gibbs
Balderson	Comer	Gienez
Banks	Crawford	Gohmert
Bentz	Crenshaw	Gonzales, Tony
Bergman	Curtis	Good (VA)
Bice (OK)	Davidson	Gooden (TX)
Biggs	DesJarlais	Gosar
Bilirakis	Donalds	Granger
Bishop (NC)	Duncan	Graves (LA)
Boebert	Ellzey	Graves (MO)
Brady	Emmer	Green (TN)
Brooks	Estes	Greene (GA)
Buchanan	Fallon	Grothman
Buck	Feenstra	Guest
Bucshon	Ferguson	Guthrie
Burchett	Fischbach	Harris
Burgess	Fitzgerald	Harshbarger
Cammack	Fleischmann	Hartzler
Carey	Franklin, C.	Hern
Carter (TX)	Scott	Herrell
Cawthorn	Fulcher	Hice (GA)

Higgins (LA)	McCarthy	Smith (NE)
Hill	McCaul	Smith (NJ)
Hinson	McClain	Smucker
Hollingsworth	McClintock	Spartz
Huizenga	Meuser	Steel
Issa	Miller (IL)	Stefanik
Jackson	Moolenaar	Steil
Jacobs (NY)	Moore (AL)	Steube
Johnson (OH)	Moore (UT)	Stewart
Johnson (SD)	Mullin	Taylor
Jordan	Murphy (NC)	Tenney
Joyce (PA)	Nehls	Thompson (PA)
Keller	Norman	Tiffany
Kelly (MS)	Obernolte	Timmons
Kelly (PA)	Owens	Van Drew
Kim (CA)	Palmer	Van Dyne
Kustoff	Pence	Wagner
LaHood	Perry	Walberg
LaMalfa	Pfluger	Walorski
Lamborn	Posey	Waltz
Latta	Rose	Weber (TX)
LaTurner	Rosendale	Webster (FL)
Lesko	Rouzer	Wenstrup
Long	Roy	Westerman
Loudermilk	Rutherford	Williams (TX)
Lucas	Scalise	Wilson (SC)
Luetkemeyer	Schweikert	Wittman
Malliotakis	Scott, Austin	Womack
Mann	Sessions	Zeldin
Massie	Simpson	
Mast	Smith (MO)	

NOT VOTING—5

Arrington	Diaz-Balart	Palazzo
Budd	Foxx	

□ 1703

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Escobar)	DeFazio	McHenry (Banks)
Bass (Takano)	(Bonamici)	Meijer (Moore)
Bilirakis	Delgado (Neguse)	(UT)
(Fleischmann)	DeSaulnier	Meng (Escobar)
Bourdeaux	(Beyer)	Nehls
(Blunt)	Dunn (Salazar)	(Fitzgerald)
Rochester)	Fallon (Jackson)	Ocasio-Cortez
Bowman (Garcia	Gosar (Gohmert)	(Takano)
(TX))	Higgins (NY)	Payne (Pallone)
Boyle, Brendan	(Pallone)	Price (NC)
F. (Neguse)	Jackson Lee	(Manning)
Brooks (Moore	(Cicilline)	Ruiz (Takano)
(AL))	Jayapal	Schrader (Blunt
Brownley	(Takano)	Rochester)
(Kuster)	Johnson (TX)	Scott, David
Butterfield	(Jeffries)	(Jeffries)
(Ross)	Katko (Moore	Sewell (Cicilline)
Cárdenas (Soto)	(UT))	Sires (Pallone)
Castro (TX)	Keating	Stauber
(Garcia (TX))	(Cicilline)	(Bergman)
Cawthorn (Moore	Kinzinger (Rice	Stewart (Curtis)
(AL))	(SC))	Suoizzi (Beyer)
Cherfilus-	Kirkpatrick	Swalwell (Soto)
McCormick	(Pallone)	Taylor (Jackson)
(Soto)	Lamb (Pallone)	Trone (Beyer)
Chu (Takano)	Langevin	Vargas (Takano)
Cleaver (Blunt	(Lynch)	Walorski (Banks)
Rochester)	Lee (NV)	Wilson (FL)
Correa (Takano)	(Neguse)	(Neguse)
Cuellar (Garcia	McEachin	Wilson (SC)
(TX))	(Beyer)	(Timmons)

JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (S. 2938) to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the “Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building”, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 230, nays 190, answered “present” 1, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 212]

YEAS—230

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

NAYS—190

Aderholt	Baird	Bice (OK)
Allen	Balderson	Biggs
Amodei	Banks	Bilirakis
Armstrong	Barr	Bishop (NC)
Babin	Bentz	Boebert
Bacon	Bergman	Bost

Brady	Guest	Mullin
Brooks	Guthrie	Murphy (NC)
Buchanan	Harris	Nehls
Buck	Harshbarger	Newhouse
Bucshon	Hartzler	Norman
Burchett	Hern	Owens
Burgess	Herrell	Palmer
Calvert	Herrera Beutler	Pence
Cammack	Hice (GA)	Perry
Carey	Higgins (LA)	Reschenthaler
Carl	Hill	Rice (SC)
Carter (GA)	Hinson	Rodgers (WA)
Carter (TX)	Hollingsworth	Rogers (AL)
Cawthorn	Hudson	Rogers (KY)
Chabot	Huizenga	Rose
Cheney	Issa	Rosendale
Cline	Jackson	Rouzer
Cloud	Jacobs (NY)	Rutherford
Clyde	Johnson (LA)	Scalise
Comer	Johnson (OH)	Schweikert
Crawford	Johnson (SD)	Scott, Austin
Crenshaw	Jordan	Sessions
Curtis	Joyce (OH)	Simpson
Davidson	Joyce (PA)	Smith (MO)
Davis, Rodney	Keller	Smith (NE)
DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NJ)
Donalds	Kelly (PA)	Smucker
Duncan	Kim (CA)	Spartz
Ellzey	Kustoff	Staubert
Emmer	LaHood	Steel
Fallon	Lamborn	Stefanik
Feenstra	Latta	Steil
Ferguson	LaTurner	Steube
Fischbach	Lesko	Stewart
Fitzgerald	Letlow	Taylor
Fleischmann	Long	Tenney
Franklin, C.	Loudermilk	Thompson (PA)
Scott	Lucas	Tiffany
Fulcher	Luetkemeyer	Timmons
Gaetz	Mace	Turner
Gallagher	Malliotakis	Upton
Garbarino	Mann	Valadao
Garcia (CA)	Massie	Van Drew
Gibbs	Mast	Van Dуйne
Gimenez	McCarthy	Wagner
Gohmert	McCauley	Walberg
Gonzales, Tony	McClain	Walorski
Gonzalez (OH)	McClintock	Waltz
Good (VA)	McHenry	Weber (TX)
Gooden (TX)	McKinley	Webster (FL)
Gosar	Meuser	Wenstrup
Granger	Miller (IL)	Westerman
Graves (LA)	Miller (WV)	Williams (TX)
Graves (MO)	Miller-Meeks	Wilson (SC)
Green (TN)	Moolenaar	Wittman
Greene (GA)	Mooney	Womack
Griffith	Moore (AL)	Zeldin
Grothman	Moore (UT)	

PRESENT—1

Roy
NOT VOTING—7

□ 1712

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Escobar)	Cawthorn (Moore)	Jackson Lee
Bass (Takano)	(AL)	(Cicilline)
Bilirakis	Cherfilus-	Jayapal
(Fleischmann)	McCormick	(Takano)
Bourdeaux	(Soto)	Johnson (TX)
(Blunt)	Chu (Takano)	(Jeffries)
Rochester)	Cleaver (Blunt)	Katko (Moore
Bowman (Garcia	Rochester)	(UT))
(TX))	Correa (Takano)	Keating
Boyle, Brendan	Cuellar (Garcia	(Cicilline)
F. (Neguse)	(TX))	Kinzing (Rice
Brooks (Moore	DeFazio	(SC))
(AL))	(Bonamici)	Kirkpatrick
Brownley	Delgado (Neguse)	(Pallone)
(Kuster)	DeSaulnier	Lamb (Pallone)
Butterfield	(Beyer)	Langevin
(Ross)	Dunn (Salazar)	(Lynch)
Cárdenas (Soto)	Fallon (Jackson)	Lee (NV)
Castro (TX)	Gosar (Gohmert)	(Neguse)
(Garcia (TX))	Higgins (NY)	McEachin
	(Pallone)	(Beyer)

McHenry (Banks)	Ruiz (Takano)	Swalwell (Soto)
Meijer (Moore	Schrader (Blunt	Taylor (Jackson)
(UT))	Rochester)	Trone (Beyer)
Meng (Escobar)	Scott, David	Vargas (Takano)
Nehls	(Jeffries)	Walorski (Banks)
(Fitzgerald)	Sewell (Cicilline)	Wilson (FL)
Ocasio-Cortez	Sires (Pallone)	(Neguse)
(Takano)	Staubert	Wilson (SC)
Payne (Pallone)	(Bergman)	(Timmons)
Price (NC)	Stewart (Curtis)	
(Manning)	Suozzi (Beyer)	

CONDEMNING RISING ANTISEMITISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BEATTY). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1125) condemning rising antisemitism, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 420, nays 1, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 213]

YEAS—420

Adams	Carl	Doggett
Aderholt	Carson	Donalds
Aguilar	Carter (GA)	Doyle, Michael
Allen	Carter (LA)	F.
Allred	Carter (TX)	Duncan
Amodei	Cartwright	Dunn
Armstrong	Case	Ellzey
Auchincloss	Casten	Emmer
Axne	Castor (FL)	Escobar
Babin	Castro (TX)	Eshoo
Bacon	Cawthorn	Espallat
Baird	Chabot	Evans
Balderson	Cheney	Fallon
Banks	Cherfilus-	Feenstra
Barr	McCormick	Ferguson
Barragán	Chu	Fischbach
Bass	Cicilline	Fitzgerald
Beatty	Clark (MA)	Fitzpatrick
Bentz	Clarke (NY)	Fleischmann
Bera	Cleaver	Fletcher
Bergman	Cline	Foster
Beyer	Cloud	Frankel, Lois
Bice (OK)	Clyburn	Franklin, C.
Biggs	Clyde	Scott
Billirakis	Cohen	Fulcher
Bishop (GA)	Cole	Gaetz
Bishop (NC)	Comer	Gallagher
Blumenauer	Connolly	Galleo
Blunt Rochester	Cooper	Garamendi
Boebert	Correa	Garbarino
Bonamici	Costa	Garcia (CA)
Bost	Courtney	Garcia (IL)
Bourdeaux	Craig	Garcia (TX)
Bowman	Crawford	Gibbs
Boyle, Brendan	Crenshaw	Gimenez
F.	Crist	Gohmert
Brady	Crow	Golden
Brooks	Cuellar	Gomez
Brown (MD)	Curtis	Gonzales, Tony
Brown (OH)	Davids (KS)	Gonzalez (OH)
Brownley	Davidson	Gonzalez,
Buchanan	Davis, Danny K.	Vicente
Buck	Davis, Rodney	Good (VA)
Bucshon	Dean	Gooden (TX)
Burchett	DeFazio	Gosar
Burgess	DeGette	Gottheimer
Bush	DeLauro	Granger
Bustos	DeBene	Graves (LA)
Butterfield	Delgado	Graves (MO)
Calvert	Demings	Green (TN)
Cammack	DeSaulnier	Green, Al (TX)
Carbajal	DesJarlais	Greene (GA)
Cárdenas	Deutch	Griffith
Carey	Dingell	Grijalva

□ 1723

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

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

Allred (Escobar)	DeFazio	Meijer (Moore
Bass (Takano)	(Bonamici)	(UT))
Bilirakis	Delgado (Neguse)	Meng (Escobar)
(Fleischmann)	DeSaulnier	Nehls
Bourdeaux	(Beyer)	(Fitzgerald)
(Blunt)	Dunn (Salazar)	Ocasio-Cortez
Rochester)	Fallon (Jackson)	(Takano)
Bowman (Garcia	Gosar (Gohmert)	Payne (Pallone)
(TX))	Higgins (NY)	Price (NC)
Boyle, Brendan	(Pallone)	(Manning)
F. (Neguse)	Jackson Lee	Ruiz (Takano)
Brooks (Moore	(Cicilline)	Schrader (Blunt
(AL))	Jayapal	Rochester)
Brownley	(Takano)	Scott, David
(Kuster)	Johnson (TX)	(Jeffries)
Butterfield	(Jeffries)	Sewell (Cicilline)
(Ross)	Katko (Moore	Sires (Pallone)
Cárdenas (Soto)	(UT)	Staubert
Castro (TX)	Keating	(Bergman)
(Garcia (TX))	(Cicilline)	Stewart (Curtis)
Cawthorn (Moore	Kirkpatrick	Suozi (Beyer)
(AL))	(Pallone)	Swalwell (Soto)
Cherfilus-	Lamb (Pallone)	Taylor (Jackson)
McCormick	Langevin	Trone (Beyer)
(Soto)	(Lynch)	Vargas (Takano)
Chu (Takano)	Lee (NV)	Walorski (Banks)
Cleaver (Blunt	(Neguse)	Wilson (FL)
Suozi	Correa (Takano)	(Neguse)
Rochester)	Cuellar (Garcia	Wilson (SC)
Swalwell	(TX))	McHenry (Banks)
Takano		(Timmons)
Taylor		
Tenney		
Thompson (CA)		
Thompson (MS)		
Thompson (PA)		
Tiffany		
Timmons		
Titus		
Tlaib		
Tonko		
Torres (CA)		
Torres (NY)		
Trahan		
Trone		
Turner		
Underwood		
Upton		
Valadao		
Van Drew		
Van Duyne		
Vargas		
Veasey		
Velázquez		
Wagner		
Walberg		
Walorski		
Waltz		
Wasserman		
Schultz		
Waters		
Watson Coleman		
Weber (TX)		
Webster (FL)		
Welch		
Wenstrup		
Westerman		
Wexton		
Wild		
Williams (GA)		
Williams (TX)		
Wilson (FL)		
Wilson (SC)		
Wittman		
Womack		
Yarmuth		
Zeldin		

LACTATION SPACES FOR VETERAN MOMS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5738) to amend title 38, United States Code, to require a lactation space in each medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 420, nays 0, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 214]
YEAS—420

Adams	Beyer	Buck
Aderholt	Bice (OK)	Bucshon
Aguilar	Biggs	Burchett
Allen	Bilirakis	Burgess
Allred	Bishop (GA)	Bush
Amodei	Bishop (NC)	Bustos
Armstrong	Blumenauer	Butterfield
Auchincloss	Blunt Rochester	Calvert
Axne	Boebert	Cammack
Babin	Bonamici	Carbajal
Bacon	Bost	Cárdenas
Baird	Bourdeaux	Carey
Balderson	Bowman	Carl
Banks	Boyle, Brendan	Carson
Barr	F.	Carter (GA)
Barragán	Brady	Carter (LA)
Bass	Brooks	Carter (TX)
Beatty	Brown (MD)	Cartwright
Bentz	Brown (OH)	Case
Bera	Brownley	Casten
Bergman	Buchanan	Castor (FL)

Castro (TX)	Grijalva	McCaul
Cawthorn	Grothman	McClain
Chabot	Guest	McClintock
Cheney	Guthrie	McCollum
Cherfilus-	Harder (CA)	McEachin
McCormick	Harris	McGovern
Chu	Harshbarger	McHenry
Cicilline	Hartzler	McKinley
Clark (MA)	Hayes	McNerney
Clarke (NY)	Hern	Meeks
Cleaver	Herrell	Meijer
Cline	Herrera Beutler	Meng
Cloud	Hice (GA)	Meuser
Clyburn	Higgins (LA)	Mfume
Clyde	Higgins (NY)	Miller (IL)
Cohen	Hill	Miller (WV)
Cole	Himes	Miller-Meeks
Comer	Hinon	Moolenaar
Connolly	Hollingsworth	Mooney
Cooper	Horsford	Moore (AL)
Correa	Houlihan	Moore (UT)
Costa	Hoyer	Moore (WI)
Courtney	Hudson	Morelle
Craig	Huffman	Moulton
Crawford	Huizenga	Mrvan
Crenshaw	Issa	Mullin
Crist	Jackson	Murphy (FL)
Crow	Jackson Lee	Murphy (NC)
Cuellar	Jacobs (CA)	Nadler
Curtis	Jacobs (NY)	Napolitano
Davids (KS)	Jayapal	Neal
Davidson	Jeffries	Neguse
Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (GA)	Nehls
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (LA)	Newhouse
Dean	Johnson (OH)	Newman
DeFazio	Johnson (SD)	Norcross
DeGette	Johnson (TX)	Norman
DeLauro	Jones	O'Halleran
DelBene	Jordan	Obernolte
Delgado	Joyce (OH)	Ocasio-Cortez
Demings	Joyce (PA)	Omar
DeSaulnier	Kahele	Owens
DesJarlais	Kaptur	Pallone
Deutch	Katko	Palmer
Diaz-Balart	Keating	Panetta
Dingell	Keller	Pappas
Doggett	Kelly (IL)	Pascarell
Donalds	Kelly (MS)	Payne
Doyle, Michael	Kelly (PA)	Pence
F.	Khanna	Perlmutter
Duncan	Kildee	Perry
Dunn	Kilmer	Peters
Ellzey	Kim (CA)	Phillips
Emmer	Kim (NJ)	Pingree
Escobar	Kind	Pocan
Eshoo	Kirkpatrick	Porter
Espallat	Krishnamoorthi	Posey
Evans	Kuster	Pressley
Fallon	Kustoff	Price (NC)
Feenstra	LaHood	Quigley
Ferguson	LaMalfa	Raskin
Fischbach	Lamb	Reschenthaler
Fitzgerald	Lamborn	Rice (NY)
Fitzpatrick	Langevin	Rice (SC)
Fleischmann	Larsen (WA)	Rodgers (WA)
Fletcher	Larson (CT)	Rogers (AL)
Foster	Latta	Rogers (KY)
Frankel, Lois	LaTurner	Rose
Franklin, C.	Lawrence	Rosendale
Scott	Lawson (FL)	Ross
Fulcher	Lee (CA)	Rouzer
Gaetz	Lee (NV)	Roy
Gallagher	Leger Fernandez	Roybal-Allard
Gallego	Lesko	Ruiz
Garamendi	Letlow	Ruppersberger
Garbarino	Levin (CA)	Rush
Garcia (CA)	Levin (MI)	Rutherford
Garcia (IL)	Lieu	Ryan
Garcia (TX)	Lofgren	Salazar
Gibbs	Long	Sánchez
Gimenez	Loudermilk	Sarbanes
Gohmert	Lowenthal	Scallie
Golden	Lucas	Scanlon
Gomez	Luetkemeyer	Schakowsky
Gonzales, Tony	Luria	Schiff
Gonzalez (OH)	Lynch	Schneider
Gonzalez,	Mace	Schrader
Vicente	Malinowski	Schrier
Good (VA)	Malliotakis	Schweikert
Gooden (TX)	Maloney,	Scott (VA)
Gosar	Carolyn B.	Scott, Austin
Gottheimer	Maloney, Sean	Scott, David
Granger	Mann	Sessions
Graves (LA)	Manning	Sewell
Graves (MO)	Massie	Sherman
Green (TN)	Mast	Sherrill
Green, Al (TX)	Matsui	Simpson
Greene (GA)	McBath	Sires
Griffith	McCarthy	Slotkin

NAYS—1

Massie

NOT VOTING—8

Arrington	Estes	Palazzo
Budd	Foxx	Pfluger
Diaz-Balart	Kinzinger	

Smith (MO) Tenney Walberg
 Smith (NE) Thompson (CA) Walorski
 Smith (NJ) Thompson (MS) Waltz
 Smith (WA) Thompson (PA) Wasserman
 Smucker Tiffany Schultz
 Soto Timmons Waters
 Spanberger Titus Watson Coleman
 Spartz Tlaib Weber (TX)
 Speier Tonko Webster (FL)
 Stansbury Torres (CA) Welch
 Stanton Torres (NY) Wenstrup
 Stauber Trahan Westerman
 Steel Trone Wexton
 Stefanik Turner Wild
 Steel Underwood Williams (GA)
 Steube Upton Williams (TX)
 Stevens Valadao Wilson (FL)
 Stewart Van Drew Wilson (SC)
 Strickland Van Dwyne Wittman
 Suozzi Vargas Womack
 Swalwell Veasey Zeldin
 Takano Velázquez
 Taylor Wagner

NOT VOTING—8

Arrington Foxx Pfluger
 Budd Kinzinger Yarmuth
 Estes Palazzo

□ 1733

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Escobar)	DeFazio	Meijer (Moore)
Bass (Takano)	(Bonamici)	(UT)
Bilirakis	Delgado (Neguse)	Meng (Escobar)
(Fleischmann)	DeSaulnier	Nehls
Bourdeaux	(Beyer)	(Fitzgerald)
Blunt	Dunn (Salazar)	Ocasio-Cortez
Rochester	Fallon (Jackson)	(Takano)
Bowman (Garcia)	Gosar (Gohmert)	Payne (Pallone)
(TX)	Higgins (NY)	Price (NC)
Boyle, Brendan	(Pallone)	(Manning)
F. (Neguse)	Jackson Lee	Ruiz (Takano)
Brooks (Moore	(Cicilline)	Schrader (Blunt
(AL))	Jayapal	Rochester)
Brownley	(Takano)	Scott, David
(Kuster)	Johnson (TX)	(Jeffries)
Butterfield	(Jeffries)	Sewell (Cicilline)
(Ross)	Katko (Moore	Sires (Pallone)
Cárdenas (Soto)	(UT))	Stauber
Castro (TX)	Keating	(Bergman)
(Garcia (TX))	(Cicilline)	Stewart (Curtis)
Cawthorn (Moore	Kirkpatrick	Suozi (Beyer)
(AL))	(Pallone)	Swalwell (Soto)
Cherfilus-	Lamb (Pallone)	Taylor (Jackson)
McCormick	(Soto)	Trone (Beyer)
(Soto)	Langevin	Vargas (Takano)
Chu (Takano)	(Lynch)	Walorski (Banks)
Cleaver (Blunt	Lee (NV)	Wilson (FL)
Rochester)	(Neguse)	(Neguse)
Correa (Takano)	McEachin	(Beyer)
Cuellar (Garcia	(Beyer)	Wilson (SC)
(TX))	McHenry (Banks)	(Timmons)

MST CLAIMS COORDINATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7335) to improve coordination between the Veterans Health Administration and the Veterans Benefits Administration with respect to claims for compensation arising from military sexual trauma, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) 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 417, nays 0, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 215]

YEAS—417

Adams	Curtis	Hudson
Adlerholt	Davidson	Huffman
Aguiar	Davis, Danny K.	Huizenga
Allen	Davis, Rodney	Issa
Allred	Dean	Jackson
Amodei	DeFazio	Jackson Lee
Armstrong	DeGette	Jacobs (CA)
Auchincloss	DelBene	Jacobs (NY)
Axne	Delgado	Jayapal
Babin	Demings	Jeffries
Bacon	DeSaulnier	Johnson (GA)
Baird	DesJarlais	Johnson (LA)
Balderson	Deutch	Johnson (OH)
Banks	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (SD)
Barr	Dingell	Johnson (TX)
Barragán	Doggett	Jones
Bass	Donalds	Jordan
Beatty	Doyle, Michael	Joyce (OH)
Bentz	F.	Joyce (PA)
Bera	Duncan	Kahele
Bergman	Dunn	Kaptur
Beyer	Ellzey	Katko
Bice (OK)	Emmer	Keating
Biggs	Escobar	Keller
Bilirakis	Eshoo	Kelly (IL)
Bishop (GA)	Espallat	Kelly (MS)
Bishop (NC)	Evans	Kelly (PA)
Blumenauer	Fallon	Khanna
Blunt Rochester	Feenstra	Kildee
Boebert	Ferguson	Kilmer
Bonamici	Fischbach	Kim (CA)
Bost	Fitzgerald	Kim (NJ)
Bourdeaux	Bowman	Kind
Boyle, Brendan	Fleischmann	Kirkpatrick
F.	Fletcher	Krishnamoorthi
Brady	Foster	Kuster
Brooks	Frankel, Lois	Kustoff
Brown (MD)	Franklin, C.	LaHood
Brown (OH)	Scott	LaMalfa
Brownley	Fulcher	Lamb
Buchanan	Gaetz	Lamborn
Bucshon	Gallagher	Langevin
Burchett	Gallego	Larsen (WA)
Burgess	Garamendi	Larson (CT)
Bush	Garbarino	Latta
Bustos	Garcia (CA)	LaTurner
Butterfield	Garcia (IL)	Lawrence
Calvert	Garcia (TX)	Lawson (FL)
Cammack	Gibbs	Lee (CA)
Carbajal	Jimenez	Lee (NV)
Cárdenas	Gohmert	Leger Fernandez
Carey	Golden	Lesko
Carl	Gomez	Letlow
Carson	Gonzales, Tony	Levin (CA)
Carter (GA)	Gonzalez (OH)	Levin (MI)
Carter (LA)	Gonzalez, Vicente	Lieu
Carter (TX)	Good (VA)	Lofgren
Cartwright	Gooden (TX)	Long
Case	Gosar	Loudermilk
Casten	Gottheimer	Lowenthal
Castor (FL)	Granger	Lucas
Castro (TX)	Graves (LA)	Luetkemeyer
Cawthorn	Graves (MO)	Luria
Chabot	Green (TN)	Lynch
Cheney	Green, Al (TX)	Mace
Cherfilus-	Greene (GA)	Malinowski
McCormick	Griffith	Malliotakis
Chu	Grijalva	Maloney,
Cicilline	Grothman	Carolyn B.
Clark (MA)	Guest	Maloney, Sean
Clarke (NY)	Guthrie	Mann
Cleaver	Harder (CA)	Manning
Cline	Harris	Massie
Cloud	Harshbarger	Mast
Clyburn	Hartzler	Matsui
Clyde	Hayes	McBath
Cohen	Hern	McCarthy
Cole	Herrell	McCaul
Comer	Herrera Beutler	McClain
Connolly	Hice (GA)	McClintock
Cooper	Higgins (LA)	McCollum
Correa	Higgins (NY)	McEachin
Costa	Hill	McGovern
Courtney	Himes	McHenry
Craig	Hinson	McKinley
Crawford	Hollingsworth	McNerney
Crenshaw	Horsford	Meeks
Crist	Houlihan	Meijer
Crow	Hoyer	Meng
Cuellar		Meuser
		Mfume

Miller (IL)	Rogers (AL)	Stewart
Miller (WV)	Rogers (KY)	Strickland
Miller-Meeks	Rose	Suozi
Moolenaar	Rosendale	Swalwell
Mooney	Ross	Takano
Moore (AL)	Rouzer	Taylor
Moore (UT)	Roy	Thompson (CA)
Moore (WI)	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (MS)
Morelle	Ruiz	Thompson (PA)
Moulton	Ruppersberger	Tiffany
Mrvan	Rush	Timmons
Mullin	Rutherford	Titus
Murphy (FL)	Ryan	Tlaib
Murphy (NC)	Salazar	Tonko
Nadler	Sánchez	Torres (CA)
Napolitano	Sarbanes	Torres (NY)
Neal	Scalise	Trahan
Neguse	Scanlon	Trone
Nehls	Schakowsky	Turner
Newhouse	Schiff	Underwood
Newman	Schneider	Upton
Norcross	Schrader	Valadao
Norman	Schrier	Van Dwyne
O'Halleran	Schweikert	Vargas
Obernolte	Scott (VA)	Veasey
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott, Austin	Velázquez
Omar	Scott, David	Wagner
Owens	Sessions	Walberg
Pallone	Sewell	Walorski
Palmer	Sherman	Waltz
Panetta	Sherrill	Wasserman
Pappas	Simpson	Waters
Pascrell	Sires	Watson Coleman
Payne	Slotkin	Weber (TX)
Pence	Smith (MO)	Webster (FL)
Perlmutter	Smith (NE)	Welch
Perry	Smith (NJ)	Wenstrup
Peters	Smith (WA)	Westerman
Phillips	Smucker	Wexton
Pingree	Soto	Wild
Pocan	Spanberger	Williams (GA)
Porter	Spartz	Williams (TX)
Posey	Speier	Wilson (FL)
Pressley	Stansbury	Wilson (SC)
Price (NC)	Stanton	Wittman
Quigley	Stauber	Womack
Raskin	Steel	Zeldin
Reschenthaler	Stefanik	
Rice (NY)	Steil	
Rice (SC)	Steube	
Rodgers (WA)	Stevens	

NOT VOTING—11

Arrington	Estes	Pfluger
Buck	Foxx	Tenney
Budd	Kinzinger	Yarmuth
DeLauro	Palazzo	

□ 1743

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Escobar)	Correa (Takano)	Lee (NV)
Bass (Takano)	Cuellar (Garcia	(Neguse)
Bilirakis	(TX))	McEachin
(Fleischmann)	DeFazio	(Beyer)
Bourdeaux	(Bonamici)	McHenry (Banks)
(Blunt	Delgado (Neguse)	Meijer (Moore
Rochester)	DeSaulnier	(UT))
Bowman (Garcia	(Beyer)	Meng (Escobar)
(TX))	Dunn (Salazar)	Nehls
Boyle, Brendan	Fallon (Jackson)	(Fitzgerald)
F. (Neguse)	Gosar (Gohmert)	Ocasio-Cortez
Brooks (Moore	Higgins (NY)	(Takano)
(AL))	(Pallone)	Payne (Pallone)
Brownley	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
(Kuster)	(Cicilline)	(Manning)
Butterfield	Jayapal	Ruiz (Takano)
(Ross)	(Takano)	Schrader (Blunt
Cárdenas (Soto)	Johnson (TX)	Rochester)
Castro (TX)	(Jeffries)	Scott, David
(Garcia (TX))	Katko (Moore	(Jeffries)
Cawthorn (Moore	(UT))	Sewell (Cicilline)
(AL))	Keating	Sires (Pallone)
Cherfilus-	(Cicilline)	Stauber
McCormick	Kirkpatrick	(Bergman)
(Soto)	(Pallone)	Stewart (Curtis)
Chu (Takano)	Lamb (Pallone)	Suozi (Beyer)
Cleaver (Blunt	Langevin	Swalwell (Soto)
Rochester)	(Lynch)	

Taylor (Jackson) Walorski (Banks) Wilson (SC)
Trone (Beyer) Wilson (FL) (Timmons)
Vargas (Takano) (Neguse)

DIGNITY FOR MST SURVIVORS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6961) to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve hearings before the Board of Veterans' Appeals regarding claims involving military sexual trauma, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 12, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 216]

YEAS—405

Adams	Cheney	Frankel, Lois
Aderholt	Cherfilus-	Franklin, C.
Aguilar	McCormick	Scott
Allen	Chu	Fulcher
Allred	Cicilline	Gaetz
Amodei	Clark (MA)	Gallagher
Armstrong	Clarke (NY)	Galleo
Auchincloss	Cleaver	Garamendi
Axne	Cline	Garbarino
Babin	Clyburn	Garcia (CA)
Bacon	Cohen	Garcia (IL)
Baird	Cole	Garcia (TX)
Balderson	Comer	Gibbs
Banks	Connolly	Gimenez
Barr	Cooper	Golden
Barragán	Correa	Gomez
Bass	Costa	Gonzales, Tony
Beatty	Courtney	Gonzalez (OH)
Bentz	Craig	Gonzalez,
Bera	Crawford	Vicente
Bergman	Crenshaw	Gooden (TX)
Beyer	Crist	Gottheimer
Bice (OK)	Crow	Granger
Bilirakis	Cuellar	Graves (LA)
Bishop (GA)	Curtis	Graves (MO)
Bishop (NC)	Davids (KS)	Green (TN)
Blunt	Davidson	Green, Al (TX)
Bonamici	Davis, Danny K.	Griffith
Bost	Davis, Rodney	Grijalva
Bourdeaux	Dean	Grothman
Bowman	DeFazio	Guest
Boyle, Brendan	DeGette	Guthrie
F.	DeLauro	Harder (CA)
Brady	DelBene	Harris
Brown (MD)	Delgado	Harshbarger
Brown (OH)	Demings	Hartzler
Brownley	DeSaulnier	Hayes
Buchanan	DesJarlais	Hern
Buck	Deutch	Herrell
Bucshon	Diaz-Balart	Herrera Beutler
Burchett	Dingell	Higgins (LA)
Burgess	Doggett	Higgins (NY)
Bush	Donalds	Hill
Bustos	Doyle, Michael	Himes
Butterfield	F.	Hinson
Calvert	Duncan	Hollingsworth
Cammack	Dunn	Horsford
Carbajal	Ellzey	Houlihan
Cárdenas	Emmer	Hoyer
Carey	Escobar	Hudson
Carl	Eshoo	Huffman
Carson	Españillat	Huizenga
Carter (GA)	Evans	Issa
Carter (LA)	Fallon	Jackson
Carter (TX)	Feenstra	Jackson Lee
Cartwright	Ferguson	Jacobs (CA)
Case	Fischbach	Jacobs (NY)
Casten	Fitzgerald	Jayapal
Castor (FL)	Fitzpatrick	Jeffries
Castro (TX)	Fleischmann	Johnson (GA)
Cawthorn	Fletcher	Johnson (LA)
Chabot	Foster	Johnson (OH)

Johnson (SD)	Miller (IL)	Sessions
Johnson (TX)	Miller (WV)	Sewell
Jones	Miller-Meeks	Sherman
Jordan	Moolenaar	Sherrill
Joyce (OH)	Mooney	Simpson
Joyce (PA)	Moore (AL)	Sires
Kahele	Moore (UT)	Slotkin
Kaptur	Moore (WI)	Smith (MO)
Katko	Morelle	Smith (NE)
Keating	Moulton	Smith (NJ)
Keller	Mrvan	Smith (WA)
Kelly (IL)	Mullin	Smucker
Kelly (MS)	Murphy (FL)	Soto
Kelly (PA)	Murphy (NC)	Spanberger
Khan	Nadler	Spartz
Kildee	Napolitano	Speier
Kilmer	Neguse	Stansbury
Kim (CA)	Nehls	Stanton
Kim (NJ)	Newhouse	Staubert
Kind	Newman	Steel
Kirkpatrick	Norcross	Stefanik
Krishnamoorthi	O'Halloran	Steil
Kuster	Obenoltz	Steube
Kustoff	Ocasio-Cortez	Stevens
LaHood	Omar	Stewart
LaMalfa	Owens	Strickland
Lamb	Pallone	Suozzi
Lamborn	Palmer	Swalwell
Langevin	Pannetta	Takano
Larsen (WA)	Pappas	Taylor
Larson (CT)	Pascarell	Tenney
Latta	Payne	Thompson (CA)
LaTurner	Pence	Thompson (MS)
Lawrence	Perlmutter	Thompson (PA)
Lawson (FL)	Perry	Tiffany
Lee (CA)	Peters	Timmons
Lee (NV)	Phillips	Titus
Leger Fernandez	Pingree	Tlaib
Lesko	Pocan	Tonko
Letlow	Porter	Torres (CA)
Levin (CA)	Posey	Torres (NY)
Levin (MI)	Pressley	Trahan
Lieu	Price (NC)	Trone
Lofgren	Quigley	Turner
Long	Raskin	Underwood
Loudermilk	Reschenthaler	Upton
Lowenthal	Rice (NY)	Valadao
Lucas	Rice (SC)	Van Drew
Luetkemeyer	Rodgers (WA)	Van Duyen
Luria	Rogers (AL)	Vargas
Lynch	Rogers (KY)	Veasey
Mace	Rose	Velázquez
Malinowski	Rosendale	Wagner
Malliotakis	Ross	Walberg
Maloney,	Rouzer	Walorski
Carolyn B.	Roybal-Allard	Waltz
Maloney, Sean	Ruiz	Wasserman
Mann	Ruppersberger	Schultz
Manning	Rush	Waters
Matsui	Rutherford	Watson Coleman
McBath	Ryan	Weber (TX)
McCarthy	Salazar	Webster (FL)
McCauley	Sánchez	Welch
McClain	Sarbanes	Wenstrup
McClintock	Scalise	Westerman
McCollum	Scanlon	Wexton
McGowan	Schakowsky	Wild
McHenry	Schiff	Williams (GA)
McKinley	Schneider	Williams (TX)
McNerney	Schrader	Wilson (FL)
Meeks	Schrier	Wilson (SC)
Meijer	Schweikert	Wittman
Meng	Scott (VA)	Womack
Meuser	Scott, Austin	Zeldin
Mfume	Scott, David	

NAYS—12

Biggs	Gohmert	Hice (GA)
Boebert	Good (VA)	Massie
Cloud	Gosar	Norman
Clyde	Greene (GA)	Roy

NOT VOTING—11

Arrington	Estes	Palazzo
Blumenauer	Foxx	Pfleger
Brooks	Kinzinger	Yarmuth
Budd	Mast	

□ 1753

Mr. GOOD of Virginia changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Escobar)	DeFazio	Meijer (Moore)
Bass (Takano)	(Bonamici)	(UT)
Bilirakis	Delgado (Neguse)	Meng (Escobar)
(Fleischmann)	DeSaulnier	Nehls
Bourdeaux	(Beyer)	(Fitzgerald)
(Blunt)	Dunn (Salazar)	Ocasio-Cortez
(Rochester)	Fallon (Jackson)	(Takano)
Bowman (Garcia)	Gosar (Gohmert)	Payne (Pallone)
(TX)	Higgins (NY)	Price (NC)
Boyle, Brendan	(Pallone)	(Manning)
F. (Neguse)	Jackson Lee	Ruiz (Takano)
Brownley	(Cicilline)	Schrader (Blunt)
(Kuster)	Jayapal	(Rochester)
Butterfield	(Takano)	Scott, David
(Ross)	Johnson (TX)	(Jeffries)
Cárdenas (Soto)	(Jeffries)	Sewell (Cicilline)
Castro (TX)	Katko (Moore)	Sires (Pallone)
(Garcia (TX))	(UT)	Stauber
Cawthorn (Moore)	Keating	(Bergman)
(AL)	(Cicilline)	Stewart (Curtis)
Cherfilus-	Kirkpatrick	Suozzi (Beyer)
McCormick	(Pallone)	Swalwell (Soto)
(Soto)	Lamb (Pallone)	Taylor (Jackson)
Chu (Takano)	Langevin	Trone (Beyer)
Cleaver (Blunt)	(Lynch)	Vargas (Takano)
(Rochester)	Lee (NV)	Walorski (Banks)
Correa (Takano)	(Neguse)	Wilson (FL)
Cuellar (Garcia)	McEachin	(Neguse)
(TX)	(Beyer)	Wilson (SC)
	McHenry (Banks)	(Timmons)

INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF ASSESSMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OF MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS LINKED TO MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA FOR PURPOSES OF AWARDED DISABILITY COMPENSATION

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. 6064) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine for a review of examinations, furnished by the Secretary, to individuals who submit claims to the Secretary for compensation under chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code, for mental and physical conditions linked to military sexual trauma, 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 California (Mr. TAKANO) 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 414, nays 2, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 217]

YEAS—414

Adams	Banks	Bishop (NC)
Aderholt	Barr	Blunt Rochester
Aguilar	Barragán	Boebert
Allen	Bass	Bonamici
Allred	Beatty	Bost
Amodei	Bentz	Bourdeaux
Armstrong	Bera	Bowman
Auchincloss	Bergman	Boyle, Brendan
Axne	Beyer	F.
Babin	Bice (OK)	Brady
Bacon	Biggs	Brooks
Baird	Bilirakis	Brown (MD)
Balderson	Bishop (GA)	Brown (OH)

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

NAYS—2

NOT VOTING—12

□ 1802

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

Allred (Escobar)	DeFazio	Meijer (Moore
Bass (Takano)	(Bonamici)	(UT))
Bilirakis	Delgado (Neguse)	Meng (Escobar)
(Fleischmann)	DeSaulnier	Nehls
Bourdeaux	(Beyer)	(Fitzgerald)
(Blunt)	Dunn (Salazar)	Ocasio-Cortez
Rochester)	Fallon (Jackson)	(Takano)
Bowman (Garcia	Gosar (Gohmert)	Payne (Pallone)
(TX))	Higgins (NY)	Price (NC)
Boyle, Brendan	(Pallone)	(Manning)
F. (Neguse)	Jackson Lee	Ruiz (Takano)
Brooks (Moore	(Cicilline)	Schrader (Blunt)
(AL))	Jayapal	Rochester)
Brownley	(Takano)	Scott, David
(Kuster)	Johnson (TX)	(Jeffries)
Butterfield	(Jeffries)	Sewell (Cicilline)
(Ross)	Katko (Moore	Sires (Pallone)
Cárdenas (Soto)	(UT))	Stauber
Castro (TX)	Keating	(Bergman)
(Garcia (TX))	(Cicilline)	Stewart (Curtis)
Cherfilus-	Kirkpatrick	Suozzi (Beyer)
McCormick	(Pallone)	Swalwell (Soto)
(Soto)	Lamb (Pallone)	Taylor (Jackson)
Chu (Takano)	Langevin	Trone (Beyer)
Cleaver (Blunt	(Lynch)	Vargas (Takano)
Rochester)	Lee (NV)	Walorski (Banks)
Correa (Takano)	(Neguse)	Wilson (FL)
Cuellar (Garcia	McEachin	(Neguse)
(TX))	(Beyer)	Wilson (SC)
	McHenry (Banks)	(Timmons)

DOMESTIC TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT OF 2022

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1124, I call up the bill (H.R. 350) to authorize dedicated domestic terrorism offices within the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to analyze and monitor domestic terrorist activity and require the Federal Government to

take steps to prevent domestic terrorism and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT). Pursuant to House Resolution 1124, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 117-333, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 350

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 “Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term “Director” means the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(2) the term “domestic terrorism” has the meaning given the term in section 2331 of title 18, United States Code.

(3) the term “Domestic Terrorism Executive Committee” means the committee within the Department of Justice tasked with assessing and sharing information about ongoing domestic terrorism threats;

(4) the term “hate crime incident” means an act described in section 241, 245, 247, or 249 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 901 of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3631);

(5) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security; and

(6) the term “uniformed services” has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 3. OFFICES TO COMBAT DOMESTIC TERRORISM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF OFFICES TO MONITOR, ANALYZE, INVESTIGATE, AND PROSECUTE DOMESTIC TERRORISM.—

(1) DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT.—There is authorized a Domestic Terrorism Unit in the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security, which shall be responsible for monitoring and analyzing domestic terrorism activity.

(2) DOMESTIC TERRORISM OFFICE.—There is authorized a Domestic Terrorism Office in the Counterterrorism Section of the National Security Division of the Department of Justice—

(A) which shall be responsible for investigating and prosecuting incidents of domestic terrorism;

(B) which shall be headed by the Domestic Terrorism Counsel; and

(C) which shall coordinate with the Civil Rights Division on domestic terrorism matters that may also be hate crime incidents.

(3) DOMESTIC TERRORISM SECTION OF THE FBI.—There is authorized a Domestic Terrorism Section within the Counterterrorism Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which shall be responsible for investigating domestic terrorism activity.

(4) STAFFING.—The Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Director shall each ensure that each office authorized under this section in their respective agencies shall—

(A) have an adequate number of employees to perform the required duties;

(B) have not less than one employee dedicated to ensuring compliance with civil rights and civil liberties laws and regulations; and

(C) require that all employees undergo annual anti-bias training.

(5) SUNSET.—The offices authorized under this subsection shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) **JOINT REPORT ON DOMESTIC TERRORISM.**—
(1) **BIANNUAL REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and each 6 months thereafter for the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall submit a joint report authored by the domestic terrorism offices authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) to—

(A) the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an assessment of the domestic terrorism threat posed by White supremacists and neo-Nazis, including White supremacist and neo-Nazi infiltration of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and the uniformed services; and

(B)(i) in the first report, an analysis of incidents or attempted incidents of domestic terrorism that have occurred in the United States since April 19, 1995, including any White-supremacist-related incidents or attempted incidents; and

(ii) in each subsequent report, an analysis of incidents or attempted incidents of domestic terrorism that occurred in the United States during the preceding 6 months, including any White-supremacist-related incidents or attempted incidents;

(C) a quantitative analysis of domestic terrorism for the preceding 6 months, including—

(i) the number of—

(I) domestic terrorism related assessments initiated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including the number of assessments from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism;

(II) domestic terrorism-related preliminary investigations initiated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including the number of preliminary investigations from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism, and how many preliminary investigations resulted from assessments;

(III) domestic terrorism-related full investigations initiated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including the number of full investigations from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism, and how many full investigations resulted from preliminary investigations and assessments;

(IV) domestic terrorism-related incidents, including the number of incidents from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism, the number of deaths and injuries resulting from each incident, and a detailed explanation of each incident;

(V) Federal domestic terrorism-related arrests, including the number of arrests from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism, and a detailed explanation of each arrest;

(VI) Federal domestic terrorism-related indictments, including the number of indictments from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism, and a detailed explanation of each indictment;

(VII) Federal domestic terrorism-related prosecutions, including the number of incidents from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism, and a detailed explanation of each prosecution;

(VIII) Federal domestic terrorism-related convictions, including the number of convictions from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism, and a detailed explanation of each conviction; and

(IX) Federal domestic terrorism-related weapons recoveries, including the number of each type of weapon and the number of weapons from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism; and

(ii) an explanation of each individual case that progressed through more than 1 of the stages described under clause (i)—

(I) including the specific classification or subcategory for each case; and

(II) not including personally identifiable information not otherwise releasable to the public; and

(D) certification that each of the assessments and investigations described under subparagraph (C) are in compliance with all applicable civil rights and civil liberties laws and regulations.

(3) **HATE CRIMES.**—In compiling a joint report under this subsection, the domestic terrorism offices authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) shall, in consultation with the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice and the Civil Rights Unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, review each Federal hate crime charge and conviction during the preceding 6 months to determine whether the incident also constitutes a domestic terrorism-related incident.

(4) **CLASSIFICATION AND PUBLIC RELEASE.**—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) unclassified, to the greatest extent possible, with a classified annex only if necessary; and

(B) in the case of the unclassified portion of the report, posted on the public websites of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(5) **NONDUPLICATION.**—If two or more provisions of this subsection or any other law impose requirements on an agency to report or analyze information on domestic terrorism that are substantially similar, the agency may produce one report that complies with each such requirement as fully as possible.

(c) **DOMESTIC TERRORISM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—There is authorized a Domestic Terrorism Executive Committee, which shall meet on a regular basis, and not less regularly than 4 times each year, to coordinate with United States Attorneys and other key public safety officials across the country to promote information sharing and ensure an effective, responsive, and organized joint effort to combat domestic terrorism.

(d) **FOCUS ON GREATEST THREATS.**—The domestic terrorism offices authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) shall focus their limited resources on the most significant domestic terrorism threats, as determined by the number of domestic terrorism-related incidents from each category and subclassification in the joint report for the preceding 6 months required under subsection (b).

SEC. 4. TRAINING TO COMBAT DOMESTIC TERRORISM.

(a) **REQUIRED TRAINING AND RESOURCES.**—The Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Director shall review the anti-terrorism training and resource programs of their respective agencies that are provided to Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies, including the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Program that is funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance of the Department of Justice, and ensure that such programs include training and resources to assist State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in understanding, detecting, deterring, and investigating acts of domestic terrorism and

White supremacist and neo-Nazi infiltration of law enforcement and corrections agencies. The Attorney General shall make training available to Department prosecutors and to Assistant United States Attorneys on countering and prosecuting domestic terrorism. The domestic-terrorism training shall focus on the most significant domestic terrorism threats, as determined by the quantitative analysis in the joint report required under section 3(b).

(b) **REQUIREMENT.**—Any individual who provides domestic terrorism training required under this section shall have—

(1) expertise in domestic terrorism; and

(2) relevant academic, law enforcement, or other community-based experience in matters related to domestic terrorism.

(c) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act and twice each year thereafter, the Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Director shall each submit a biannual report to the committees of Congress described in section 3(b)(1) on the domestic terrorism training implemented by their respective agencies under this section, which shall include copies of all training materials used and the names and qualifications of the individuals who provide the training.

(2) **CLASSIFICATION AND PUBLIC RELEASE.**—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be unclassified, to the greatest extent possible, with a classified annex only if necessary;

(B) in the case of the unclassified portion of each report, be posted on the public website of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

(C) include the number of Federal incidents, investigations, arrests, indictments, prosecutions, and convictions with respect to a false report of domestic terrorism or hate crime incident.

SEC. 5. INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, the Director, the Secretary, and the Secretary of Defense shall establish an interagency task force to analyze and combat White supremacist and neo-Nazi infiltration of the uniformed services and Federal law enforcement agencies.

(b) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the interagency task force is established under subsection (a), the Attorney General, the Secretary, and the Secretary of Defense shall submit a joint report on the findings of the task force and the response of the Attorney General, the Secretary, and the Secretary of Defense to such findings, to—

(A) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives;

(F) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(H) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) **CLASSIFICATION AND PUBLIC RELEASE.**—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) submitted in unclassified form, to the greatest extent possible, with a classified annex only if necessary; and

(B) in the case of the unclassified portion of the report, posted on the public website of the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SEC. 6. FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR ADDRESSING HATE CRIME INCIDENTS WITH A NEXUS TO DOMESTIC TERRORISM.

(a) **COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE.**—The Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice, authorized under section 1001(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000g), may offer the support of the Service to communities where the Department of Justice has brought charges in a hate crime incident that has a nexus to domestic terrorism.

(b) **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.**—Section 249 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.**—The Attorney General, acting through the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall assign a special agent or hate crimes liaison to each field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate hate crimes incidents with a nexus to domestic terrorism (as such term is defined in section 2 of the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2022).”.

SEC. 7. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act, or any amendment made by this Act, may be construed to authorize the infringement or violation of any right protected under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States or an applicable provision of Federal law.

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Defense such sums as may be necessary 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 the Judiciary or their respective designees.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 30 minutes.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 350.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, in 2018, a gunman shot and killed 11 worshippers attending Shabbat services at the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh. In 2019, another gunman shot and killed 22 shoppers at an El Paso Walmart. Over the weekend, yet another assailant allegedly shot and killed 10 people at a supermarket in Buffalo, New York.

These are tragedies. I could cite many others. I could spend my time here today talking about the scourge of gun violence, or the dramatic rise in the number of hate crimes, or the obvious consequences of the hate-filled rhetoric that fills our airways and has, sadly, been adopted by some of our colleagues.

Instead, I will use my time to point out what these three cases have in common: The gunman in each case was

a White man, each angry about so-called replacement theory, each traveling some distance to target a minority community, each hoping to terrorize that community through mass murder.

This is not right. This is not normal. This is not consistent with who we are as a country. We must act. H.R. 350, the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act, which sits before us today, is the least we can do to signal our opposition to white nationalism and this rising menace of organized intolerance.

H.R. 350 creates three offices—one each within the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the FBI—to monitor and investigate cases of domestic terrorism.

These newly created offices would issue joint biannual reports to Congress assessing the state of domestic terrorism threats, with a specific focus on white supremacists, and would be required to focus their resources based on the data collected and the most significant threats.

Recent white supremacist attacks have reminded minority communities across the country of a dark history we have not yet escaped. These include the murder of six people of Asian descent at spas in Atlanta last summer, five Jewish Americans being held hostage in their Texas synagogue, numerous bomb threats phoned into historically Black colleges and universities last February, and, of course, the violence in Buffalo just days ago.

Because every part of the country deserves a responsive, well-trained response to this kind of violence, H.R. 350 also requires DOJ and DHS to provide training and resources to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in understanding, detecting, and deterring acts of domestic terrorism and violent white supremacy.

And because there should be no confusion that we are targeting criminal activity, as opposed to the legitimate religious or political activity of most citizens, the bill also includes an explicit protection for First Amendment rights and other constitutionally protected activity.

This legislation is a bipartisan solution to a serious and documented problem facing our country. I thank Representative BRAD SCHNEIDER for all of his work in introducing it. The House stood together last Congress to pass this legislation in a bipartisan fashion. I urge my colleagues to do so once again, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I just want to read from the title of the bill.

“H.R. 350, 117th Congress, 2d Session. To authorize dedicated domestic terrorism offices within the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to analyze and monitor domestic terrorist activity and require the Federal Government to take steps to prevent terrorism.”

Well, we already know what this looks like. We have already seen this happen. The Department of Justice went after parents who showed up at school board meetings to voice concerns about what was happening in their child's school.

Never forget what they did. They put in place this apparatus to report, to snitch, on parents.

The timeline here, I think, is so important. September 29, last fall, the leftwing political organization National School Boards Association writes a letter to the Biden administration asking exactly what this bill does. It says: Use domestic terrorism/counterterrorism measures against parents.

And guess what. Five days later, the Attorney General of the United States writes a memorandum that does just that, again, what this bill would codify and put into practice. He sends out a memo to every single U.S. Attorney around the country. In that memo, he says: Set up a dedicated line for threat reporting, a snitch line on parents.

And guess what happens after that. Sixteen days after that, the FBI sends out an email to agents all across the country saying: When you investigate these parents, when you are doing this, parents who reported on the snitch line the Attorney General established, put this designation, this threat tag label, on their name. All of that happened, and we know it happened, because whistleblowers came forward and told us about two dozen cases where this took place.

This bill is going to codify exactly what they have been doing. That is why this bill is so harmful.

One of the situations, one of the cases, a mom who showed up at a school board meeting was reported, and the person who filed the complaint said: Well, she is in the group Moms for Liberty, and she owned a firearm. Imagine that, a mom who cares about freedom and actually exercises her Second Amendment liberties.

Now, what happened in Buffalo we know is as wrong as wrong can be, but this legislation wouldn't prevent the terrible crime that took place there. This bill is the same bad bill that Democrats pulled 2 weeks ago because a few of them actually had concerns about First Amendment protected activity and what this legislation could do. Again, specifically, it says it wants to create new offices to investigate folks in our armed services, in our military, and in our law enforcement for the possibility of infiltration by white nationalism.

□ 1815

But, of course, it says nothing about threats from the left, threats like antifa. We know what happened the summer of 2020. It says nothing about that.

This bill is dangerous because we have already seen the weaponization of government. We saw it in the IRS a few years ago. We have seen it in the FBI,

as I just pointed out, most recently the Department of Justice working with the FBI to go after parents. This bill formalizes what we have already seen. That is why it is so dangerous.

I urge a “no” vote on the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, the Anti-Defamation League reported after a study last year that 80 percent of racist violence was from white supremacists—80 percent. Mr. JORDAN should take heed of that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise in support of H.R. 350, the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2022. I thank the Speaker of the House and House leadership for their support in taking action to address the very real and present threat of domestic terrorism and, specifically, racially motivated violent extremism.

I am grateful for the leadership of my colleague and friend, Judiciary Committee Chairman JERRY NADLER, in helping to bring forth this bill, and my fellow Illinoisan, Senator DICK DURBIN, who has been my partner in shepherding this legislation since 2017.

Our Nation is reeling. Just this weekend, in California, a true hero, as well as being a father, husband, and physician, a true hero saved countless lives by sacrificing himself to wrestle down a hate-driven gunman inside a church. In Buffalo, 10 people were murdered by a deranged white supremacist whose hate was fueled by the racist, anti-Semitic great replacement conspiracy theory.

I can't go back in time and stop past events. There will be more Buffalos; there will be more El Pasos; and there will be more Tree of Life synagogue-type shootings. Though the shooters may have acted alone, these tragedies past are a harbinger of what is to follow.

As Amy Spitalnick with Integrity First for America has put it, each attack inspires the next one. Whether it is a live-streamed assault or a screed posted on the dark web, the goal is not just to kill fellow Americans but to inspire like-minded haters to act in kind.

We cannot sit idly by while domestic violence extremism spreads across our country. We must give Federal law enforcement the resources and the tools they need to actively identify threats and to preemptively act to stop violence before it happens.

To my colleagues considering voting against this bill, especially those who supported this very same legislation in the last Congress, I ask them: If not this bill, then what? And if not now, then when?

Their inaction only gives cover to the next domestic terrorist planning an attack.

Let me be clear: This legislation does not create any new statute or establish any new penalties. It doesn't threaten civil liberties. In fact, it further pro-

tects First Amendment rights, and it helps the FBI, DOJ, and DHS do their job.

In testimony this February before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, Seth Jones of CSIS noted there were 73 terrorist plots and attacks in the U.S. just last year, spanning 18 States and the District of Columbia. He stated: “Government, military, and police locations and personnel were the most frequently targeted by domestic terrorist attacks regardless of perpetrator orientation.”

He continued: “These perpetrators identified with a range of ideologies and movements, including the QAnon conspiracy, the sovereign citizen movement, militia groups, anarchism, antifascism, environmentalism, and other antigovernment and antiauthority philosophies.”

And he continued: “In addition, white supremacists and other like-minded extremists have targeted individuals because of their racial, ethnic, religious, or political makeup, such as African Americans, immigrants, Muslims, and Jews.”

FBI Director Christopher Wray, in testimony before the Senate last year, stated that: “The top threat we face from DVEs,” domestic violent extremists, “continues to be those we identify as racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists, RMVEs, specifically those who advocate for the superiority of the White race, and who were the primary source of ideologically motivated lethal incidents and violence in 2018 and 2019.”

Mr. Speaker, the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act we are voting on today is the right bill for this specific moment. The threat is real. It is growing, and if we don't act, more people—people praying in their houses of worship, children playing in their schoolyards, police officers serving in our communities—will die.

We must pass this bill because the American people deserve to feel secure in their schools, in their supermarkets, and in their churches, synagogues, temples, and mosques.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, we don't give cover to anything. White nationalism is wrong. We have always said so. Everyone knows that.

But I tell you who does give cover, when the chairman of the Judiciary Committee says that antifa is a myth, that is giving cover. That is a statement made by the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee after we had testimony from FBI Director Wray talking about the dangers of antifa, after Attorney General Barr told us that antifa was involved in instigating and participating in violent activity. Talk about giving cover. Give me a break.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ), my friend and colleague.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, this bill is ostensibly to fight extremism, which wouldn't be so objectionable if the people it empowered weren't so damn extreme.

They are so extreme, they would chill speech at school board meetings by targeting parents as domestic terrorists. Obey, accept the mandates, accept the requirements, the CRT, or you will be punished at the hands of your own government.

They are so extreme, they would leak a Supreme Court draft opinion so that they could gaslight violence and intimidation against the Court, all so that the law would abandon those unborn lives and beating hearts.

They are so extreme, they would weaponize the Department of Justice against a sitting President over an election that Hillary Clinton lost. It was the Russians, they told us, and we were extreme if we said it was them all along. Now we know it was.

The last press secretary thought that COVID discussions on Facebook, rooted in science, were so extreme that Mark Zuckerberg had to deplatform these people, take them away from the digital world. This press secretary wrongly tweeted that FOX News is racist. I wonder if she thinks all of FOX's viewers are dangers to the American people.

Are you a domestic extremist? This bill is about whether or not you want the Department of Homeland Security looking over your shoulder at the shows you watch, the websites you visit, some politically incorrect meme you liked, some joke you forwarded, and any bad association you might have had. If you are not a racist, maybe your neighbor is, and you weren't antiracist enough to disallow it.

These things aren't criminal, of course. They are bad politics, at worst, in most cases, which is exactly the point of this bill. They are trying to deploy criminal, even antiterrorism, authorities against what they deem is bad politics.

How long until mainstream Christianity is deemed domestic extremism?

All the domestic extremists, they declare their pronouns. So if you don't declare your pronouns, maybe you are a domestic extremist, too.

Under this bill, how long until Facebook jail means a government file on you, a higher interest rate on your home loan, or your spouse fired from their job?

At first, I was a critic of the disinformation board, but it might go down as one of the most efficient government entities in all of history. It took only one action, and it actually shut down disinformation by pausing its own activities.

The worst part of this bill is how it puts a target on the back of every one of our military servicemembers. This bill will sic the FBI on our military, not to prevent or investigate crimes, but to prosecute thought crimes.

The problem with our military is wokeness at the Pentagon, not white

supremacy in the ranks. Even the much-maligned Lloyd Austin admitted that 99 percent are doing the right thing. A recent DOD report showed that less than 100 people in the force of 2 million were problematic in any way.

We seem so intent on a neo-Nazi witch hunt in our own battalions while we freely send \$40 billion, much of which will end up in the hands of the Azov Battalion, without much inquiry.

I am sincerely worried about domestic extremism, but from my vantage point, it is coming from America's political left. You should really think about that, how domestic extremism is truly in the eye of the beholder, perhaps the beholder of power, and power is about to change hands. Who will be the domestic extremists then?

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I don't understand how you can look at the devastation in Buffalo and the manifesto left behind by the terrorist and not take this issue seriously.

I now yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), the whip.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act.

It is heartbreaking to stand here today, just days after 10 innocent lives were taken in a Buffalo, New York, grocery store by a gunman espousing white supremacist views and hatred toward African Americans.

This devastating massacre took me back to June 17, 2015, when another white supremacist gunned down nine parishioners at Charleston's historic Emanuel AME Church.

In the intervening years, we have witnessed far too many other acts of domestic terrorism: from a counterprotest in Charlottesville, Virginia; to a synagogue in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; to a Walmart in El Paso, Texas; to a Sikh temple in Oak Creek, Wisconsin; and to an Asian-owned nail salon in Atlanta, Georgia. All told, over 200 mass shootings this year.

To be sure, all of these shootings have not been racially motivated or motivated by hate, but all of them share one thing in common: They have been committed in a country too tolerant of irresponsible regulations of weapons of war and a proliferation of firearms of mass destruction.

This legislation is long overdue. It would enable the Justice Department, the Department of Homeland Security, and the FBI to prevent, investigate, and prosecute cases of domestic terrorism more effectively.

I, and many others in this body, know what it is to experience acts of racial hatred and witness events of domestic terrorism. We cannot continue to turn a blind eye to white supremacist vigilantes.

It impacts all of us. While the gunman in Buffalo was aiming for people who looked like me, others who did not look like me fell victim to his evil act.

Shortly after my first meeting with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., back in

1960, I met with one of my professors, Mrs. Rosa Harris, to share the Saul to Paul transformation I was experiencing. Two days later, Mrs. Harris handed me a copy of Dr. King's 1958 book, "Stride Toward Freedom."

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. CLYBURN. To share one passage from that book, I quote, "True peace is not merely the absence of tension; it is the presence of justice."

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will provide Federal agencies with necessary tools to ensure that peace and justice prevail. I urge a "yes" vote from all Members of this august body.

□ 1830

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. GREENE).

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill.

I find it shocking to hear language coming from my colleagues across the aisle accusing Republicans of the horrific shooting in Buffalo, when in fact, the shooter's manifesto itself stated he acted as a lone wolf. No Republican had anything to do with that.

I also find it shocking to hear these accusations coming from the party that supported BLM riots that caused over \$2 billion in damages in cities and communities across the country.

Now, when we are talking about identity politics, we should remind one another that there were 6 people murdered and 62 others injured by a Black American who drove his car through a Christmas parade in Waukesha. There was also a Black American that shot and injured 23 people on a New York City subway. I am not hearing any of those examples as domestic terrorism from my colleagues across the aisle, and I don't understand why. I think these acts should be blamed on the people that are doing them, not on people's identity and their skin color.

Another thing that is wrong with this bill is it provides unlimited money to profile Americans that the Department of Justice says are white supremacists. That is why Democrats want to pursue every single conservative in America, simply because they want to choose who is a white supremacist and not.

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

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the Speaker, herself, has called Republicans enemies of the State.

If the Speaker does not like Republicans' politics and considers us enemies of the State, we all know what domestic terrorists will mean to Democrats. That will mean anyone who stands in their way in their lustful quest for power. This would be parents

that are trying to hold people accountable with their tax dollars for how their children are taught, or anyone else that they want to blame for something they want to use for politics.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2021.

We are at an important crossroads in this country. With white supremacy on the rise and violent extremists fueling each other's bigotry and hate, we are seeing an alarming increase in domestic terrorism fueled by this hatred.

A recent analysis from the Center for Strategic and International Studies showed that in 2020, domestic terrorism in America was at its highest level since information started being collected nearly 30 years ago.

In 2019, Michael McGarritty, Assistant Director for the Counterterrorism Division of the FBI stated that, "racially motivated violent extremists are responsible for the majority of lethal attacks and fatalities perpetrated by domestic terrorists since 2000."

Mr. Speaker, we are talking about the safety and security of every American, and the targeting of already marginalized groups.

We also witnessed this just days ago in Buffalo, when a self-proclaimed white supremacist, fascist, and anti-Semite targeted the Black community, murdering ten victims in a supermarket.

We saw this last year in Atlanta when a gunman attacked Asian women in spas.

We saw it in the bomb threats at HBCUs and Jewish synagogues, and as terrorists have attacked Black churches, synagogues, and Sikh temples.

We keep seeing it over and over again. Congress needs to act.

We can start today by passing the bipartisan Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act. This legislation will create offices at the DOJ, FBI, and DHS to monitor, investigate, and prosecute cases of domestic terrorism, a long-overdue update to not only help prevent these horrific crimes, but to also bring perpetrators to justice.

This bill would also improve and streamline information-sharing and training systems between different law enforcement agencies, including at the local and State level, to better our understanding of and response to incidents of domestic terrorism and white supremacy.

And finally, it would establish an interagency task force to combat white supremacist infiltration of our military and Federal law enforcement—a terrifying trend that we need to combat now before it gets any worse.

I thank Representative SCHNEIDER for introducing this desperately needed legislation. I am proud to be an original cosponsor. I thank Chairman NADLER for his leadership, and I urge all

my colleagues to support this important bill. It should be a strong bipartisan vote. Say “no” to white supremacy and domestic terrorism in America.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding.

Here we sit on the floor of the House of Representatives, and we are talking about allegedly crime. But we are not talking about, of the 17,000 homicides last year, the 800 homicides in Chicago, the 562 homicides in Philadelphia, the 89 homicides in Austin, Texas—blowing away the former record of 59 homicides. In the 12 major cities that broke their homicide records in 2021, all have Democratic mayors.

We are seeing it across the country. We are seeing the absolute destruction of law and order across the United States of America through the defunding of police, through the attack on police, as we sit here on National Police Week, undermining the ability to prosecute bad guys.

Nobody in this Chamber would say we shouldn't prosecute bad guys. As a former Federal prosecutor, sign me up. Let's prosecute bad guys. I am all for it.

But we understand what this is actually about. We understand what proping up a domestic terrorism unit in this FBI, in this administration's Federal Government, what it is all about because we saw it in naked display last fall.

We see, through all of the information we are getting from whistleblowers, we see it in the information that we are getting on tags targeting parents. We see it in the empowerment of the FBI to focus and target parents in collusion with the National Association of School Boards, in active coordination with the National Association of School Boards, we are seeing the targeting of parents.

And this isn't made up. Scott Smith is an actual father. He is an actual man in Loudoun County, Virginia, who had his face put up as the poster child for an extremist activity by the FBI to target parents in coordination with that National Association of School Boards.

If you go back and look at the video and you hear Scott Smith's wife crying that her husband was being targeted, her husband was being targeted in the school board meeting because he dared to question the school board when his daughter had been sexually assaulted in a bathroom at a school he pays taxes for her to attend.

And then this administration had the audacity to make him the poster child to target parents with the power of the FBI. We know this happened. We got the information from the school board association. We got the whistleblower's account of the tags being used by the FBI to do it.

So as my colleague from Florida pointed out about what this is really

about, it is about empowerment of the Federal bureaucracy to target Americans. That is what it is about. It is questioning that you don't think right. It is the extension of thought crimes that is pervasive in this body that will allow the government to target us for what we believe, inherently undermining our fundamental rights as Americans to free speech, to freedom of association, to be able to engage, to be able to talk with each other without having our government target us.

If a bad actor carries out bad acts, prosecute him, prosecute her. But you have to do that with police that are funded. You have to do it with district attorneys who will prosecute the crimes. And you have to be honest about saying we need to target criminals for criminal acts and not thought crimes. This is nothing more than empowering the Federal Government to police thought and speech in the United States of America, and we should oppose it roundly.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues across the aisle seem to want to talk about everything but the subject matter of this bill, domestic terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING), to talk about domestic terrorism.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act. Over the weekend, we witnessed one of the deadliest racial attacks in recent memory. A man consumed by hateful conspiracy theories targeted the Black community in Buffalo, killing ten innocent people in a grocery store.

He posted a manifesto that was filled with hateful conspiracies and anti-Semitic propaganda, including the racist great replacement conspiracy theory promoted by white supremacists. White supremacy and anti-Semitism are poison to our society.

Today, with these forces on the rise, they are turbocharged by social media which spreads these dangerous ideologies to more people around the world, creating a toxic blend of misinformation and hate.

We can't afford to look the other way when individuals are inspired by hateful ideologies to attack our fellow Americans. That is why we must immediately pass the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act to empower our government to confront the threat of domestic violent extremism head-on.

I thank my friend, Representative SCHNEIDER, for his tenacity in pursuing this important bill, which I am proud to cosponsor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this critical legislation to combat anti-Semitism, white supremacy, and all forms of hateful violence which threaten all of our communities.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, the Democrats' so-called Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act opens the door for the Biden administration to continue its assault on Americans' protected political speech.

Since President Biden stepped foot into the White House, he has blatantly targeted conservatives for exercising their First Amendment rights. Whether it is labeling parents protesting COVID-19 mandates and racist curriculum in schools as domestic terrorists, holding nonviolent January 6 protestors in pretrial detention for over a year, or creating a radical ministry of truth to monitor supposed disinformation, the Biden administration has repeatedly taken aim at political dissent from the right.

And while the Disinformation Governance Board is reportedly paused—what a hallelujah moment for the Constitution—just the idea alone that the Biden administration would institute such a board under the Department of Homeland Security should concern every solitary American citizen. And keep in mind that this administration has completely ignored the legitimate threats posed by dangerous extremist groups, such as Antifa on the left.

Just this week, Biden's Department of Homeland Security claimed law enforcement agencies are investigating violent threats by pro-abortion extremists threatening to murder Supreme Court Justices or burn down the Supreme Court building—but added, “. . . generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics does not constitute domestic violent extremism or illegal activity. . . .”

Really? Hey, DHS, why don't you apply the same standard to January 6 protestors? The glaring hypocrisy is blinding.

Make no mistake, this legislation is a blatant attempt to further transform the Department of Justice and Department of Homeland Security into political weapons, greenlighting additional abuse by the Biden administration against the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to vote against H.R. 350, and thereby protect Americans' First Amendment rights and block the Biden administration from targeting, monitoring, and labeling Americans they fundamentally disagree with as domestic terrorists.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished majority leader of the House.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, before I start making my remarks, the gentleman who just spoke is a member of the Republican Party. The Republican National Committee passed a resolution telling the American people—and they passed it overwhelmingly—that what they saw on January 6 was legitimate political discourse.

A couple of law enforcement officers lost their lives, people were injured,

people in the hallways yelling to hang the Vice President of the United States and to kill the Speaker of the House.

Legitimate political discourse.

□ 1845

Mr. JORDAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, is it legitimate political discourse what is going on in front of the Supreme Court Justices' homes all last week, maybe even as we speak? Was it legitimate political discourse what took place over 100 days straight in Portland, Oregon, where antifa attacked a Federal court building? Was that legitimate political discourse as well?

Mr. HOYER. It was not, when they attacked anything.

You ought to visit the Speaker's home. She has protestors in front of her home all the time. All the time, Mr. Speaker.

Legitimate political discourse is demonstration; it is speaking out. And as a matter of fact, as the gentleman knows, we had this bill that raised questions by those very concerned—meaning all of us—about the legitimate exercising of First Amendment rights by all Americans; left, right, and in between. The fact of the matter is that we worked hard to make sure that what the gentleman who previously spoke asserted is not true.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I will guarantee you that our side of the aisle does not condone violence by either the left or the right. Violence in and of itself should be rejected.

Now, Mr. Speaker, on January 6 we saw what happens when extremist ideology disseminated online, in the media, and even by elected officials is allowed to fester into violent action. And I repeat, whether that happens from the right or the left is irrelevant. What is relevant is the violence and the danger that it presents to individuals as well as to property, I would tell my friend from Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, we see far too much these days of ideology being transformed into violence, which is never acceptable and must not be met with silence or acquiescence, or—I would tell the gentleman from Ohio—rationalization.

Legitimate political discourse on January 6. Absurd.

In recent days, Mr. Speaker, we have watched families mourn those killed in horrific acts of hatred in Buffalo, New York, where someone who espoused white supremacy committed a mass shooting targeting African Americans.

We have also seen this terror in places like Atlanta and Laguna Woods, California, where members of the Asian-American community were targeted with deadly violence. We saw it in El Paso in 2019 against the Latino community and in Pittsburgh in 2018 against Jewish Americans.

This resolution does not condemn extremism on the right or the left. It

condemns extremism which leads to violence against people on the right or people on the left or people who are neither right nor left and are not politically identified as such.

Indeed, in the aftermath of these events, and particularly this week, Americans have been learning more about the kind of violence-promoting and twisted ideologies of hate that pose a clear and present danger to our democracy, to the safety of our communities, and to the social fabric of our country.

I condemn violence from the left, from the middle, and from the right. And I would hope my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would condemn, as vigorously, violence from whichever quarter it is proposed. One of the worst of these, which is known as the "great replacement theory," is no more than a centuries-old form of prejudice and bigotry which holds that minorities are conspiring to replace White people.

This vile and false narrative is, sadly, not restricted to the dark and distant corners of the internet where extremists lurk. It has found a foothold in mass media and, shockingly, even among elected officials and Representatives in this House.

Many in this House who have had the opportunity to condemn this theory and those who espouse it have chosen silence. That kind of silence, Mr. Speaker. Many in this House condemn violence from whichever source, as I just said.

It is from that same kind of silence that the seeds of dehumanization, persecution, and horrific violence were planted in Germany in the 1930s. We know where that kind of rhetoric leads, and we must not allow our Nation to go down that path.

This is one of the most pernicious forms of hatred that fuels domestic terrorism in our day. It is incumbent upon us as the Representatives of the American people and the guardians of our democracy to ensure that those who espouse violent, extremist views have no place in our government, our military, or any position of public trust.

We have seen published by Members of this House images of violence, of threats, of killings of one of our Members.

Hopefully, this bipartisan legislation will do that and will also equip law enforcement with the tools needed to identify and stop domestic terrorists—the head of the FBI says that our greatest danger in America today is domestic terrorism, the head of the FBI—including white supremacists, neo-Nazis, and other racially motivated extremists; and do so proactively.

So everybody on this floor knows, I condemn unequivocally, of whatever ideological bent there is, people using violence to promote their political ideas, left or right.

This legislation also commissions numerous reports on the rising threat to domestic extremism that will help guide future policymaking on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, to stop these purveyors of evil from tearing our country apart, we must act decisively, and we must act now.

I thank Representative BRAD SCHNEIDER and Chairman JERRY NADLER for their leadership on this very important issue.

I know, as I believe every Member of this House knows, that extremist violence can reach anyone, anytime, anywhere, whether it be a place of worship, a grocery store, or as we learned last year, this very Hall.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues of whatever political persuasion—this does not adopt a political persuasion, but it adopts the premise that the use of violence and hate and bigotry should be shunned by all of us.

Our Constitution provides protection for almost any speech that one can pursue—almost. Not all, if we place others in danger. Not all, but almost any speech you can give. We are unique in the world in that regard. We protect that, and we call it the First Amendment, one of our most important amendments. It makes our country what it has been: a free and open Nation for discussion and debate. It must not devolve into the use of violence, the result of death, and the tearing apart of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge each Member to support that premise and support this resolution.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, the majority leader of the House just said we don't condone violence by anyone. That statement is just not accurate.

The entire summer of 2020, folks in the Democratic Party said rioters and looters were peaceful protestors. Republicans have condemned violence every time it happened. When it happened on January 6, we said it was wrong. When it happened in the summer of 2020, we said it was wrong, but they didn't.

The Democratic chair of the Financial Services Committee said to the rioters and looters that summer "get more confrontational." The Vice President of the United States supported the effort to raise money to bail those rioters and looters out of jail.

We should condemn all violence, and we should prosecute people who commit crimes. We shouldn't be raising bail money to get them out of jail, and we shouldn't be encouraging with the comments people make as happened all that summer from the Democrats and from the left.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. ESCOBAR), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. ESCOBAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 350, the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act.

Here we are again, reeling from another horrific domestic terrorist attack. This week a racially motivated

shooting in Buffalo, New York, perpetrated by an avowed white supremacist.

In 2018, it was the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh. In April of 2019, it was a synagogue in Poway, California. On August 3, 2019, it was my community of El Paso, Texas.

After every attack on minority communities by radicalized and heavily armed young men who have embraced white supremacy, our media and even some of our colleagues, leaders in this country, refuse to call this violence what it is: domestic terrorism.

H.R. 350 calls on the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security to dedicate resources specifically to track and combat the growing threat of white supremacy and neo-Nazism in the United States.

H.R. 350 will give communities like mine a fighting chance the next time an angry racist shares a deranged screed online and decides to drive hours to attack vulnerable and innocent people at our grocery stores or our houses of worship.

The Anti-Defamation League has tracked 450 murders over the last decade committed by these terrorists. Rightwing extremists are responsible for over 75 percent of these horrific attacks, and 50 percent of these horrific attacks are by white supremacists.

Mr. Speaker, America has a racism problem. America has a hate problem. America has a domestic terrorism problem. We must address it. The Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act is a crucial step in the right direction.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) to control the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) will control the time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this bill, or a bill substantially like it, has come up before, and it enjoyed substantial bipartisan support, and now that has changed. Why is that? It is because it has become evident that the majority seeks, for political reasons, to conflate the extraordinarily serious issue of domestic terrorism with half of the country with their political opposition.

It is evident that the administration has pursued a concocted attack on the credibility on the First Amendment activity of parents who were engaging in First Amendment-protected activism in school boards. The administration has engaged in a deceitful refusal to account for that activity, and whistleblower accounts have now revealed that, indeed, FBI agents went to interrogate parents over their activism.

When Members of the majority recite events in every one of their comments today, they are selective and mischaracterized.

□ 1900

They do not mention the Brooklyn subway shooter. They do not mention

the Wisconsin fire bombing. They do not mention Waukesha, Wisconsin. They do not mention Boulder, Colorado. Why do they not? Why is it so consistent that those are not mentioned?

It is exactly the same issue in which there is always a focus on a particular type of hate—white supremacy. Let me tell you something. I have no hesitancy to say that the twisted butcher in Buffalo, New York, was a white supremacist. More than that, it is evident that he was mentally ill.

That does not mean that Republicans writ large are domestic terrorists or white supremacists. It is a smear, and it is deliberate. Worst of all, this preoccupation, to the exclusion of all else, that smears the right, smears people center right, as racists, white supremacists, is a device, a demagogic device to distract from abysmal policy disasters led and created by advocacy and policy of Democrats.

The defund police debacle that led to a 30 percent increase in homicides—not as tragic as 10 or 20 killings of people by domestic terrorists on occasions—but 5,000 additional homicides a year. Do you know what? Sixty-five percent of those are suffered by Black Americans. There were 3,250 additional killings in 2020 and more in 2021.

The abandonment of the southern border that has resulted in a flood of fentanyl into the country so that you see mass killings by exposure to drugs laced with fentanyl; poison coming in and killing. The figure of 100,000, they tell me, is not current. It is not even getting at the essence of the problem.

Under those circumstances, and having committed that sort of policy malpractice upon the American people with those abysmal results, Democrats would bring a partisan bill to the floor and conflate the egregious evil of domestic terrorism with some kind of a political smear of your political opposition. What would it take to do that?

This bill should be bipartisan because it is promoted, it is brought, it is worked out with the political opposition. This problem is too significant to be cheapened as a political stunt.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, it is hard to overstate how concerning the problem is that has so invaded our politics. We have seen in so many ways institutional norms be trampled underfoot in this Congress. The metal detectors at the door are one example, but they go on and on and on.

The hearing in the Judiciary Committee today aimed at intimidating the United States Supreme Court while it is in the midst of a particular decision is another one. Concepts about packing the Court, ideas by Democrats

to pack the Court by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and they go on and on and on. This one might be the worst.

You wonder what in the world the majority may be thinking to turn the issue of terrorism—any form of terrorism—into a partisan cudgel. It is beyond belief. If this issue returned to a nonpartisan posture, you would find that Republicans would be pleased to join it. It has been grossly distorted and turned into a political weapon that should never happen. It should never happen in this country. It should never happen in this Congress. This bill should be defeated.

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

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

Madam Speaker, the problem is not that the Republican Party is racist, except the Republican Party won't call out the racists in its midst. They won't call the insurrection on January 6 of last year what it is: an insurrection. They call it legitimate public discourse.

It is not legitimate public discourse when police officers are attacked, when the Members of this House are attacked, when the Members of the Senate are attacked. That is domestic terrorism.

Madam Speaker, too many Americans have felt the pain and horror of domestic terrorism striking in their communities. Many of these attacks are fueled by white supremacy and hatred targeted at racial and ethnic minorities. We cannot bury our heads in the sand and pretend that this problem does not exist. We must confront this challenge head on.

That is why I strongly support the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act, which would identify the greatest domestic terror threats and would concentrate law enforcement resources to addressing those threats.

I appreciated the Republicans supporting this last year. Why they won't support this—because they decided that terrorism doesn't have to be addressed—I don't know. That is terrible.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 350, the "Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2022." I am proudly supporting this critical measure and encourage my colleagues to do so, as well.

On this past Saturday, 13 people were shot and 10 were killed going about their daily lives at a supermarket in Buffalo, New York.

Of those lost souls were Black.

We know from the racist, xenophobic screeds posted online by the perpetrator of this attack that this particular supermarket was targeted because it was located in a predominantly Black residential neighborhood.

Then, on Sunday, one person was killed and four people were critically injured at a church in Laguna Woods, California. It appears this attack was motivated by political hatred directed at the Taiwanese community.

We must respond to these brazen attacks because this country—our country—cannot continue down this hateful pathway.

H.R. 350, the bipartisan Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act, of which I am a cosponsor, will strengthen the federal government's efforts to respond to domestic terrorism, focusing primarily on the threat of white supremacy.

It is a necessary response to the elevated threat of violence posed by domestic violent extremists, as declared by the FBI—which we must not allow to continue.

Each component of this bill has been carefully tailored to address the inadequacies of our current approach to fighting domestic terrorism and white supremacy.

First, it would authorize the creation of dedicated offices within the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the FBI to analyze, investigate, monitor, and prosecute domestic terrorism jointly; promote information sharing among federal law enforcement agencies; and take preventative measures, focusing federal resources on the most significant threats based on the data collected.

Second, DOJ, FBI, and DHS would be required to provide critical training and resources to help state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies focus on understanding, detecting, preventing, and preempting domestic terrorism.

Third, the bill would also require establishment of an interagency task force to address the chronic infiltration of Federal law enforcement agencies and the military by white supremacists and neo-Nazis and biannual reporting on the state of domestic terrorism threats.

Fourth, this bill does not create new criminal offenses, new lists of designated domestic terrorist groups, or new investigative powers for law enforcement.

And because the fight against terrorism should not encroach upon Constitutional protections, the bill makes clear that no provisions shall be construed to infringe upon rights protected by the First Amendment and requires that each report must include a certification that all civil rights and civil liberties laws and regulations were followed when conducting assessments and investigations.

We must better equip law enforcement in all communities, on the local and federal level, to collaborate effectively to identify domestic terror threats and thwart these cowardly attacks before they happen.

In the last decade, every ethnic group in the United States has been touched by the increase in domestic terrorism.

These tragedies and their circumstances are all too familiar—the shooting spree at a Walmart in El Paso, Texas which left twenty-two dead and twenty-four injured; the rampage at Pittsburgh's Tree of Life synagogue where eleven people were killed; the racist attack on the Sikh Temple of Wisconsin which left six people dead; the brutal murder of nine worshippers at the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina; three Muslim college students executed in Chapel Hill, North Carolina supposedly over parking but tinged with hostility for the young people's "look"; the spa shooter in Atlanta who killed eight people, including six women of Asian descent; and bomb threats repeatedly called into historically black colleges, universities, and places of worship during Black History Month this year.

This bill addresses a real problem that we can no longer ignore. Thoughts and prayers are not enough. It is time we do more to help root out domestic terrorism and white supremacy.

I would like to thank Representative BRAD SCHNEIDER for his dedication to crafting this bill in a thoughtful, responsive manner.

I urge all members on both sides of the aisle to support this important legislation just as they did last Congress.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 350—Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2022, a bill that will counter domestic terrorism.

I am a cosponsor of H.R. 350, and I thank Chairman Thompson for his leadership of the Committee on Homeland Security and his efforts to prioritize the issue of domestic terrorism.

H.R. 350 would authorize a dedicated domestic terrorism office within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) responsible for identifying and analyzing domestic terrorism activity in keeping with existing authorities and would codify in statute the establishment of dedicated offices within the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to investigate and prosecute domestic terrorism.

Domestic terrorism has posed a growing threat over the past decade. FBI Director Wray, when testifying before the House Committees on Homeland Security and Judiciary warned about this escalating threat, including in congressional testimony.

In 2017, Director Wray characterized domestic terrorism as a "very serious" issue and noted that the FBI had approximately 1,000 open domestic terrorism investigations, approximately the same as the number of FBI's investigations into U.S.-based individuals inspired by foreign terrorist organizations.

In 2018, Director Wray warned that "law enforcement, racial minorities, and the U.S. Government will continue to be significant targets for many domestic extremist movements."

In 2021, Director Wray stated that the domestic terrorism threat is "metastasizing across the country."

In response to the Biden Administration's direction to produce a comprehensive assessment of domestic terrorism threats, the Intelligence Community and law enforcement concluded in March 2021 that domestic violent extremists "pose an elevated threat to the Homeland."

No matter what other challenges might emerge we must never forget that one of our nation's greatest threats comes from our struggle against violent extremism that began on September 11, 2001 and has extended to violent extremist living among us who use political affiliation as a justification for acts of terror.

September 11, 2001 remains a tragedy that defines our nation's history, but the final chapter will be written by those who are charged with keeping our nation and its people safe while preserving the way of life that terrorists sought to change.

I was at the September 11, 2021 commemoration held in New York last year and reflected on the twenty years since that day of the attacks.

Since September 11, 2001, it has been a priority of this nation to prevent terrorists, or those who would do American's harm, from

boarding flights whether they are domestic or international.

Over the nearly twenty years since enactment of the Homeland Security Act, the mission of the Department of Homeland Security has expanded to include cyber defense of civilian agency and private sector networks; protecting critical infrastructure in the form of the nation's electric grid, water delivery systems, transportation networks and federal election systems; and most recently managing the question of essential workers during this pandemic.

Annually the Committee on Homeland Security has held a hearing on the topic of Worldwide Threats to Homeland Security, which have covered a range of topics from terrorist organizations like Al Qaeda and ISIS, to home grown involving Lone Wolves and White Supremacists.

The mission of the Committee on Homeland Security has been and will continue to be on the nearly 3,000 people who died on September 11, 2001, and whom we owe a debt to do all that we can to prevent another attack on United States soil.

The escalation in violent domestic attacks since the January 6 attack has particularly been felt by our nation's law enforcement officers, but others as well in the rise in murder and assaults across the nation.

Today, we find ourselves in a nation where the terrorism landscape is more complex and it is imperative that we recognize the unorthodox nature of the terrorism threat we face today.

The current terrorism threat landscape has three major drivers of heightened threat:

- (1) the convergence of extremist ideologies;
- (2) the speed at which individuals who ascribe to extremist ideologies escalate to violence;
- (3) and the enormous growth of misinformation, disinformation, and mal-information.

The fringe ideologies that have adherents that move from group to group complicates the work of counterterrorism investigations, operations, and policy making because the focus would be on means and methods, understanding the hierarchy of an organization, then moving to nullify threats before they manifest into acts of physical violence.

Research shows that "over the past roughly 15 years, the average time span of radicalization in the U.S. has shrunk from 18 months to 7 months."

As Director Wray said in a hearing before the Committee in September 2020, domestic violent extremists "can go from radicalization to mobilization in weeks, if not days."

The speed and ease of the proliferation of misinformation, disinformation mal-information is unprecedented joined with the mass invitation to willing minds to commit acts of violence based on information is unprecedented.

Misinformation, disinformation, and mal-information proliferate on the internet and build bridges between conspiracy theory and violent extremism.

According to research by the Soufan Group, "algorithms employed by social media companies to generate continued engagement with platforms are partly responsible for radicalizing individuals to support QAnon," with anti-Semitism serving as a bridge between QAnon and white supremacy extremism.

The non-profit research group Tech Against Terrorism issued a report finding that "terrorist

and violent extremist operated websites from across the ideological spectrum . . . pose one of the most significant threats to global efforts in tackling terrorist use of the internet by governments, the tech sector, law enforcement and NGOs.

While mis-, dis-, or mal-information may not in and of itself constitute terrorist content, conspiracy theories in such information may propel terrorists and violent extremists to action.

Misinformation, disinformation, and mal-information undermine homeland security and law enforcement efforts to combat violent extremism.

Misinformation and false narratives in political discourse, news media, and online have increased support for political violence.

The availability of extremist content online means that today, “everyone is just a few clicks away from an ever-expanding series of rabbit holes that offer up whole worlds of disinformation and hate.”

In January 2021, President Biden initiated a 100-day comprehensive review of Federal efforts to address domestic terrorism.

The review found that racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists who advocate for the superiority of the white race and anti-government or anti-authority violent extremists are the two most lethal elements of today’s terrorism threat, and as a result of that review, in June 2021 the Biden Administration released the first-ever National Strategy for Countering Domestic Terrorism.

It is a comprehensive strategy for addressing the threat posed by domestic violent extremists and recognizes that online narratives promoting attacks on U.S. citizens, institutions, and critical infrastructure are a key factor driving radicalization and mobilization to violence.

Under the Strategy, DHS is responsible for preventing terrorism and I targeted violence, including through threat assessments, grants, and community-based prevention programs; enhancing public awareness; assessing, evaluating, and mitigating the ‘risk of violence inspired by violent extremist narratives, including those narratives shared via online platforms; and establishing partnerships with nongovernmental organizations.

In May 2021, DHS announced the establishment of the Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships (CP3), which would help the Department combat terrorism and targeted violence.

The City of Houston’s Mayor’s Office of Public Safety and Homeland Security (MOPSHS) is a recipient of \$603,855.00 and has used the funds to reengage the cities community partners to form a coalition that will share information, assess threats, and be a resource to the community.

The city will work with the Texas Educational Service Center to develop a curriculum to educate students about radicalization to violence, media literacy, and bias.

According to CSIS, White supremacists, extremist militia members, and other violent far-right extremists were responsible for 66 percent of domestic terrorist attacks and plots in 2020.

On June 7, Harry H. Rogers—a self-proclaimed leader of the Ku Klux Klan—intentionally drove his pick-up truck into a crowd of Black Lives Matter demonstrators in Henrico, Virginia. One protester was injured, and Rogers received a six-year prison sentence.

In another case a Nevada man used an armored truck to block traffic on the Hoover Dam Bypass Bridge and held up signs—then he fled to Arizona where he was arrested.

At the time of his arrest he referenced QAnon conspiracy theories and discussed related conspiratorial beliefs.

No matter what other challenges might emerge, we must never forget that one of our nation’s greatest threats comes from our struggle against violent extremism that began on September 11, 2001 and has extended to violent extremists living among us who use political affiliation as a justification for acts of terror.

I ask fellow members of the House to join me in voting in favor of H.R. 350.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. CASTOR of Florida). All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1124, 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.

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. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

ACCESS TO BABY FORMULA ACT OF 2022

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7791) to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to establish waiver authority to address certain emergencies, disasters, and supply chain disruptions, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7791

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 “Access to Baby Formula Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. AUTHORITY TO ADDRESS CERTAIN EMERGENCIES, DISASTERS, AND SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTIONS.

Section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following:

“(24) SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTION.—The term ‘supply chain disruption’ means a shortage of supplemental foods that impedes the redemption of food instruments, as determined by the Secretary.”;

(2) in subsection (h)(8), by adding at the end the following:

“(L) INFANT FORMULA COST CONTAINMENT CONTRACT REQUIREMENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall require that each infant formula cost contain-

ment contract renewed or entered into on or after the date of the enactment of the Access to Baby Formula Act of 2022 includes remedies in the event of an infant formula recall, including how an infant formula manufacturer would protect against disruption to program participants in the State.

“(ii) REBATES.—In the case of an infant formula recall, an infant formula manufacturer contracted to provide infant formula under this section shall comply with the contract requirements under clause (i).

“(M) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of the Access to Baby Formula Act of 2022, the Secretary shall ensure there is a memorandum of understanding between the Secretary and the Secretary of Health and Human Services that includes procedures to promote coordination and information sharing between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health and Human Services regarding any supply chain disruption, including a supplemental food recall.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(r) EMERGENCIES AND DISASTERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during an emergency period, the Secretary may modify or waive any qualified administrative requirement for one or more State agencies if—

“(A) the qualified administrative requirement cannot be met by State agencies during any portion of the emergency period under the conditions which prompted the emergency period; and

“(B) the modification or waiver of such a requirement—

“(i) is necessary to provide assistance under this section; and

“(ii) does not substantially weaken the nutritional quality of supplemental foods provided under this section.

“(2) DURATION.—A waiver established under this subsection may be available for a period of not greater than the emergency period and the 60 days after the end of such emergency period.

“(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) EMERGENCY PERIOD.—The term ‘emergency period’ means a period during which there exists—

“(i) a public health emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d);

“(ii) any renewal of such a public health emergency pursuant to such section 319;

“(iii) a presidentially declared major disaster as defined under section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.); or

“(iv) a presidentially declared emergency as defined under section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).

“(B) QUALIFIED ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENT.—The term ‘qualified administrative requirement’ means a requirement under this section or a regulatory requirement issued pursuant to this section.

“(s) SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during a supply chain disruption, including a supplemental food product recall, the Secretary may modify or waive any qualified administrative requirement for one or more State agencies if—

“(A) the qualified administrative requirement cannot be met by State agencies during any portion of the supply chain disruption, including a supplemental food product recall, under the conditions which prompted such disruption or recall; and

“(B) the modification or waiver of such a requirement—

“(i) is necessary to provide assistance under this section; and

“(ii) not substantially weaken the nutritional quality of supplemental foods provided under this section.

“(2) **WAIVER AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary may, under a waiver or modification under paragraph (1)—

“(A) permit authorized vendors to exchange or substitute authorized supplemental foods obtained with food instruments beyond exchanges for an identical (exact brand and size) food item;

“(B) waive any requirement with respect to medical documentation for the issuance of noncontract brand infant formula, except for the requirements for participants receiving Food Package III (as defined in section 246.10(e)(3) of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this subsection));

“(C) waive the maximum monthly allowance for infant formula; and

“(D) waive any additional qualified administrative requirement to address a supply chain disruption, including a supplemental food product recall.

“(3) **DURATION.**—A waiver or modification established under this subsection—

“(A) may be—

“(i) available for a period of not more than 45 days, to begin on a date determined by the Secretary; and

“(ii) renewed so long as the Secretary provides notice at least 15 days before such renewal; and

“(B) shall not be available after the date that is 60 days after the supply chain disruption for which such waiver is established ceases to exist.

“(4) **TRANSPARENCY.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Secretary determines that a supply chain disruption exists and issues a waiver or modification under this subsection, the Secretary shall notify each State agency affected by such disruption and include with such notification an explanation of such determination.

“(B) **PUBLICATION.**—The Secretary shall make each determination described in subparagraph (A) publicly available on the website of the Department.

“(C) **STATE AGENCY REQUIREMENTS.**—In the case of a waiver or modification under this subsection related to infant formula, a State agency notified under subparagraph (A) shall notify each infant formula manufacturer that has a contract with such State agency with respect to such notification.

“(5) **QUALIFIED ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENT DEFINED.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘qualified administrative requirement’ has the meaning given the term in subsection (r).”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. STEEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 7791, the Access to Baby Formula Act of 2022.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, across the country, the ongoing shortage of formula is disproportionately hurting women and children who rely on the benefits through the WIC program, leaving them with few options to purchase safe formula for their infants. That is because about half of the infants in America participate in the WIC program.

In times of crisis, one of our core responsibilities as lawmakers is to ensure that families in need can continue to feed their children and keep them healthy.

While I am encouraged that the Biden administration and Abbott Nutrition have reached an agreement to restart formula production following the company's recall, the immediate consequences facing our children require additional action.

That is why the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. HAYES) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. STEEL) and I took action to help vulnerable Americans provide their babies with the nutrition they need. One of the flexibilities in the WIC program that the Access to Baby Formula Act provides will allow families in need to use WIC benefits to purchase other safe and available infant formula products.

WIC vouchers can be limited to one brand product. This makes sense because a WIC program can require companies to bid for the privilege of participating. Having the power to limit participation to just one brand encourages vendors to agree to huge discounts.

Unfortunately, in a time of shortage, a voucher for a product not on the shelf is of no value. This bill allows flexibility in such a time so that parents will be able to purchase whatever brand is actually available.

This legislation reflects our commitment to ensuring access to formula for those who need it most, during both the current crisis and into the future.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut and the gentlewoman from California for their urgent leadership on the Access to Baby Formula Act, and I urge my colleagues to join in taking a stand for our Nation's children.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7791, the Access to Baby Formula Act, a bipartisan bill I am proud to lead with my colleague from Connecticut.

The shortage of infant formula across the country has led to panic and desperation among so many families. As a parent, there is nothing more important than ensuring the health and safety of your child. As families continue to bear the brunt of crippling inflation, this formula shortage only compounds

the stress that these families are facing at home.

It is estimated that the cost of baby formula is up almost 20 percent in the last year. More than 40 percent of the top-selling baby formula products were out of stock as of the beginning of this month. Families desperate to feed their babies shouldn't have to face empty shelves because of government mismanagement and overregulation.

We should have never gotten to this point, but this bipartisan legislation will provide certainty for recipients and manufacturers, ensuring this crisis doesn't happen again.

Under this bill, WIC participants and infant formula manufacturers will receive the clarity they need in the event of another emergency or supply chain disruption. The bill requires infant formula manufacturers to have a plan that will detail how they will address an emergency or disruption, so WIC participants aren't impacted.

Importantly, the bill also includes strict timelines so the companies and WIC participants will know the rules of the road during a disruption.

Finally, this bill includes important transparency requirements so the public will know what the administration is doing to remedy this crisis and prevent future disruptions. I am pleased that we were able to come together and put American families first.

Madam Speaker, families deserve to have this weight lifted off their shoulders. It is time to act and pass this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. HAYES).

Mrs. HAYES. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this very important piece of legislation.

WIC recipients utilize formula at roughly double the rate of nonparticipating families, ensuring that this crisis has had a disproportionate impact on communities and families with the highest needs. That means that low-income women and children are particularly vulnerable during this nationwide formula shortage.

Today, we are taking swift action to help these families feed their babies by safely getting more baby formula onto store shelves in the face of manufacturer recalls.

I am excited to work with leadership and introduce the Access to Baby Formula Act, which helps improve access to formula products for WIC participants while also better protecting them during future product recalls.

This legislation establishes waiver authority to address emergencies during disasters and supply chain disruptions by ensuring States that contract companies with the WIC program can secure supplies from additional manufacturers, if necessary.

The bill also waives requirements that slow down the process to get formula back on the shelves, without sacrificing safety standards.

The bill promotes coordination and information sharing between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health and Human Services regarding any supply chain disruption, including supplemental food recalls.

As a member of the Education and Labor Committee and chair of the Subcommittee on Nutrition, Oversight, and Department Operations, when this crisis arose, I was concerned, like many of my colleagues. I called the chairman and spoke to Speaker PELOSI to share my concerns. We worked together to come up with a solution to get formula to families as quickly as possible.

I thank the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. STEEL) for joining us in this effort. I thank her so much for her help.

I know the feeling of desperation and stress that mothers, grandmothers, and family members across the country are feeling as they are searching for formula for their children.

Mothers in my district have joined Facebook groups to find where formula is available in our district. They are waiting in long lines outside of stores and buying sample packs on the street. They are even resorting to the dangerous practice of watering down their formula just to stretch the supply. They are desperate.

As many as 75 percent of American families are at least partially dependent on formula to provide nutrients to their infants. Additionally, some infants are solely reliant on specialty formulas to manage medical disorders.

In my district, I talked to Marcia from Farmington and Caitlin from Wattertown, who sent messages to my office begging for help. My heart broke as these women shared their stories.

For those families who are able to find formula in local stores, the prices they are paying today have increased dramatically, in some cases up 18 percent over the past year.

It is important to recognize why we are in this situation. Families are actively seeing the consequences of a monopoly in any industry during a time of unprecedented supply chain challenges. The U.S. infant formula market is dominated by three companies: Abbott Nutrition, Enfamil, and Gerber. Abbott holds the largest share of contracts in the WIC program with States, territories, and Tribes. This means that nearly half of all infants in the program are reliant on their formula.

They also provide 43 percent of baby formula in the United States and is one of several companies that controls 89 percent of the U.S. infant formula market, making it especially vulnerable to issues like this.

When the massive companies in charge of this product fail, millions of families are thrust into the dangerous situation of not being able to feed their children.

It is unconscionable that we did not have a backup plan for a supply chain issue like we are seeing, and families are left desperate. This bill does that, ensuring that if we ever have this type of crisis in the future, we are prepared, and we can quickly shift gears.

I want to say to the moms struggling that we hear you in Congress, and you do not need to handle this on your own. We are working to find you a solution. Your words are not falling on deaf ears.

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

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his great leadership in bringing this important legislation to the floor, which is part of his leadership for the children, America's working families, and our country.

I also commend Congresswoman JAHANA HAYES for her exceptional leadership in this regard, for talking about this issue, for giving people hope that there is a solution not only to correct the situation for now but to make sure it doesn't happen again.

I thank Mr. SCOTT for his leadership in so many ways.

Madam Speaker, today, the House is taking strong action to improve access to infant formula through the Women, Infants, and Children's program, also known as WIC. This shortage has taken an especially dangerous toll on women and children from underserved communities as about half of all infant formula sold nationwide is purchased as WIC benefits.

Thanks to the tireless leadership of Congresswoman JAHANA HAYES and Education and Labor Chairman BOBBY SCOTT, we will pass legislation today to secure important flexibility for the WIC program to help vulnerable families buy infant formula in times of emergency.

This action ensures WIC can respond quickly to supply chain disruptions and recalls by relaxing certain non-safety-related regulations. In doing so, we make sure that America's babies get the nutrition they need right now and for the future.

At the same time, under the relentless leadership of Appropriations Chair ROSA DELAURO, the House will soon pass an emergency supplemental appropriation to address the shortage.

The supplemental delivers urgently needed resources to the FDA to take steps to restore formula supply, increase FDA's inspection staff, keep fraudulent products off the grocery shelves, and better collect data on shortages in communities across the Nation.

It is essential that we ensure the Federal Government has the resources it needs to get baby formula back on

the shelves. As the President said, we want to do it quickly, but we must do it safely, and we must do it with caution, not so fast as not to be safe.

These two bills are strong steps, and Democrats will not relent in shining a bright light on this emergency.

I am hopeful that Congressman SCOTT's and Congresswoman HAYES' legislation will be strongly bipartisan. That is my understanding, and that would be a great thing, coming together for the children.

Additionally, Chairwoman DELAURO is having hearings tomorrow in the Appropriations Committee on this subject. Chairman FRANK PALLONE of the Energy and Commerce Committee will be holding hearings next week to learn more. Chairwoman CAROLYN MALONEY of the Committee on Oversight and Reform has launched an investigation into the shortage, requesting that the four major formula manufacturers detail the steps they are taking to address this emergency. I thank her for her leadership.

When people ask me what the three most important issues facing the Congress are, I always say the same thing: our children, our children, our children—their health; their education; the economic security of their families; a clean, safe, gun violence-free environment in which they can thrive; and a world at peace in which they can reach their fulfillment.

That is why ensuring our beautiful babies have the nutrition they need to grow up healthy and strong is of urgent moral imperative.

As a mother of five and grandmother of nine, I know firsthand that when a baby is crying because a baby is hungry, we want to give that baby what is best for the baby in terms of not only satisfying the hunger but helping with the development, and that is why this has to be safe. Together, these two bills are the latest manifestation of our For the Children agenda, protecting their health and well-being.

Today, the President invoked the Defense Production Act to address nationwide shortages of baby formula, and that is a good thing. He will also make available some military aircraft to bring formula that is safe from other places to our country to get that formula on the shelves, in the homes, for the babies as soon as possible.

I say this is as personal as it gets for a family. Again, we all want it to be safe, and that is what I know that this legislation is about. That is why a vote “no” on this will deprive hungry babies of nutrition they need and jeopardize their future. That is why I am so glad it will be strongly bipartisan.

I urge an “aye” on both bills for the babies, for the children, and I congratulate both sides of the aisle for their work on this legislation.

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding the time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7791, the Access to Baby Formula Act, to prevent a future crisis like the one taking a toll on families today. I am a grandfather and a father, so it is important to me.

Across the country, new mothers are going store to store in desperate search of baby formula. It is stressful; it is gut-wrenching; and it is unacceptable. Even when parents can find baby formula, the price has soared 18 percent in the past year.

How did we get to this dire situation? Last November, the Food and Drug Administration shut down the Nation's top baby formula manufacturer, a plant just outside of my district in Michigan. Since then, the Biden administration has slow-walked the response and failed to understand the consequences of their actions. The FDA should have reopened the Abbott plant in Sturgis sooner.

This plant is consequential, in large part due to a contract they have with WIC. H.R. 7791 takes critical steps to safeguard WIC participants, even in the event of something like a plant closure.

This legislation requires preparation and planning for supply chain disruptions, ensures appropriate guide rails, and will prevent disasters caused in part by government contracts altering the market.

As a parent, ensuring the health and well-being of your child is paramount. They should not have to scramble from one empty shelf to another and worry about feeding their babies. This formula shortage is an urgent crisis and one that cannot happen again.

I urge my colleagues to support the Access to Baby Formula Act.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY), the chairwoman of the Oversight and Reform Committee.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his extraordinary leadership on this issue and so many other areas.

I thank our Speaker for speaking out so beautifully for the children, for our support for their health, for baby formula, for their support in general, and ROSA DELAURO for her appropriations bill that will supply \$28 million for the baby formula crisis. For the author of this very important bill before us, Representative JAHANA HAYES, I thank her for her leadership, too.

I rise in support of H.R. 7791, the Access to Baby Formula Act, vital legislation to improve access to infant formula for families with less income who use the WIC family benefit program. That is the Women, Infants, and Children program.

The Abbott recall and formula shortages have devastated families across our country, particularly those who rely on the WIC program.

I have been contacted by constituents who are traveling far and wide to

find the formula. They are going on the internet to find it. They are printing their grandmothers' formulas. They are coming up with other ways to try to get formula to infants.

This is absolutely unacceptable. We cannot sit by while families struggle to feed their babies.

That is why I have sent letters to the CEOs of the four largest baby formula manufacturers, pressing them on their plans to boost supply. What happened? Why did this happen in the first place? How soon are they going to get formula back on the shelves of our stores for our families? How will they prevent future shortages?

We must pass this bill to provide the additional WIC program with the flexibility that President Biden called for so that families across the country can access affordable formula.

Under the WIC program now, they are only allowed to contract with Abbott, the company that had the recalls, so this would allow them to contract with other companies to provide this vital service.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from dozens of health, nutrition, education, and child advocacy organizations urging passage of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

MAY 18, 2022.

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

HON. CHARLES SCHUMER,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

HON. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

HON. MITCH MCCONNELL,
Minority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, LEADER MCCARTHY, LEADER SCHUMER, AND LEADER MCCONNELL: Parents across the country are increasingly anxious about the diminished availability of infant formula in traditional retail channels after Abbott Nutrition instituted a nationwide recall of its most popular products in February 2022. The undersigned organizations urge swift action in Congress to provide federal agencies with the flexibilities and resources needed to shore up supply, assure the safety of infant formula available on the market, and provide families with options that ensure babies have access to essential nutrition.

Although breastfeeding is the optimal source of infant nutrition, sustained breastfeeding is not an option for many mothers. Infant formula is an essential product constituting the majority—or even exclusive—source of nutrition for many infants and some older children and adults with metabolic disorders. Since Abbott Nutrition announced the infant formula recall in February 2022, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has led an interagency effort to address supply challenges and encourage increased production among the limited domestic manufacturers. The infant formula manufacturing sector is highly concentrated, with only four companies—Abbott Nutrition, Reckitt Benckiser (Mead Johnson), Nestlé (Gerber), and Perrigo—commanding nearly

90 percent of the domestic infant formula supply. As the nation navigates through the Abbott recall, manufacturer assurances of increased production have not yet translated to increased stock on the shelves, leaving many families with limited options and acutely impacting individuals who need specialty formulas to accommodate for allergies, digestive issues, or metabolic disorders.

More than half of all infant formula purchases in the country go through the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), which typically limits the 1.2 million infants receiving formula benefits to a specific brand. Though WIC's State-based, sole-source contracting process has been a successful cost containment strategy, limited options posed a unique challenge during this unprecedented failure of the manufacturing sector. Starting in February 2022, a patchwork of waivers from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and contract flexibilities exercised by State WIC Agencies allowed for WIC families have more options—including additional container sizes and brands—to ensure that low-income families could obtain infant formula amid limited supply on the shelves.

As with the commercial market, WIC's program structure did not anticipate the possibility of the widespread shortages that are felt today by all parents of formula-fed infants. The bipartisan Access to Baby Formula Act advances common-sense, but essential, flexibilities that will provide regulatory relief and maximum flexibility to State and local providers as they support low-income families during product recalls and public health emergencies. This legislation also works to build contingencies into State contracts with infant formula manufacturers and promotes collaboration between USDA and FDA to assure a coordinated, public-private response to infant formula recalls and supply disruptions. These steps empower WIC with the flexibility to ensure that the most vulnerable infants have access to adequate nutrition when supply is strained or limited.

Additionally, the *Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2022* would provide \$28 million in funding for FDA to address product shortages and strengthens the agency's capacity to assure safety of infant formula, especially as new products enter the domestic market. FDA's limited bandwidth to monitor for safe manufacturing practices at infant formula production sites is concerning, and this additional funding will be essential to building a safe and more resilient supply chain that delivers quality product to support infants' nutrition needs.

Together, these two bills provide a substantial next step in the federal response to the Abbott recall and will better position agencies and low-income families to weather the crisis. But more must be done to identify and remedy the structural factors that allowed for the domestic infant formula supply to be so substantially impacted by the closure of only one manufacturing facility. We look forward to ongoing efforts in Congress and federal agencies to assess the competitiveness of the infant formula manufacturing sector and assure that any given manufacturer's operations are sufficiently diversified to deliver essential product to parents in need.

We thank you for your attention to this issue, which remains top-of-mind for so many parents across the country, and we urge swift action to deliver change and build a better future for the next generation of Americans.

Sincerely,

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

National WIC Association, MomsRising, 2020 Mom, 9to5, A Better Balance, Academy

of Nutrition and Dietetics, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), Alliance to End Hunger, American Academy of Family Physicians, American Federation of Teachers, American Public Health Association, American Public Human Services Association, American Society for Nutrition, Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs, Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America.

Autistic People of Color Fund, Autistic Women & Nonbinary Network, BUILD Initiative, Campaign for a Family Friendly Economy, Catholics for Choice, Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI), Chamber of Mothers, Child Care Aware® of America, Child Welfare League of America, Children's Advocacy Institute, Children's HealthWatch, Coalition on Human Needs, Community Change Action, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, U.S. Province; Democratic Mayors Association, Disability Rights Education & Defense Fund, Educare Learning Network, Equal Rights Advocates.

Family Values @ Work, Family Voices, Families USA, FARE (Food Allergy Research and Education), First Five Years Fund, First Focus Campaign for Children, Food Research & Action Center (FRAC), Hispanic Federation, Hunger Free America, League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), March of Dimes, Mazon: A Jewish Response to Hunger, Mom Congress, National Advocacy Center of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, National Association for the Education of Young Children, National Association of Councils on Developmental Disabilities, National Association of Counties (NACo), National Association of Social Workers, National Birth Equity Collaborative.

National Center for Parent Leadership, Advocacy & Community Empowerment (National PLACE), National Community Action Partnership, National Council of Jewish Women, National Diaper Bank Network, National Education Association, National Head Start Association, National Partnership for Women & Families, National Women's Law Center, Nemours Children's Health, Network Lobby for Catholic Social Justice, Nurse-Family Partnership, ParentsTogether Action, Partnership for America's Children, Perigee Fund, PL+US: Paid Leave for the U.S., Population Connection Action Fund, Prevent Child Abuse America, Public Advocacy for Kids (PAK), Research 2 Impact, RESULTS.

Save the Children, Share Our Strength, Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior, Start Early, Supermajority, The Arc of the United States, The National Consumers League, The United States Conference of Mayors, Ultra Violet, United State of Women, United States Breastfeeding Committee, URGE: Unite for Reproductive & Gender Equity, Women's March, Young Women for US, Youth Villages, YWCA USA, ZERO TO THREE, Zioness Movement.

STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arizona Head Start Association, AZ; Arizona Local Agency WIC Association, AZ; Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families, AR; BreastfeedLA, CA; California WIC Association, CA; Head Start California, CA; LA Best Babies Network, CA; Parent Voices CA, CA; Region 9 Head Start Association, CA; Clayton Early Learning, CO; Colorado Children's Campaign, CO; Family Voices CO, CO; Raise Colorado Coalition, CO; Connecticut Early Childhood Alliance, CT; Connecticut Women's Education and Legal Fund (CWEALF), CT; Universal Health Care Foundation of Connecticut, CT.

Educare DC, DC; RESULTS DC/MD, DC; Rodel, DE; Florida Policy Institute, FL;

GEEARS: Georgia Early Education Alliance for Ready Students, GA; Hawaii Children's Action Network Speaks!, HI; Common Good Iowa, IA; Children's Home & Aid, IL; Erie Family Health, IL; Illinois Action for Children, IL; First Things First, Porter County, IN; New Hope Services, Inc., IN; Kansas Action for Children, KS.

Agenda for Children, LA; The Amandla Group, LLC, LA; CCAL, LA; For Providers By Providers, LA; The Little Schoolhouse, LA; Louisiana Partnership for Children and Families, LA; Louisiana Policy Institute for Children, LA; Toddler's University, LA; YWCA Greater Baton Rouge, LA; Maine Children's Alliance, ME; Maine State Parent Ambassadors, ME; The Opportunity Alliance, ME.

BAMSI-Quincy WIC, MA; Community Action Pioneer Valley, MA; Holyoke/Chicopee WIC, MA; Lawrence WIC, MA; Massachusetts Association of WIC Program Directors, MA; Valley Opportunity Council, Inc., MA; WIC Chelsea/Revere, MA; Maryland WIC Association, MD; Michigan Council for Maternal and Child Health, MI; Michigan League for Public Policy, MI; Michigan's Children, MI; Southeast Michigan Early Childhood Funders Collaborative, MI; Montana Association of WIC Agencies, MT; Zero to Five Montana, MT; Central District Health Department, NE; FHSI WIC, NE.

Children's Advocacy Alliance, NV; Early Learning NH, NH; Granite State Progress, NH; Greater Seacoast Community Health, NH; New Hampshire WIC Directors Association, NH; New Hampshire Women's Foundation, NH; Advocates for Children of New Jersey, NJ; Bernards Township Health Department, NJ; Burlington County Health Department, NJ; Family Voices NJ, NJ; Freehold Area Health Department, NJ; Gloucester County Health Department, NJ; Maplewood Health Department, NJ; Monmouth County Health Department, NJ; National Association of Social Workers—NJ Chapter, NJ.

New Jersey Citizen Action, NJ; New Jersey Time to Care Coalition, NJ; NJPHA, NJ; SPAN Parent Advocacy Network (SPAN), NJ; Township of Bloomfield, NJ; Village of Ridgewood Health Department, NJ; Visiting Nurse Association of Central Jersey, NJ; Visiting Nurse Association Health Group WIC, NJ; Visiting Nurse Association, NJ; New Mexico Voices for Children, NM; Parents Reaching Out To Help, NM; Alliance for Quality Education, NY; Citizens' Committee for Children of New York, NY; Prevent Child Abuse NY, NY; The Children's Agenda, NY; Chinese-American Planning Council, NY; WIC Association of New York State, NY.

Child Care Services Association, NC; NC Child, NC; North Carolina Budget & Tax Center, NC; North Carolina Early Education Coalition, NC; North Carolina Head Start Collaboration Office, NC; North Carolina Infant & Early Childhood Mental Health Association, NC; Partnership for Children of Johnston County, NC; Prevent Child Abuse North Carolina, NC; Ready for School, Ready for Life, NC; Think Babies NC Alliance, NC; Ehrens Consulting, ND; Family Voices of North Dakota, ND; The Center for Community Solutions, OH; Greater Cleveland Food Bank, OH; Ohio Association of Food Banks, OH; Oklahoma Partnership for School Readiness, OK; Our Children Oregon, OR.

Abortion Liberation Fund of PA, PA; Community Progress Council WIC, PA; The Foundation for Delaware County, PA; NORTH, Inc., PA; National Council of Jewish Women PA, PA; The Philadelphia Women's Center, PA; Planned Parenthood of Western Pennsylvania, PA; Beautiful Beginnings Child Care Center, RI; Parents Leading for Educational Equity, RI; Rhode Island Association for the Education of Young Children, RI; Rhode Island KIDS COUNT, RI; Women's

Fund of Rhode Island, RI; The Womxn Project, RI; South Carolina Program for Infant/Toddler Care, SC; Early Learner South Dakota, SD.

Black Children's Institute of Tennessee, TN; Tennessee Justice Center, TN; Texans Care for Children, TX; Texas Parent to Parent, TX; Early Childhood Alliance, UT; Birth in Color RVA, VA; Child Health Investment of Partnership of Roanoke Valley, VA; Children's Health Improvement Program of the New River Valley, VA; Children's Health Investment Program, VA; Children's Trust, VA; City of Richmond, VA; Cohen Military Family Center, VA; Family Lifeline, VA; Families Forward Virginia, VA; Greater Richmond SCAN, VA; Healthy Families, VA.

Healthy Families Central Virginia, VA; Healthy Families Danville Pitts County, VA; Healthy Families Fairfax, VA; Newport News Department of Health, VA; Office of Children and Families, City of Richmond, VA; People Incorporated CHIP of Southwestern Virginia, VA; Sacred Village Doula Services, VA; Tri-County Community Action Agency, Inc.; Voices for Virginia's Children, VA; The Up Center, VA; Urban Baby Beginnings, VA.

Voices for Vermont's Children, VT; Child Care Resources, WA; Children's Alliance, WA; Children's Campaign Fund, WA; Northwest Harvest, WA; Partners for Our Children, WA; Start Early Washington, WA; Statewide Poverty Action Network, WA; Washington Chapter of the AAP, WA; Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility, WA; We Are One America, WA; LaCrosse County WIC, WI; Wisconsin Early Childhood Association, WI; Wisconsin WIC Association, WI.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I had another speaker on the way, but he is not here yet, so I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

It is undeniable that the nationwide baby formula shortage has created immense panic and desperation among families. From skyrocketing inflation and gas prices, to rising violent crime, the American people are being faced with crisis after crisis. The last thing families need right now is a shortage of such essential goods as baby formula.

In the United States of America, no parent should be unsure of how they will feed their infant child. We need to act today to reverse the effects of this shortage on American families, and the bipartisan bill before us today offers an opportunity to right this ship.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, as I said at the beginning of debate, one of our core responsibilities as lawmakers during times of crisis is to ensure that families, particularly those most in need, can continue to feed their children. This is precisely the goal that the Access to Baby Formula Act seeks to achieve.

By providing additional flexibilities in the WIC program, we have a critical

opportunity to assure that families can continue using their WIC benefits to get safe and available formula products that their children need.

Simply put, the Access to Baby Formula Act is legislation we need to ensure access to formula for children and families who need it most, both during this current shortage and into the future.

I thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. HAYES) and the gentlewoman from California, (Mrs. STEEL) for their urgent leadership on behalf of our Nation's children and families.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 7791, the Access to Baby Formula Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Access to Baby Formula Act, bipartisan legislation in response to the infant formula shortage that is affecting the most vulnerable in our communities, our children.

This legislation recognizes the important role that WIC plays in meeting the health and nutrition needs of our nation's mothers, babies, and children.

WIC is the premier public health nutrition program that provides supplemental food aimed at improving the health and well-being of millions of pregnant mothers, infants, and children.

In FY 2021, average monthly WIC participation in my state of Wisconsin was 80,000, including about 19,000 infants.

Studies have proven time and again food is medicine, and that availability of nutritious food reduces adverse maternal and infant health outcomes.

Unfortunately, families across the country are struggling to find formula that their babies need.

The Biden Administration has acted to respond to this shortage and I am pleased that today Congress will build on and support those efforts.

With around half of the formula purchased through WIC benefits, our WIC families are particularly vulnerable which is why it is critical that Congress pass this bill swiftly.

What can be more important than feeding our babies?

This bill authorizes new flexibilities to respond to supply chain or other disruptions such as a recall that adversely affects the ability of WIC agencies and programs to meet the needs of those who rely on the program.

We must do everything in our power to ensure that all babies have access to formula that they may need to start life strong and that includes giving WIC programs and the incredible people who staff them the flexibility they need to provide immediate relief to the families they serve.

I urge support of this bill.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7791, Access to Baby Formula Act, a bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to establish waiver authority to address certain emergencies, disasters, and supply chain disruptions.

I am a cosponsor of H.R. 7791, and I thank my good friend and colleague Congresswoman JAHANA HAYES for introducing this important bill that addresses the ongoing national crisis in shortages of infant baby formula.

I serve on the House Committees on the Budget and Homeland Security both of which have oversight or funding responsibilities for addressing this current crisis.

Many parents know there has been a short supply of baby formula nationwide for months, due to pandemic-related supply chain issues.

That shortage is now a crisis after four children became sick, and two died, after suspected bacterial contamination of formula which originated from Abbott Nutrition's formula plant in Sturgis, Michigan.

This key bill will help improve access to infant formula for vulnerable families during the infant formula shortage crisis.

Infant formula is essential to a baby's early life and development.

The shortage of infant formula has disproportionately affected women and children who rely on WIC benefits to purchase infant formula.

Over fifty percent of the infant formula produced in the United States goes to the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (commonly known as the WIC program).

The infant formula shortage crisis has taken a especially dangerous toll on women and children from underserved communities who use WIC benefits to access infant formula.

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) helps ensure the health and well-being of low-income women, infants, and children up to ages five who are at an increased nutritional risk.

WIC participation has been associated with improved infant health outcomes—including reduced infant mortality and reduced disparities in hospitalization rates among black and Latino infants.

WIC serves to safeguard the health of low-income women, infants, and children younger than 5 who are at nutritional risk.

About half of infant formula sold nationwide is purchased with WIC benefits.

The baby formula shortage is hitting poorer communities disproportionately hard.

According to an article from CNN, about half of WIC beneficiaries lost access to baby formula when their major supplier, Abbott Nutrition, recalled their products.

The shortage has left all parents with less choices and is adding further pressure to already existing economic disparities.

Recently, I partnered with the National Association of Christian Churches to distribute baby formula to 800 desperate parents at Jack Yates High School to provide help to parents with the greatest need in Houston.

Ovie and Mikayla Cade were two parents of the hundreds that came to the school for formula to feed their baby and looked to Jack Yates High School for relief.

The baby formula give-away provided short-term relief to parents in search of formula to feed their babies.

That is why for the time being I plan to reach out to national disaster organizations to pull together resources to provide immediate support for these families.

This shortage transcends state lines and requires a joint effort on all fronts to get these infants the nutrition they need as quickly as possible.

This bill provides the Department of Agriculture (USDA) the authority to waive certain requirements so that vulnerable families in the WIC program can continue purchasing other

safe and available infant formula products with their WIC benefits during extenuating circumstances, such as a public health emergency or supply chain disruption.

The current WIC program has restrictions on which infant formula products a WIC participant can purchase using their WIC benefits.

WIC has limited the types and form of baby formula that can be purchased by families by only allowing powder formula.

The current crisis is an opportunity to remove this limitation on the types of baby formula available to parents and focus on the nutritional needs of babies.

The bill will also ensure that WIC participants are better protected during a product recall.

This is the first time in recorded memory that our nation has had a substantial shortage of infant formula.

Babies are in need and parents and caregivers are desperate to find formula to feed their children.

As the founder and Chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, I have worked to address the needs of women, families, and children.

Currently, the nationwide out-of-stock rate for baby formula has reached a high of 43 percent.

According to CBS News, more than half of all baby formula products available in Texas are completely sold out, with an out-of-stock rate at 52.5 percent in Houston.

Infants must eat every three to four hours and their formula or breast milk must have certain nutrients in order to provide them with essential nutrition for their growth and development.

The fact that formula feeding exists on a continuum with breast feeding.

There is no substitute for formula feeding because only 1 in 4 infants breastfeed exclusively.

For parents who depend on baby formula either out of choice or necessity, this crisis has the potential of impacting an entire generation of infants for the rest of their lives.

Desperation is overwhelming parents, and some are turning to making their own baby formula at home.

Pediatricians caution against homemade baby formula as it runs the risk of not providing the right amount of nutrients necessary for healthy development.

This crisis was triggered by a manufacturing recall and subsequent closure of a major manufacturing plant as well as pandemic-related supply chain issues.

Specifically, on February 17, Abbott Nutrition—the largest infant formula manufacturer in the country—initiated a voluntary recall of several lines of powdered formula (including Similac, Alimentum, and EleCare) and subsequently closed its large manufacturing facility in Sturgis, Michigan.

The recall and closure of the plant happened because of concerns about bacterial infection at the Sturgis manufacturing facility after four infants fell ill and two died.

Also, at the time of the recall, FDA issued a warning to consumers not to use these recalled products.

President Biden has directed his Administration to work urgently to ensure that infant formula is safe and available for families across the country during the Abbott Nutrition voluntary recall.

Yesterday President Biden spoke with retailers and manufacturers—including the CEOs of Walmart, Target, Reckitt, and Gerber—and called on them to do more to help families purchase infant formula.

President Biden also announced additional steps to get infant formula onto store shelves as quickly as possible without compromising safety. These steps include:

Cutting red tape to get more infant formula to store shelves quicker by urging states to provide consumers flexibility on types of formula they can buy with WIC dollars

Calling on the FTC and state attorneys general to crack down on any price gouging or unfair market practices related to sales of infant formula, like third party sellers re-selling formula at steep prices

The Biden-Harris Administration will continue to monitor the situation and identify other ways it can support the safe and rapid increase in the production and distribution of baby formula.

As a result, more infant formula has been produced in the last four weeks than in the four weeks preceding the recall—despite one of the largest infant formula production facilities in the U.S. being offline.

The CDC has ended its investigation and directs consumers to the Abbott website to get information on the lots recalled and not recommended for use.

The baby formula shortage is not over and the Congress and the Administration must work together to find the solutions parents need to have access to baby formula to feed their infants.

This is not an issue that parents can easily solve at home.

I ask fellow members of the House to join me in voting in favor of H.R. 7791.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7791.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

INFANT FORMULA SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1124, I call up the bill (H.R. 7790) making emergency supplemental appropriations to address the shortage of infant formula in the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1124, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7790

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

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, namely:

RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, \$28,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, shall be available to address the current shortage of FDA-regulated infant formula and certain medical foods in the United States and to prevent future shortages, including such steps as may be necessary to prevent fraudulent products from entering the United States market: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on a weekly basis on obligations of funding under this heading in this Act to address the shortage of infant formula and certain medical foods in the United States: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) and section 4001(b) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 101. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 102. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2022.

This Act may be cited as the “Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022”.

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

The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DELAURO. 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 measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, this funding legislation will work in tandem with President Biden's launch of Operation Fly Formula and the invocation of the De-

fense Production Act to help quickly and safely address the infant formula shortage in this country and help prevent this from happening again.

I am shocked by the infant formula crisis. The shortage we are seeing today is in large part caused by some who chose not to prioritize the health and the safety of our babies.

In September 2021, Food and Drug Administration, FDA inspectors conducted a routine inspection of the Abbott Nutrition facility in Sturgis, Michigan, where suspicions of wrongdoing were already present, as noted in a Bloomberg article published on May 12 from a reporter who obtained the FDA report through a Freedom of Information Act request.

On October 20, 2021, a whistleblower who worked at that Abbott facility submitted a report to the FDA unveiling a damning list of allegations of wrongdoing at the hands of Abbott. Recalls happen, but if the allegations are true, this company has lied, cut corners, falsified records to cover up their misdoings at the sake of infant health. This is plain wrong.

But this was in October. The FDA knew about what Abbott was doing in October and, yes, they dragged their feet. It was not until late December that the FDA interviewed the whistleblower. And then not until a month after that, in late January, was the plant inspected in person. Abbott then issued a recall in February, 4 months later.

In March, I requested an HHS Office of Inspector General report to look into this tragedy, so that we can hold the bad actors accountable. And then I got ahold of and submitted for the record a whistleblower report with truly awful allegations against Abbott.

Their wrongdoings included the falsification of records, testing seals on empty cans, releasing untested infant formula, just to name a few. In essence, they put a product on the market, a contaminated product, which they knew was contaminated. We have lost—at least two infants died. Several were hospitalized.

Let's look back for a moment. Now, we are learning that in 2014, Abbott deliberately and successfully tried to weaken bacteria testing safety standards. At that time, the FDA issued a proposed rule that would have increased the regular safety inspections of infant formula manufacturing facilities to prevent the contamination of infant formula; the very crisis that we have today.

The Federal Government has an important role to play in addressing this painful issue. As I said, at least two babies died, and four more were hospitalized that we know of because of corporate greed, consolidation, and a disgraceful lack of proper oversight by the FDA.

This is infant formula we are talking about. Parents trust that this formula will be safe and healthy for their newborn babies. It should be the most regulated and protected of any product,

and here, we see Abbott putting production and profits before people.

I introduced this bill this week because 43 percent of infant formula is out of stock nationwide. There is an immediate need to bring infant formula to the babies and families facing such a dire necessity. In the wealthiest Nation in the world, babies should not be at risk of going hungry. Parents should not have to play a guessing game and wonder if the food that they are giving their babies is safe.

Earlier this evening, President Biden announced that he would invoke the Defense Production Act to increase domestic production of infant formula, launching Operation Fly Formula to use Federal planes to fly formula in from abroad.

I have been calling for the swift importation of safe infant formula from FDA-approved facilities overseas since the beginning of this crisis. These steps will achieve this goal, and I applaud the Biden administration for rising to this urgent challenge.

Now that we are ramping up production, preparing to purchase formula from abroad, we must ensure that it is safe. And I would repeat, this product needs to come from FDA-approved facilities so we make no mistake that they are adhering to a standard. The FDA needs the resources to do that.

The FDA plays a critical role in ensuring formula provides the full nutritional needs of infants and that it is manufactured in the safest way possible. We must ensure that a lack of funding is not a barrier to getting safe formula to parents and babies.

The bill before us does just that. It addresses this pressing need by providing \$28 million in new funding for the FDA. These funds will be used to prevent fraudulent products from entering the marketplace, to acquire better data of the situation in the marketplace, and to fund the balance of FDA activities. To prevent shortages from happening again, funds will strengthen the workforce focused on formula issues and increase the FDA's inspection staff.

The FDA needs resources to be able to get this work done quickly, and safely, and that includes building their workforce. Right now, they have only nine people on staff inspecting and reviewing the submissions that could increase the number of FDA-approved facilities developing infant formula. It is not enough.

Being able to have more staff who are doing this job will ensure FDA can increase the quality of submissions being reviewed without risking the quality of the review process. We also have their funds that will buttress their inspection teams so that we can get more FDA-approved facilities online.

I am proud that this bill meets this urgent need. People are looking for some relief, and I am proud that we are on the floor tonight to ensure that families get this help as soon as possible.

But we should not, and we will not be made to choose between the health and the safety of our babies and the supply that keeps them fed. I reject this dangerous and false dichotomy.

Let me be clear: The funding in this bill seeks to address the shortage now, but we must simultaneously find solutions that prevent this contamination and the shortage from happening again. Our work here is not done. We will introduce legislation in the next several days to address the root cause of the issue so that it does not happen again.

Madam Speaker, we all are heartbroken, both at the stories of the babies who died and their mourning families, and the millions of moms and dads today who are frantic and scrambling to find formula, and who, within their hearts, are scared that the product they may be giving their infant can potentially cause them grave harm.

That is not who we are. That is not who we are. Our babies are our most vulnerable, and we must work quickly and decisively to make safe formula available for every single baby in this country who needs it.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this absolutely critical piece of legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 7790, the Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act.

American families are facing yet another crisis. Parents don't have the access to the formula their children need, and they are angry and they are frightened; and I understand why they are angry and they are frightened.

There are reports that more than 40 percent of baby formula is sold out across the United States. Some families are having to drive hours just so their children don't go to bed hungry.

At a time when Americans are paying record-high gas prices, no one can afford this.

We had the opportunity to work across the aisle on a bipartisan solution to this crisis. Unfortunately, the text we are considering today has not been agreed to by both sides.

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I have four concerns about the bill. First, the bill does nothing to force the FDA to come up with a plan to address the shortage. Second, it does nothing to address whether Federal agencies have excess formula that could be directed to American households. Third, it fails to leverage the Federal Government's existing capabilities to transport formula. Finally, the bill gives the FDA an additional \$28 million, when funds are already available to address this issue.

Two months ago, we increased the FDA's operating budget by \$102 million. This included an \$11 million increase specifically for maternal and in-

fant health and nutrition. There is also more than \$1 billion that the Department of Agriculture has available to address supply chain issues. My question is: Why can't these existing funds be spent?

Ultimately, I fear that H.R. 7790 will not put more formula on store shelves, and that is why I am opposing this bill. We should take the time to do it right.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I might just add, just a quick moment, to indicate to my colleague, who is my friend, that, in fact, we did check with other departments and agencies, and particularly with FEMA, to find out what they might have in stock. FEMA currently has on hand formula for 550 infants for one week. So, in fact, we don't have other Federal agencies that do have a stock of infant formula. What we have said in the legislation is that the FDA must report to House and Senate Appropriations Committees on a weekly basis of where the money is being used, how it is being used, so that we have accountability.

I am really honored to yield to my colleague who chairs the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies. This is coming through his subcommittee. He has been a tireless fighter on this issue, making sure that our kids are safe. To that end, he will be talking with the director of the Food and Drug Administration tomorrow morning. So he has been really at the center of this effort.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I thank her for her passion and compassion in confronting this issue.

As chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, I am glad to support Chairwoman DELAURO as we address the infant formula crisis facing America. We are working toward ensuring that parents and other caregivers have access to safe and affordable nutrition for the babies in their care.

The emergency funds allocated by this bill will help safely expedite the inspection of the country's infant formula supply and quickly get it back on the shelves of stores across the country.

But we must also address how such a crisis came to pass in the first place. How did a manufacturer, a company responsible for over 40 percent of a Nation's infant formula supply, have an unclean facility? How was this situation left unchecked? How did it lead to hospitalization and the death of babies?

Congress will be scrutinizing this crisis with the FDA and manufacturers in the days ahead. I look forward to my subcommittee hosting the first hearing in this regard with FDA Commissioner Robert Califf tomorrow morning.

I have often stood on this very floor to tout the importance of the FDA and how it touches every single family and every life in America. Today is a stark reminder of that fact. The FDA is at the forefront of our system of checks to ensure that our food and our medicine, including infant formula, meet the nutritional standards, the nutritional needs, and that they are safe for our consumers.

We must ensure the safety of and re-establish Americans' confidence in the infant formula that they purchase. That means getting more inspectors out in the field to make sure that the drive for corporate profit does not compromise infant formula safety. It also means making sure families are not being sold fake formula or subjected to price gouging from bad actors and hoarders looking to take advantage of the crisis.

I have heard from families who are distraught at the news of this crisis. They want to know how a tainted product got to the market; how come there is not enough baby formula to replenish store shelves; and what we are doing to make sure they have access to safe baby formula quickly.

This bill provides the funds to improve the safety of, to reduce fraud in, and to better understand the pressures and vulnerabilities of the infant formula market. It helps address the shortage we face today while getting us the data we need to prevent this from happening again.

Families are willing to make tremendous sacrifices for and investments in the safety and well-being of their children. Making sure their children are fed is one of the most fundamental concerns parents face. By passing this bill, Congress is standing up for our families.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass this bill. Let's make sure that the infants in America have safe and available formula.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS), the acting ranking member of the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for yielding me the time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition tonight to H.R. 7790, the Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act, a bill that just continues the majority's reckless spending spree without actually fixing the infant formula crisis this administration caused.

Like parents across America, I am frustrated by the Biden administration's lack of urgency to address this completely predictable crisis. In fact,

infant formula supply challenges started last fall and were exacerbated with the Abbott recall of infant formula and the facility closing in February.

At that time, the administration and the FDA should have made it a priority, back in February, to get this plant safely back online as quickly as possible. Instead, they allowed yet another crisis to occur. In fact, the facility remains idle 3 months later, with just a recent announcement by the FDA that they have now come to an agreement with Abbott on how to reopen the plant.

The answer to the formula shortage is the families need more formula, and we need to get one of the largest domestic producers of formula safely operating again.

But this is not a money problem. This is a leadership problem. It is another example of this administration's disregard for hardworking American families who are already struggling with record-high gas prices, food prices, and inflation soaring to a 40-year high.

All of us have constituents impacted by this formula shortage, and this is one issue we should have been able to address in a bipartisan manner.

I thank Ranking Member GRANGER for her leadership on this issue, offering commonsense solutions that wouldn't have added to our national debt and would have held the FDA accountable for its foot dragging.

Unfortunately, Republican input was dismissed, and this bill just continues the Democrats' strategy of throwing money at the same bureaucrats who caused the crisis and who have not made its solution a priority so that that failed agency can hire even more bureaucrats.

This is yet another missed opportunity to allow Republicans and Democrats to work together for the benefit of American families. Instead, the majority is going it alone, having caused this problem just like they caused the high gas prices, crime in our streets, and rising food prices. They are not solving it with this bill; they are just spending money and adding to the debt our children and grandchildren have to repay.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill, come back to the table, work with Republicans, and let's have a bipartisan solution.

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

Madam Speaker, I just say to my colleague that, in fact, one would suspect from listening to our colleague that Abbott Nutrition was ready to really move forward and to deal with reopening. The fact of the matter is, I have said that the Food and Drug Administration dragged their feet by not looking at what they were doing in October, et cetera.

But the FDA had to go to court to get an agreement with Abbott about how to open. This wasn't a company

that was taking on their culpability in knowingly selling a contaminated product that puts our babies at risk. Going to court, that is just a part of the delay with moving, is having to have to go to court to do this.

Congressman PALLONE has spent so much of his professional career focused on food safety issues and, in fact, as the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies is doing hearings, the Energy and Commerce Committee will be doing hearings on this issue as well.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), the chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act.

I particularly thank Appropriations Committee Chairwoman ROSA DELAURO for all she has done to shed light on the contamination of infant formula and the problems with FDA enforcement. She talks about me, but I will talk about her, because she has really taken this issue to heart for such a long period of time.

I have to say that I am extremely upset listening to the Members on the other side, the Republicans, talk about this crisis and how it could have been avoided. I have been on the Energy and Commerce Committee for over 30 years. FDA's policies of food safety, unlike that for drugs and medical devices, are not based on fees paid by the manufacturers. This is because Republicans in the past have not been willing to impose those fees on the manufacturers.

I can tell you from personal experience, when I tried to include a fee structure in food safety initiatives in the past before my committee, the Energy and Commerce Committee, every time, it was opposed by the Republicans because they were listening to the manufacturers who didn't want that fee schedule imposed on them. We have it for drugs. We have it for medical devices. We don't have it for food safety, and that is right in the hands of the Republican leadership.

I am not particularly blaming the appropriators today, because this was not an appropriations issue. This was an Energy and Commerce issue. But to suggest in some way that this is the Democrats, I will tell you, it is the Republicans. If that money had been in place, we would have had the inspectors, and we would have had the ability, in my opinion, to do a lot more on the issue of food safety. So this crisis, to some extent, is based on the Republicans' unwillingness to adopt a fee schedule and provide that regular source of funding for the FDA.

Now, let me also say that in addition to the emergency funding, the House is also voting tonight to grant flexibility to the WIC program. I thank the Committee on Education and Labor for that.

The Biden administration has taken a number of important actions to respond to this shortage, including working with manufacturers to increase production and encouraging importation of safe infant formula. Today, as the chairwoman of Appropriations said, the operation the White House has announced, including the use of the Defense Production Act, shows that this administration has continued to commit to end this crisis.

The Energy and Commerce Committee also today unanimously passed a measure to allow the FDA to streamline processes for hiring highly skilled professionals and retain them with competitive salaries. This will help to ensure our infant formula supply is safe and inspectors are on the job.

Now, I just want to say, Madam Speaker, manufacturers have to do a better job in the future to alert the FDA of potential shortages so we can shift production quickly. The FDA must be empowered to move more quickly to set limits on contamination, which is currently bogged down in long and cumbersome regulatory processes.

We understand that more needs to be done, but this bill needs to be passed today.

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Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. HINSON).

Mrs. HINSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for yielding on this very important topic.

Mr. Speaker, families across this country are desperate for help. Babies are going hungry. Mothers and fathers are faced with empty shelves, and there is no formula to be found.

As a mother, this is heartbreaking. As a Congresswoman, this is unacceptable. That is why I will be offering a motion to recommit this bill in just a few moments.

According to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the FDA, 67 percent of children rely on infant formula for some portion of their nutrition by the time they are 3 months old. One of my children had to have formula. That is 2.7 million babies that need formula their parents cannot find on the shelves in their local supermarket or anywhere, for that matter.

We need to address this supply chain crisis right now. Our families deserve solutions. The Biden administration ignored the warning signs that a formula shortage was imminent, sitting on their hands until the shelves were bare. Their incompetence underscores the need for funding to come with guardrails and accountability for the FDA's failures.

Throwing additional money at a problem is the wrong approach. American families need a plan to fix this crisis and to get that baby formula back on store shelves, and they don't need us spending more of their hard-earned money to do it.

My amendment would redirect a targeted amount of unused pandemic

funds to address the baby formula shortage. It would use \$5.75 million of existing Federal funds to respond to this crisis immediately, right now.

My amendment would also require the FDA to report to Congress on the shortage, ensuring that the American people know exactly what the administration is doing or is not doing to get formula back on the shelves.

We would also immediately require an assessment of all baby formula stockpiled by the Federal Government. Can this formula be redirected to the marketplace for families? Can we do that right now?

This amendment ensures the FDA Commissioner can't travel anywhere unless it is related to the baby formula crisis until this crisis is addressed.

Mr. Speaker, we have seen the impact this baby formula crisis is having across our country—the mom whose baby can tolerate only a certain kind of formula, the dad who is scouring Facebook groups tonight trying to see if he can find what his baby needs, or the grandparents who have gone to three grocery stores, driven miles, and are still empty-handed.

We have an opportunity here to really work together and enact meaningful legislation that will get baby formula back on store shelves as soon as possible and ensure that our families are not ever left in a lurch like this again.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues tonight to join me, join us, in fighting for families, for babies, and for taxpayers. We can do it all together. Vote “yes” tonight on the motion to recommit. Adopt my amendment, and let's get this baby formula crisis under control.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote tonight on the motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I will say to my colleague who just spoke that, in fact, I just talked about what FEMA has in terms of stocks, which would take care of infants for about 1 week, but I would call her attention to the article that appeared on May 10, “Military stores scrambling to get baby formula: What new parents need to know.”

Military families are dealing with the same shortage of baby formula. Now, they would have a supply. I take it from what my colleague said that we should take the product from military families, who are serving in the service of this country, take their formula and move it around.

We know where the product is, and we know we do not have enough. We know that we need to move. As to what we are doing and suggesting that we move to import from FDA facilities that are overseas, there are seven of them where we can get product on the shelves as quickly as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY), the chairwoman of the Committee on Oversight and Reform. Oversight and reform is Congresswoman MALONEY's stock-in-trade, and she is all over this issue as well.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding and for her extraordinary leadership in responding to this crisis so comprehensively and quickly and also for her leadership as the chair of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the emergency spending that builds on the Biden administration's progress in addressing the nationwide infant formula shortage by providing the FDA with resources to increase supply and prevent future shortages.

The national formula shortage threatens the health and economic security of America's infants and families, especially those who experience health inequities, including food insecurity.

In recent weeks, parents across the country have been forced to ration food or travel for hours to obtain formula. For parents of infants with special health needs, the nationwide formula shortage has been especially dire. Some parents have considered going to the emergency room just so that they can feed their babies. This is unacceptable.

We cannot sit by while families struggle to feed their babies. That is why the Committee on Oversight and Reform has started an investigation to support the work of the legislative committees—the Energy and Commerce and Appropriations Committees—that are putting forward legislation to address this.

We sent letters to the CEOs of the four largest baby formula manufacturers, pressing them on their plans to boost supply. When are they going to have the formula back on the shelves in the stores? What caused this? What are they doing to prevent future shortages?

I am proud to support, with my Democratic and, hopefully, Republican colleagues, today's bill, which will appropriate \$28 million for FDA to safely increase our supply of infant formula and prevent future shortages so that this will never happen again.

I thank Chair DELAURO for her leadership.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Biden administration for invoking the Defense Production Act to act on this. They are also moving to import safe products from other countries. I applaud the President's leadership, but I especially applaud the leadership in this Congress, Speaker PELOSI, Leader HOYER, Chair DELAURO, Chair PALONE, all the people who have been involved in helping America's infants.

I urge a “yes” vote on this important bill. We should be unified for our children in this country.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, we all share the view that the infant formula shortage is a crisis. The stories that we have all heard—mothers and fathers struggling to find formula, the images of empty store shelves—are heart-breaking. We have all heard from constituents all over this country that parents are scared. They can’t find the product, and they are scared that they are going to have a product that may put their child in danger.

Mr. Speaker, we need to address two areas. We need to address the immediate crisis to get product on the shelves as soon as we can, which is what this bill does tonight, along with other measures that the administration is taking.

There are some very serious underlying issues that we face. The question arises, how did we get here? How did this happen?

One of the biggest issues and concerns is the whole issue of the consolidation of the industry. There are only four manufacturers of infant formula in the United States, and when one of the four has produced a contaminated product, knowingly putting our babies at risk, yes, and they fought the FDA on really calling for a recall. The FDA, again, had to go to district court to be able to move to a consent decree to talk about cleaning up the mess in Sturgis, Michigan.

When that product came off the shelf, 43 percent of the product was gone because that is the piece that Abbott has. They have cornered the market. We need to address that root problem of sole-source contracting. This is prevalent in the meatpacking industry as well.

We cannot just rely on four producers of infant formula. We have to take a look at that, and that will be investigated.

There is an inspector general investigation going on that will take a look at the issues of the contamination and that underlying cause. We will investigate why it took so long for the FDA—4 months—to look at addressing this issue when they had knowledge that this company was selling a contaminated product, with some very courageous whistleblower coming forward to tell the story.

Those pieces are going to be investigated. In my view, we will follow the investigation to where the difficulties are, and we will hold people accountable for that.

In the meantime, we have a responsibility. That responsibility is to make sure that there is infant formula on the shelves that parents can get access to, and that is what this bill is about. That is what our efforts are all about, giving the Food and Drug Administration resources to deal with the supply chain, to be able to go to the seven producers

overseas. There are seven countries that are FDA approved: France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, and Ireland are FDA approved.

Again, I will state my view. We only need to go to FDA-approved facilities, not open the door to facilities where we cannot deal with what their standards are in short order.

That is what the resources here can help the FDA do. It would increase their inspection force. It would increase their ability to look at infant formula submissions so they can move quickly to approve facilities and give that approval and, in the meantime, move to get the product back here.

As the President announced today, we will be able to use our airplanes. We can get product here rapidly.

Again, it should come from FDA-approved facilities. That is what we are about tonight. That is what it is. It is not about politics. We are going to investigate what happened here.

Let’s come together. Let’s move together to address a nationwide challenge and a problem that we face. Let’s not continue to put mothers and fathers and babies at risk. We have the responsibility to do something tonight, to make it happen, and I urge my colleagues, we cannot let any baby be at risk of going to sleep hungry in this country. We must act quickly. There is no room for error.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7790, the Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act which would provide \$28 million in emergency supplemental appropriations to address the shortage of infant formula in the United States.

I thank my good friend and colleague, Chairwoman Rosa DeLauro, for introducing this important bill that addresses the ongoing national crisis in shortages of infant baby formula.

The bill provides appropriations for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to:

address the current shortage of FDA-regulated infant formula and certain medical foods in the United States; and

prevent future shortages by taking necessary steps to block fraudulent products from entering the U.S. market.

This is the first time in recorded memory that our Nation has had a substantial shortage of infant formula.

Babies are in need and parents and caregivers are desperate to find formula to feed their children.

As the founder and Chair of the Congressional Children’s Caucus, I have worked to address the needs of women, families, and children.

On Saturday, May 14, 2022, I hosted a baby formula giveaway and was joined by the National Association of Christian Churches (NACC), a 501(c)(3) organization to provide free baby formula to eight hundred families in need of formula for the babies.

The formula provided would only last a few days, but it was important because it gave families a few more days to find more formula for their children.

I am in strong support of this bill and H.R. 7791, a bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to establish waiver authority to address certain emergencies, disasters, and supply chain disruptions, which includes providing relief during this baby formula crisis.

I serve on the House Committees on the Budget and Homeland Security, both of which have oversight or funding responsibilities for addressing this current crisis.

As many parents know, there has been a short supply of baby formula nationwide for months, due to pandemic-related supply chain issues.

That shortage is now a crisis after four children became sick, and two died, after suspected bacterial contamination of formula which originated from Abbott Nutrition’s formula plant in Sturgis, Michigan.

The FDA’s Coordinated Outbreak Response and Evaluation (CORE) Network, along with the CDC and state and local partners investigated the issue.

According to the FDA, CORE is no longer investigating the incident, but the FDA established an Incident Management Group (IMG) on April 1, to continue to work on supply chain and food safety issues.

Although the source of the contamination has been determined and the investigation has ended, the baby formula shortage problems continue to remain around the country, and the recall is still in effect.

Currently, the nationwide out-of-stock rate for baby formula has reached a high of 43 percent.

Over fifty percent of the infant formula produced in the United States goes to the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (commonly known as the WIC program).

WIC serves to safeguard the health of low-income women, infants, and children younger than 5 who are at nutritional risk.

Infants must eat every three to four hours and their formula or breast milk must have certain nutrients in order to provide them with essential nutrition for their growth and development.

Oftentimes, formula feeding exists on a continuum with breast feeding.

There is no substitute for formula feeding because only 1 in 4 infants breastfeed exclusively.

For parents who depend on baby formula either out of choice or necessity, this crisis has the potential of impacting an entire generation of infants for the rest of their lives.

Desperation is overwhelming parents, and some are turning to making their own baby formula at home.

Pediatricians caution against homemade baby formula as it runs the risk of not providing the right amount of nutrients necessary for healthy development.

Not having the correct formula can put a child’s physical and mental development at risk due to malnourishment that could occur if the formula is not correct.

This is not an issue that parents can easily solve at home.

This places the onus on the manufacturers of baby formula and the Congress to handle the supply chain issues to deliver formula to parents and caregivers as quickly as possible.

This bill would give money to ensure that already existing formula brands are safe and can return to shelves as soon as possible.

According to CBS News, more than half of all baby formula products available in Texas are completely sold out, with an out-of-stock rate at 52.5 percent in Houston.

The baby formula shortage is hitting poorer communities disproportionately hard.

According to an article from CNN, about half of WIC beneficiaries lost access to baby formula when their major supplier, Abbott Nutrition, recalled their products.

The shortage has left all parents with less choices and is adding further pressure to already existing economic disparities.

Recently, I partnered with the National Association of Christian Churches to distribute baby formula at Jack Yates High School to my constituents in Houston.

Ovie and Mikayla Cade are just two of the many parents that have been struggling to feed their baby and looked to the drive for much needed support.

A drive like this provides short-term relief for an issue that requires institutional action to create long-term changes.

That is why for the time being I plan to reach out to national disaster organizations to pull together resources to provide immediate support for these families.

This shortage transcends state lines and requires a joint effort on all fronts to get these infants the nutrition they need as quickly as possible.

I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 7790 for the Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 1124, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

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

Mrs. HINSON. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. Hinson of Iowa moves to recommit the bill H.R. 7790 to the Committee on Appropriations.

The material previously referred to by Mrs. HINSON is as follows:

Strike all text and insert the following:

GENERAL PROVISION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. Of the amounts made available under section 1001(a) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2), funds shall be available to address the current shortage of Federally-regulated infant formula in the United States: *Provided*, That up to \$5,750,000 of such funds may be transferred to the Food and Drug Administration for necessary activities to address the shortage, including such steps as may be necessary to prevent fraudulent products from entering the United States market: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on a weekly basis on obligations of funding under this heading in this Act to address the shortage of infant formula in the United States: *Provided further*, That

the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate three days after enactment of this Act on the infant formula stock available at Federal agencies, whether excess Federal stock can be redirected to address the shortage of infant formula in the commercial market, and the distribution and transportation capabilities of Federal agencies to help deliver infant formula to communities in need, including rural areas: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated or made available in this or any other Act may be obligated or expended for the travel expenses of the Commissioner unless such travel is directly related to addressing the infant formula shortage or the Commissioner submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a plan to address the infant formula crisis.

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.

Mrs. HINSON. 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 section 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2030

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE) at 8 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

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:

Motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 7791;

Motion to recommit on H.R. 7790;

Passage of H.R. 7790, if ordered;

Passage of H.R. 350; and

Motions to suspend the rules with respect to the following:

H.R. 2992;

H.R. 6943;

H.R. 2724;

S. 4089;

H.R. 6052;

S. 2533; and

S. 2102.

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.

ACCESS TO BABY FORMULA ACT OF 2022

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. 7791) to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to establish waiver authority to address certain emergencies, disasters, and supply chain disruptions, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 15-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 9, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 218]

YEAS—414

Adams	Cartwright	Escobar
Aderholt	Case	Eshoo
Aguilar	Casten	Espaillet
Allen	Castor (FL)	Estes
Allred	Castro (TX)	Evans
Amodel	Cawthorn	Fallon
Armstrong	Chabot	Feenstra
Auchincloss	Cheney	Ferguson
Axne	Cherfilus-	Fischbach
Babin	McCormick	Fitzgerald
Bacon	Chu	Fitzpatrick
Baird	Ciциlline	Fleischmann
Balderson	Clark (MA)	Fletcher
Banks	Clarke (NY)	Foster
Barr	Cleaver	Frankel, Lois
Barragán	Cline	Franklin, C.
Bass	Cloud	Scott
Beatty	Clyburn	Fulcher
Bentz	Clyde	Gallagher
Bera	Cohen	Gallego
Bergman	Cole	Garamendi
Beyer	Comer	Garbarino
Bice (OK)	Connolly	Garcia (CA)
Bilirakis	Cooper	Garcia (IL)
Bishop (GA)	Correa	Garcia (TX)
Bishop (NC)	Costa	Gibbs
Blumenauer	Courtney	Jimenez
Blunt Rochester	Craig	Golden
Bonamici	Crawford	Gomez
Bost	Crenshaw	Gonzales, Tony
Bourdeaux	Crist	Gonzalez (OH)
Bowman	Crow	Good (VA)
Boyle, Brendan	Cuellar	Gooden (TX)
F.	Curtis	Gottheimer
Brady	Davidson	Granger
Brooks	Davis, Danny K.	Graves (LA)
Brown (MD)	Davis, Rodney	Graves (MO)
Brown (OH)	Dean	Green (TN)
Brownley	DeFazio	Green, Al (TX)
Buchanan	DeGette	Griffith
Buck	DeLauro	Grijalva
Bucshon	DelBene	Grothman
Budd	Delgado	Guest
Burchett	Demings	Guthrie
Burgess	DeSaulnier	Harder (CA)
Bush	DesJarlais	Harris
Bustos	Deutch	Harshbarger
Butterfield	Diaz-Balart	Hartzler
Calvert	Dingell	Hayes
Cammack	Doggett	Hern
Carbajal	Donalds	Herrell
Cárdenas	Doyle, Michael	Herrera Beutler
Carey	F.	Hice (GA)
Carl	Duncan	Higgins (NY)
Carson	Dunn	Hill
Carter (GA)	Ellzey	Himes
Carter (LA)	Emmer	Hinson
Carter (TX)		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)
Kahale
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain

McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moonenar
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
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
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
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky

Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Norcross
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—9

Biggs
Boebert
Gaetz

NOT VOTING—6

Arrington
Foxx

Gonzalez,
Vicente
Palazzo

Rutherford
Smucker

□ 2113

Messrs. BOST, CRAWFORD, and RUPPERSBERGER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

Allred (Escobar)
Bass (Takano)
Bilirakis
(Fleischmann)
Bourdeaux
(Blunt)
Rochester)
Bowman (Garcia (TX))
Boyle, Brendan
F. (Neguse)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brownley
(Kuster)
Butterfield
(Ross)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Castro (TX)
(Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Kinzinger (Rice (SC))
Cherfilus-
McCormick
(Soto)
Chu (Takano)
Cleaver (Blunt
Rochester)
Correa (Takano)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
DeFazio
(Bonamici)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier
(Beyer)

DesJarlais
(Fleischmann)
Dunn (Salazar)
Fallon (Jackson)
Gomez (Soto)
Gosar (Gohmert)
Higgins (NY)
(Pallone)
Jackson Lee
(Cicilline)
Jayapal
(Takano)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Jones (Escobar)
Joyce (OH)
(Moore (UT))
Katko (Moore (UT))
Keating
(Cicilline)
Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin
(Lynch)
Lee (NV)
(Neguse)
McEachin
(Beyer)
McHenry (Banks)
Meeks (Horsford)
Meijer (Moore (UT))

Meng (Escobar)
Nehls
(Fitzgerald)
Ocasio-Cortez
(Takano)
Pascrell
(Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC)
(Manning)
Reschenthaler
(Keller)
Ruiz (Takano)
Schakowsky
(Takano)
Schrader (Blunt
Rochester)
Scott, David
(Jeffries)
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sires (Pallone)
Staubert
(Bergman)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Trone (Beyer)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL)
(Neguse)
Wilson (SC)
(Timmons)

INFANT FORMULA SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DINGELL). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 7790) making emergency supplemental appropriations to address the shortage of infant formula in the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, offered by the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. HINSON), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 202, nays 218, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 219]

YEAS—202

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs

Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack

Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw

Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
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)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moonenar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Oberholte
Owens
Palmer

Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Salazar
Kustoff
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Staubert
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—218

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
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
Deutsch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (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
Kahale
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
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
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier

Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Beatty
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—8

Arrington
Emmer
Foxx

Gonzalez,
Vicente
Kinzinger

Palazzo
Rice (NY)
Rutherford

□ 2125

Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. WATERS, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

Allred (Escobar)
Bass (Takano)
Bilirakis (Fleischmann)
Bourdeaux
Blunt
Rochester)
Bowman (Garcia (TX))
Boyle, Brendan F. (Neguse)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brownley (Kuster)
Butterfield (Ross)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Cherfilus-McCormick (Soto)
Chu (Takano)
Cleaver Blunt Rochester)
Correa (Takano)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
DeFazio (Bonamici)
Delgado (Neguse)

DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Dunn (Salazar)
Fallon (Jackson) (Takano)
Gosar (Gohmert) (Pallone)
Higgins (NY) (Pallone)
Jackson Lee (Cicilline)
Jayapal (Takano)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Jones (Escobar)
Joyce (OH) (Moore (UT))
Katko (Moore (UT))
Keating (Cicilline)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lee (NV) (Neguse)
McEachin (TX)
McHenry (Banks)
Meeks (Horsford)

Meijer (Moore (UT))
Meng (Escobar) (Fitzgerald)
Nehls (Fitzgerald)
Ocasio-Cortez (Takano)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Ruiz (Takano)
Schakowsky (Takano)
Schrader (Blunt Rochester)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber (Bergman)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozi (Beyer)
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)

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

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

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

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 231, nays 192, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 220]

YEAS—231

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-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
DeBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutsch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Españal
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)

Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahle
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
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)
Rice (SC)
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 (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—192

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Baird
Balderson

Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis

Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck

Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Elzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
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
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moonenar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)

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

NOT VOTING—5

Arrington
Foxx

Gonzalez,
Vicente

Palazzo
Rutherford

□ 2136

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

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Escobar)
Bass (Takano)
Bilirakis (Fleischmann)
Bourdeaux
Blunt
Rochester)
Bowman (Garcia (TX))
Boyle, Brendan F. (Neguse)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brownley (Kuster)
Butterfield (Ross)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))

Cherfilus-McCormick (Soto)
Chu (Takano)
Cleaver (Blunt Rochester)
Correa (Takano)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
DeFazio (Bonamici)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Dunn (Salazar)
Fallon (Jackson)
Gomez (Soto)
Gosar (Gohmert)
Higgins (NY) (Pallone)

Jackson Lee (Cicilline)
Jayapal (Takano)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Jones (Escobar)
Joyce (OH) (Moore (UT))
Katko (Moore (UT))
Keating (Cicilline)
Kinzinger (Rice (SC))
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lee (NV) (Neguse)

McEachin (Beyer)
McHenry (Banks)
Meeks (Horsford)
Meijer (Moore) (UT)
Meng (Escobar)
Nehls (Fitzgerald)
Ocasio-Cortez (Takano)
Pascarell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone) Price (NC) (Manning)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Ruiz (Takano)
Schakowsky (Takano)
Schradler (Blunt)
Rochester (Takano)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sires (Pallone) Stauber (Bergman)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

Pallone Panetta Pappas Pascarell Payne Pelosi Perlmutter Peters Phillips Pingree Pocan Porter Pressley Price (NC) Quigley Raskin Rice (NY) Ross Roybal-Allard Ruiz Ruppersberger Rush Ryan Sanchez
Aderholt Allen Amodei Armstrong Babin Bacon Baird Balderson Banks Barr Bentz Bergman Bice (OK) Biggs Bilirakis Bishop (NC) Boebert Bost Brady Brooks Buchanan Buck Bucshon Budd Burchett Burgess Calvert Cammack Carey Carl Carter (GA) Carter (TX) 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 Franklin, C. Scott Fulcher Gaetz Gallagher Garbarino Garcia (CA) Gibbs

Sarbanes Scanlon Schakowsky Schiff Schneider Schrader Schrier Scott (VA) Scott, David Sewell Sherman Sherrill Sires Slotkin Smith (WA) Soto Spanberger Speier Stansbury Stanton Stevens Strickland Suozzi Swalwell
Miller (IL) Miller (WV) Miller-Meeks Mooleenaar Mooney Moore (AL) Moore (UT) Mullin Murphy (NC) Nehls Newhouse Norman Obernolte Owens Palmer Pence Perry Pfluger Posey Reschenthaler Rice (SC) Rodgers (WA) Rogers (AL) Rogers (KY) Rose Rosendale Rouzer Roy Salazar Scalise Schweikert Scott, Austin Sessions Simpson Smith (MO) Smith (NE) Smith (NJ) Smucker Spartz Stauber Steel Stefanik Steil Steube Stewart Taylor Tenney Thompson (PA) Tiffany Timmons Turner Upton Valadao Van Drew Van Dwyne Wagner Walberg Walorski Waltz Weber (TX) Webster (FL) Wenstrup Westerman Williams (TX) Wilson (SC) Wittman Womack Zeldin

□ 2147

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

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Escobar)	DesJarlais (Fleischmann)	Nehls (Fitzgerald)
Bass (Takano)	Dunn (Salazar)	Ocasio-Cortez (Takano)
Bilirakis (Fleischmann)	Fallon (Jackson)	Pascarell (Pallone)
Bourdeaux	Gomez (Soto)	Payne (Pallone)
(Blunt)	Gosar (Gohmert)	Price (NC)
(Rochester)	Higgins (NY)	(Manning)
Bowman (Garcia (TX))	Jackson Lee (Cicilline)	Reschenthaler (Keller)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Neguse)	Jayapal (Takano)	Ruiz (Takano)
Brooks (Moore (AL))	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Schakowsky (Takano)
Brownley (Kuster)	Jones (Escobar)	Schrader (Blunt)
Butterfield (Ross)	Joyce (OH) (Moore (UT))	Scott, David (Jeffries)
Cárdenas (Soto)	Katko (Moore (UT))	Sewell (Cicilline)
Castro (TX)	(Garcia (TX))	Sires (Pallone)
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))	Murphy (NC)	Stauber (Bergman)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Soto)	Kinzinger (Rice (SC))	Stewart (Curtis)
Chu (Takano)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Suozi (Beyer)
Cleaver (Blunt)	Lamb (Pallone)	Swalwell (Soto)
(Rochester)	Langevin (Lynch)	Taylor (Jackson)
Correa (Takano)	Lee (NV) (Neguse)	Vargas (Takano)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))	McEachin (Beyer)	Walorski (Banks)
DeFazio (Bonamici)	McHenry (Banks)	Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Delgado (Neguse)	Meeks (Horsford)	Wilson (SC) (Timmons)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)	Meijer (Moore (UT))	
	Meng (Escobar)	

DOMESTIC TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 350) to authorize dedicated domestic terrorism offices within the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to analyze and monitor domestic terrorist activity and require the Federal Government to take steps to prevent domestic terrorism, 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 passage of the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 222, nays 203, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 221]

YEAS—222

Adams	Davis, Danny K.	Kildee
Aguilar	Dean	Kilmer
Allred	DeFazio	Kim (NJ)
Auchincloss	DeGette	Kind
Axne	DeLauro	Kinzing
Barragán	DelBene	Kirkpatrick
Bass	Delgado	Krishnamoorthi
Beatty	Demings	Kuster
Bera	DeSaulnier	Lamb
Beyer	Deutch	Langevin
Bishop (GA)	Dingell	Larsen (WA)
Blumenauer	Doggett	Larson (CT)
Blunt Rochester	Doyle, Michael F.	Lawrence
Bonamici	Escobar	Lawson (FL)
Bourdeaux	Eshoo	Lee (CA)
Bowman	Espallat	Lee (NV)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Evans	Leger Fernandez
Brown (MD)	Fletcher	Levin (CA)
Brown (OH)	Foster	Levin (MI)
Brownley	Frankel, Lois	Lieu
Bush	Gallego	Lofgren
Bustos	Garamendi	Lowenthal
Butterfield	Garcia (IL)	Luria
Carbajal	Garcia (TX)	Lynch
Cárdenas	Golden	Malinowski
Carson	Gomez	Maloney, Carolyn B.
Carter (LA)	Gonzalez, Vicente	Maloney, Sean
Cartwright	Gottheimer	Manning
Case	Green, Al (TX)	Matsui
Casten	Grijalva	McBath
Castor (FL)	Harder (CA)	McCollum
Castro (TX)	Hayes	McEachin
Cherfilus-McCormick	Higgins (NY)	McGovern
Chu	Himes	McNerney
Cicilline	Horsford	Meeks
Clark (MA)	Houlihan	Meng
Clarke (NY)	Hoyer	Mfume
Cleaver	Huffman	Moore (WI)
Clyburn	Jackson Lee	Morelle
Cohen	Jacobs (CA)	Moulton
Connolly	Jayapal	Mrvan
Cooper	Jeffries	Murphy (FL)
Correa	Johnson (GA)	Nadler
Costa	Johnson (TX)	Napolitano
Courtney	Jones	Neal
Craig	Kahele	Neguse
Crist	Kaptur	Newman
Crow	Keating	Norcross
Cuellar	Kelly (IL)	O'Halleran
Davids (KS)	Khanna	Ocasio-Cortez
		Omar

NAYS—203

Aderholt Allen Amodei Armstrong Babin Bacon Baird Balderson Banks Barr Bentz Bergman Bice (OK) Biggs Bilirakis Bishop (NC) Boebert Bost Brady Brooks Buchanan Buck Bucshon Budd Burchett Burgess Calvert Cammack Carey Carl Carter (GA) Carter (TX) 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 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 Posey Hern Herrell Herrera Beutler Hice (GA) Higgins (LA) Hill Hinson Hollingsworth Hudson Huizenga Issa Jackson Jacobs (NY) Johnson (LA) Johnson (OH) Johnson (SD) Jordan Joyce (OH) Joyce (PA) Katko Keller Kelly (MS) Kelly (PA) Kim (CA) Kustoff LaHood LaMalfa Lamborn Latta LaTurner Lesko Letlow Long Loudermilk Lucas Luetkemeyer Mace Malliotakis Mann Massie Mast McCarthy McCaul McClain McClintock McHenry McKinley Meijer Meuser

NOT VOTING—4

Palazzo
Rutherford

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY AND POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2992) to direct the Attorney General to develop crisis intervention training tools for use by first responders related to interacting with persons who have a traumatic brain injury, another form of acquired brain injury, or post-traumatic stress disorder, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 21, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 222]

YEAS—400

Adams	Auchincloss	Barr
Aderholt	Axne	Barragán
Aguilar	Babin	Bass
Allen	Bacon	Beatty
Allred	Baird	Bentz
Amodei	Balderson	Bera
Armstrong	Banks	Bergman

Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleave
Cline
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach

Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (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)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Mullin
Issa
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
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
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
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

Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spartz

Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suzoi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton

NAYS—21

Biggs
Boebert
Buck
Burchett
Cloud
Clyde
Fulcher

Gaetz
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Perry
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Massie

NOT VOTING—7

Arrington
Brady
Foxx

Kinzinger
Palazzo
Rutherford

□ 2156

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Escobar)
Bass (Takano)
Bilirakis
(Fleischmann)
Bourdeaux
(Blunt)
Rochester)
Bowman (Garcia
(TX))
Boyle, Brendan
F. (Neguse)
Brooks (Moore
(AL))
Brownley
(Kuster)
Butterfield
(Ross)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Castro (TX)
(Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore
(AL))
Cherfilus-
McCormick
(Soto)
Chu (Takano)
Cleave
(Blunt)
Rochester)
Correa (Takano)
Cuellar (Garcia
(TX))
DeFazio
(Bonamici)
Delgado (Neguse)

DeSaulnier
(Beyer)
DesJarlais
(Fleischmann)
Dunn (Salazar)
Fallon (Jackson)
Gomez (Soto)
Gosar (Gohmert)
Higgins (NY)
(Pallone)
Jackson Lee
(Cicilline)
Jayapal
(Takano)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Jones (Escobar)
Joyce (OH)
(Moore (UT))
Katko (Moore
(UT))
Keating
(Cicilline)
Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin
(Lynch)
Lee (NV)
(Neguse)
McEachin
(Beyer)
McHenry (Banks)
Meeks (Horsford)
Meijer (Moore
(UT))

Meng (Escobar)
Nehls
(Fitzgerald)
Ocasio-Cortez
(Takano)
Pascrell
(Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC)
(Manning)
Reschenthaler
(Keller)
Ruiz (Takano)
Schakowsky
(Takano)
Schrader
(Blunt)
Rochester)
Scott, David
(Jeffries)
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sires (Pallone)
Staubert
(Bergman)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suzoi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL)
(Neguse)
Wilson (SC)
(Timmons)

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER
SUPPORT ACT OF 2022

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. 6943) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize public safety officer death benefits to officers suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 17, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 223]

YEAS—402

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodeli
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot

Cheney
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleave
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DesJarlais
DesJarlais
Deutsch
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott

Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (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)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)

Joyce (PA) Miller-Meeks
 Kahele Moolenaar
 Kaptur Mooney
 Katko Moore (AL)
 Keating Moore (UT)
 Keller Moore (WI)
 Kelly (IL) Morelle
 Kelly (MS) Moulton
 Kelly (PA) Mrvan
 Khanna Mullin
 Kildee Murphy (FL)
 Kilmer Murphy (NC)
 Kim (CA) Nadler
 Kim (NJ) Napolitano
 Kind Neal
 Kirkpatrick Neguse
 Krishnamoorthi Nehls
 Kuster Newhouse
 Kustoff Newman
 LaHood Norcross
 LaMalfa O'Halleran
 Lamb Obernolte
 Lamborn Ocasio-Cortez
 Langevin Omar
 Larsen (WA) Owens
 Larson (CT) Pallone
 Latta Palmer
 LaTurner Panetta
 Lawrence Pappas
 Lawson (FL) Pascrell
 Lee (CA) Payne
 Lee (NV) Pence
 Leger Fernandez Perlmutter
 Lesko Peters
 Letlow Pfluger
 Levin (CA) Phillips
 Levin (MI) Pingree
 Lieu Pocan
 Lofgren Porter
 Long Posey
 Loudermilk Pressley
 Lowenthal Price (NC)
 Lucas Quigley
 Luetkemeyer Raskin
 Luria Reschenthaler
 Lynch Rice (NY)
 Mace Rice (SC)
 Malinowski Rodgers (WA)
 Malliotakis Rogers (AL)
 Maloney, Carolyn B. Rogers (KY)
 Maloney, Sean Ross
 Mann Rouzer
 Manning Roybal-Allard
 Matsui Ruiz
 McBath Ruppertsberger
 McCarthy Rush
 McCaul Ryan
 McClain Salazar
 McClintock Sánchez
 McCollum Sarbanes
 McEachin Scalise
 McGovern Scanlon
 McHenry Schakowsky
 McKinley Schiff
 McNerney Schneider
 Meeks Schrader
 Meijer Schriber
 Meng Schweikert
 Meuser Scott (VA)
 Mfume Scott, Austin
 Miller (IL) Scott, David
 Miller (WV) Sessions

NAYS—17

Boebert
 Buck
 Burchett
 Clyde
 Estes
 Gaetz

NOT VOTING—9

Arrington
 Brady
 Diaz-Balart

□ 2205

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Escobar) DeSaulnier Meng (Escobar)
 Bass (Takano) (Beyer) Nehls
 Bilirakis DesJarlais (Fitzgerald)
 Smith (Fleischmann) (Fleischmann)
 Bourdeaux Dunn (Salazar) Ocasio-Cortez
 (Blunt) Fallon (Jackson) (Takano)
 Rochester Gomez (Soto) Pascrell
 Bowman (Garcia) Gosar (Gohmert) Price (NC)
 (TX)) Higgins (NY) (Manning)
 Boyle, Brendan Jackson Lee Reschenthaler
 F. (Neguse) (Cicilline) (Keller)
 Brooks (Moore) Jayapal Ruiz (Takano)
 (AL)) (Takano) Schakowsky
 Brownley Johnson (TX) (Takano)
 (Kuster) (Jeffries) Schrader
 Butterfield Jones (Escobar) (Blunt)
 (Ross) Joyce (OH) Rochester
 Cárdenas (Soto) Moore (UT)) Scott, David
 Castro (TX) Katko (Moore) (Jeffries)
 (Garcia (TX)) (UT) Sewell (Cicilline)
 Cawthorn (Moore) Keating Sires (Pallone)
 (AL)) (Cicilline) Stauder
 Chertoff (Bergman)
 McCormick Stewart (Curtis)
 (Soto) Lamb (Pallone) Suozzi (Beyer)
 Chu (Takano) Langevin Swallow (Soto)
 Cleaver (Lynch) Taylor (Jackson)
 (Blunt) Lee (NV) Vargas (Takano)
 Rochester) (Neguse) Walorski (Banks)
 Correa (Takano) McEachin Wilson (FL)
 Cuellar (Garcia) (Beyer) (Neguse)
 (TX)) McHenry (Banks) Wilson (SC)
 DeFazio Meeks (Horsford) (Timmons)
 (Bonamici) Meijer (Moore)
 Delgado (Neguse) (UT))

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
 Duncan
 Dunn
 Ellzey
 Emmer
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Estes
 Evans
 Fallon
 Feenstra
 Ferguson
 Fischbach
 Fitzgerald
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fletcher
 Foster
 Frankel, Lois
 Franklin, C.
 Scott
 Fulcher
 Gaetz
 Gallagher
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garbarino
 Garcia (CA)
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Gibbs
 Gimenez
 Gohmert
 Golden
 Gomez
 Gonzales, Tony
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 Good (VA)
 Gooden (TX)
 Gosar
 Gottheimer
 Granger
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Green, Al (TX)
 Greene (GA)
 Griffith
 Grijalva
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Harder (CA)
 Harris
 Harshbarger
 Hartzler
 Hayes
 Hern

Herrell
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Higgins (NY)
 Hill
 Himes
 Hinson
 Hollingsworth
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 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
 Matsui
 McBath
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McKinley
 McNerney
 Meeks
 Meijer
 Meng
 Meuser
 Mfume
 Miller (IL)
 Miller (WV)

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
 Pallone
 Palmer
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Pence
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Pfluger
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Posey
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (NY)
 Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Ross
 Rouzer
 Roy
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Ryan
 Salazar
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schriber
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sessions

VA PEER SUPPORT ENHANCEMENT
FOR MST SURVIVORS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2724) to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide for peer support specialists for claimants who are survivors of military sexual trauma, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 420, nays 0, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 224]

YEAS—420

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

Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NC)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Boebert
 Bonamici
 Bost
 Bourdeaux
 Bowman
 Boyle, Brendan
 F.
 Brooks
 Brown (MD)
 Brown (OH)
 Brownley
 Buchanan
 Buck
 Buchon
 Budd
 Burchett
 Burgess
 Bush
 Bustos

Butterfield
 Calvert
 Cammack
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carey
 Carl
 Carson
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (LA)
 Carter (TX)
 Cartwright
 Case
 Casten
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Cawthorn
 Chabot
 Cheney
 Cherfilus-
 McCormick
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)

Boebert
 Buck
 Burchett
 Clyde
 Estes
 Gaetz
 Arrington
 Brady
 Diaz-Balart

Gohmert
 Greene (GA)
 Harris
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Massie

Mast
 Norman
 Perry
 Rosendale
 Roy

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

Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NC)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Boebert
 Bonamici
 Bost
 Bourdeaux
 Bowman
 Boyle, Brendan
 F.
 Brooks
 Brown (MD)
 Brown (OH)
 Brownley
 Buchanan
 Buck
 Buchon
 Budd
 Burchett
 Burgess
 Bush
 Bustos

Butterfield
 Calvert
 Cammack
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carey
 Carl
 Carson
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (LA)
 Carter (TX)
 Cartwright
 Case
 Casten
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Cawthorn
 Chabot
 Cheney
 Cherfilus-
 McCormick
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)

Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver
 Cline
 Cloud
 Clyburn
 Clyde
 Cohen
 Cole
 Comer
 Connolly
 Cooper
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Craig
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Crist
 Crow
 Cuellar
 Curtis
 Davids (KS)
 Davidson
 Davis, Danny K.
 Davis, Rodney
 Dean
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Delgado
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 DesJarlais
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Donalds
 Duncan
 Dunn
 Ellzey
 Emmer
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Estes
 Evans
 Fallon
 Feenstra
 Ferguson
 Fischbach
 Fitzgerald
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fletcher
 Foster
 Frankel, Lois
 Franklin, C.
 Scott
 Fulcher
 Gaetz
 Gallagher
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garbarino
 Garcia (CA)
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Gibbs
 Gimenez
 Gohmert
 Golden
 Gomez
 Gonzales, Tony
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 Good (VA)
 Gooden (TX)
 Gosar
 Gottheimer
 Granger
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Green, Al (TX)
 Greene (GA)
 Griffith
 Grijalva
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Harder (CA)
 Harris
 Harshbarger
 Hartzler
 Hayes
 Hern

Herrell
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Higgins (NY)
 Hill
 Himes
 Hinson
 Hollingsworth
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 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
 Matsui
 McBath
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McKinley
 McNerney
 Meeks

Meijer
 Meng
 Meuser
 Mfume
 Miller (IL)
 Miller (WV)
 Miller-Meeks
 Moolenaar
 Mooney
 Moore (AL)
 Moore (UT)
 Moore (WI)
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Mullin
 Murphy (FL)
 Murphy (NC)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Nehls
 Newhouse
 Newman
 Norcross
 Norman
 O'Halleran
 Obernolte
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Owens
 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)
 Ross
 Rouzer
 Roy
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Ryan
 Salazar
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schriber
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sessions

Stanton	Titus	Waltz
Stauber	Tlaib	Wasserman
Steel	Tonko	Schultz
Stefanik	Torres (CA)	Waters
Steil	Torres (NY)	Watson Coleman
Steube	Trahan	Weber (TX)
Stevens	Trone	Webster (FL)
Stewart	Turner	Welch
Strickland	Underwood	Wenstrup
Suozi	Upton	Westerman
Swalwell	Valadao	Wexton
Takano	Van Drew	Wild
Taylor	Van Duyne	Williams (GA)
Tenney	Vargas	Williams (TX)
Thompson (CA)	Veasey	Wilson (FL)
Thompson (MS)	Velázquez	Wilson (SC)
Thompson (PA)	Wagner	Wittman
Tiffany	Walberg	Womack
Timmons	Walorski	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8

Arrington	Foxx	Yarmuth
Brady	Kinzing	
Doyle, Michael	Palazzo	
F.	Rutherford	

□ 2214

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Escobar)	DesJarlais	Nehls
Bass (Takano)	(Fleischmann)	(Fitzgerald)
Bilirakis	Dunn (Salazar)	Ocasio-Cortez
(Fleischmann)	Fallon (Jackson)	(Takano)
Bourdeaux	Gomez (Soto)	Pascarell
(Blunt)	Gosar (Gohmert)	(Pallone)
Rochester)	Higgins (NY)	Payne
Bowman (Garcia	(Pallone)	(Pallone)
(TX))	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Boyle, Brendan	(Cicilline)	(Manning)
F. (Neguse)	Jayapal	Reschenthaler
Brooks (Moore	(Takano)	(Keller)
(AL))	Johnson (TX)	Ruiz
Brownley	(Jeffries)	(Takano)
(Kuster)	Jones	Schakowsky
Butterfield	(Escobar)	(Takano)
(Ross)	Joyce (OH)	Schrader
Cárdenas (Soto)	(Moore (UT))	(Blunt)
Castro (TX)	Katko (Moore	Rochester)
(Garcia (TX))	(UT))	Scott, David
Cawthorn (Moore	Keating	(Jeffries)
(AL))	(Cicilline)	Sewell (Cicilline)
Cherfilus-	Kirkpatrick	Sires (Pallone)
McCormick	(Pallone)	Stauber
(Soto)	Lamb (Pallone)	(Bergman)
Chu (Takano)	Langevin	Stewart (Curtis)
Cleaver (Blunt	(Lynch)	Suozi (Beyer)
Rochester)	Lee (NV)	Swalwell (Soto)
Correa (Takano)	(Neguse)	Taylor (Jackson)
Cuellar (Garcia	McEachin	Vargas (Takano)
(TX))	(Beyer)	Walorski (Banks)
DeFazio	McHenry (Banks)	Wilson (FL)
(Bonamici)	Meeks (Horsford)	(Neguse)
Delgado (Neguse)	Meijer (Moore	Wilson (SC)
DeSaulnier	(UT))	(Timmons)
(Beyer)	Meng (Escobar)	

VETERANS RAPID RETRAINING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM RESTORATION AND RECOVERY ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4089) to restore entitlement to educational assistance under Veterans Rapid Retraining Program in cases of a closure of an educational institution or a disapproval of a program of education, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) 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 401, nays 17, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 225]

YEAS—401

Adams	Curtis	Issa
Aderholt	Davidson	Jackson
Aguilar	Davis, Danny K.	Jackson Lee
Allen	Davis, Rodney	Jacobs (CA)
Allred	Dean	Jacobs (NY)
Amodei	DeFazio	Jayapal
Armstrong	DeGette	Jeffries
Auchincloss	DeLauro	Johnson (GA)
Axne	DeBene	Johnson (LA)
Babin	Delgado	Johnson (OH)
Bacon	Demings	Johnson (SD)
Baird	DeSaulnier	Johnson (TX)
Balderson	DesJarlais	Jones
Banks	Deutch	Jordan
Barr	Diaz-Balart	Joyce (OH)
Barragán	Dingell	Joyce (PA)
Bass	Doggett	Kahele
Beatty	Donalds	Kaptur
Bentz	Duncan	Katko
Bera	Dunn	Keating
Bergman	Ellzey	Keller
Beyer	Emmer	Kelly (IL)
Bice (OK)	Escobar	Kelly (MS)
Bilirakis	Eshoo	Kelly (PA)
Bishop (GA)	Khanna	
Bishop (NC)	Kildee	
Blumenauer	Kilmer	
Blunt Rochester	Kim (CA)	
Bonamici	Kim (NJ)	
Bost	Kind	
Bourdeaux	Kirkpatrick	
Bowman	Krishnamoorthi	
Boyle, Brendan	Kuster	
F.	Kustoff	
Brooks	LaHood	
Brown (MD)	Fletcher	
Brown (OH)	Foster	
Brownley	Frankel, Lois	
Buchanan	Franklin, C.	
Buchon	Scott	
Budd	Gaetz	
Burchett	Gallagher	
Bush	Gallego	
Bustos	Garamendi	
Butterfield	Garbarino	
Calvert	Garcia (CA)	
Cammack	Garcia (IL)	
Carbajal	Garcia (TX)	
Cárdenas	Gibbs	
Carey	Gimenez	
Carl	Gohmert	
Carson	Golden	
Carter (GA)	Gomez	
Carter (LA)	Gonzales, Tony	
Carter (TX)	Gonzalez (OH)	
Cartwright	Gonzalez,	
Case	Vicente	
Casten	Gooden (TX)	
Castor (FL)	Gottheimer	
Castro (TX)	Granger	
Cawthorn	Graves (LA)	
Chabot	Graves (MO)	
Cheney	Green (TN)	
Cherfilus-	Green, Al (TX)	
McCormick	Griffith	
Chu	Grijalva	
Cicilline	Grothman	
Clark (MA)	Guest	
Clarke (NY)	Guthrie	
Cleaver	Harder (CA)	
Cline	Harshbarger	
Cloud	Hartzler	
Clyburn	Hayes	
Cohen	Herrrell	
Cole	Herrera Beutler	
Comer	Hice (GA)	
Connolly	Higgins (LA)	
Cooper	Higgins (NY)	
Correa	Hill	
Costa	Himes	
Courtney	Hinson	
Craig	Hollingsworth	
Crawford	Horsford	
Crenshaw	Houlahan	
Crist	Hoyer	
Crow	Hudson	
Cuellar	Huffman	
	Huizenga	

Miller (WV)	Rogers (AL)	Suozi
Miller-Meeks	Rogers (KY)	Swalwell
Moolenaar	Rose	Takano
Mooney	Ross	Taylor
Moore (AL)	Rouzer	Tenney
Moore (UT)	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (CA)
Moore (WI)	Ruiz	Thompson (MS)
Morelle	Ruppersberger	Thompson (PA)
Moulton	Rush	Tiffany
Mrvan	Ryan	Timmons
Mullin	Salazar	Titus
Murphy (FL)	Sánchez	Tlaib
Murphy (NC)	Sarbanes	Tonko
Nadler	Scalise	Torres (CA)
Napolitano	Scanlon	Torres (NY)
Neal	Schakowsky	Trahan
Neguse	Schiff	Trone
Nehls	Schneider	Turner
Newhouse	Schrader	Underwood
Newman	Schrier	Upton
Norcross	Schweikert	Valadao
O'Halleran	Scott (VA)	Van Drew
Obermole	Scott, Austin	Van Duyne
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott, David	Vargas
Omar	Sessions	Veasey
Owens	Sewell	Velázquez
Pallone	Sherman	Wagner
Palmer	Sherrill	Walberg
Panetta	Sires	Walorski
Pappas	Slotkin	Waltz
Pascarell	Smith (MO)	Wasserman
Payne	Smith (NE)	Schultz
Pence	Smith (NJ)	
Perlmutter	Smith (WA)	
Peters	Smucker	
Pfleger	Soto	
Phillips	Spanberger	
Pingree	Spartz	
Pocan	Speler	
Porter	Stansbury	
Posey	Stanton	
Pressley	Stauber	
Price (NC)	Steel	
Quigley	Stefanik	
Raskin	Stell	
Reschenthaler	Steube	
Rice (NY)	Stevens	
Rice (SC)	Stewart	
Rodgers (WA)	Strickland	

NAYS—17

Biggs	Good (VA)	McClintock
Boebert	Gosar	Norman
Buck	Greene (GA)	Perry
Burgess	Harris	Rosendale
Clyde	Hern	Roy
Fulcher	Loudermilk	

NOT VOTING—10

Arrington	Ferguson	Rutherford
Brady	Foxx	Simpson
Doyle, Michael	Kinzing	Yarmuth
F.	Palazzo	

□ 2223

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

Allred (Escobar)	Cherfilus-	Jackson Lee
Bass (Takano)	McCormick	(Cicilline)
Bilirakis	(Soto)	Jayapal
(Fleischmann)	Chu (Takano)	(Takano)
Bourdeaux	Cleaver (Blunt	Johnson (TX)
(Blunt)	Rochester)	(Jeffries)
Rochester)	Correa (Takano)	Jones (Escobar)
Bowman (Garcia	Cuellar (Garcia	Joyce (OH)
(TX))	(TX))	(Moore (UT))
Boyle, Brendan	DeFazio	Katko (Moore
F. (Neguse)	(Bonamici)	(UT))
Brooks (Moore	Delgado (Neguse)	Keating
(AL))	DeSaulnier	(Cicilline)
Brownley	(Beyer)	Kirkpatrick
(Kuster)	DesJarlais	(Pallone)
Butterfield	(Fleischmann)	Lamb (Pallone)
(Ross)	Dunn (Salazar)	Langevin
Cárdenas (Soto)	Fallon (Jackson)	(Lynch)
Castro (TX)	Gomez (Soto)	Lee (NV)
(Garcia (TX))	Gosar (Gohmert)	(Neguse)
Cawthorn (Moore	Higgins (NY)	McEachin
(AL))	(Pallone)	(Beyer)

McHenry (Banks)
Meeks (Horsford)
Meijer (Moore
(UT))
Meng (Escobar)
Nehls
(Fitzgerald)
Ocasio-Cortez
(Takano)
Pascarell
(Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)

Price (NC)
(Manning)
Reschenthaler
(Keller)
Ruiz (Takano)
Schakowsky
(Takano)
Schrader (Blunt
Rochester)
Scott, David
(Jeffries)
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sires (Pallone)

Stauber
(Bergman)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL)
(Neguse)
Wilson (SC)
(Timmons)

Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)

Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)

Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
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 Dwyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)

NOT VOTING—10

Arrington
Brady
Doyle, Michael
F.

Foxx
Garamendi
Kinzinger
Palazzo

Rutherford
Simpson
Yarmuth

□ 2233

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

Allred (Escobar)
Bass (Takano)
Bilirakis
(Fleischmann)
Bourdeaux
(Blunt
Rochester)
Bowman (Garcia
(TX))
Boyle, Brendan
F. (Neguse)
Brooks (Moore
(AL))
Brownley
(Kuster)
Butterfield
(Ross)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Castro (TX)
(Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore
(AL))
Cherfilus-
McCormick
(Soto)
Chu (Takano)
Cleaver (Blunt
Rochester)
Correa (Takano)
Cuellar (Garcia
(TX))
DeFazio
(Bonamici)
Delgado (Neguse)

DeSaulnier
(Beyer)
DesJarlais
(Fleischmann)
Dunn (Salazar)
Fallon (Jackson)
Gomez (Soto)
Gosar (Gohmert)
Higgins (NY)
(Pallone)
Jackson Lee
(Cicilline)
Jayapal
(Takano)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Jones (Escobar)
Joyce (OH)
(Moore (UT))
Katko (Moore
(UT))
Keating
(Cicilline)
Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin
(Lynch)
Lee (NV)
(Neguse)
McEachin
(Beyer)
McHenry (Banks)
Meeks (Horsford)

Meijer (Moore
(UT))
Meng (Escobar)
Nehls
(Fitzgerald)
Ocasio-Cortez
(Takano)
Pascarell
(Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC)
(Manning)
Reschenthaler
(Keller)
Ruiz (Takano)
Schakowsky
(Takano)
Schrader (Blunt
Rochester)
Scott, David
(Jeffries)
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber
(Bergman)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL)
(Neguse)
Wilson (SC)
(Timmons)

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR
GENERAL TRAINING ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6052) to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to require the employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs to receive training developed by the Inspector General of the Department on reporting wrongdoing to, responding to requests from, and cooperating with the Office of Inspector General, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) 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 407, nays 11, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 226]

YEAS—407

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush

Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar

Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Delgado
Demings
DesSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Español
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)

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
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Pannetta
Pappas
Pascarell
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

NAYS—11

Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Mast

MAKING ADVANCES IN MAMMOGRAPHY
AND MEDICAL OPTIONS
FOR VETERANS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2533) to improve mammography services furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) 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 419, nays 0, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 227]

YEAS—419

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin

Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera

Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert

Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster

Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
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)
Kahale
Kaptur
Katko
Keller
Keating
Keller
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kocan
Krishnamoorthi
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
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
Sherrill
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
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
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta

Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)

Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suzoi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan

Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—9

Arrington
Brady
Doyle, Michael F.

Foxx
Kinzinger
Palazzo
Rutherford

□ 2242

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

Allred (Escobar)
Bass (Takano)
Bilirakis
(Fleischmann)
Bourdeaux
(Blunt)
Rochester)
Bowman (Garcia
(TX))
Boyle, Brendan
F. (Neguse)
Brooks (Moore
(AL))
Brownley
(Kuster)
Butterfield
(Ross)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Castro (TX)
(Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore
(AL))
Cherfilus-
McCormick
(Soto)
Chu (Takano)
Cleaver (Blunt
Rochester)
Correa (Takano)
Cuellar (Garcia
(TX))
DeFazio
(Bonamici)
Delgado (Neguse)

DeSaulnier
(Beyer)
DesJarlais
(Fleischmann)
Dunn (Salazar)
Fallon (Jackson)
Gomez (Soto)
Gosar (Gohmert)
Higgins (NY)
(Pallone)
Jackson Lee
(Cicilline)
Jayapal
(Takano)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Jones (Escobar)
Joyce (OH)
(Moore (UT))
Katko (Moore
(UT))
Keating
(Cicilline)
Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin
(Lynch)
Lee (NV)
(Neguse)
McEachin
(Beyer)
McHenry (Banks)
Meeks (Horsford)

Meijer (Moore
(UT))
Meng (Escobar)
Nehls
(Fitzgerald)
Ocasio-Cortez
(Takano)
Pascarell
(Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC)
(Manning)
Reschenthaler
(Keller)
Ruiz (Takano)
Schakowsky
(Takano)
Schrader (Blunt
Rochester)
Scott, David
(Jeffries)
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber
(Bergman)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suzoi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL)
(Neguse)
Wilson (SC)
(Timmons)

DR. KATE HENDRICKS THOMAS
SUPPORTING EXPANDED REVIEW
FOR VETERANS IN COMBAT EN-
VIRONMENTS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the mo-

tion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2102) to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide mammography screening for veterans who served in locations associated with toxic exposure, 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 California (Mr. TAKANO) 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 418, nays 0, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 228]

YEAS—418

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster

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
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster

Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
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)
Kahale
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick

Krishnamoorthi	Murphy (NC)	Slotkin
Kuster	Nadler	Smith (MO)
Kustoff	Napolitano	Smith (NE)
LaHood	Neal	Smith (NJ)
LaMalfa	Neguse	Smith (WA)
Lamb	Nehls	Smucker
Lamborn	Newhouse	Soto
Langevin	Newman	Spanberger
Larsen (WA)	Norcross	Spartz
Larson (CT)	Norman	Speier
Latta	O'Halleran	Stansbury
LaTurner	Oberholte	Stanton
Lawrence	Ocasio-Cortez	Staubert
Lawson (FL)	Omar	Steel
Lee (CA)	Owens	Stefanik
Lee (NV)	Pallone	Steil
Leger Fernandez	Palmer	Steube
Lesko	Panetta	Stevens
Letlow	Pappas	Stewart
Levin (CA)	Pascarell	Strickland
Levin (MI)	Payne	Suozzi
Lieu	Pence	Swalwell
Lofgren	Perlmutter	Takano
Long	Perry	Taylor
Loudermilk	Peters	Tenney
Lowenthal	Pfleger	Thompson (CA)
Lucas	Phillips	Thompson (MS)
Luetkemeyer	Pingree	Thompson (PA)
Luria	Pocan	Tiffany
Lynch	Porter	Timmons
Mace	Posey	Titus
Malinowski	Pressley	Tlaib
Malliotakis	Price (NC)	Tonko
Maloney,	Quigley	Torres (CA)
Carolyn B.	Raskin	Torres (NY)
Maloney, Sean	Reschenthaler	Trahan
Mann	Rice (NY)	Trone
Manning	Rice (SC)	Turner
Massie	Rodgers (WA)	Underwood
Mast	Rogers (AL)	Upton
Matsui	Rogers (KY)	Valadao
McBath	Rose	Van Drew
McCarthy	Rosendale	Van Dine
McCaul	Ross	Vargas
McClain	Rouzer	Veasey
McClintock	Roy	Velázquez
McCollum	Roybal-Allard	Wagner
McEachin	Ruiz	Walberg
McGovern	Ruppersberger	Walorski
McHenry	Rush	Waltz
McKinley	Ryan	Wasserman
McNerney	Salazar	Schultz
Meeks	Sánchez	Waters
Meijer	Sarbanes	Watson Coleman
Meng	Scalise	Weber (TX)
Meuser	Scanlon	Webster (FL)
Mfume	Schakowsky	Welch
Miller (IL)	Schiff	Wenstrup
Miller (WV)	Schneider	Westerman
Miller-Meeks	Schrader	Wexton
Moolenaar	Schrier	Wild
Mooney	Schweikert	Williams (GA)
Moore (AL)	Scott (VA)	Williams (TX)
Moore (UT)	Scott, Austin	Wilson (FL)
Moore (WI)	Scott, David	Wilson (SC)
Morelle	Sessions	Wittman
Moulton	Sewell	Womack
Mrvan	Sherman	Zeldin
Mullin	Sherrill	
Murphy (FL)	Sires	

NOT VOTING—10

Arrington	Ellzey	Rutherford
Brady	Fox	Simpson
Doyle, Michael	Kinzinger	Yarmuth
F.	Palazzo	

□ 2252

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

Allred (Escobar)	Boyle, Brendan	Castro (TX)
Bass (Takano)	F. (Neguse)	(Garcia (TX))
Bilirakis	Brooks (Moore	Cawthorn (Moore
(Fleischmann)	(AL))	(AL))
Bourdeaux	Brownley	Cherfilus-
(Blunt	(Kuster)	McCormick
Rochester)	Butterfield	(Soto)
Bowman (Garcia	(Ross)	Chu (Takano)
(TX))	Cárdenas (Soto)	

Cleaver (Blunt	Joyce (OH)	(Pallone)
Rochester)	(Moore (UT))	Price (NC)
Correa (Takano)	Katko-	(Manning)
Cuellar (Garcia	(Moore (UT))	Reschenthaler-
(TX))	Keating	(Keller)
DeFazio	(Cicilline)	Ruiz (Takano)
(Bonamici)	Kirkpatrick	Schakowsky
Delgado (Neguse)	(Pallone)	(Takano)
DeSaulnier	Lamb (Pallone)	Schrader (Blunt
(Beyer)	Langevin	Rochester)
DesJarlais	(Lynch)	Scott, David
(Fleischmann)	Lee (NV)	(Jeffries)
Dunn (Salazar)	(Neguse)	Sewell (Cicilline)
Fallon (Jackson)	McEachin	Sires-
Gomez-	(Beyer)	(Pallone)
(Soto)	McHenry (Banks)	Staubert
Gosar-(Gohmert)	Meeks-	(Bergman)
Higgins (NY)	(Horsford)	Stewart (Curtis)
(Pallone)	Meijer (Moore	Suozzi (Beyer)
Jackson Lee	(UT))	Swalwell (Soto)
(Cicilline)	Meng (Escobar)	Taylor (Jackson)
Jayapal	Nehls-	Vargas (Takano)
(Takano)	(Fitzgerald)	Walorski (Banks)
Ocasio-Cortez	(Takano)	Wilson (FL)
Johnson (TX)	(Takano)	(Neguse)
(Jeffries)	Pascarell	Wilson (SC)
Jones-	(Pallone)	(Timmons)
(Escobar)	Payne-	

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TO NATIONAL SECURITY COMMISSION ON EMERGING BIOTECHNOLOGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 1091(b)(1)(E) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81), and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, of the following individual on the part of the House to the National Security Commission on Emerging Biotechnology:

Mr. Eric Emerson Schmidt, Los Angeles, California

RISING CRIME

(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, 234,088 illegal immigrants crossed the southern border last month. That is a record-breaking number that I take no pleasure in saying aloud. This surpassed the previous record of 221,303 set just in March.

In President Biden's first 15 months in office, Federal law enforcement officials have stopped more than 2.75 million people attempting to cross into the U.S. illegally. To put things in perspective, that is more than the entire population of the Nashville, Tennessee, metropolitan area.

Despite continuously breaking these records, the President has shown absolutely no serious desire to stem the flow of illegal immigration, as evidenced by his rescission of title 42 and his stopping of construction on the border wall.

Madam Speaker, President Biden must do better.

BENEFITS OF VITAMIN D FOR COVID-19

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, the good news is the COVID pandemic is kind of under control. Nevertheless, we still have about 250 people a day who die of COVID and over 1 million people have died in this country.

I think one of the failures of the public health establishment and the medical establishment is the failure to educate the public about the benefits of vitamin D. Researchers found that if you have inadequate vitamin D levels, defined as under 200 nanograms per milliliter, you are 11 times as likely to die of the disease.

Can you imagine how many lives would have been saved if we tested for vitamin D and everybody had adequate vitamin D in their blood?

The public health establishment failed us by not educating the public enough on vitamin D, and it is time we stepped it up, even though it looks like we are near the end of the pandemic. And the medical establishment ought to always test for vitamin D with people who are at risk for this disease, particularly people with darker skin, and particularly people who are a little heavy. It is very important to test for vitamin D.

I know the medical establishment feels that they might not get reimbursed quite enough from the insurance companies, but I will tell you, people in the medical establishment, and I am talking about the administrators, in particular, who are making these judgments, ought to put profit aside for a second and make sure that we get these tests on people, because if they come under 20 nanograms, they are greatly at risk for dying.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. PRESSLEY). Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 10 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, May 19, 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-4218. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Postaward Debriefings (DFARS Case 2018-D009) [Docket DARS-2021-0010] (RIN: 0750-AJ73) 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 Armed Services.

EC-4219. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Flood Insurance Program: Removal of Best's Financial Size Category From Write-Your-Own Participation Criteria [Docket ID FEMA-2021-0030] (RIN: 1660-AB13) received

April 29, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4220. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's notice of policy statement — Actions Regarding the Commission's Policy on Price Index Formation and Transparency, and Indices Referenced in Natural Gas and Electric Tariffs [Docket No.: PL20-3-000] received April 29, 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-4221. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulations and Rulemaking Procedures [Docket ID FEMA-2017-0016] (RIN: 1660-AA91) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4222. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's notice — Hazard Mitigation Assistance: Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities [Docket ID FEMA-2019-0018] (RIN: 1660-ZA23) received April 29, 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-4223. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Marine Terminal Operator Schedules [Docket No.: 21-06] (RIN: 3072-AC87) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4224. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Passenger Vessel Financial Responsibility [Docket No.: 20-15] (RIN: 3072-AC82) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 6943. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize public safety officer death benefits to officers suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-335). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2992. A bill to direct the Attorney General to develop crisis intervention training tools for use by first responders related to interacting with persons who have a traumatic brain injury, another from of acquired brain injury, or post-traumatic stress disorder, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-336 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Energy and Commerce discharged from further consideration. H.R. 2992 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. RUTHERFORD (for himself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. NEHLS, and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS):

H.R. 7809. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for law enforcement officer bonuses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 7810. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to prohibit the manufacture, processing, use, and distribution in commerce of commercial asbestos and mixtures and articles containing commercial asbestos, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. OBERNOLTE (for himself and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 7811. A bill to make certain improvements to the enterprise-wide procurement of cyber data products and services by the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KAHLELE (for himself and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 7812. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to establish a floriculture and nursery plant health initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KAHLELE (for himself and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 7813. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to establish a cacao tree health initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. ESCOBAR (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. CHU, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. BASS, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. PORTER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. ROSS, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. JONES, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. CROW, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. TITUS, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. DEAN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. EVANS, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SIREs, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. BEYER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. MCNERNEY,

Mr. TRONE, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MANNING, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. VEASEY):

H.R. 7814. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to health care providers to enhance the physical and cyber security of their facilities, personnel, and patients; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS (for himself, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. OWENS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MOORE of Utah, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 7815. A bill to require the President to submit a report on the actions Executive agencies are taking to end the infant formula shortage; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 7816. A bill to prohibit fetal remains in publicly owned water systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BUCK (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 7817. A bill to establish a review of United States multilateral aid; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself and Mrs. SPARTZ):

H.R. 7818. A bill to amend section 2441 of title 18, United States Code, to broaden the scope of individuals subject to prosecution for war crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CROW (for himself, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. PORTER, and Ms. STEVENS):

H.R. 7819. A bill to amend the Communications Decency Act to remove immunity for online firearms marketplaces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DUNN (for himself, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 7820. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to identify the resources, regulatory changes, and private sector engagement needed to achieve annual travel and tourism goals, including a travel and tourism recovery strategy from COVID-19, and to prepare a strategy to address potential future pandemics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GARBARINO (for himself, Mr. MEUSER, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. KATKO, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MELJER, and Mr. VAN DREW):

H.R. 7821. A bill to authorize the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to provide stipends to certain vetted foreign members of Transnational Criminal Investigative Units, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. HILL):

H.R. 7822. A bill to allow for duty-free importation and sale of infant formula that is lawfully marketed as such in its country of origin, 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. KILDEE:

H.R. 7823. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the health coverage tax credit permanent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAMBORN (for himself, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. ZELDIN,

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GOHMERT, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 7824. A bill to deter foreign financial institutions from providing banking services for the benefit of foreign terrorist organizations and from facilitating or promoting payments for acts of terrorism; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. BIGGS):

H.R. 7825. A bill to amend title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prohibit the provision of funds under such title to institutions of higher education that violate the immigration laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PHILLIPS (for himself, Mr. CASE, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. BACON, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. MEIJER, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER):

H.R. 7826. A bill to authorize a grant to encourage recruitment of law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 7827. A bill to impose a moratorium on large agribusiness, food and beverage manufacturing, and grocery retail mergers; to the Committee on Agriculture, 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 Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. DOGETT, Mr. POCAN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Ms. DELAULO):

H.R. 7828. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to shorten the exclusivity period for brand name biological products from 12 to 5 years; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 7829. A bill to extend and authorize annual appropriations for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom through fiscal year 2024; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mrs. HINSON, and Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma):

H.R. 7830. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to improving the infant formula supply chain, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WEBSTER of Florida:

H.R. 7831. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a deduction for certain charity care furnished by physicians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SWALWELL, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BERGMAN, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. TURNER, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. KINZINGER):

H. Res. 1130. A resolution expressing support for the sovereign decision of Finland and Sweden to apply to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as well as calling on all members of NATO to ratify the protocols of accession swiftly; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MULLIN (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BUCK, Mr. STEUBE, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. WEBER of Texas,

Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CAREY, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. BOST, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. GIBBS, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MAST, Mr. GUEST, and Mrs. HARTZLER):

H. Res. 1131. A resolution expunging the January 13, 2021, impeachment of President Donald John Trump; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STANTON (for himself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. ALLRED):

H. Res. 1132. A resolution calling for the immediate release of Brittney Griner, a citizen of the United States, who was wrongfully detained by the Government of the Russian Federation in February 2022; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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. RUTHERFORD:

H.R. 7809.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 7810.

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

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. OBERNOLTE:

H.R. 7811.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KAHELE:

H.R. 7812.

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

U.S Constitution including Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 (General Welfare Clause) and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 (Necessary and Proper Clause), Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 (Property)

By Mr. KAHELE:

H.R. 7813.

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

U.S Constitution including Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 (General Welfare Clause) and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 (Necessary and Proper Clause), Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 (Property)

By Ms. ESCOBAR:

H.R. 7814.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 7815.

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 Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 7816.

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 Mr. BUCK:

H.R. 7817.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 7818.

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

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

By Mr. CROW:

H.R. 7819.

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. Const. art. 1, Sec. 8, cl. 13.

By Mr. DUNN:

H.R. 7820.

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. GARBARINO:

H.R. 7821.

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

Article 1; Section 8: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 7822.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 7823.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. LAMBORN:

H.R. 7824.

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

Art. I, Sec. 8 "To regulate commerce with foreign nations . . ."

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina:

H.R. 7825.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H.R. 7826.

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

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, Congress has the power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 7827.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 7828.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 7829.

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

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 7830.

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

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

By Mr. WEBSTER of Florida:

H.R. 7831.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 19: Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 72: Mr. KUSTOFF.

H.R. 260: Ms. KAPTUR and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 374: Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 419: Mr. JORDAN, Mr. LONG, Mr. MANN, Mr. FALLON, and Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 426: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. JORDAN, and Mr. STEIL.

H.R. 475: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 532: Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 549: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 1168: Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 1282: Ms. MANNING and Ms. ADAMS.

H.R. 1285: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 1321: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 1352: Ms. WATERS, Ms. TITUS, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

H.R. 1384: Mrs. HINSON.

H.R. 1464: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 1753: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 1800: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, and Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 1816: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 1842: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HIMES, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. AXNE, and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 1884: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 1946: Mr. CLINE and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.

H.R. 2374: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.

H.R. 2517: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. MENG, Mr. PAPPAS, and Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 2565: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2573: Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 2654: Ms. NEWMAN.

H.R. 2749: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 2876: Mr. LAMB.

H.R. 2907: Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 3015: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 3172: Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 3203: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 3207: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 3259: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 3294: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 3312: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 3656: Ms. SEWELL.

H.R. 3674: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 3962: Mr. ELLZEY and Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 4077: Mr. JEFFRIES and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 4147: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 4436: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 4450: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 4587: Mr. CORREA and Mr. BERA.

H.R. 4823: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.

H.R. 5141: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 5232: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Mr. GARCIA of California.

H.R. 5537: Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 5606: Ms. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 5607: Mr. KAHELE.

H.R. 5750: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

H.R. 5769: Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. CRAIG, and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 5788: Mr. CAREY.

H.R. 5987: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 6184: Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 6273: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 6398: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 6400: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 6544: Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 6557: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 6577: Ms. JACOBS of California.

H.R. 6635: Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 6679: Mr. GOLDEN.

H.R. 6798: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 6852: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. CRIST, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Ms. WILD, and Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 6858: Mr. DIAZ-BALART and Mr. GOOD of Virginia.

H.R. 6860: Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. BUCK, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 6943: Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. PORTER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. TONKO, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 7079: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 7147: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 7176: Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. MAST, Mr. MELJER, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 7185: Mrs. SPARTZ.

H.R. 7249: Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. CASTEN, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 7283: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 7374: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 7382: Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 7395: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 7409: Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 7419: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. SWALWELL, and Mr. McGOVERN.

H.R. 7465: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 7479: Mr. SCALISE and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

H.R. 7482: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 7615: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 7633: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 7644: Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 7647: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 7671: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. JONES, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

H.R. 7688: Mr. SABLAN, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 7696: Ms. DEGETTE and Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 7703: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 7706: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 7713: Mr. TURNER and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 7718: Mrs. McCLAIN, Mr. WOMACK, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. HUIZENGA, Ms. VAN DUYN, and Mr. KUSTOFF.

H.R. 7738: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.

H.R. 7772: Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. McCLINTOCK, and Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 7775: Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 7779: Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. GARBARINO.

H.R. 7781: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.

H.R. 7791: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mrs. AXNE, Mrs. McBATH, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. McEACHIN, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. HIMES, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. BUSH, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 7807: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.J. Res. 53: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. WATERS, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. PALLONE.

H.J. Res. 81: Mr. BACON.

H. Con. Res. 89: Mr. COSTA.

H. Con. Res. 90: Ms. SALAZAR and Mrs. LURIA.

H. Res. 100: Mr. JEFFRIES.

H. Res. 159: Mr. BACON.

H. Res. 352: Mr. BAIRD.

H. Res. 366: Mr. RYAN.

H. Res. 434: Mr. TIMMONS, Ms. WILD, Mr. TRONE, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. ELLZEY, Ms. MANNING, and Mr. CORREA.

H. Res. 1009: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Ms. OMAR.

H. Res. 1077: Mr. ROY.

H. Res. 1091: Mr. McCLINTOCK.

H. Res. 1114: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. McHENRY, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. BERGMAN, and Mr. PFLUGER.

H. Res. 1125: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. MENG, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. MANNING, Mr. SUOZZI, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.