United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 2022 No. 85

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?

PELOTON 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

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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 individuals. 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 Benefit 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 AWARDING 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 AWARDING 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 mental 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. PANETTA). 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 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.

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 retraumatizing 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 veterans 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 Americans 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 accountability 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 National 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 gentlewoman 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 ayes 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 Preventative 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 dedication 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 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 resources 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 Nonprofit 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. Without objection, 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''; and

(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''; and

(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''; and

(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 servicemembers 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 ayes have it.

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

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

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

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 Nonprofit 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-Semitism. 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 noncontroversial. 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. RESCHENTHALER. 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.

Alarmingly, 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 heartbreaking landmark in the growing storm of domestic terrorism impacting communities across America.

Whether in Buffalo, Charleston, El Paso, or Pittsburgh, domestic terrorists 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 connected 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. RUTHERFORD), 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 embraced 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 antidemocratic 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 low 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 educators 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 history 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 gentlewoman 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 respect 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 device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 201, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 208]

YEAS—217

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
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—201

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
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
Moolenaar
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
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—10

Arrington
Budd
Deutch
Foxx
Fulcher
Johnson (GA)
Keating
Kinzinger
Palazzo
Spartz

□ 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)
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)
Dunn (Salazar)
Fallon (Jackson)
Gosar (Gohmert)
Higgins (NY) (Pallone)
Jackson Lee (Cicilline)
Jayapal (Takano)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Katko (Moore (UT))
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)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VEASEY). The question is on the resolution.

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. 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 218, nays 202, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 209]

YEAS—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
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider

Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

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
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
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
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

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 (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)
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)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

TARGETING RESOURCES TO COMMUNITIES 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
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
Obernolte
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 Duyne
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
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader

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

NOT VOTING—11

Arrington
Biggs
Brady
Buchanan
Budd
Foxx
Johnson (GA)
Kinzinger
Palazzo
Spartz
Steube

□ 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)
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)
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)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Trone (Beyer)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

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
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
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
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mooney
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—165

Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carey
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Ellzey
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)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—5

Arrington
Budd
Diaz-Balart
Foxx
Palazzo

□ 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)
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)
Dunn (Salazar)
Fallon (Jackson)
Gosar (Gohmert)
Higgins (NY) (Pallone)
Jackson Lee (Cicilline)
Jayapal (Takano)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Katko (Moore (UT))
Keating (Cicilline)
Kinzinger (Rice (SC))
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)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Trone (Beyer)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (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
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
Cole
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.
Dunn
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaMalfa
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
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—190

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
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Ellzey
Emmer
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
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)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Rutherford
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 Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

PRESENT—1

Roy

NOT VOTING—7

Arrington
Budd
Diaz-Balart
Estes
Foxx
Palazzo
Pfluger

□ 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)
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)
Dunn (Salazar)
Fallon (Jackson)
Gosar (Gohmert)
Higgins (NY) (Pallone)
Jackson Lee (Cicilline)
Jayapal (Takano)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Katko (Moore (UT))
Keating (Cicilline)
Kinzinger (Rice (SC))
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)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Trone (Beyer)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

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
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.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
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
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva

Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (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
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
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
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—1

Massie

NOT VOTING—8

Arrington
Budd
Diaz-Balart
Estes
Foxx
Kinzinger
Palazzo
Pfluger

□ 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)
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)
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)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Trone (Beyer)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

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
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.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
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)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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
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
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin

Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8

Arrington
Budd
Estes
Foxx
Kinzinger
Palazzo
Pfluger
Yarmuth

□ 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)
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)
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)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Trone (Beyer)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (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
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.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
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
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
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)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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
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
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
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—11

Arrington
Buck
Budd
DeLauro
Estes
Foxx
Kinzinger
Palazzo
Pfluger
Tenney
Yarmuth

□ 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)
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)
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)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)

Taylor (Jackson)
Trone (Beyer)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

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
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)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
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
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
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
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
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
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—12

Biggs
Boebert
Cloud
Clyde
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Hice (GA)
Massie
Norman
Roy

NOT VOTING—11

Arrington
Blumenauer
Brooks
Budd
Estes
Foxx
Kinzinger
Mast
Palazzo
Pfluger
Yarmuth

□ 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)
Bass (Takano)
Bilirakis (Fleischmann)
Bourdeaux (Blunt Rochester)
Bowman (Garcia (TX))
Boyle, Brendan F. (Neguse)
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)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Trone (Beyer)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF ASSESSMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OF MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS LINKED TO MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA FOR PURPOSES OF AWARDING 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
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)
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)

Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
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
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—2

Casten
Harshbarger

NOT VOTING—12

Arrington
Blumenauer
Budd
Cawthorn
Estes
Foxx
Hayes
Kahele
Kinzinger
Palazzo
Simpson
Yarmuth

□ 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)
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))
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)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Trone (Beyer)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (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 protects 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 McGarrity, 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 propping 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 hagiarchy 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 containment 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) does 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 Watertown, 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 WI C'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 lntitute, 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, Reckett, 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 Defense 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 infant 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 reestablish 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 PALLONE, 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 heartbreaking. 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
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.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth

Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
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
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
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—9

Biggs
Boebert
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Massie
Roy

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))
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)
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)
Suozzi (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
Moolenaar
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 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
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean

Manning
Matsui
McBath
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
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—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)
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)
Stauber (Bergman)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

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
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (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
Kahele
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
Suozzi
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
Ellzey
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
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
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)
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)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

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

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
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (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 Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—4

Arrington
Foxx
Palazzo
Rutherford

□ 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)
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)
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)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

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
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
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)
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
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
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
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
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—21

Biggs
Boebert
Buck
Burchett
Cloud
Clyde
Fulcher
Gaetz
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Harris
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Massie
Mast
Norman
Pence
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Webster (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Arrington
Brady
Foxx
Kinzinger
Palazzo
Rutherford
Spanberger

□ 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)
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)
Stauber (Bergman)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozzi (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
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
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)
Cleaver
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
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)

Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
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
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)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—17

Boebert
Buck
Burchett
Clyde
Estes
Gaetz
Gohmert
Greene (GA)
Harris
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Massie
Mast
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—9

Arrington
Brady
Diaz-Balart
Doyle, Michael F.
Foxx
Kinzinger
Palazzo
Rutherford
Yarmuth

□ 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)
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)
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)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

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
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
Espaillat
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)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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)
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
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury

Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8

Arrington
Brady
Doyle, Michael F.
Foxx
Kinzinger
Palazzo
Rutherford
Yarmuth

□ 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)
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)
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)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

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
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
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
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
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
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
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)
Rose
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
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—17

Biggs
Boebert
Buck
Burgess
Clyde
Fulcher
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Harris
Hern
Loudermilk
McClintock
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—10

Arrington
Brady
Doyle, Michael F.
Ferguson
Foxx
Kinzinger
Palazzo
Rutherford
Simpson
Yarmuth

□ 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)
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)
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)
Suozzi (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
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (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)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
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
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)
Rose
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
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—11

Biggs
Boebert
Gaetz
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Mast
Norman
Rosendale
Roy

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)
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)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

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
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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)
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
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—9

Arrington
Brady
Doyle, Michael F.
Foxx
Kinzinger
Palazzo
Rutherford
Simpson
Yarmuth

□ 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)
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)
Suozzi (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 ENVIRONMENTS 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. 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
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick

Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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)
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
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—10

Arrington
Brady
Doyle, Michael F.
Ellzey
Foxx
Kinzinger
Palazzo
Rutherford
Simpson
Yarmuth

□ 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)
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)
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)
Stewar (Curtis)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Soto)
Taylor (Jackson)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

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. KAHELE (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. KAHELE (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. BARRAGÁN, 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. MEIJER, 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. DOGGETT, Mr. POCAN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Ms. DELAURO):

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. MEIJER, 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 DUYNE, AND MR. KUSTOFF.

H.R. 7738: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.

H.R. 7772: Ms. VAN DUYNE, 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.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 2022 *No. 85*

Senate

(Legislative day of Tuesday, May 17, 2022)

The Senate met at 10 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable BEN RAY LUJÁN, a Senator from the State of New Mexico.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, our strong tower, continue to be our defender and guide. Lead our lawmakers in their work so that they will make Your priorities their priorities. Provide them with the patience, integrity, and compassion to become instruments of Your providence. Strengthen and protect them. Keep them safe from evil. Give them such courage and loyalty that they will passionately embrace Your precepts. Lord, infuse them with the spirit of wisdom, sympathy, and godliness as they grow in grace and in a deeper knowledge of Your providential love.

And, God, continue to sustain Ukraine.

We pray in Your powerful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, May 18, 2022.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable BEN RAY LUJÁN, a Senator from the State of New Mexico, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. LUJÁN thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs).

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

CRIME

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, Americans' concern about violent crime is the highest it has been in 6 years, and the statistics plainly show why that is. Between 2019 and 2020, the murder rate shot up by the largest 1-year increase in over a century, and the rate has kept on rising.

Nearly 60 percent more law enforcement officers were killed in 2021 compared to 2020. Cities all across America set alltime record highs for homicides last year. My hometown of Louisville, KY, was one of those cities. We also now average more than one carjacking every 48 hours.

Innocent citizens across America know this situation has literally spiraled out of control, but, unfortunately, the Biden administration and Senate Democrats continue to team up and find new ways to go soft on crime. The nomination and confirmation of Judge Jackson to the Supreme Court crowns a deliberate effort by Democrats to make the Federal judiciary literally softer on crime. They are specifically intentionally stuffing the Federal bench full of men and women whose starting perspective tilts toward sympathy for criminals rather than victims.

Even the New York Times had to admit this ''concerted push by the Biden administration'' to prefer nominees with ''experience in criminal defense work'' is ''a sea change in the world of judicial nominations.''

The Times continued:

The type of high-profile murder cases handled by some of Mr. Biden's nominees would have been considered disqualifying only a few years ago; now the president, who himself served briefly as a public defender early in his legal career, is actively seeking to name more jurists who have [that kind of] experience.

So, Mr. President, we are not arguing that public defenders ought to be excluded from the nomination process. Clearly, their work is important. Everyone deserves a lawyer, even the most heinous criminals. But the American people are not exactly clamoring for President Biden to dramatically tilt the entire judiciary toward the criminal-friendly perspective—least of all during this historic crime surge.

This week, with a long list of serious problems facing the country, the Democratic majority has decided to spend floor time on another judicial nominee with this one particular background, a second nominee who appeared during her committee hearing to be unfamiliar with a basic concept in trial law, and a third nominee whose

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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pro bono record includes helping sue the New York City government over policing and trying to reverse another person's robbery conviction. So I would urge Senators to oppose these controversial nominees.

I am proud to be one of many Republicans joining a new resolution from Senator CASSIDY begging this all-Democratic government to prioritize solutions for the violent crime wave. To start, the administration should stop this willful—willful—campaign to make the judiciary systemically softer on crime. Innocent Americans can't afford it.

UKRAINE

Mr. President, now on an entirely different matter, the Ukraine people and their fight to repel Russian invaders from their sovereign territory has been inspiring. The world is watching Ukraine respond to gut-wrenching violence with bravery and with unity.

I encourage President Biden to do more to strengthen Ukraine and NATO's defenses well in advance so as to deter Putin and improve Ukraine's initial ability to resist aggression. Many Republicans shared my view that President Biden should have done more to help Ukraine more quickly.

Fortunately, as the Ukrainians have stood strong, President Biden has done more and more to help them in the fight. We are now investing to ensure Ukraine's forces are equipped to win and the arsenals of NATO allies who have joined in support can be replenished.

As I explained yesterday, American support for Ukraine is not mere altruism. The outcome of Ukraine's fight to preserve its sovereignty will have massive consequences for our own strategic interests, both in Europe and much farther afield.

So let's start with just that continent. Europe is home to some of America's longest-standing friendships and deepest trading partnerships. If Vladimir Putin's thuggish imperialism found success in Ukraine, America and our allies would certainly feel the effects. Prior to the current conflict in Ukraine, Putin's creeping expansionism, his interventions and manipulations of so-called frozen conflicts from Georgia and Crimea and Transnistria, only emboldened him. He must be stopped.

Beyond Europe's borders, Putin's fellow strongmen are watching all this to find out whether it is safe to follow his lead. In Beijing, President Xi's Communist Party is looking for a green light to apply the Russian model to their own wish list of sovereign territories to subjugate, starting, of course, with Taiwan. For their part, the Taiwanese people know they are in the crosshairs. As they demonstrated in solidarity with the people of Ukraine, the warning on the island in recent months has been ''Today Ukraine. Tomorrow, Taiwan.''

As Taiwan's Foreign Minister put it recently in the Washington Post, ''[T]he war in Ukraine has made it clear to the world how important it is for democracies to stand shoulder to shoulder against authoritarian aggression.''

Fortunately, fellow democracies in the Indo-Pacific are doing exactly that. Earlier this month, Japan's Defense Minister acknowledged that China has been ''carefully observing'' both ''Russia's aggression'' and the reactions of the international community. And Prime Minister Kishida reaffirmed that we must ''never tolerate a unilateral attempt to change the status quo by the use of force in the Indo Pacific.''

From Kyiv to Taipei and to Tokyo, America's friends and partners see Russia's behavior for exactly what it is: a dangerous spark to be stamped out. Ukraine is succeeding in large part because it took its security seriously. Especially since the 2014 invasion, Ukraine reformed its military training, doctrine, and operations. They abandoned the outdated Soviet model for a more dynamic Western approach. With help from the West, Ukraine invested in its capabilities.

Other allies and partners should heed these lessons sooner rather than later. They should invest in their own defenses, seek interoperability with like-minded partners, and seize opportunities to train with top-tier militaries like our own. We must continue to help them do exactly that.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The majority leader is recognized.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK, SHOOTING

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, yesterday, I joined with President Biden, Senator GILLIBRAND, and New York officials on one of the most difficult and painful trips imaginable.

Visiting Buffalo 3 days after the worst mass shooting in its history was harrowing. I met a young boy, just 3 years old, who I learned lost his dad on Saturday because his dad was at Tops supermarket buying a birthday cake for the 3-year-old boy—a routine errand for a joyous occasion, something every parent looks forward to. In the blink of an eye, his life was unfairly and cruelly taken away simply because he was Black and in a supermarket.

It is tempting to think that this evil is beyond comprehension, but we know it is just not true. We know the shooter drew from the same wells of hate and White supremacy that inspired other shootings in El Paso, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Charleston, and other communities. By now, we know the shooter was inspired by a deranged conspiracy theory known as the ''great replacement.'' Indeed, in his online posts, he labeled the people he targeted as ''replacers.''

But the truth is that you don't need to visit the dark corners of the internet to see these White supremacist views anymore. You can find replacement theory on cable networks like FOX News, where Tucker Carlson used White replacement rhetoric on at least 400 episodes of his show. You can hear it at most Trump rallies every time the Republican standard-bearer vilifies undocumented immigrants and spreads the lie that they stole the 2020 election. Last night, the GOP in Pennsylvania nominated a hard-right disciple of the Big Lie as their candidate for Governor. You can also find many examples of replacement theory on Twitter. One House Member said in April that Tucker Carlson ''is CORRECT about Replacement Theory as he explains what is happening to America.''

The radical views of MAGA Republicans are taking over the GOP like a cancer. We saw it play out earlier this month in the wake of the Supreme Court's possible elimination of Roe, as they suggested national bans on abortion and championed restrictions without exceptions for rape or incest. Now we are seeing it here, as MAGA Republicans openly champion a repressive and conspiratorial view of who deserves to be called American.

To its credit, the Wall Street Journal Editorial Board wrote a few days ago that politicians have an ''obligation'' to condemn conspiracies like White replacement theory. But 4 days after the shooting in Buffalo, it is dangerous and disturbing to see that many on the right have pointedly refused to condemn replacement theory. This should be the easiest thing in the world to do, but many on the right, including too many in this Chamber, can't seem to bring themselves to say the obvious: that White replacement theory is evil and has no place in our politics, and any candidate or pundit who spreads it should be resoundingly condemned.

We are waiting to hear more of our colleagues condemn the MAGA right and condemn this horrible replacement theory. So far, there is just too much silence, even though a few have.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE

Mr. President, on Ukraine, on a different matter, the Senate is moving forward on a number of high-priority items impacting our security, our economic prosperity, and our commitment to take care of veterans. So this is a busy week for the Senate once again.

Tomorrow, I expect the Senate will finish the critical task of approving another round of military, humanitarian, and economic aid for the people of Ukraine. This should already have been done and over with, but it is repugnant that one Member of the other side, the junior Senator from Kentucky, chose to make a show and obstruct Ukraine funding, knowing full well he couldn't actually stop its passage. For Senator PAUL to delay Ukraine funding for

purely political motives is to only strengthen Putin's hand. The majority—vast majority—of Democrats and Republicans want to see this legislation done, and get it done we will, as soon as tomorrow.

Off the floor, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will mark up the nomination of Bridget Brink to serve as U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine. Ms. Brink's nomination is terrific news at a critical moment for Ukraine and the United States. She is deeply experienced. She has already won bipartisan support in this Chamber, and she is very much needed as the United States seeks to strengthen our democratic ties to the war-torn nation. Ms. Brink's nomination will be a top priority to the Senate when she comes before the Chamber.

RESTAURANTS

Mr. President, on a different matter—the restaurants bill—tomorrow, the Senate is going to hold a vote on legislation to help our restaurants, gyms, minor league teams, and other small businesses that have been utterly devastated by the COVID pandemic.

This bill, championed by my colleagues Senator CARDIN, a Democrat, and Senator WICKER, a Republican—which I very strongly support—will help restaurants and other small businesses like gyms that were left out in earlier rounds of emergency aid. Every proposal included in this package is bipartisan.

Some have said: Well, COVID is over, and the restaurants are back. I see them sort of full.

That may be true for some restaurants, but for just about every restaurant, there is a shortage of labor, and many are only opening at limited times. Most of the restaurants I speak to are either closed certain days, don't serve lunches, or whatever, because they can't find labor.

Let's not forget that many of the restaurants, particularly the smaller ones, the nonchain ones, had to borrow during COVID, borrow large amounts of money. They need to repay that money, and they can't do it based on their limited incomes that are occurring right now. If they don't get the money to pay it back, the lenders are going to foreclose and close restaurants that are already back on the road to prospering and recovering. That makes no sense.

We must pass this legislation. I hope we will get a good number of our Republican colleagues to join Senator WICKER in supporting this. Two years into this crisis, the idea that restaurant owners have all recovered could not be further from the truth.

Restaurants are part of the fabric of every Main Street and every tight-knit neighborhood. It is where friends run into each other on the weekends, grab a drink after work, have lunch after church. The same can be applied to minor league teams and local gyms and businesses that support theaters. These are places where Americans have always come together.

I was proud to champion the $28 billion restaurant relief in the American Rescue Plan, but these establishments, as I mentioned, still need our help. Tomorrow, there should be a strong bipartisan show of support to help these businesses.

VETERANS

Finally, there is another area that we will be voting on. There is an important announcement this morning for our Nation's veterans. Chairman TESTER and Ranking Member JERRY MORAN of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee will announce a bipartisan proposal on comprehensive legislation to help millions of our Nation's veterans who struggle with sickness because of exposure to toxins during their military service, including exposure to toxic burn pits and Agent Orange.

This has for years—for years—been a top priority of mine. I have worked closely with advocates like VSOs and Jon Stewart and John Feal to get this Senate to act on this long-neglected problem. I am happy to see burn pit legislation has taken an important step closer to passage.

I thank Senators TESTER and MORAN for their good work. I strongly support the agreement reached by TESTER and MORAN, and it is my intention to have this on the floor of the Senate the week that we return from the Memorial Day work period.

Our veterans—we will see them on Memorial Day—are very eager for this bill. I hope veterans throughout the country will let their Senators know how important this legislation is. Our veterans need it, they deserve it, and we have a moral obligation to take care of those who have sacrificed so much for us.

TRIBUTE TO SUZIE ORLOVE

Finally, Mr. President, today I want to bring special attention and praise to Suzie Orlove, my beloved and talented and deeply dedicated director of constituent service, who is retiring today after 37 amazing years in my office. Imagine that. She has worked in my office—first as a Congressman, then as Senator—for 37 years.

Suzie and I first met in the second grade in P.S. 19, Miss Ruth Moore's second grade class, and we have been friends ever since. Suzie stood out even in second grade for her compassion and her intellect.

Soon after I was elected to the House, Suzie came to work in my office and dedicated herself to making government work for everyday New Yorkers. She became a healthcare policy expert, navigating Medicaid, Medicare, and facing down often intransigent health insurance companies for constituents who often face life-and-death challenges. She became a maven navigating the bureaucracy of Social Security for our seniors and disabled. Year after year, Suzie oversaw the process of interviewing and nominating extraordinary young New Yorkers to our military academies.

The list of people she has helped is practically endless. All across New York, there are so many people who are grateful to Suzie Orlove for helping them in ways when they really needed help. She is amazing, as is the number of staffers she helped train to serve New Yorkers with diligence. She trained my staff—everyone who came in—but she also gave lots of advice to the staff of other of my colleagues, first in Congress and now in the Senate.

She is amazing—amazing.

Suzie Orlove, every day you came into work, you were dedicated to helping people—something that has always been a part of you. You were the strong glue in the office, teaching so many others who came and went how to help people, do casework, and do it with fierce dedication but a friendly smile as well.

All our office staff—past, present, and future—are grateful to Suzie for who she is and what she has done.

Suzie, thank you for your service. To quote the old song, ''We're gonna miss you when you're gone.''

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority whip.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, the majority leader reminds us of the tragedy that occurred in Buffalo over the weekend and how the shooter was somehow captivated by the notion of replacement theory—a theory which is so insane and so mean-spirited that it ignores what this country is all about.

A few minutes ago, over at what they call the House swamp, we held a press conference. Senator ALEX PADILLA of California, myself, Congresswoman ROSS, and Congressman BERA met with a group of young people. There were about 50 of them. Some were high school age; some were in college. They are the sons and daughters of people who came to the United States on H–1B visas. These are visas where people are allowed to come here for a period of years and work, and the visas can be renewed.

Children and families who accompany them are growing up in America, living in America, while the breadwinner goes off to work each day, but the clock is ticking. When the kids of these visa holders reach the age of 21, they are subject to self-deportation. In other words, they have no legal rights in America to remain.

The reason that they are in suspense for so long is that the green card backlog can be decades while the parents are waiting for permission to become legal in the United States on a permanent basis. So these young people live in uncertainty.

Senator PADILLA's bill is an effort—and I join with him in that bill—an effort to give them the opportunity to earn their way to citizenship, to become legal in America. Why would we give up this talent? These young people have grown up in America. They have

been successful in school. They have participated in community activities. They are ready to be part of America's future, I can tell.

One young woman got up there and told the story of how she came to California with her parents under similar circumstances. She now is completing her Ph.D. in biochemistry at Cornell University. She wants to go into cancer research. Is America better if we force her to leave this country at this point? She doesn't think so. She thinks she can make this a better nation and better world if she can stay in America.

The folks who are so dead set against immigration ought to just pause for a moment and meet the people we are talking about, the people who are coming into this country, taking the jobs which Americans don't want to take, doing things which Americans aspire to but don't achieve, and many other aspects of our life that are really enriched by their presence.

So I would urge my colleagues to support us in this bipartisan effort for this bill. But I would also urge them to step back and make it clear, the ''replacement theory'' is an insane approach to America. It ignores our history; it ignores our future; and it ignores the reality of our economy today.

E-CIGARETTES

Mr. President, my family, like many families in America, has been touched by tobacco-related disease and death. My father died of lung cancer when I was 14 years old—he was 53. Two packs of Camels a day, he got lung cancer and died at that age. I still remember it to this day, even though it happened over 60 years ago. I am not alone in that. There are so many families that can tell that story, sadly.

And because of it, I have really focused on stopping Big Tobacco from addicting more and more Americans and sentencing them to death, in many instances, because of their deadly products.

Over the years, I have had some success. It was over 25 years ago that I banned smoking on airplanes. Senator Frank Lautenberg picked up the bill over here on the Senate side, carried it successfully, and it was signed into law.

It changed—we didn't realize it at the time, it just changed America's attitude toward smoking. It was, indeed, a tipping point. But I have been watching Big Tobacco ever since. Their approach to building their market is very basic. They have to lure children into the addiction. Kids that are not mature enough to say no pick up the addiction of smoking and end up carrying it to their graves, if they are not careful.

And so we have, over the years, put warnings on cigarette packages, raised the price beyond the reach of children, and done everything that we could.

Well, these Big Tobacco interests are not discouraged. They found a new product that is wildly popular among young people that creates a similar addiction. It's called e-cigarettes or vaping. Ask any of your kids in high school, ask the teachers in the schools and the principals, what is going on with vaping in your schools today? You will find it's wildly popular, and kids are taking it up. And many of them switch from the vaping products to tobacco products and, ultimately, at the expense of their health.

That is what has happened. So we basically said to the Food and Drug Administration: You have a responsibility to regulate this. They can't put their products on the shelves without you taking a look at it.

Well, let me tell you the story of what has happened. These companies have flooded the market with addictive vaping devices, companies like JUUL, which is partially owned by the tobacco companies, and they promoted their products to children.

For years, none of these devices were legally authorized, and, yet, they have poisoned the developing brains and bodies of our kids. Who was supposed to be the cop on the beat? The Food and Drug Administration in Washington, but they were nowhere to be found. After years and years of the FDA failing to regulate e-cigarettes—listen to this—a Federal district court stepped in and mandated that the Food and Drug Administration fulfill its statutory public health duty.

On Friday, the Food and Drug Administration submitted an update on its Agency's long overdue review of e-cigarette applications.

Listen to this. In it, the Food and Drug Administration admitted it will not finish reviewing e-cigarettes until July 2023, nearly two years past the Court's deadline of last September. This is a stunning disclosure.

This means that JUUL and other e-cigarettes that kids get hooked on in the nicotine contained in the product and which have not received an authorization from the FDA may continue to be sold with impunity for more than a year. Imagine the thousands of students who will become addicted to these products while the FDA dawdles.

What is most incredible to me is that this outcome is not inevitable. In fact, if it wanted to, the Food and Drug Administration, before the end of business today, could remove these products by regulation from the shelves of America.

That is right: Addictive e-cigarettes like JUUL are only on store shelves because the FDA has given tobacco companies a free pass to sell their vaping products.

This is just wrong. This is exactly the opposite of the intent of the law. With this decision, the FDA is complicit in endangering the health of America's kids. That is a powerful statement, but I stand by it.

The law is very clear, no tobacco product is supposed to be on store shelves unless its manufacturer proves to the FDA, prior to marketing, that it is appropriate for public health.

How in the world could you prove that a vaping cigarette, e-cigarette, is in some way appropriate for the protection of public health? It is just the opposite, and we all know it.

So today I am beginning by calling on the FDA to immediately halt its enforcement discretion and remove all unauthorized e-cigarettes from the market. Don't allow JUUL and the other tobacco companies one more day of addicting our children. Stop cowering before Big Tobacco's highly paid lawyers.

We have seen too many years of delay by the FDA to the point where the Court had to order them to finally exercise their obligations under the law, and we have seen too many kids hooked on e-cigarettes. If the Food and Drug Administration needs more time to review applications, protect our kids, and clear the market of big tobacco's poison while you are doing it—nothing less than the health and well-being of our children is on the line.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AGRICULTURE

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, farming and ranching are industries that are particularly subject to the whims of the weather. Just one storm can wipe out an entire herd or crop, sometimes in a matter of minutes.

Last Thursday, several storms struck eastern South Dakota and farmers were hit hard. Fortunately, it was too early in the season to wipe out any crops, but farmers lost essential equipment and resources, feed, grain bins, outbuildings, and more.

My office will be doing everything it can to make sure those affected get the assistance they need to recover, and I know many are already planning to rebuild. Whether it is a natural disaster or an ordinary day, farmers and ranchers are always at the top of my mind here in the Senate. Agriculture is the lifeblood of our South Dakota economy, and I am committed to doing everything I can to ensure that our farmers and ranchers have the resources they need to help feed our country.

I am fortunate enough to be a longtime member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, which gives me an important platform in which to address the needs of South Dakota ag producers. Right now, a big focus of mine is the 2023 farm bill.

I have already held the first of a series of roundtables to hear from South Dakota farmers and ranchers about what they need out of the 2023 farm bill. And I have introduced the first of what will be a number of proposals

that I hope to get included in next year's legislation.

My Conservation Reserve Program Improvement Act, which I introduced in March, would make CRP grazing a more attractive option by providing cost-share payments for all CRP practices for the establishment of grazing infrastructure, including fencing and water distribution.

It would also increase the annual payment limit for CRP, which hasn't been changed since 1985, to help account for inflation and the increase in land value.

I am also working with colleagues from agriculture States on legislation based on my conversations with South Dakota farmers and ranchers. In fact, last week I joined Senator KLOBUCHAR to introduce the Agriculture Innovation Act.

Currently, the U.S. Department of Agriculture collects reams of data on conservation practices. The problem is that a lot of this data is often not analyzed and presented in a way that would be useful for farmers and ranchers.

The legislation Senator KLOBUCHAR and I have introduced would provide for better processing and development of the data that the USDA collects so that farmers and ranchers can evaluate the impact of conservation and other production practices on things like soil health, crop yields, and profitability.

Our bill would make it easier for farmers and ranchers to decide what conservation practices to adopt by, among other things, helping producers identify the ways adopting conservation practices can improve their bottom line.

And Senator KLOBUCHAR and I will be working to get this legislation included in the 2023 farm bill. In addition to farm bill priorities, I have been spending a lot of time focused on agriculture and trade. Our nation's farmers and ranchers already send their products around the globe. But with Russia's war in Ukraine and its devastating impact on Ukrainian agriculture, American ag producers are facing an added responsibility when it comes to feeding the world.

Unfortunately, for some time now I have been hearing reports of ocean carriers refusing to transport American agricultural products. This would be a difficult situation at any time as export markets around the world are critically important to American producers, but it is particularly painful at a time when inflation is soaring and the supply chain is under significant strain and when there is an increased need to get American agricultural products abroad—thanks to the war in Ukraine. And that is why I introduced legislation, the Ocean Shipping Reform Act, to address these kinds of shipping problems and create a more level playing field for American agricultural producers.

My bipartisan legislation would give the Federal Maritime Commission increased authority to respond to unfair ocean carrier practices, whether that involves a refusal to carry certain cargo, like agricultural commodities, or discriminating against certain commodities for export.

It would also provide the FMC with tools to more quickly resolve attention and demurrage disputes, which would bring greater efficiency and transparency to a process that leaves many shippers frustrated, especially agriculture producers and other small businesses.

I was very pleased that the Senate passed my bill at the end of March, and I am working with my colleagues in the House of Representatives to advance this legislation so we can get it to the President's desk.

I also recently led a letter with 23 of my Senate Republican colleagues to the U.S. Trade Representative and the Secretary of Agriculture, urging them to prioritize increased access to foreign markets for American producers, including—and especially—American ag producers.

Unfortunately, the Biden administration has not made market access commitments a priority in its trade agenda, including the proposed Indo-Pacific economic framework. And the administration has failed to pursue any ambitious market-opening initiatives or comprehensive trade agreements.

Trade has played a large part in America's economic success for decades, and it is critical for American ag producers who depend on exporting their products. It is unacceptable that the administration has dropped the ball in pursuing increased market access for American producers.

I am also less than impressed by the President's failure to put forward a confirmable nominee for the post of Chief Agricultural Negotiator at the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.

And while the President has finally put forward a nominee for Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs at the Department of Agriculture, it has taken him far too long to fill this position, which plays a critical role in advocating for American producers when it comes to world trade.

I pressed the U.S. Trade Representative on the administration's failure to prioritize a meaningful trade and agricultural agenda during a recent Finance Committee hearing, and I will continue to maintain pressure on the administration to expand export opportunities for our Nation's workers, farmers, ranchers, and businesses.

Our Nation depends on our farmers and ranchers, and I am profoundly grateful for all the determined men and women who have chosen and passed on this way of life. I am honored to represent South Dakota's farmers and ranchers here in the Senate, and I will continue to do everything I can to ensure that they have all the resources they need to continue to feed our Nation and the world.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut.

GUN VIOLENCE

MR. MURPHY. Mr. President, the conventional wisdom is that one of the adaptations that helped humans separate ourselves from all other species is this—the opposable thumb. The theory goes that the transformation of the thumb, able to operate by itself independently from the rest of our fingers, allowed humans to be able to manipulate objects with a level of precision and dexterity that was previously unseen in the animal kingdom, and this newly nimble hand allowed humans to, for instance, more easily catch fish and open fruit, pull out the seeds, this newfound bounty of fats and proteins. It vaulted the human brain into developmental overdrive.

But about 10 years ago, biologist David Carrier, a longtime student of the evolution of the human hand, proposed a different theory. What if the primary utility of the opposable thumb was not to do this, but instead this. The ability to tuck your thumb into the middle of your four fingers immediately gave humans a more effective fighting tool—important, since we lacked tusks or fangs or claws like other animals.

Maybe the development that mattered most to human development was the one that allowed us to become more effective fighters not just with predators but with ourselves because from the beginning, as a species, humans have been drawn to violence. In fact, there are few species, few mammals, that are more violent than humans.

There is a really interesting study of intraspecies violence, meaning when you conduct a violent act against another member of your species, and these researchers looked at over 1,000 mammals.

What is interesting is that 60 percent of mammals actually have zero intraspecies violence—bats and whales, they never attack each other. That tells you something, in and of itself; that it is not endemic to mammals to be violent.

But what the data showed is that right at the top of that list of those 1,000 species, when it came to the rates of intraspecies violence—humans.

Biologists trace our violence back to our earliest days. Without those tusks or fangs, humans could really only survive by grouping ourselves tightly together. We were quickly rewarded socially and materially for joining up in groups.

But with resources scarce in the early human world to survive, you had to find a group, and then you had to defend it—defend it against other humans who were competing with you for those same resources.

Intertribal violence was epidemic in this world in the early days of humans. In the bronze age, estimates suggest that one out of every three humans

died a violent death at the hands of another human.

Records suggest that in pre-Columbian America, as many as one out of four Native Americans died violently. The primary reason? Humans have an in-group bias. To survive in those early days, we needed to group ourselves tightly together and view with fear and skepticism members of other outside groups who were competitors for those scarce resources.

And centuries and centuries of human development have hardwired this in-group bias, this anxiety about out groups into our genetics.

One 2012 study determined that today, when an individual first meets a person who is perceived to be outside of one's defined social group, individuals demonstrate immediate, almost automatic instinct of anxiety and a surge of intention to act on that anxiety. It is not conscious; it is genetic.

And so if humans are hardwired to view out-group members as suspicious and to act on those suspicions, sometimes violently, then America was destined, by design, to be an abnormally violent place.

Now, why do I say that?

First, let's just be totally honest with ourselves. Our Nation was founded through the use of mass-scale violence. There are lots of people who are trying to erase these parts of our history as if there is some weakness in admitting the truth about our past. That is ridiculous. We should just tell the truth about our history, and the truth is that we exterminated Native Americans in order to gain control of this land. We enslaved millions of Africans and used daily epidemic levels of violence—beatings, whippings, lynchings—to keep these people enslaved. From the start, we were a nation bathed in violence, and we became a little immune, a little anesthetized to violence in those early days.

And our decision to build a melting pot of ethnicities and races and religions—it is our genius, right? It is our superpower as a nation. It is why we catapulted the rest of the world to economic and political dominance, but it also set us up as a nation with built-in rivalries, with easily defined groupings and easily exploited suspicions of those who aren't part of your group.

This combination—epidemic levels of violence in our early days that continued throughout our history and built-in tensions between easily defined groups—ensured that America would be a place with a higher tolerance for and a higher risk of violence.

OK. That is the end of the history lesson, but it is important to set this frame because this generation, our generation of Americans—we inherited this history. We can't do anything about that. We were born into and became citizens of a nation with a past—a past that does make us a little bit more prone to violence than other places.

The question really is simply this: What are we going to do? Do we acknowledge this lean toward violence and take steps to mitigate it? That, of course, would be the commonsense approach.

Instead, we have done the opposite. Throughout American history, hateful, demagogic leaders have found political capital to be gained by playing upon people's instinct to fear others who aren't part of their group—again, so easy in a multicultural America. From Orval Faubus to Richard Nixon, to Donald Trump, there is an ugly tradition in American politics of leaders trying to drum up irrational fears of Blacks or immigrants or Muslims, gay people or Hispanics or Jews. Racism, xenophobia, homophobia—they have all been tools of leaders who seek to build followings by convincing people to organize around their fear or hatred of others.

The Buffalo shooter's manifesto is a tribute to this tradition, but he is not alone. The FBI's latest hate crimes report shows a dramatic spike in this country in crimes of bigotry and racism. Most alarming was a 40-percent increase in 2020 in hate crimes against Black Americans, foreshadowing the Buffalo attack.

And this shouldn't come as a surprise to anyone. The most visible political figure in America—Donald Trump—has spent the last decade relentlessly spreading the gospel of fear and anxiety and hate. His campaign rollout in 2015 was centered around hyping the threat to America from Mexican immigrants. His most significant campaign policy proposal was to ban all people from the country who practice a certain religion.

There is a straight line from this embrace of racism and fear to the increase in violence in this country. I know many of my Republican colleagues don't use the same terminology, the same language that Trump does, but they know the danger he poses to this Nation. They know that his movement is egging on violence, and they do nothing about it. They still accept him as the leader of the party, when they had a chance to get rid of him after January 6. Republicans go to Florida to kiss the ring. They appear on FOX shows that spread this message. They empower the message.

Knowing America's natural predilection toward violence, Republicans could have chosen to embrace leaders who seek to unite us, who would choose to push back against this tendency for Americans to be wary of each other. Instead, they did the opposite, and we are paying a price.

The other way that our Nation could have chosen to mitigate our violent instincts is to make sure that when American violence does occur, it does the least damage possible. This is commonly referred to in public health circles as harm reduction. If you can't completely and totally prevent the harm, then make sure that it is glancing rather than catastrophic.

Instead, America, once again, has adopted the opposite strategy—a strategy of harm maximization. We are, as I have told you, a historically violent nation. We know this. And instead of trying to mitigate for this history, we choose to arm our citizenry to the teeth with the most dangerous, the most lethal weapons imaginable, to make sure that when conflict does occur, it ends up with as many people dying as possible. That is a choice that we have made.

The jumping-off point in the choice was in the mid-19th century, when Hartford, CT, inventor Samuel Colt built the first repeating revolver, allowing Americans to hide an incredibly lethal weapon in their coat pocket. All of a sudden, drunken street corner arguments, which used to result in a few awkward punches thrown, became deadly. And nearly every other country in the high-income world at this point, in the mid-1800s, saw this danger, and so they decided to regulate the handgun and the weapons that came after to make sure that those arguments stayed fist fights rather than shootouts.

But America took the other path. We let these weapons spread across the Nation. And then, as much more deadly guns were developed for the military, our Nation decided to go its own way again and let citizens own and operate these weapons too.

The result is, of course, a nation that is awash in guns, with no comparison—no comparison—in the high-income word. We have more guns in this country on our streets than human beings, than American citizens. So it is no wonder that in this Nation, everyday arguments seamlessly turn into gunfights, passing suicidal thoughts result in lives ended, and hateful racists can kill efficiently by the dozens.

I think about September 14, 2012, all the time. That is the day that a gunman, armed with an assault weapon and 30-round magazines, walked into Sandy Hook Elementary School and in less than 5 minutes, killed 20 kids and 6 educators. Think about that. The military weapons that this guy was able to own legally killed 26 people in under 5 minutes. The gun he used was so powerful that not a single child who was shot survived. Those bullets moved so fast, so lethally through their little bodies, it just tore them to shreds.

But on that same day in China, a similarly deranged young man entered a similarly nondescript school and attacked almost the identical number of people, but in that Chinese classroom, every single one of those 23 people who that man attacked survived. Why? Because in China the attacker had a knife, not a military-grade assault weapon.

Like I said, I wish this weren't true, but our Nation has, from the jump, been more violent than other countries. I can't, you can't, none of us can erase this history. And I come to the floor today to be honest about the parts of the American story that lead to these high levels of violence that we

can control and the parts that we can't control. It is up to us whether we want to spend every hour of every day trying to mitigate this predilection toward violence or whether we want to choose to exacerbate it.

Fueling the kind of racist, hateful, fear-your-neighbor demagoguery practiced by Donald Trump exacerbates American violence. Doing nothing year after year about the flow of illegal and high-powered weapons into our streets exacerbates American violence. These are choices we are making.

Kids living in fear that their classroom is the next one to get shot up, that is not inevitable; that is a choice. Black shoppers looking over their shoulder, wondering whether this is the day that they die, that doesn't have to be our reality; that is a choice.

We can look into the flames of American violence, this fire that has been burning since our inception, and we can choose to douse the fire or we can choose to continue to pour fuel on top of it.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan.

(The remarks of Ms. STABENOW pertaining to the introduction of S. 4257 are printed in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, this week, the Senate will consider three outstanding nominees to the Federal district courts.

All three nominees are eminently qualified for the Federal bench and have the character and judicial temperament to serve with distinction. The nominees likewise represent important progress in ensuring that the Federal judiciary reflects the nation it serves.

First is Jennifer Rochon, who has been nominated to serve on the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York.

Today, Ms. Rochon serves as the first general counsel of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, a role she first assumed in 2013. She provides guidance, strategic insight, and legal counsel on a wide range of issues, and she also advises the Girl Scouts' board of directors on their fiduciary duties.

Prior to joining the organization, Ms. Rochon was a partner at Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP and a general commercial litigator, experience that will serve her well on the district court. Notably, she was also elected by Kramer Levin's partnership to be the first woman to serve on the firm's executive committee.

Over the course of her career, Ms. Rochon has advocated for gender equality and the advancement of women in the legal profession. She is yet another example of President Biden's commitment to a professionally diverse, exceptionally qualified judiciary, and I know she will serve the Southern District of New York well.

Ms. Rochon has the strong support of her home State Senators, Mr. SCHUMER and Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and she was unanimously rated ''Well Qualified'' by the American Bar Association.

Given the depth of her experience and her demonstrated prowess in the law, I am proud to support Ms. Rochon's nomination, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Our next nominee is Judge Trina Thompson. With 14 years as a trial litigator and over 21 years of service to the Alameda County Superior Court, Judge Thompson is unquestionably qualified to serve as a Federal district court judge.

She began her legal career as an assistant public defender at the Alameda County Public Defender's Office, where she tried over 35 cases as sole counsel over the course of 4 years. She then spent 10 years as a criminal defense solo practitioner, trying over 30 additional cases as sole counsel and another eight cases as cocounsel.

Back in 2000, the Alameda County Superior Court Judges appointed Judge Thompson to serve as a juvenile court commissioner on the Dependency and Delinquency Court. Just 2 years later, she was elected as an Alameda County Superior Court Judge, a role she continues to hold to this day.

Throughout her 22 years of judicial service, Judge Thompson has presided over 150 criminal jury trials, thousands of hearings, and hundreds of criminal and civil bench trials.

With her incredible depth of trial experience on and off the bench, it is no surprise that this Bay Area native, who earned both her A.B. and her J.D. from the University of California at Berkeley, has the strong support of her home State Senators, Mrs. FEINSTEIN and Mr. PADILLA.

It is also no wonder that the American Bar Association unanimously rated Judge Thompson as ''Well Qualified.''

The decades of trial litigation and judicial experience that Judge Thomas has accumulated will be an immense asset to the Northern District of California, which has a number of vacancies that urgently need to be filled by qualified judges.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting her confirmation.

Finally, the Senate will vote on Judge Sunshine Sykes, who has been nominated to serve on the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California.

Judge Sykes is an experienced litigator and jurist with a long record of unbiased decision-making. She attended Stanford University and Stanford Law School before beginning her legal career with a focus on civil litigation and juvenile dependency cases. She served as a staff attorney for California Indian Legal Services; worked for the juvenile defense panel in Murrieta, CA; and served as a deputy county counsel in Riverside County.

In 2013, Sykes was appointed to serve as a California Superior Court judge. As a member of the Navajo Nation, she was the first Native American individual to sit on the Riverside Superior Court. During her time as a Superior Court judge, she has presided over more than 90 cases that have gone to verdict or judgment and over thousands of additional hearings.

Judge Sykes has the strong support of Senator FEINSTEIN and Senator PADILLA, and she was unanimously rated ''Well Qualified'' by the American Bar Association. If confirmed, she will be the first Native American article III judge to serve in California.

Her record on the bench is deeply impressive, and she will continue to administer justice in a thoughtful, evenhanded manner as a district court judge. I will vote to confirm her to the Central District of California. I hope my colleagues join me in doing the same.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Jennifer Louise Rochon, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

VOTE ON ROCHON NOMINATION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the postcloture time has expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Rochon nomination?

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 182 Ex.]

YEAS—51

Baldwin	Hassan	Ossoff
Bennet	Heinrich	Padilla
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Peters
Booker	Hirono	Reed
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Cantwell	Kelly	Schatz
Cardin	King	Schumer
Carper	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Casey	Leahy	Sinema
Collins	Luján	Smith
Coons	Manchin	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Markey	Tester
Duckworth	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warnock
Feinstein	Murkowski	Warren
Gillibrand	Murphy	Whitehouse
Graham	Murray	Wyden

NAYS—47

Barrasso	Capito	Cruz
Blackburn	Cassidy	Daines
Blunt	Cornyn	Ernst
Boozman	Cotton	Fischer
Braun	Cramer	Grassley
Burr	Crapo	Hagerty

Hawley
Hoeven
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Johnson
Kennedy
Lankford
Lee
Lummis
Marshall
McConnell
Moran
Paul
Portman
Risch
Romney
Rounds
Rubio
Sasse
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)
Shelby
Sullivan
Thune
Tillis
Toomey
Tuberville
Wicker
Young

NOT VOTING—2

Rosen
Van Hollen

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 847, Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs).

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Brian Schatz, Martin Heinrich, Alex Padilla, Jacky Rosen, Margaret Wood Hassan, Dianne Feinstein, Benjamin L. Cardin, Richard Blumenthal, Angus S. King, Jr., Bernard Sanders, Christopher Murphy, Sheldon Whitehouse, Sherrod Brown, Michael F. Bennet, Christopher A. Coons.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs), shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 54, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 183 Ex.]

YEAS—54

Baldwin
Bennet
Blumenthal
Booker
Brown
Cantwell
Cardin
Carper
Casey
Collins
Coons
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Gillibrand
Hassan
Heinrich
Hickenlooper
Hirono
Kaine
Kelly
King
Klobuchar
Leahy
Luján
Manchin
Markey
McConnell
Menendez
Merkley
Murkowski
Murphy
Murray
Ossoff
Padilla
Paul
Peters
Portman
Reed
Romney
Sanders
Schatz
Schumer
Shaheen
Sinema
Smith
Stabenow
Tester
Warner
Warnock
Warren
Whitehouse
Wyden

NAYS—43

Barrasso
Blackburn
Blunt
Boozman
Braun
Burr
Capito
Cassidy
Cornyn
Cotton
Cramer
Crapo
Cruz
Daines
Ernst
Fischer
Graham
Grassley
Hagerty
Hawley
Hoeven
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Johnson
Kennedy
Lankford
Lee
Lummis
Marshall
Moran
Risch
Rounds
Rubio
Sasse
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)
Shelby
Sullivan
Thune
Toomey
Tuberville
Wicker
Young

NOT VOTING—3

Rosen
Tillis
Van Hollen

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 54, the nays 43.

The motion is agreed to.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 1:23 p.m., recessed until 2 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. KING).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—(Continued)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, for many people—not just here in and around the Capitol but across the country—the past few weeks have been a wake-up call—a wake-up call to see the stakes of our fight for a fair judiciary.

From abortion rights to free speech to gun violence, Federal judges make countless decisions that impact our daily lives. We have been reminded of that in a very significant way. But our current Federal bench is not representative of the diversity of our country and our democracy. We have a lot of work to do to rebuild the judiciary in a way that deserves the faith of the American people, to build a judiciary that reflects and represents the diverse Nation that it serves.

I know we have talked about it before. We have been chipping away at it, not just through the Judiciary Committee but through a number of circuit court judges and district court judges across the country, including in California.

I am certainly proud of the significant step that we took recently with the confirmation of soon-to-be Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson. But for all the progress we have made this last year, we still have a lot of work to do, especially at the lower court level, where almost all Federal cases are heard. Many are decided there, and that is it.

That is why I continue to work closely with the Biden administration to recommend and support talented nominees for California's district courts—nominees who will bring a wide range of professional and lived experiences to the Federal bench.

So, today, I rise to highlight three outstanding nominees to California's district courts.

First, the Senate will soon vote on the confirmation of Judge Trina Thompson to become a judge for the Northern District of California.

Judge Thompson has deep roots serving the community of Alameda County. After earning her undergraduate degree and her JD from UC Berkeley, she began her legal career with the Alameda County Public Defender's Office; and, eventually, she built a successful solo practice in criminal defense.

Over the next decade, she handled dozens of criminal trials, and she continued to work with the county public defender's office to take on pro bono clients in the community. A legal trailblazer, Judge Thompson became the first Black woman to win election to serve as a judge in Alameda County. She has continuously demonstrated her sense of fairness, her commitment to justice, and her dedication to the rule of law. I know that Judge Thompson will continue to pave the road for equal justice on the Northern District bench.

I urge my colleagues to support her nomination.

Second, the Senate will also soon vote on Judge Sunshine Sykes' confirmation to become a judge for the Central District of California.

A member of the Coyote Pass Clan of the Navajo Nation, Judge Sykes is devoted to pursuing justice, especially for those who have too often been left behind by the legal system.

Judge Sykes earned her undergraduate degree and her JD from Stanford University. After law school, she chose to begin her legal career working for the California Indian Legal Services. There, she built a tremendous reputation as a skillful adviser and advocate for Tribes on a wide range of legal matters, from addressing domestic violence to developing Tribal courts and preserving cultural resources. She also developed an important expertise in juvenile dependency cases under the Indian Child Welfare Act.

Recognizing Judge Sykes' outstanding work, then Governor Jerry Brown appointed her to the California Superior Court in 2013. Over the past 9 years, she has presided over nearly 100 cases.

She will bring an impressive legal record, work ethic, and an appropriate sense of empathy to her judgeship in the central district.

If confirmed, Judge Sykes will also be the first Native American to ever serve on a Federal court in California. I will remind us that California is home to more federally recognized Native American Tribes than any State in the Nation.

I look forward to her distinguished service in the central district.

Finally, I would like to speak for a moment, as well, about Judge Sherilyn

Peace Garnett, who was confirmed last month to serve on the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California.

Judge Garnett brings an outstanding record as a lawyer, as a jurist, and a public servant committed to equal justice.

Judge Garnett earned her undergraduate degree from UC Riverside and her JD from Harvard Law School. After starting her career in private practice, Judge Garnett became an assistant U.S. attorney for the Central District of California. She spent 13 years serving that office, earning numerous awards and rising to a number of leadership positions.

Recognizing her hard work and record of excellence as a litigator, Governor Brown appointed Judge Garnett to the Los Angeles Superior Court in 2014.

For 8 years, she served with distinction as a superior court judge and a justice pro tem on the California Court of Appeal. She now brings this experience to the Federal bench as a judge for the central district.

Voices like hers—and the voices like that of Judge Thompson and Judge Sykes—have been left out of the judiciary for far too long. All three of these nominations of outstanding women, women of color, represent important progress. So I celebrate each of these jurists, and I thank them for their willingness to serve.

With each of their confirmations, we take another important step closer to the fair judiciary that this Nation deserves, toward the justice system that our democracy deserves.

Mr. President, I am so proud of the progress we have made in California. I look forward to working with you and our colleagues and with the Biden administration to continue this important work.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, I rise today to honor our brave, hard-working men and women in law enforcement as we celebrate their service during National Police Week.

This week, thousands of law enforcement officers and their families will visit our Nation's Capitol to honor those who serve and those who have made the ultimate sacrifice to keep our community safe.

Over the past year, North Carolina has tragically lost three law enforcement officers in the line of duty. This doesn't include the numerous law enforcement officers who have also lost their lives over the last year due to other causes, including some due to COVID–19.

But I would like to take a moment to honor the three officers who lost their lives while protecting those they served.

Last October, we lost Ryan Hayworth of the Knightdale Police Department after his patrol vehicle was hit by a drunk driver.

Officer Hayworth was only 23 years old, and he had already established a distinguished record of service. He was in the U.S. Army and the National Guard.

He answered the call again by becoming a police officer, following in the footsteps of his father, who was a longtime chief of the Zebulon Police Department, and his brother, who is a firefighter.

Last December, only 2 days before Christmas, in my home county of Mecklenburg, we grieved the loss of CMPD Officer Mia Danielle Figueroa-Goodwin.

Officer Figueroa-Goodwin, only 33, tragically was killed when a tractor trailer hit her patrol car as she was working to keep drivers safe following a previous crash.

Officer Figueroa-Goodwin had served CMPD for 6 years. She had a beautiful family, survived by her husband and three young children, including a four-month-old baby.

In January, we lost North Carolina State Trooper John Horton in a tragic accident with another patrol vehicle as the area was faced with icy and dangerous driving conditions. The accident also tragically took the life of another driver.

Trooper Horton had served for 15 years, and he is survived by his wife and 6 children.

The incredible sacrifice of our brave men and women in blue can take many forms. Last month, an act of incredible bravery by North Carolina State Patrol Trooper Cody Thao captivated North Carolinians. When a suspected drunk driver's car was barreling the wrong way down a highway exit ramp, Trooper Thao bravely put himself and his patrol car in the way to stop the driver from hurting or possibly killing others. Instead of speeding the wrong way on the highway, the suspect was stopped by Trooper Thao's split-second decision to angle his car and let the car hit his patrol car.

This act was filmed by Trooper Thao's dashboard camera, and his bravery has been broadcast literally to the world.

Trooper Thao's selfless decision undoubtedly saved lives and serves as a reminder of the danger our law enforcement community faces each and every day to keep us safe.

I am deeply encouraged by the outpouring of support from North Carolina communities for our brave, hard-working law enforcement officers. And I should say that I am happy to see the same across all States in the Nation.

But there are some folks who want to talk about anti-police policies. I don't think people back home in North Carolina or across the United States are buying it. I believe most people back home and across this beautiful country respect and support law enforcement.

The American people understand that law enforcement officers make our communities safer and stronger. They understand that proposals to abolish and defund the police are out of touch with reality. The reality is that rhetorical attacks on law enforcement only serve to encourage physical attacks on law enforcement.

FBI Director Chris Wray raised the alarm just a few weeks ago when he told the American people that ''Violence against law enforcement in this country is one of the biggest phenomenon that I think doesn't get enough attention.'' I agree with Director Wray.

While attacks on our brave men and women in blue may not get enough attention in the national press, our local communities recognize the tremendous sacrifice given by those who protect and serve.

We must stop the tide of violence against law enforcement in this country. That is why I am proud to have introduced the Protect and Serve Act. This commonsense legislation would make it a Federal crime to intentionally assault a law enforcement officer. This bill has also received bipartisan support in the past and, I believe, would make a strong statement to criminals that assaulting law enforcement is inexcusable.

With the Protect and Serve Act, criminals would be on notice that an assault on law enforcement is an assault on all Americans.

Each year, we take this week to celebrate those who serve and protect public safety.

These heroes deserve our gratitude 24/7, 365. I hope my colleagues will help me fight for the men and women in blue. They need us more than ever.

As I often say when I am back in the State of North Carolina, if you get an opportunity to see a law enforcement officer today, thank them for their sacrifice.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

ISSUES FACING AMERICA

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, etched in marble above the chair you are sitting in is the Latin phrase ''E Pluribus Unum,'' meaning ''out of many, one.''

Despite our differences, the union among our respective States as a single nation expressed by this motto has endured for nearly 250 years. The principles of liberty and equality upon which our Nation was conceived have not only survived but continued to flourish and expand from one generation to the next.

Many of us who are Members of this body would not have been eligible to cast a vote, much less serve in Congress, not so long ago. We stand here as real, live proof that the American experiment in self-determination has been a success unlike any other in history. This triumph has been made possible by the institutions established by our Founders to serve as guardrails to ensure liberty and maintain order while preventing tyranny.

Today more than ever, those institutions are under attack by the intrusion

of a woke counterculture that has taken over the Democratic Party. They condemn America as culpable rather than exceptional and embrace socialism, a system in which government controls everything.

Under the spell of these radical elements, the Democrats have unleashed a strange multiverse of madness in which reality no longer has meaning and the foundations upon which our Nation was built are being turned upside down and inside out or destroyed altogether.

The left tells us to trust the science and to believe all women—yet they can't even define what a woman is—and that criminals are victims and the law enforcement officers who risk their own lives every day to protect us are somehow the real perpetrators of injustice. Now they want Washington to be the arbiter of truth. That is right, folks. The Department of Homeland Security, which should be focused on securing our borders, is now trying to police what the Biden administration deems disinformation. It sounds like a novel idea, and by that, I mean George Orwell's novel ''1984'' in which the Ministry of Truth pushed state propaganda which was the exact opposite of truth.

This attempt to control what you can and cannot say is not only an attack on our First Amendment, which guarantees freedom of speech and the press, but an assault on truth itself. We don't need anyone in Washington—especially Joe Biden, who is factually challenged himself—telling us how to think or what to say. That may be how things are run in socialist countries like Russia and China but not in America, the land of the free.

The Senate itself is a prime target of this effort to undermine America's institutions by silencing opposing views. The Democrats are determined to end the Senate's long tradition of unlimited debate that has long guaranteed all voices can be heard. Senator SCHUMER once said that eliminating the filibuster would be ''a doomsday for democracy.'' He then ignored his own apocalyptic warning by voting to nuke the filibuster for executive and judicial nominations. In doing so, the Democrats, minus JOE MANCHIN, threw away the only leverage the minority party in the Senate has to influence Presidential appointments, including lifelong terms on the Court.

You would think they would have learned their lesson about how shortsighted that decision was, but they haven't. Now Senator SCHUMER is determined to do away with the legislative filibuster so he can push through the Democrats' radical plan to remake America by giving Washington control of how voters select their representatives and stacking the Supreme Court with liberal Justices who will legislate from the Bench rather than interpret the law through the lens of the Constitution.

Democrats have long been working to discredit and undermine the independence and legitimacy of the Supreme Court. The Senate majority leader himself has publicly issued personal threats against specific Justices, warning that if they do not rule as he desired, they will ''pay the price.''

Earlier this month, for the first time ever, a draft opinion of a pending case before the Supreme Court was leaked to the media. Chief Justice John Roberts called the unprecedented breach of the Court's confidential deliberations a ''betrayal of the confidences of the Court . . . intended to undermine the integrity of our operations.''

Following the cues from the majority leader, radical activists are harassing Supreme Court Justices in an effort to intimidate and influence their verdict.

Folks, this madness has got to end. This woke crowd is living in an alternate universe that is devoid of reality where our Nation and those who founded it are now the enemy. It is all very strange because no serious study of history can look at the impact made by our great Nation, especially in the last century, and conclude that the world is not considerably better off as a result of the American Revolution.

America led the world to end fascism, defeat communism, and counter terrorism. At home, we expanded the right to vote and ended segregation. And there are countless brave men and women from all walks of life who have answered the call of our Nation, who are stationed around the globe at this very moment, ready to sacrifice all to defend freedom and stop tyranny.

Our system of self-government has lived up to and surpassed the promise of our Founders to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

All of this will be lost if we give in to the demands of the angry woke mob, which seeks to destroy the foundations that have long guided us and held us together as one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PADILLA). The Senator from Utah.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, the basic purpose and function of the U.S. Constitution is to protect the American people from the dangerous accumulation of power at the hands of the few. You see, that kind of protection is necessary to make us free. In that respect, it is the structure of our government, set forth in the Constitution, that truly makes us free. It is the bulwark against what would rob us of our freedom.

The Framers spent those hot summer days of 1787 in Philadelphia principally debating the structure and role of the Federal Government. Through the centuries of this great American experiment, it has been the structure of our government, not simply the Bill of Rights or other substantive provisions—it has been the structure that has been the most effective protection from waves of oppression and the whims of dictatorship.

Tragically, under the auspices of CRT, unrestrained progressivism, and a false sense of national destiny, the modern left has embarked on a campaign of sorts to condemn the Founders, to tarnish the Constitution itself, and deface the structure and institutions that protect our liberty. Progressives have been astoundingly, shockingly, effective.

Unfortunately, this effort to seize power to enact a radical agenda, no matter the cost, is not a new tactic of the Democratic Party. President Franklin D. Roosevelt engaged in an institution-shaking campaign to pressure the Supreme Court to consent to and accept with constitutional infirmities his radical New Deal agenda.

He wanted to pack the Supreme Court by increasing the number of Justices to appoint his own political loyalists who would then do his bidding. His threats to the structural Constitution of the United States led to the infamous ''switch in time that saved nine.''

Now, Roosevelt's plan to pack the Supreme Court failed as a legislative matter. When it got to this body, when it reached the Senate floor, it didn't go anywhere, but it left a lasting mark, and it has not been a favorable one.

Legal scholars, historians, politicians, and people of every stripe and political persuasion have since then condemned this. For example, this Court-packing campaign has been called a ''bad idea'' just in the last few years by the late Justice Ruth Bader-Ginsburg. It was likewise called ''a bonehead idea'' by then-Senator Joe Biden. And yet today many Democrats are returning to that rejected notion and, like a dog to its vomit, going back to a bad idea that was bad then and remains bad now.

The Supreme Court has consisted of nine Justices since 1869, over 150 years. It is a settled number that most Americans agree should stay. Not one person has argued that we need to increase the number of Justices because of a human resources problem or a workforce problem. No, it is not that; it is rather that they want to influence the outcome of decisions. They want to politicize the Court.

Tragically, the independence of the judiciary is thus being threatened, and it is being threatened, I would add, on several fronts. You have got misguided groups like Ruth Sent Us, along with others, that have attempted to pressure conservative Justices by protesting at those Justices' homes and places of worship.

When you show up to someone's home, the home of a public official, especially if that person is a judge or Justice, it is unlawful; 18 U.S.C. section 1507 plainly prohibits that because you are trying to influence them. You can't do that. It is unlawful. In fact, that is a Federal felony, a serious one in fact.

It is a serious offense because when you show up at the home of a public official like that, regardless of whatever else you might say or what the signs you are carrying might have printed on them, the lasting message, whether these words are spoken or not, is, ''We know where you sleep.'' That is an implicit threat of physical violence.

On other fronts, you have got certain Members of Congress, including some Members of this body, who are willing to place the Court's independence at risk. You have got some Members of this body, including the senior Senator from Massachusetts, who went out and screamed with some of the same protesters in front of the Supreme Court and has written an op-ed for a local paper stating her intent and her desire to pack the Supreme Court, while pioneering the hashtag ''ExpandTheCourt.'' I would venture that the Court is much more popular nationally than is her agenda.

But popular acclaim and the support of the constitutional structure of the United States is, of course, not the goal of the modern left. Their goal is power. Fittingly enough, the ambition of individuals is precisely what the Constitution is designed to restrain.

It is working as intended. James Madison wrote of the Constitution in Federalist 51:

> If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and [then] in the next place, oblige it to control itself.

I pray that my colleagues supporting this dangerous effort will exercise the self-control of our constitutional form that our constitutional form of government requires. We have all sworn an oath to that, and that oath requires us to take into account the form and the role that it plays in protecting our freedom.

The current efforts to undermine and delegitimize the Court are multifaceted and have included the unprecedented treatment of Republican-nominated nominees to the Court, including the public high-tech condemnation of Clarence Thomas and the similarly unfounded attacks on Brett Kavanaugh, on Sam Alito, and on other Republican nominees to the Court; Senator SCHUMER's very public attempt to intimidate the Court by standing in front of the Supreme Court Building during oral arguments in a Louisiana abortion case, June Medical, shouting: ''I want to tell you Gorsuch, I want to tell you Kavanaugh, you have released the whirlwind and you will pay the price. You won't know what hit you if you go forward with these awful decisions.''

The Constitution is a structure. It is a process and an organization. When Democrats threaten another branch of government for political ends, they threaten that structure itself. It is dangerous. It is wrong. And I pray for the sake of our Nation that it never succeeds.

To that end, every Member of this body should be condemning these efforts and condemning the efforts of those described in the Axios article that ran today explaining that the Department of Homeland Security is now having to investigate serious credible threats of people wanting to burn down the Supreme Court of the United States, people wanting to assassinate Supreme Court Justices and law clerks.

We must all condemn them. And I hereby do so in the strongest terms I am capable of communicating.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, in late 2016, soon after the Presidential election of that year, there was a significant portion of the political left that began referring to itself as ''the resistance.''

Apparently, these people were bent on fighting whatever the new President might try to do, only because of who the new President was. There were signs in yards. There were people who painted their garage door with ''the resistance'' on the garage door.

They weren't arguing against specific policies; they weren't making a rational effort to win support for their side; they were just trying to throw sand in the gears of the executive branch and interfere with how the government serves the people. One Senator on the floor of the Senate said: ''The resistance starts here.''

Now, they did it while trying to cloak themselves in maybe the compelling language of ''the resistance,''as if in their minds they were starring in the World War II movie ''Casablanca,'' where the resistance was the heroes as they were all over World War II.

The damage ''the resistance'' was willing to do to the executive branch of our government was bad enough. On the floor of the Senate, at virtually every nominee the President nominated, the minority insisted on 30 hours of debate. We finally had to change that rule to 2 hours of debate, which those in the majority now know is a big enough challenge without 30 hours of debate. And I think the average time used was closer to 20 minutes, during that 30 hours, than 30 hours.

But 30 hours still had to be set aside. No other business could occur. People were nominated early on for Ambassadors to countries, for instance, that they eventually got to serve 1 year in because that ''resistance'' element appeared right here as well.

Then the group of political activists began to insist that we degrade the legislative branch as well, trying to change the Senate to get rid of the motion to proceed. And, frankly, ever since Democrats got control of the Senate, by the smallest margin possible, there has been a constant discussion of why we should change that rule.

Of course, many of us understand the so-called filibuster rule is what makes the Senate. President Biden said, when he was a Senator:

> [A]t its core, the filibuster is not about stopping a nominee or a bill, it is about compromise and moderation.

End the quote that he made at the time that I agree with now.

Many of the people who have been calling to end the filibuster changed their tune, not because something changed in America but because they are now in charge. And without the filibuster, we would see wild swings in policy when different parties would take control of the majority of the Senate, and we see that constantly in the House now. A lot of bills pass, and very few of them get to the President's desk. When the other party gets in control, they pass bills that reverse what the earlier majority passes, and, frankly, very few of them get to the President's desk either because the Senate has to take a little more time to think about what direction the country really wants to go in.

In the last 20 years or so, complete control has happened four times, alternating between Democrats and Republicans. That is a lot of time for the pendulum to swing and the potential for bad ideas to become law without something to make us think about that before we head in that direction.

At a time of razor-thin margins in the House and Senate, activists should be extra careful about getting rid of institutional guardrails. Their efforts have failed so far because there aren't enough Senators from both parties who are willing to make that change, but that doesn't mean they won't keep trying.

In fact, I am confident we will continue to hear that, and I am also confident their position will change as soon as they are in the minority and don't get what they want.

This brings us to the disappointing effort we have seen to damage the third branch of government: the judiciary. For more than a year, we have seen some people on the left try to apply political pressure on the Court to rule in a particular way.

The Senator from Utah just gave us an example of that. I am going to repeat it. It is probably worth repeating. In March of 2020, the Democratic leader of the Senate spoke to a crowd in front of the Supreme Court Building, and he said:

> I want to tell you Gorsuch, I want to tell you Kavanaugh, you have released the whirlwind and you will pay the price.

Now, what would that possibly mean? If you are in the Supreme Court you have got a lifetime job, so the price clearly was not losing your job. What price was the Democratic leader suggesting and saying on the steps of the Supreme Court you would have to pay? And this is while the Court was inside hearing arguments on the case.

And the Leader added:

> You won't know what hit you if you go forward with these awful decisions.

That kind of language has no place and really no legitimate purpose.

This is not the kind of language that we need to use.

Our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have talked about introduced legislation to add new Justices to the Court to pack the Court.

Judges should rule based on the law, not on their partisan allegiance. That is not a new idea, but countries rarely manage to put it into practice.

The American judicial system became the envy of the world precisely because of its independence. Renowned historian of the American Revolution Gordon Wood has described it as the creation of judges who are ''agents of the sovereign people somehow equal in authority with the legislators and executives.''

An independent judiciary is a critical element of the unique balance of power the Constitution created. Justices have frequently ruled against Presidents and parties that put them on the Court. Some of the most prominent, politically sensitive Supreme Court cases in history have involved Justices ruling against the parties that put them in power, including United States v. Nixon in 1974. And Harry Truman, who put his name on the desk that I am speaking from, would certainly have preferred not to lose the so-called steel seizure case of Youngstown Sheet and Tube v. Sawyer, but he accepted it without threatening any of the Justices, without plotting to increase the size of the Court, even though the vote against it by, for instance, Fred Vinson, the Chief Justice who had been his Secretary of the Treasury and lifelong—in terms of Senate service—friend and his nominee to be the Chief Justice, voted the other way.

The supporters of these changes are calling very loudly, but, just like the damage that they sought with their resistance of the executive branch, their efforts to break the Senate, they could do lasting, even permanent damage to the judiciary. Once the Court has been clearly politicized, it would be hard to ever bring it back.

I am concerned about the anti-institutional fervor we see going on today. I hope it does not produce the stated results and goals.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous that Senator FISCHER and I be permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each before the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, when Democrats blew up the filibuster for nominees some 8 years ago, Republicans warned then that they would regret that move when the tables were turned. It seemed like such short-term thinking on the Democrats' part, but I have said before that progressive ideology has many Democrats convinced that they are, so to speak, on the side of history in the long run.

If you believe history is heading only in one direction and that direction is your way, you don't worry about the pendulum swinging back. That explains why they broke from 200 years of precedent to filibuster conservative judges nominated by President George W. Bush and then expressed shock and outrage when their own precedent was used against them under President Obama. That ideology also explains why Democrats can passionately defend the filibuster one day as a vital protection for the minority and then just months later, after taking control of a 50–50 Senate thanks only to the Vice President's tie-breaking vote, call the filibuster racist.

The phrase ''demography is destiny'' as applied to politics today is another version of progressive ideology. The assumption with ''demography is destiny'' is that ethnic minorities who tend to vote Democrat are bound to vote that way forever, so they support an open-border policy, with a push for amnesty, even if it green-lights human trafficking and lets the lethal fentanyl pour into the bloodstreams of young Americans, driving down life expectancy in our country.

Progressive Democrats assume more Hispanic citizens means more votes for them and then, somehow, a permanent majority.

Let me remind you that Republicans thought that, after the elections of 1994 and 2010, that we would have a permanent majority. It didn't work out that way. Just like the Irish and Italians of the late 1800s and early 1900s, Hispanic citizens who have assimilated into the fabric of our Nation do not vote as a bloc.

So, just maybe, that is why the left seems increasingly desperate to stoke identity politics and racial division. Such thinking leads to counterproductive calls to, as an example, defund the police, followed by a desperate attempt to do a 180-degree turn when crime spikes and the very communities they sought to pander then end up suffering.

Remember how so many prominent Democrats felt compelled to defend and justify rioters they deemed to be on their side? Now Democrats insist not just on prosecuting January 6 rioters, as we should with all rioters, but on weaponizing that horrible day for political purposes.

They decry disinformation. They decry conspiracy theories on the right about the election while perpetuating conspiracy theories on the left. Remember the absurd claim that because the Postmaster General supported President Trump, absentee ballots wouldn't be delivered in the 2020 election? It caused a lot of unnecessary worry for many Iowans who vote absentee.

Democrats call for supporting our elections while at the same time touting false claims of systemic voter suppression, deeply undermining faith in our democracy.

Democrats do not seem to support America's democratic institutions for those democratic institutions' own sake. But if the Democrats are convinced that they are not just right but on the right side of history, institutions are only worth preserving so long as they can be used to advance their own agenda. You cannot have respectful disagreement with someone on the wrong side of history. In fact, you demonize those people.

This kind of thinking pits neighbor against neighbor and drives wedges within our communities. This sense of division comes up in every one of my 99 county meetings in Iowa. I sense Iowans are fed up with this poison.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I rise today to voice my concern about attempts to undermine American institutions.

There is a difference between constructive efforts to ensure public institutions are accountable and trying to cut down these foundational institutions at their core.

Recently, our country commemorated National Police Week, and it was an opportunity to show our gratitude and appreciation to the men and women who put their lives on the line to keep our people and our communities safe. Yet we continue to see those on the left trying to villainize all law enforcement in this country.

President Biden and Speaker PELOSI, scared about their party's dropping poll numbers, can keep trying to muffle their colleagues' destructive comments, but what the Democrats have already said has harmed our Nation's law enforcement.

We heard ''defund the police'' from many—too many—Democratic elected officials.

During a CNN interview in June 2021, a Massachusetts Congresswoman said:

> I support a radical re-imagining of community safety and public safety, which means reallocating and not further investing in a carceral state.

A New York Congresswoman has called for the Federal Government to apply pressure to disrupt the system in reference to police departments.

Others have said time and time again that we must ''completely re-imagine what policing looks like in our country.''

What affect is this antipolice rhetoric having on those who swear to serve and protect? Not surprisingly, we are seeing a drain on law enforcement agencies. Numbers of law enforcement officers rose from 2014 to 2020; however, over the past 2 years, retirements and resignations are climbing while recruitment numbers are down. Many of our law enforcement agencies are receiving far fewer applications.

This is something that I directly discussed with Sergeant Tony Conner, the president of the Omaha Police Officer's Association, when we met recently. Application numbers for some Nebraska law enforcement agencies are down 75

percent or more compared to just a few years ago.

Contributing to these challenges, police officers' jobs have also become increasingly dangerous. Last year, we saw surges in violence and aggression towards officers. Three hundred and forty-six police officers were shot in the line of duty, and 130 of them were targeted and shot in ambush-style attacks. In a recent CBS ''60 Minutes'' interview, FBI Director Christopher Wray said there had been a 59-percent increase in the murders of police officers, with 73—73—officers killed in 2021. That is a rate of about one officer killed every 5 days.

Without a doubt, Democrats' antipolice rhetoric has diminished morale and eroded public trust in law enforcement. Maybe that was the goal.

But dwindling application numbers to join the force also are contributing to rising crime all across this country. A report by the Council on Criminal Justice found that the national violent crime rate increased 44 percent from 2019 to 2021.

A recent Wall Street Journal editorial discussed efforts to address rising crime in one of our Nation's cities—Seattle. According to the editorial, Seattle city attorney Ann Davison's office found that 118 individuals were responsible for more than 2,400 crimes in Seattle over the past 5 years. Yet, her efforts to hold repeat offenders accountable are being stymied by some.

Because of a 2019 agreement signed by Davison's predecessor, certain classes of misdemeanors in that community go to the community court, and this court releases the accused after referring them to certain support services.

The editorial states:

> Seattle criminals get four tries in the Community Court before they flunk out. Each can encompass multiple charges. Repeat offenders see the lack of consequences as an invitation to commit more crimes.

Davison is currently trying to renegotiate that deeply flawed 2019 agreement, but despite the rise in crime in Seattle, these negotiations are at an impasse.

Problems like these aren't confined to the Emerald City. In L.A., Minneapolis, Chicago, Washington, DC, and other cities, liberal prosecutors often fail to hold violent criminals accountable.

The impact on public safety is clear. CNN reports the following about the increase in carjackings: In New York City, the number of carjackings has quadrupled in the last 4 years. In Chicago, more than 1,800 carjackings were reported in 2021. Here in the Nation's Capitol, Metropolitan Police confirmed that carjackings have tripled since 2019.

The administration's efforts to address the rise in this violent crime are weak. I am supporting a resolution led by the senior Senator from Louisiana that actually gets at what we should be doing. It demands that the President work with Congress on a comprehensive strategy that encourages the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, as well as State and local law enforcement officers to counter the rise in violent crime by reinforcing strong criminal justice policies. The Senate should pass this.

Our law enforcement officers who wear the badge deserve our gratitude and our support. The sacrifices they make and the sacrifices their families make, keep us safe. We stand with our men and women in blue.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON LEAF NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Leaf nomination?

Mrs. MURRAY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 54, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 184 Ex.]

YEAS—54

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Paul
Bennet	Hirono	Peters
Blumenthal	Kaine	Portman
Booker	Kelly	Reed
Brown	King	Romney
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sanders
Cardin	Leahy	Schatz
Carper	Luján	Schumer
Casey	Manchin	Shaheen
Collins	Markey	Sinema
Coons	McConnell	Smith
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Stabenow
Duckworth	Merkley	Tester
Durbin	Murkowski	Warner
Feinstein	Murphy	Warnock
Gillibrand	Murray	Warren
Hassan	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Heinrich	Padilla	Wyden

NAYS—44

Barrasso	Fischer	Risch
Blackburn	Graham	Rounds
Blunt	Grassley	Rubio
Boozman	Hagerty	Sasse
Braun	Hawley	Scott (FL)
Burr	Hoeven	Scott (SC)
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Shelby
Cassidy	Inhofe	Sullivan
Cornyn	Johnson	Thune
Cotton	Kennedy	Tillis
Cramer	Lankford	Toomey
Crapo	Lee	Tuberville
Cruz	Lummis	Wicker
Daines	Marshall	Young
Ernst	Moran	

NOT VOTING—2

Rosen	Van Hollen

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of executive Calendar No. 687, Elizabeth Schoff Watson, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Charles E. Schumer, John W. Hickenlooper, Jacky Rosen, Jack Reed, Tim Kaine, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Tina Smith, Tammy Baldwin, Alex Padilla, Benjamin L. Cardin, Margaret Wood Hassan, Ben Ray Luján, Catherine Cortez Masto, Elizabeth Warren, Debbie Stabenow, Tammy Duckworth, Mazie K. Hirono.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Elizabeth Schoff Watson, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN), and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 185 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Padilla
Bennet	Hassan	Peters
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Reed
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Booker	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schumer
Burr	Kelly	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Sinema
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Luján	Tester
Collins	Manchin	Warner
Coons	Menendez	Warnock
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warren
Duckworth	Murphy	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murray	Wyden
Feinstein	Ossoff	

NAYS—47

Barrasso	Hagerty	Risch
Blackburn	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Inhofe	Sasse
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Shelby
Cramer	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Tillis
Daines	McConnell	Toomey
Ernst	Moran	Tuberville
Fischer	Murkowski	Wicker
Graham	Paul	Young
Grassley	Portman	

NOT VOTING—3

Markey	Rosen	Van Hollen

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 47.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Elizabeth Schoff Watson, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

ABORTION

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, this is a dark, enraging moment for our Nation. I have made that clear already, and so have so many of our Democratic colleagues. But I am speaking on the floor today because we cannot back down for a minute. We cannot lose sight of the terrifying reality that Republicans want to end the right to abortion, and they are within weeks of accomplishing that goal.

Very soon, the Supreme Court is set to overturn Roe v. Wade and fulfill Republicans' decades-long goal of controlling women's bodies and rolling back everyone's fundamental right to decide whether or not to start a family.

Let me say that again because it is shocking, and it is true. In a matter of weeks, women across the country will lose a constitutional right they have had for half a century. The steady march forward to secure women's rights that generations before us fought for will be reversed, and my daughter and granddaughters will have fewer rights than I did.

Women will be forced to carry pregnancies to term when it is not right for them, and Republicans will be responsible. This is the future that they have been fighting for. This is the America that they want, and they are not done yet.

Republicans are hell-bent on rolling back the clock. Last week, they blocked our bill to protect Roe and the right to abortion, but they are not going to stop at overturning Roe and shredding patients' rights to make decisions about their own bodies. In States across the country, Republican lawmakers are banning abortion without exceptions. They are targeting people who help a women get an abortion, doctors who are providing essential healthcare, friends and family members who are just supporting a loved one, and even the drivers just doing their job and helping patients get to medical appointments.

Republicans are working around-the-clock to make it harder for women and families to control their own futures. They are coming after the birth control and IUDs that tens of millions rely on to plan a family on their own terms. They are coming after Plan B. They are even putting patients' ability to get the IVF care they need to help start a family at risk.

My Republican colleagues right here in the Senate have made clear that they have their sights set on something really extreme: They want a nationwide ban on abortion. Republicans aren't content with some States banning abortion and creating health crises that spill across State lines; they want to eliminate the right of every woman in America to get an abortion in Washington State and everywhere else. It is not hypothetical, and it is not some far-off worry. It is appalling, and it is completely backward.

Republicans want to force us all with them into their time machine, but we are not going to let them. Democrats are fighting Republicans' increasingly extreme policies at every step of the way.

In the coming weeks, we are going to remind each and every American of the rights that Republicans want to rip away. We won't allow Republicans to run and hide from the reality of their extreme agenda. We are going to be on the floor each week highlighting how Republicans are doing everything they can to hit rewind on our rights, highlighting every protection and freedom that Republicans are ripping away from people across the country, and we are going to show the country how Republican policies hurt everyone. We are going to expose the Republicans' radical and unpopular views on everything from abortion to family planning to sex ed. We are going to make clear who is hurt most by their extremism.

This fight did not end when the Republicans blocked the Women's Health Protection Act last week—far from it. People across the country are fed up with Republicans' attacks on their rights. They are fired up, and they are fighting back, and so am I, and so are my Democratic colleagues.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 4249

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, last week, President Biden tried to blame me for the current inflation crisis. In a speech where he couldn't even get my State right—I proudly represent Florida, in case he needs another reminder—he attacked me and tried to blame the record inflation he created on Republicans. I guess he has also forgotten that he is the President and that it is his policies that created this mess. And, by the way, Democrats are in control of the House and the Senate.

What is clear to the American people is that Joe Biden is to blame for the inflation that is hurting them more every day. Families I talk to in Florida are sick and tired of this President's failures. They are sick and tired of seeing an incoherent, confused man ramble on in the White House, with no plan but to blame everyone else but himself for the problems he created.

Last week, the Biden administration reported that the Consumer Price Index, our main measure of inflation, increased 8.3 percent year-over-year, and the latest Producer Price Index, released just a day later, showed wholesale inflation in April increased 11 percent over the year. These price hikes hurt real families, and they are impacting every industry. We see it in the price of groceries, like milk, eggs, and meat. We see it in the price of gas at the pump and electricity for your home. We see it in the price of used cars and in the cost of transportation. Everything is going up, and some products, like baby formula, are nearly impossible to find.

It is causing families to make impossible choices. In March, a Census Bureau report found that over the last year, 24 percent of Americans reduced or went without basic items such as food and medicine as a way to afford their energy bills. In my home State, 26 percent of Floridians had to make this impossible choice.

Let's be clear. The financial pinch families are facing, the supply chain crisis families are facing, and the skyrocketing prices families are seeing are because of the radical spending agenda being pushed by President Biden and Democrats in Washington. Their reckless government spending has sent our economy into a downward spiral. Our debt has grown to over $30 trillion, and Biden wants to push it up to $45 trillion even as our GDP is contracting. Inflation has risen to the highest levels in over 40 years. It is wrecking our economy.

We need bold action to fix this mess and help families struggling to keep up.

I came to the floor to stop the insanity and introduce a budgetary point of order. My bill would stop any nondefense discretionary spending that would increase the deficit over the 10-year budget window when the average annual CPI inflation is 3 percent or higher. The Federal Reserve's target for inflation is 2 percent, so setting the bar for the point of order 50 percent above this target is totally reasonable.

My point of order would not even apply during time periods when inflation is at or slightly above the Federal Reserve's target. Of course, we need flexibility for emergencies, so my bill would allow this point of order to be waived if two-thirds of the Senate agree that deficit spending during times of elevated inflation is desperately needed. Further, my point of order would not apply to funding our armed services nor would it apply to any mandatory spending, such as Medicare or Social Security.

This is commonsense legislation. This bill would put in place the same scrutiny that families, especially poor families like mine when growing up, use in order to stay on budget. It is the same kind of careful examination that small business owners have to do to make sure they can pay their employees and make ends meet. The inflation we are seeing right now is unsustainable. It is time for action. I hope we will all come together to agree to this point of order.

As in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed

to the immediate consideration of S. 4249, which is at the desk. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, in reserving the right to object, if the Senator from Florida's bill were to pass, it would make routine domestic spending bills nearly impossible to be passed in the U.S. Senate, freezing spending at current levels.

I worry that the Senator from Florida believes the false impression that inflation does not impact the millions of Americans who benefit from nondefense discretionary programs. These are people who have to go to work every single day and try to figure out if they are going to have enough money to put groceries on their table. This bill would make things worse for the American people, not better.

As an example, this year, the cost of the veterans medical care system is expected to grow by $21 billion. We have all heard the patriotic speeches of how we stand behind our veterans when they answer the call, but I wonder how many VA hospitals and clinics in Florida would have to be closed if this proposal were to be approved. I know there are a lot all over the country that would have to be closed.

Natural gas costs have grown by 35 percent this year. Do any of us who may be from a State where the weather can get warm want to tell our constituents who rely on the LIHEAP program to cool their homes ''No, you don't need air conditioning because the money is not going to be there''?

If Florida is struck by another hurricane this summer and the Senator from Florida's constituents look to FEMA for fuel, food, and water, will the Senator tell his constituents ''Sorry. Inflation was too high. You are on your own. We can't respond to that emergency''?

In 2017, Members on the other side of the aisle lined up to vote for a $1.9 trillion tax cut for the wealthy—a tax cut that I believe has contributed to the inflation we now see in the country. There is nothing in this request to roll back those tax cuts. So I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Florida.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 4250

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I disagree with my colleague's objection, but I think this issue is too important not to try to get something done today.

So, instead of enacting this point of order when the CPI reaches 3 percent, how about we raise it to 8 percent? Our current CPI level is at 8.3 percent. We see how bad things are right now. When the CPI gets close to where we currently are—inflation levels that we haven't seen since the 1980s—that is when this point of order would take effect.

At 8 percent inflation, we have reached a crisis point. It only stands to reason for Congress to start looking closely at every bill that increases the deficit. Such deficit-increasing bills should only be passed by Congress when absolutely needed.

Again, this point of order could be waived in the Senate with a two-thirds majority. I think this is reasonable and that we owe it to American families to start holding Congress accountable for the reckless spending that we know fuels inflation. Hopefully, my colleagues can agree to pinning this point of order to inflation at 8 percent.

As in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 4250, which is at the desk. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. LEAHY. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Florida.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 4251

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I was hoping we could arrive at a deal today, so let me try it one more time.

Eight percent inflation, I think, is really high. Remember that the Federal Reserve's target is 2 percent. I am just here to see if we can work something out and get something with which we can control excess spending. So I am going to try one more time. I want to give Democrats a chance in Congress to step up and fight for families all across America who are being devastated by raging inflation. There is no reason not to get this done.

My colleague objected to setting this point of order at 8 percent, but certainly no one can object to saying that, at 12 percent inflation, things need to change. Inflation over 12 percent would be an even bigger emergency. We haven't seen the CPI that high since Jimmy Carter.

Think about it this way: Things are really bad now, and 12 percent inflation would be a 50-percent increase over the already sky-high prices we are seeing today. Remember, we started at 3 percent. Now I am offering my colleague a point of order that can only be triggered at 12 percent.

As in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 4251, which is at the desk. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, in reserving the right to object—and I will—I think back over the years to some of the debates.

I remember, during the Reagan administration, when we heard so many speeches from President Reagan and his supporters on how they had to balance the budget. He did this at a time when he doubled and tripled the national debt, all the time telling everybody how they were balancing the budget.

Then I heard the objections to President Clinton's budget, saying that it didn't do the wonderful things that the Reagan budget did even though, of course, it gave the United States the first surplus it had had in decades.

Every so often, reality catches up with rhetoric, and because of that, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I am clearly disappointed that we have had three opportunities to try to do something here that was going to try to stop the reckless spending that is causing this inflation.

I think all of us know that inflation is way too high. We also all know that reckless government spending is driving up the cost of inflation all across this country. I hope the Democrats in Washington will start figuring out how we can get inflation under control. It starts by living within our means. It starts by making sure that we live within our budget and that we stop wasting money.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, one of the ways you try to save money is, again, not with rhetoric but with reality.

I would urge everybody to join with us on both sides of the aisle who are working to get our appropriations bills together so we can reflect the actual needs and go forward with that. Again, rhetoric is easy; reality is a tad more difficult.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INDO-PACIFIC REGION

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, with the President of the United States soon to be departing on his first Asia trip, I rise to speak today about U.S. policy in the Indo-Pacific, an area of the world that I know very well, having served as U.S. Ambassador to Japan prior to joining the U.S. Senate.

While U.S. foreign policy in recent months has focused largely on Eastern Europe, we cannot take our attention away from our Nation's greatest strategic adversary, namely, the Chinese Communist Party. Confronting communist China is the essential responsibility of our time, as the China challenge—and how the United States and

our allies respond to it—will determine whether freedom or autocracy defines the 21st century. That is why I am pleased to see President Joe Biden investing the time and energy to travel to South Korea and to Japan this weekend.

I can tell you just how critical I believe this trip is because I made a trip similar to this just last month. In April, I led the first congressional delegation to visit Japan since the pandemic began. I was joined by my colleagues Senator BEN CARDIN of Maryland and Senator JOHN CORNYN of Texas.

During our 6 days in Japan, our bipartisan delegation met with the country's top leaders, including the Prime Minister, his Cabinet members, Parliamentarians, and top leaders from Japanese industry. I think it is fair to say that our delegation returned with a great sense of optimism—optimism about the opportunities that lie before our two nations to increase our cooperation diplomatically, militarily, economically, and technologically and, by so doing, strengthening our alliance.

While I certainly have policy disagreements with the current administration, I am hopeful that this is one area in which we can find common ground. The fates of our Nation and the world depend on it. This challenge, quite frankly, is just far too important to get wrong. So I am hopeful that President Biden will seize upon the opportunities presented to him in the Indo-Pacific region to confront the China challenge head-on and that this trip will provide him with a greater perspective to do so.

I am pleased to see this administration maintain a focus on the Indo-Pacific region, a focus that President Trump began and that I personally was proud to help lead from my diplomatic post in Tokyo. I also applaud President Biden for the actions that he has taken to engage the Quad at the leader level. Much more can be done.

In terms of strengthening our diplomatic cooperation, the United States should warmly welcome Japan's proactive leadership in response to recent international crises. Japan is the world's third largest economy and a major financial player on the world stage. Japan is a member of the G7.

In the days after Russia's unprovoked and unjustified invasion of Ukraine, the Government of Japan joined by imposing strong, multilateral sanctions against Vladimir Putin's war machine.

Japan's support on sanctions is as important as it is necessary. I saw this firsthand when, as U.S. Ambassador to Japan, I worked with then-Prime Minister Abe and his administration in complying fully with U.S. secondary sanctions to end Japan's purchases of Iranian oil in 2018. With Japan's help, we dramatically reduced Iran's revenue stream and its ability to fund terror at that time. We see Japan's importance today with regard to multilateral sanctions against Russia.

Going forward, the United States must do its utmost to ensure that Japan always has a seat at the table on major international issues.

Indeed, I was very pleased to see Foreign Minister Hayashi become the first Japanese Cabinet member to attend a NATO ministerial when he traveled to Brussels last April. And I am even more pleased to learn that Prime Minister Kishida is considering attending the NATO Summit in Spain next month.

Here, I see an opportunity for the United States to engage further with Japan and NATO by exploring new ways to expand high-level diplomatic interactions and information sharing.

When I made the suggestion to Secretary of State Antony Blinken during a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing in early May, I was glad to see that my suggestion was well received.

The second opportunity that I see is in the area of improving defense and deterrence in the Indo-Pacific. The United States and Japan must further increase coordination on defense planning and procurement as Japan looks to significantly boost its spending on defense.

Japan has already begun the process of rewriting its national security strategy and its related national defense strategy. At the same time, leaders in Tokyo see growing support from the Japanese people to roughly double Japan's defense spending to 2 percent of GDP.

These developments come at a critical moment. Xi Jinping and the Chinese Communist Party have their eyes set on Taiwan, and they are surely learning lessons from Russia's invasion of Ukraine. At the same time, North Korean Dictator Kim Jong Un continues to develop nuclear weapons and intercontinental ballistic missiles as he poses grave and gathering threats to the United States and to our allies in the region.

Our nations, therefore, must act with great urgency to strengthen defense and deterrence in the Indo-Pacific. In particular, the United States must encourage Japan to use their increased spending to field as rapidly as possible new defense capabilities that are mobile, lethal, and interoperable.

Japan must also significantly improve its cyber security capabilities and its ability to share intelligence and information with its allies. And it is critical that the American and Japanese militaries expand joint training exercises with one another.

I have had the honor of witnessing firsthand the success of our joint training exercises, and I encourage our nations to expand this invaluable training.

The third area where I see an opportunity is on energy security, an area in which we should be working together. This was the message that I heard last month in Japan as leaders expressed concerns with America's current energy policies.

Several years ago, I worked hard to encourage Japan to make significant investments in LNG infrastructure to allow greater LNG imports from the United States in order to strengthen our two nations' energy security and our national security.

I hope President Biden's visit will underscore the significance of American strength as an energy exporter to enhance the security of our allies. But all members of the Quad must engage in the critical topic of energy security.

India is the world's biggest democracy and now has an opportunity to decrease its energy and military reliance on Russia, and Australia is a significant energy exporter.

When Secretary Blinken recently testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I pointed out to him that the Quad already has high-level working groups working on COVID–19 vaccines, infrastructure, critical and emerging technologies, space, cyber security, and environmental matters. But my argument to him was that adding a new working group in the Quad—one focused specifically on energy security—makes strong strategic sense, as energy security is inextricably linked to economic security and to our national security. Frankly, it is surprising to me that the Quad hasn't already made this issue a primary focus.

Secretary Blinken appeared to appreciate the suggestion, and I emphatically urge the administration to take this idea to heart and dedicate time and energy to discussing energy security in our Quad strategic grouping.

The fourth area of opportunity that I see is in technology. The United States and Japan already cooperate closely in this space. That was a point that I sought to underscore in many of our meetings with Japan's private sector leaders.

I see growing opportunities for our Quad partners to ensure our respective technology sectors continue to work together and to generate trusted alternatives in 5G, artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and in other strategic technologies.

When I served as U.S. Ambassador to Japan, I helped the United States and Japanese Governments coordinate closely to counter Huawei and China's other heavily subsidized companies and to clear them from the 5G markets of our representative economies. This was important because Chinese companies like Huawei pose grave and growing national security and espionage risks.

Our U.S.-Japan strategy prevented Huawei and other Chinese Communist Party-directed technology firms from obtaining the global scale that they sought in their effort to dominate international markets.

It also created openings for firms in the United States, Japan, and partner countries to pursue trusted 5G alternatives in supply chains, including software-defined networks and ORAN technologies.

With each passing year, the technology competition with China is only intensifying. It is, therefore, imperative that the U.S.-Japan alliance and the Quad increase coordination and innovation in response to technological competition.

The fifth opportunity is in economic leadership in the Indo-Pacific. When President Biden visits the region, I expect him to speak more about the Indo-Pacific economic framework. It is clear that many of our allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific are eager to see more U.S. economic leadership.

As a next step, the United States should take the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework's data provisions and turn them into a stand-alone, sector-specific free-trade agreement.

The executive branch should look closely at the U.S.-Japan Digital Trade Agreement of 2019 as a good starting point. This is the most comprehensive and high-standards agreement addressing digital trade barriers.

I was proud to help then-U.S. Trade Representative Bob Lighthizer negotiate this and other bilateral agreements with Japan. Our efforts brought about a more fair and reciprocal trading relationship between our two nations, helping not only our economies but also our workers.

The Biden administration has rightly maintained the Trump administration's tariffs on China as important leverage to uphold fair and reciprocal trade. This is a critical tool in our arsenal, and I hope the current administration continues to use it.

There certainly are other areas where the administration must hold the line against China. The administration could do more to hold communist China accountable for unleashing the COVID–19 pandemic upon the world. It also needs to press Beijing to stop the deadly flow of Chinese-origin fentanyl and fentanyl precursors from flowing across our southern border and killing more than 100,000 Americans a year through overdoses.

And we also know what is at stake when it comes to China's growing military threats against Taiwan. The last administration set a high standard on countering China, and I hope the current administration builds on that success.

I believe there is strong bipartisan consensus in Congress when it comes to the Indo-Pacific and when it comes to the rising opportunities that we see before us to further strengthen the U.S.-Japan alliance and the Quad. So I urge President Biden to seize these growing opportunities that I have outlined when he travels to the Indo-Pacific. As the only former American Ambassador serving in this body and as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I stand ready to work with him as he does.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SMITH). The Senator from Maryland.

SMALL BUSINESS COVID RELIEF ACT OF 2022

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I take this time to review with my colleagues S. 4008, the Small Business COVID Relief Act of 2022—legislation that Senator SCHUMER has set up for action tomorrow.

I want to start by saying that this bill—and the underlining bill that it deals with, the Restaurant Revitalization Fund—was a bipartisan product in which Democrats and Republicans worked together to help an industry that was in desperate need, the restaurant industry. It provided relief for their revenue losses, and we were proud that we were able to get that passed.

The challenge was that after it was enacted, we provided $28 billion for the restaurants under the Restaurant Revitalization Fund. In reality, that was not enough money to cover the demand, and we found that where close to 100,000 restaurants were able to qualify and receive funds under that program, 170,000 were shut down through no fault of their own.

So we went to work, Democrats and Republicans, in an effort to rectify that inequity and help an industry that was in desperate need.

We filed legislation in August of last year. And I am proud that it was bipartisan, joined by many of my Democratic colleagues and Republican colleagues. I want to single out Senator ROGER WICKER, who has been the real champion on making sure that we worked in a bipartisan manner. We were joined on the Republican side by Senator MURKOWSKI, Senator ERNST, Senator CASSIDY, Senator HYDE-SMITH, Senator COLLINS, and Senator BLUNT. And others have joined us during the process.

But I want to take you back a little bit before we filed that bill in August of last year. There was legislation filed that would replenish the funds at $60 billion because we thought $60 billion was going to be needed in order to complete the funding. I think Senator SINEMA led the effort in filing that legislation.

The difference between the bill that was filed for $60 billion and the bill that we are going to be considering tomorrow is the bill tomorrow is $48 billion less. We were able to reduce the amount of dollars that were needed in order to carry this out. Some restaurants have closed. We have tightened up the rules.

And we can not only do that for $12 billion less than it was initially thought was going to be possible when we had bipartisan support last summer, but we are now able to expand it to other related industries—all of which have had bipartisan legislation in this body—to provide relief. These are industries that were shut down as a result of COVID–19. They had tremendous revenue losses and incurred tremendous debt in order to stay in business.

So we provided in this bill—for the same $48 billion, we include help for our gyms. We include help for Minor League Baseball, professional leagues. We provide money for music venues. We provide money for border businesses. We provide money for the bus industry. We were able to do all that, and we are still less money than the original bill that was filed last summer.

We did a couple more things in order to make sure this was done in a very fiscally conservative way. We were able to find some offsets. There were no offsets in those other bills. We found about $5 billion of offsets that we put in this bill.

We did something else that was not in the original act. We required the SBA to bring in all the applications before they allocate any money. Now, we had them already in the restaurants. These are ones that qualified before. But in the other areas they will receive all the applications, and before they issue any checks, they have to make sure they have adequate resources. If they don't, there is a pro rata reduction so there is no further need for us to be concerned about replenishing the funds.

All those are improvements that were made on the original bipartisan legislation that was filed that is more considerate of the needs, less costly, and more efficient.

Now, we have other protections that are built into this legislation. A restaurant cannot double dip. They have to subtract the moneys that they received under the Paycheck Protection Program, either first or second round of funds, from what they would otherwise be qualified to receive. They have to have a revenue loss that they can document. So there are protections in the bill.

But I want to go to what is the major issue why we really need to make sure we get this done. Because of the way that this was administered, partly as a result of a court action, you had two restaurants side by side, identical in their needs, filing their applications on the same day. One was funded; one was not. The restaurant that was not funded, if it is still in business today, it is very likely that that restaurant owner is taking out loans in order to stay in business and is still trying to be competitive to that restaurant that is next door.

It is very possible that restaurant is having trouble getting help, as all restaurants are having trouble getting help, but cannot compete in salary with that restaurant that got the help and now has to compete and try to get workers, even though they didn't get the same financial assistance. So it is a matter of basic fairness.

I want to go one step further. We in the Congress tried to prioritize those restaurants in underserved communities and traditionally underserved small business owners. We set up a priority line for them to be able to get their help under the Restaurant Revitalization Fund. The court blocked

that line, and we now have small business owners who are literally discriminated against because they were veterans or in underserved communities.

So as a matter of fairness, we really need to get this done. The need is there. We all know how restaurants are operating at less than full capacity today. They are still hurting as a result of COVID–19. This is going back and helping them in regard to their first year of losses—something we should have done a long time ago but something that is desperately needed to get done. So I just really wanted to explain that to our colleagues, why we need to get this done. We finally have an opportunity.

Now, what are we going to be doing? We are going to be working on the motion to proceed. Now, this is not unprecedented. Let me remind my colleagues that the original bill that funded the restaurant fund was emergency funding. So it patterned itself after the relief we gave to the general small business community under the Paycheck Protection Program, which was also emergency funding.

The original bill, under the Paycheck Protection Program, was also underestimated by hundreds of billions of dollars. And we came back—Democrats and Republicans—in a bipartisan way and replenished that fund literally overnight—hundreds of billions of dollars—as emergency funding without offsets.

And now we are trying to finish what we started in regards to the restaurants. It should be—no question about it—emergency funding; but we are, again, trying to be as careful as possible, so we have even found some offsets in order to make this easier for our economy.

There are some who say they worry about what impact it is going to have on our economy. I think keeping small businesses open is pretty important for our economy. But we can tell you the Restaurant Association has informed us that a large part of these funds are going to be used to pay off debt that small business restaurants had to take out in order to stay afloat. So we are going to keep restaurants open. And they are going to be able to pay off their debt, and they are going to be able to add to our community. That is what is at stake here, and that is why we are so protective of making sure we try to get this done.

Now, this is a motion to proceed. I have listened to debate on this floor about how we have to have the Senate work. This is a bipartisan bill dealing with small business on a motion to proceed that will allow us to have the debate on the floor of the U.S. Senate. I don't understand any of my colleagues believing that this is appropriate to filibuster and not give us the 60 votes we need on a motion to proceed. There are a lot of my colleagues who are always talking about reforming the rules in this place. OK. I understand, when we are getting to an emotional issue, it gets difficult for us to work together; but if we can't work together on a small business bill that was developed by bipartisan Members—Democrats and Republicans—that is consistent with what we have been doing in helping small businesses generally, and we now have an opportunity to bring it to the floor for a debate—it will be open to amendment. Those who say: Well, gee, are there other ways we can make this more affordable? Well, come forward.

We have been working on this for a year—close to a year. And, yes, that is why we have gotten good suggestions from Democrats and Republicans in order to try to make this work. But if you don't allow us to debate the bill on the floor of the U.S. Senate, I really don't understand that. If you profess that you want to see this place work and there is not a philosophical problem here of helping small businesses, why can't we move forward?

I don't even know why we need a cloture motion. We should be able to pass a motion to proceed on this bill and have a debate and go to amendments. And Senator WICKER and I have made it clear that we will act as traffic cops; we will try to figure out the best way to consider this bill in order to make it work for all.

Madam President, small businesses have a special way of filling our cities and towns that make them irreplaceable when they are gone. I think we all recognize that. They drive our local economies. They give our neighborhood character. They make us proud of where we come from and where we live. If we allow them to disappear through inaction, they will leave holes in our community that we cannot easily fill.

If we cannot pass one last round of aid, it will mean certain restaurant owners who have pending loans are going to close their doors forever. Those holes will exist in our community, and we will not be able to fill them.

I ask my colleagues—all of us understand the importance of small business. We understand they are the growth engines in our community and innovation engines in our community. We made a commitment to help them through COVID–19, and we have honored a large part of that commitment. This is the last chapter to complete that commitment, and I hope my colleagues will join us in allowing us to have this debate on the floor and support the help for our small businesses that are in desperate need.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

UKRAINE

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, I rise today to lay out exactly why I intend to vote for the aid package to provide our Ukrainian allies with the weapons and support they need to fight Vladimir Putin's invasion.

First, it is important to understand why—thanks in large part to President Joe Biden—we are in this dangerous situation to begin with. What is maddening about Russia's invasion of Ukraine is that it was utterly preventable. This did not have to happen, and it was caused by two specific mistakes by Biden and his administration. The first mistake was Biden's catastrophic surrender and withdrawal in Afghanistan. The second mistake was Biden's weakness and appeasement on display and his capitulation to Putin on the Nord Stream 2 Pipeline.

Putin didn't just wake up yesterday and decide he wanted to invade Ukraine. In 2014, Putin previously invaded Ukraine, but he stopped short of invading the entirety of the country. Why is that? The reason is simple: Russia's principal source of revenue is oil and gas, which is transported via pipelines that go directly through Ukraine. Putin knew that when the Nord Stream 2 Pipeline was complete, he could invade Ukraine and not have to worry about potentially destroying Ukrainian energy infrastructure because he would have in place an alternative pipeline to get his gas to market.

Last spring, President Biden formally waived the sanctions that Congress had put in place on Nord Stream 2, sanctions that I authored, bipartisan sanctions that passed this body twice and that President Trump signed into law twice. Last summer, President Biden surrendered to Putin, lifted the sanctions, allowed Putin to build the pipeline, and announced a deal with Germany to allow the pipeline to be completed. When he announced that deal, that capitulation, the governments of both Ukraine and Poland put out a joint statement saying: Mr. President, if you do this, Vladimir Putin will invade Ukraine.

In August, Biden surrendered in Afghanistan. In September, Nord Stream 2 was physically completed, and then Putin began building up his forces on Ukraine's border. Even then, our Ukrainian allies pleaded with us: Sanction Nord Stream 2 now so that Putin will know he can't turn it on later. The President, the Prime Minister, Parliament, and civil society of Ukraine all said so again and again and again.

I authored a new set of sanctions mandating immediate sanctions, which the Ukrainian Government formally called on the Senate to take it up and pass it. The Biden administration fought tooth and nail against those sanctions in January. I remember standing right here and saying: Mr. President, if you do this, we will see Russian tanks rolling toward the streets of Kyiv.

Sadly, 44 Democrats voted with President Biden against sanctions on Russia, against sanctions on Putin; and the appeasement from the White House and 44 Democrats led, within days, to the invasion of Ukraine.

That being said now, the difficult question is what should we do now that this war is unfolding and, specifically, whether it is in America's vital national security interests for Ukraine to

fight and defeat Putin's invasion. My conclusion is that, yes, it is.

There is no doubt, $40 billion is a large number; and although much of that spending is important—in fact, some of it is acutely needed in the military conflict—I would have preferred a significantly smaller and more focused bill. But our Ukrainian allies right now are winning significant victories with the weapons and training that we provided them already, and it is in our national interest for them to keep doing so. They will not be able to fight Putin and have any chance of prevailing if we cut off military assistance.

So why is this in America's national security interest? The answer lies in some questions that my fellow Americans are rightly asking. They are asking: What would Russia's invasion of Ukraine mean for our problems here at home, including, for example, food and energy? They are asking: Is the cost of this bill really necessary? They are also asking: Isn't China our biggest long-term enemy?

These are all entirely legitimate questions. They are important to ask. They are the same questions I asked myself before deciding how to vote on this bill. Another question Americans are rightly asking is: Why aren't we doing anything about our problems here at home?

I emphatically agree that President Biden and congressional Democrats have failed on the issues here at home that Texans and Americans rightly care about and we should fix. Right now, we have a raging border crisis that President Biden won't do a damn thing about. We have skyrocketing inflation. We have gas prices at record highs. We have a baby formula shortage that has left parents all over the country scrambling to try to feed their babies. These are real problems that the Democrats caused and now refuse to even try to fix; and in multiple instances, such as the gas prices, these are problems that Democrats have deliberately made worse, inflicting pain on millions of Americans.

All of that can be true at home, and it doesn't mean the world has suddenly become safe and that our enemies do not mean us harm. At the same time that we need to secure our border and address the domestic crises, we also need to stand up and confront the very real threat posed by Russia and by China. We can't let the fact that Biden and the Democrats have created massive domestic and economic failures cause us to ignore threats to U.S. national security posed directly by Putin's invasion of Ukraine.

On the question ''Why is what Russia does in Ukraine relevant for our national security,'' I want to answer this by making four points.

No. 1, what Putin is trying to do is to reassemble the Soviet Union and, beyond the Soviet Union, the Russian Empire from even earlier. If Putin succeeds in doing so, it would be disastrous for global stability and for American security.

The Cold War between America and the Soviet Union was incredibly costly and incredibly dangerous. We don't want to see Russia become the Soviet Union once again. When the Soviet Union was big and strong and mighty with a much bigger military, the lives of Americans and the lives of our allies were in much greater jeopardy.

It is overwhelmingly in America's interest to prevent Putin from reassembling the Soviet Union, because we do not want our enemies to become stronger and use that strength against us.

No. 2, Putin is trying to seize control of energy. If he is successful, it will be felt by Americans filling up their cars with gas or trying to heat their homes in the winter. We have already seen what Putin has done with Nord Stream 2, and he is not going to stop there. We don't want to see a world where Putin controls energy.

No. 3, the United States made a formal commitment to help Ukrainians defend themselves. Why is that? Well, after Ukraine successfully declared independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, the United States signed an agreement called the Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances. Under the terms of the agreement, Ukraine gave up its nuclear weapons in exchange for explicit assurances that the United States would protect Ukraine's territorial sovereignty. Ukraine had the third largest nuclear arsenal on the face of the planet, and they voluntarily, willingly, gave it up. And we made a promise in exchange for that.

And No. 4, if we don't provide Ukrainians with weapons and they don't defeat Putin, Putin will be emboldened and may well eventually invade a NATO country that the United States has a treaty obligation to defend. That would be an incredibly serious escalation that nobody wants to see.

Some have further asked, ''Why should America keep these commitments?'' Why should we keep our commitment in the Budapest Memorandum? Why should we keep our treaty commitments to the NATO countries? And the answer is, because one of the ways we protect American national security is, when we make an agreement with a country, when we make a formal agreement, a treaty, we honor our commitments.

We want countries to know that America stands by our friends and that we stand by our word and that our treaties mean something.

If countries learned that under weak and feckless Presidents our formal binding documents aren't worth the paper they are written on, it undermines the ability of any President of the United States to negotiate agreements with our friends and allies to keep Americans safe.

Another question I have heard is, why so much money? Sure, it is important to help Ukraine win, but why should we spend so much? Again, I would have preferred for this to be a smaller bill. But, in fact, enormous amounts of money are both justified and necessary. Of this $40 billion, there is $9 billion for replenishing our own stockpiles, American stockpiles which have been badly depleted in recent months as we sought to help our Ukrainian allies.

We are already beginning to see the risks and effects of depleted stockpiles. Just a few weeks ago, Taiwan's Ministry of Defense announced there would be dramatic delays in the delivery of some weapons, including howitzers and Stingers. Making sure we have the weapons we need to defend ourselves is incontrovertibly a good thing, and $9 billion of this $40 billion, I do not know a Senator in this body who could reasonably object to replenishing our own military stores and weaponry to keep America safe with America's military.

There is also $10 billion in this bill for Ukrainian weapons and training, and altogether, $24 billion in military funds in this bill. Ukrainian weapons and training—the very things they have been using to defend themselves and that if we don't replenish, will cause them to collapse.

The Ukrainian military right now is using tens of thousands of artillery rounds and ammunition every couple of days. Already last month, there was a growing concern that Ukrainian forces engaged in heavy ground combat against Russian units would quickly go through that amount of ammunition.

They have largely burned through the stockpiles of Russian-style ammunition they are familiar with and used in the opening weeks of the war. And last month, U.S. officials assessed that 40,000 rounds of artillery were only expected to last a few days. New efforts to resupply our Ukrainian allies are critical.

There is also about $5 billion for food in this bill. Ukraine is rightly known as the bread basket of Europe. It is the sixth top exporter of wheat in the world, and there is a growing risk of global famine because of the disruption Russia's invasion is causing in Ukraine.

Devoting money now to stop countless people from starving to death in famine is a wise and prudent investment for American national interests.

Then there is $9 billion in economic support funds for the Ukrainian government. Will a certain portion of that money be wasted? Absolutely. Will there be corruption? Almost certainly. If it were up to me, I would cut that amount from this bill. Might some of it end up funding a yacht for an oligarch? Very possibly. But unfortunately, this is what happens when Democrats have control of Congress and write the bill.

When you have a bill authored by a Democratic White House and a Democratic Senate and a Democratic House, the result is you get waste and corruption and pork and fat and bloat in a bill.

So the question facing each of us Republicans is whether you are willing to cut off the missiles and cut off the bullets that we are sending to Ukraine and allow Putin to win simply because there is a portion of this bill that is waste and corruption that the Democrats have insisted on.

The reality is that a Putin victory in Ukraine will be much, much more expensive for American taxpayers in the long run than this bill. And let me underscore that point. If Putin wins, the consequences for America and American taxpayers will be hundreds of billions of dollars.

From a purely fiscally conservative view, ensuring that the Ukrainians have enough military equipment to defend themselves and to give Putin punishing defeats is overwhelmingly in our interest. And let me underscore as well: It is the Ukrainians doing the fighting. I do not want to see U.S. servicemen and women in harm's way. There is a reason I have vocally opposed a no-fly zone in Ukraine, because that would unreasonably increase the chances of an American pilot in an American jet engaging in combat with a Russian pilot in a Russian jet, and that escalation is not justified.

But ensuring the Ukrainians have the weapons to defend themselves is very much in our own national security interest.

And now I want to talk about a question that many Americans have not necessarily been asking but that is of staggering importance to our national security. And that is, ''What does the war in Ukraine have to do with China?'' The answer is, ''An enormous amount.''

Last summer, we watched the catastrophic withdrawal from Afghanistan unfold. We watched the surrender to the Taliban from Joe Biden. We watched the incompetence of this administration in abandoning Americans and leaving them behind, abandoning Bagram airfield before we evacuated.

When that happened, all across the globe, America's enemies looked to Washington and took a measure of the man in the oval office, and, tragically, they concluded that President Biden was weak and feckless and ineffective. And a weak American President is dangerous.

When the catastrophic withdrawal from Afghanistan happened, I said publicly that the chances of Putin invading Ukraine just rose tenfold. I also said, at the same time, the chances of China invading Taiwan just rose tenfold.

We have now seen the first of these two things happen, because Putin understood the disastrous surrender and withdrawal in Afghanistan to mean that President Biden was weak, and weakness is provocative.

If Putin wins in Ukraine, it will confirm to Xi in Communist China that he can confidently invade Taiwan and that America will be too weak and feckless to stand with our allies.

But if Ukraine defeats Putin with the help of American weapons and military aid, Xi will see aggression as a recipe for failure and that the United States has the strength of will to stand by its allies to ensure that they have what they need to defend themselves.

China is—mark my words—the most dangerous geopolitical adversary of the United States for the next 100 years. China has the military might of the Soviet Union with a much, much stronger economy and an economic engine.

China also carries out policies of murder and torture and genocide and slavery and lies and deception. A Chinese invasion of Taiwan would be catastrophic for American national security. Right now, today, over 90 percent of the world's most advanced semiconductor chips come from Taiwan. If China were to conquer Taiwan, it would give the Chinese Communist Party a stranglehold on the global supply of semiconductors.

After that, if Xi wanted to turn off the supply of semiconductors to Americans, he could do so instantly. It is simply irresponsible to allow that to happen, and it is impossible to overstate the catastrophe that would impose on Americans.

Overnight, it would be impossible to acquire or repair pretty much everything we rely on in modern life: Cars, planes, medical devices like pacemakers, clean water, refrigerators, all rely on semiconductors—of course, so do vehicles, boats, tanks, missiles that we rely upon for our national defense.

And even if China didn't turn off the supply of those chips, they would be able to control what went into them, including potentially planting spyware and espionage directly and immediately threatening American security.

And it goes without saying, the Chinese Communist Party would also immediately control the price of semiconductors and what they go into, which would drive up the cost of pretty much everything to Americans.

If you think $40 billion is a lot of money, just wait and see the disaster if the Chinese communists lock up semiconductors on the world stage and use them to extract monopoly profits from Americans while simultaneously spying on us using those same semiconductors.

Just as we don't want to see a world in which Putin controls energy, we should not want to see a world in which Xi controls semiconductors.

I began this speech by talking about the consequences of failing to stop Nord Stream 2. I very much wish that these consequences had not come to pass, but the terrible reality is that President Biden failed in Afghanistan and failed again with Nord Stream 2, which played the decisive role in shaping the current crisis.

The reason we should help the Ukrainians defeat Putin by giving them weapons is the same reason we need to keep our thumb on China. And it is not what some of my colleagues on the Republican side have said: It is not to defend democracy across the globe; it is not to defend international norms. That sort of empty nonsense is the sort of things John Kerry says.

The reason we should support our Ukrainian allies who are fighting and killing Russian soldiers is because it protects American national security, it keeps America safer, and it prevents our enemies from getting stronger, from threatening the safety and security of Americans, and from driving up the costs, the economic damage to Americans, by hundreds of billions or even trillions of dollars.

America needs to be strong—strong enough to stand up to Putin, strong enough to stand up to communist China, strong enough to defend the greatest Nation in the history of the world.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I came to speak to the Senate about Police Week as we honor the law enforcement officers who made the ultimate sacrifice.

Before I do that, we know that Putin was shocked by two things. He was shocked by the amazing resistance and the strength and the resiliency of the Ukrainian people and the effectiveness of their fight back. Putin really couldn't believe that happened.

The other thing that Putin was shocked by was the skill with which President Biden put together this international coalition of countries that were not part of this in the past, part of something—Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland—countries that now a couple of them want to be in NATO, and that really is the skill of the leadership of President Biden.

And I know, in spite of the Senator from Texas's comments—I know that most mainstream Republicans support what President Biden has done, support his work on putting together sanctions—first, providing aid for the Ukrainian people, the humanitarian aid, refugees going to Moldova, going to Poland, going to other parts of Eastern and Central and Southern Europe, and the skill with which he has gotten and the success with which he has gotten weapons to the Ukrainian people and the skills with which he put together sanctions.

The Presiding Officer, as a member of the Banking and Housing Committee, has been part of that with sanctions, and it has really made a difference in keeping these countries together at the fastest pace we could do it but keeping them together.

So most Republicans support what President Biden has done. But, you know, I am not saying that the Senator from Texas is part of this, but I have heard Congresswoman CHENEY, who is nothing if not a conservative Republican, daughter of a very conservative

Vice President, active in the Republican Party and Republican leadership—she talks about the Putin wing of the Republican Party.

Again, I am not saying that she includes the Senator from Texas in that category. I don't know if she does or she doesn't. I didn't hear her mention names, but I do know that she thinks that a number of Republicans are part of this Putin wing of the Republican Party, and it is despicable, but it is true, and it is disappointing to all of us.

And I would add, too, that the Senator from Texas, maybe he missed the news as he was talking about chips, computer chips, about semiconductors. Intel made a huge announcement that they are coming to Ohio. They are going to invest billions of dollars. They are going to hire 5,000 building tradespeople—5,000 tradespeople—over a 10-year period to build these fabs. Imagine the size of that. I have never seen anything like that.

So I am excited about what we are doing, and that is why it is so important what Senator WYDEN and I and others are doing on making sure that we pass the USICA—the Innovation and Competition Act. It is so important to our country. It is so important to workers. We are finally putting workers at the center of our economic policy, and that is a thrill.

And as President Biden said on the Senate floor, we are finally burying the term ''Rust Belt.'' We are burying it in Columbus with Intel. We are burying it in Northwest Ohio with solar manufacturing. We are burying it in Southwest Ohio with a new generation of jet fuel and jet engines. We are burying it in Cleveland with what we are doing with NASA. We are burying it in Youngstown with our manufacturing camps and all that we are doing for America Works.

Mr. CRUZ. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BROWN. Sure.

Mr. CRUZ. Just a moment ago, the Senator from Ohio made reference to the alleged existence of the so-called Putin wing of the Republican Party.

I would like to ask the Senator from Ohio, Is it accurate that the Senator from Ohio and 43 of his Democratic colleagues in January of this year voted against sanctioning Nord Stream 2, sanctioning Russia, sanctioning Putin, despite the fact that Ukraine begged the Senate to pass those sanctions and Putin invaded Ukraine just days after 44 Democrats sided with Russia and Putin?

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I take back my time.

I have heard no Democrat talk about—I have heard nobody talk about the Putin wing of the Democratic Party. No Democrat believes that.

I hear just down the hall 100 yards, Congresswoman CHENEY talk about the Putin wing of the Republican Party. I am not in intraparty fights; I am only pointing that out.

I want to get to this. We expect a vote soon after 6, and I want to get back to my remarks. I appreciate the engagement of Senator CRUZ on this issue

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Madam President, we honor during Police Week the law enforcement officials in our State who made the ultimate sacrifice.

This year, we will add to the National Law Enforcement Memorial the names of 10 Ohioans who laid down their lives last year: Officer Brandon Stalker, Deputy Donald Gilreath III, Natural Resources Officer Jason Lagore, Officer Scott Dawley, Deputy Sheriff Robert Craig Mills, Deputy Sheriff Boyd Blake, Corrections Lieutenant David Reynolds, Corrections Officer Joshua Kristek, Patrolman Sean VanDenberg, and Officer Shane Bartek. Each of these losses is a tragedy for a family, for a community, for all of law enforcement officials in this country.

We know in too many places right now the trust between law enforcement and the community is too often frayed or broken.

These Ohio lives are a reminder of the ideals we strive for—women and men who are true public servants in the best sense of the word, people who give themselves to their communities, and these Ohioans gave so much.

Let me mention each one briefly.

Officer Brandon Stalker, a 24-year-old father of two young children, devoted to his fiance. His first partner, Officer Brent Kieffer, said he had a ''constant smile and unfailing sense of humor.''

He added that ''[e]very single day we went on patrol, Brandon was all about trying to serve the community. He truly wanted to make the community a better place.''

That comes from his patrol colleague.

Before joining the force, the Toledo native coached baseball at his former high school and was passionate about mentoring young players.

He gave his life last January protecting his community.

Officer Stalker, rest in peace.

Natural Resources Officer Jason Lagore was a Chillicothe native, devoted husband, and father of two sons. Those who knew him talked about his love of his job and commitment to helping people.

When he joined the Department of National Resources in 2005, he persuaded his bosses to let him bring in and train Ranger, his first K–9 partner.

Over the years, he grew the program, showing that department how successful K–9 teams could be. The department now has K–9 units all across the State.

Lieutenant Hoffer watched his friend build the program from the ground up. He said of Officer Lagore:

> He did it all himself, and we couldn't have had a better person. He was patient, a good all-around person, a good officer, and he knew what he was doing.

Last February, Officer Lagore and his K–9 partner Sarge were helping with a search operation at Rocky Fork State Park in Highland County, southwest of Columbus, when he suffered a heart attack and fell into a lake. He was 36 years old.

Ohio Department of National Resources posthumously honored him with the Director's Award of Valor. Director Mertz said:

> Because of his courage and bravery in the face of danger, there is no one more deserving of this honor.

Rest in peace, Officer Labore.

Officer Scott Dawley served his hometown of Nelsonville near Athens, a small tight-knit community. His death last August in a three-vehicle crash responding to a call was felt across town.

One lifelong resident said of Officer Dawley:

> He loved his community, and the community loved him back. The outpouring of grief and support was overwhelming.

He had just gotten married in April, making a blended family of nine.

He was a devoted father. He coached his son's baseball team. His wife Marissa said one of her happiest memories was watching her 9-year-old daughter give Officer Dawley a makeover, complete with finger and toenail polish.

Officer Dawley, rest in peace.

Officer Shane Bartek was 25 years old when he was killed during a carjacking at a West Side apartment complex not too far from my house on New Year's Eve, just 28 months after he joined the Cleveland Division of Police.

His family said that from a young age, he always wanted to be an officer. His greatest aspiration was to become a detective.

His twin sister Summer talked about how Officer Bartek loved to participate in the annual ''shop with a cop'' event during the holiday season, allowing a child who has been touched by law enforcement to buy and give Christmas presents to that family.

One colleague said:

> He would tell me how much he wanted to touch other people's lives so he could actually make an impact. And he did that.

Officer Bartek, rest in peace.

Last year, we also lost six officers to COVID–19: Deputy Gilreath, Deputy Sheriff Mills, Deputy Sheriff Blake, Corrections Lieutenant Reynolds, Corrections Officer Kristek, and Patrolman VanDenberg.

While many of us were still social distancing and working from home, police officers, like other essential workers—grocery store workers, nurses, technicians, food service people, all on the frontline of our community, all essential workers, even though many were not paid like it—risked their own health to keep our communities safe.

We can't begin to repay the debt we owe these officers and their families.

We can work to better support officers in the communities they swear an oath to protect.

It is why I am working with colleagues of both parties on legislation to support them as they do their jobs.

I joined my colleague Senator GRASSLEY to introduce the Fighting Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Act. It would increase mental health support for police, fire, emergency medical, and 9–1-1 personnel as they cope with the stress of responding to crisis situations.

These Ohioans deal with some of the most tense and life-threatening situations in our communities—car accidents, fires, family disputes, people in mental health crises.

So often our local police and fire departments don't have the resources to offer comprehensive mental health support. The Grassley-Brown bill will help us do that.

I also introduced the Expanding Health Care Options for Early Retirees Act, a bill that would allow retired police officers and other first responders to buy into Medicare beginning at age 50.

Police officers and other first responders wear their bodies out protecting our families and communities. They should have access to affordable healthcare when their service comes to an end.

This simple solution would ensure access to healthcare for police officers who are forced to retire but aren't yet eligible for Medicare.

I am working across the aisle with Senator THUNE and others to fix outdated IRS rules that prevent public safety officers from making tax-free withdrawals from retirement accounts to cover healthcare premiums.

We need to make sure police and fire can retire with dignity. Part of dignity of work is retiring with dignity. At the very least, that means they should be able to afford the healthcare they need.

This Police Week, let's offer more than empty words. Let's honor the memories of these women, these men who laid down their lives in service of their communities by getting their fellow officers the tools they need, the training they need to do their jobs and to build trust with the communities they are sworn to protect.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the scheduled vote be called immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON WATSON NOMINATION

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Watson nomination?

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN), and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) would have voted ''nay.''

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 186 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Padilla
Bennet	Hassan	Peters
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Reed
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Booker	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schumer
Burr	Kelly	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Sinema
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Luján	Tester
Collins	Manchin	Warner
Coons	Markey	Warnock
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warren
Duckworth	Murphy	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murray	Wyden
Feinstein	Ossoff	

NAYS—45

Barrasso	Hagerty	Portman
Blackburn	Hawley	Risch
Boozman	Hoeven	Romney
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Capito	Inhofe	Rubio
Cassidy	Johnson	Sasse
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Lee	Shelby
Cruz	Lummis	Thune
Daines	Marshall	Tillis
Ernst	McConnell	Toomey
Fischer	Moran	Tuberville
Graham	Murkowski	Wicker
Grassley	Paul	Young

NOT VOTING—5

Cramer	Rosen	Van Hollen
Menendez	Sullivan	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the Thompson nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Trina L. Thompson, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

VOTE ON THOMPSON NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Thompson nomination?

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) would have voted ''No.''

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 187 Ex.]

YEAS—51

Baldwin	Hassan	Ossoff
Bennet	Heinrich	Padilla
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Peters
Booker	Hirono	Reed
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Cantwell	Kelly	Schatz
Cardin	King	Schumer
Carper	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Casey	Leahy	Sinema
Collins	Luján	Smith
Coons	Manchin	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Markey	Tester
Duckworth	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warnock
Feinstein	Murkowski	Warren
Gillibrand	Murphy	Whitehouse
Graham	Murray	Wyden

NAYS—44

Barrasso	Hagerty	Risch
Blackburn	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Sasse
Capito	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Shelby
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Tillis
Daines	McConnell	Toomey
Ernst	Moran	Tuberville
Fischer	Paul	Wicker
Grassley	Portman	

NOT VOTING—5

Blunt	Rosen	Young
Cramer	Van Hollen	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KELLY). The clerk will report the Sykes nomination.

The senior assistant executive clerk read the nomination of Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

VOTE ON SYKES NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Sykes nomination?

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote or change their vote?

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 188 Ex.]

YEAS—51

Baldwin	Hassan	Ossoff
Bennet	Heinrich	Padilla
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Peters
Booker	Hirono	Reed
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Cantwell	Kelly	Schatz
Cardin	King	Schumer
Carper	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Casey	Leahy	Sinema
Collins	Luján	Smith
Coons	Manchin	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Markey	Tester
Duckworth	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warnock
Feinstein	Murkowski	Warren
Gillibrand	Murphy	Whitehouse
Graham	Murray	Wyden

NAYS—45

Barrasso	Hagerty	Risch
Blackburn	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Sasse
Capito	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Shelby
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Tillis
Daines	McConnell	Toomey
Ernst	Moran	Tuberville
Fischer	Paul	Wicker
Grassley	Portman	Young

NOT VOTING—4

Blunt	Rosen
Cramer	Van Hollen

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the Lowman nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Christopher Joseph Lowman, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

VOTE ON LOWMAN NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Lowman nomination?

Mr. BENNET. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. SULLIVAN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 94, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 189 Ex.]

YEAS—94

Baldwin	Hagerty	Peters
Barrasso	Hassan	Portman
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blackburn	Hickenlooper	Risch
Blumenthal	Hirono	Romney
Booker	Hoeven	Rounds
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Braun	Inhofe	Sanders
Brown	Johnson	Sasse
Burr	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	Kelly	Schumer
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cardin	King	Scott (SC)
Carper	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Casey	Lankford	Shelby
Cassidy	Leahy	Sinema
Collins	Lee	Smith
Coons	Luján	Stabenow
Cornyn	Lummis	Tester
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Thune
Cotton	Markey	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Menendez	Warner
Duckworth	Merkley	Warnock
Durbin	Moran	Warren
Ernst	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wicker
Fischer	Murray	Wyden
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Young
Graham	Padilla	
Grassley	Paul	

NAYS—1

Hawley

NOT VOTING—5

Blunt	Rosen	Van Hollen
Cramer	Sullivan	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Oklahoma.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. LANKFORD. Madam President, in tracking through what is happening on our southern border, it is interesting I still have folks that catch me and say, ''I don't see anything about it in the news anymore, so what is happening?''

So I try to periodically come here to the floor to be able to describe what is happening. Interestingly enough, just yesterday, the leadership of CBP did their news release that they normally do to kind of outline what is happening at the border.

In their news release they released out:

> CBP works to secure and manage our borders while building a fair and orderly [im]migration system.

This is what they put out yesterday—while we build an orderly and fair migration system.

Interestingly enough, this was a picture taken the day before their press release. This was taken in the Eagle Pass area of Texas in the Rio Grande Valley, and, yes, that line you see are people coming across the river in Eagle Pass.

Now, you don't catch everything because you can't see how much farther it goes this way and how much farther it goes that way.

This was the day before CBP released this statement: We work to secure and manage our borders while building a fair and orderly migration system.

Earlier in the report, the very first page of the news release, CBP leadership said:

> After many months of planning, we are executing a comprehensive strategy to safely, orderly, and humanely manage our borders. CBP is surging personnel and resources to the border, increasing processing capacity, securing more air and ground transportation, and increasing medical supplies, food, water and other resources to ensure a humane environment for those being processed, screened, and vetted.

By the way, just south and west of this, just the day before this was taken, Border Patrol picked up two child sex predators, four MS–13 gang members, and an 18th Street gang member—just right before this, just the day before this was released.

This is our frustration with the administration right now. Because the media has turned away and decided they are not going to look at this, that they are not going to pay attention to it, everyone seems to think everything has just gotten fine.

What is really happening on our southern border, again, from current statistics right now, they are only able to handle 44 percent of the flow coming across the border. At 44 percent of the flow, right now, they are releasing thousands of people directly into the country with a notice to report saying: ''Turn yourself in to an ICE facility anywhere in the country, and they will process you there,'' because they can't handle the backlog of the thousands of people coming across.

What are we talking about, thousands of people? Well, remember last year when the cameras were all focused on the southern border? Last year, there were 6,500 migrants coming across a day at this time, and all the cameras were focused on the southern border because it was such a massive influx of people because 6,500 migrants were crossing a day. Right now, 7,800 migrants are crossing a day—7,800 a day.

Last month, the CBP released that almost a quarter million people illegally crossed our southern border in 1 month. That beat the old record of the month before when there was just under that by a couple thousand people—a quarter million people a month illegally crossing the border.

Now, to their credit, about half of those are turned away under what is

called title 42 authority because of the pandemic. Those single adults, half of them are turned back, but the interesting thing is the administration says on May 23—yes, next week—on May 23, they want to end title 42 authority, and so they are not turning anyone away at the border—so literally all quarter million cross into the country and no one gets turned away. When that happens, DHS's own numbers have estimated that when that occurs, they estimate that they will see a million people surge through the border in 6 weeks—6 weeks.

So what is happening on interior enforcement? Well, at the border right now, they are allowing a quarter million people to cross the border, turning half of them away, but their plan is, next week, they are going to stop turning anyone away. Everyone is going to cross in.

How many people are being deported? Criminal aliens, individuals that have a final order of removal from a court, how is that going? Well, currently, under this administration, we have a record low number of deportations that are happening. While we have 7,800 people a day illegally crossing the border, ICE is now deporting 203 people a day from the Nation.

So let me run those numbers past you again: 7,800 people a day illegally crossing the border, 203 people being turned around due to ICE custody and releasing them back into their country where they came from.

Now, these aren't folks just from Central America. In fact, now about half of the people coming are not from Mexico or Central America. They are coming from all over the world. Last year, we had people from every single country on the planet illegally cross the border in the 2 million people that crossed the border. They came from every single country in the world—yes, including Iran and North Korea, all of it.

But this administration is now working towards next week saying we are going to lift title 42 authority, and we are not going to turn anyone around.

Currently, what is happening? When individuals come across the border, they are given notification. They will request for asylum, all they have to say is, ''I have credible fear.'' They will say, ''What city would you like to go to in the entire U.S.? You can go to any city you want to go to.'' They pick their city, they are given a piece of paper, and on that piece of paper, they are told here is your court date 8 years in the future—8 years in the future. And they go anywhere they want to in the country for the next 8 years.

And they are told to keep that piece of paper with them. If they are ever pulled over, they can pull it out and show: I am awaiting my court date. I am here for the next 8 years.

Now, let me ask you a simple question: If I have to go through the legal process to be able to get a visa or a work visa and go through all of that process and fill out paperwork, or—and I will be here just temporarily for a season, or I can illegally cross the border and I will be here for the next 8 years, which would you pick?

This administration is literally incentivizing this and encouraging more people to illegally cross the border. Is there a way to be able to handle this? Yes, there is. Some of it is overly simplistic, I understand. Let's start with finish building the wall system because there are gaps in the fence and everyone heads towards those gaps in the fence.

I am not the only one saying that. The career professionals at Border Patrol are saying that is one of the prime things that they need.

Do they say that is the only thing they need? No. There is a lot more they need, but they are saying that is a really important element that they need is that fencing. That slows people down; that funnels people towards gaps. Build a wall system.

No. 2, don't lift title 42, keep it in place. I am not the only one saying that. I had an ambassador from a Central American country contact me this week and say: We are asking the White House not to lift title 42 authority because, in Central America, we are facing thousands of people migrating through our country from all over the world that are headed to the United States, and it is causing economic turmoil in their country. And their fear is, if President Biden lifts title 42 authority, it is going to make a bad situation in their country even worse.

And while President Biden talks about root causes in Central America, Central America is telling the United States: Enforce your border; stop incentivizing people to illegally travel to your border; that is one of the root causes of migration.

Finish building the wall system. Don't lift title 42 authority. Have cooperative agreements with other countries. This has been done by multiple Presidents before to be able to have engagement with other countries so that they enforce their border. And I don't mean just say to them: Go enforce your border. Help them. If they don't enforce their southern border and their southern border and their southern border, it all piles up here, and right now, the Biden administration is just letting them all in.

Asylum hearings: Individuals that request asylum are legally bound to actually have asylum. There is lots of changes that need to happen in asylum laws, but let me just say this simply. This administration right now with current asylum laws could do last in, first up for hearings. Instead of handing people a piece of paper and say, You are here for the next 8 years until the next asylum hearing if you cross the border illegally right now, they say, you have to stay right here at the border for the next 2 weeks; your hearing is in 2 weeks, and it is in that courtroom right over there here at the border.

They go through the legal process to be able to request asylum. When they do not qualify, they are returned. That sends an entirely different signal—because what the Border Patrol tells me now is, when individuals cross the border, get a piece of paper that says you are going to be here for the next 8 years, they quickly pull out their cell phone, snap a picture of it, text their family back home and say: I paid this cartel member, I crossed at this spot, I said these words, and I got this piece of paper; come join me. And the next person comes, and the next person comes.

If what happens instead when they cross the border is they get there and their hearing is in 2 weeks and then they find out they don't qualify for asylum and they are returned, they instead text their family members and say: Don't come. The border is closed.

Nothing has changed at that point other than the enforcement. That can be done right now.

Fourth, Federal courts have required the Biden administration to put what is called MPP or what some people call ''Remain in Mexico'' back in place. So the Biden administration, following the court order, has spent millions of dollars standing up facilities, putting up courtrooms, and they are putting almost no one through them, so they can tell the Federal court they are doing it.

What do I mean by that? I mean 7,800 people crossing a day illegally, the Biden administration is putting about 2,000 people a month through the MPP process simply so they can say they followed the court order, but they are not.

So 7,800 people a day and they are doing 2,000 a month through MPP. That is decorative; that is not border enforcement. It is why I tell people the Biden administration is getting in illegal immigration exactly what they designed the system to do: to have more people come.

Finally, deport people that a court has ruled they should be deported—this does not mean this is following the law.

We have literally thousands of people in the United States that a Federal court has ruled a final order of removal on individuals and said: You are not legal in this country, and you have gone through all of the process; you need to be removed. Currently, ICE is not removing them. Again, sending the signal to everyone that wants to come here illegally that if you pay the cartels, you get across. You stay for 8 years, and then after 8 years, no one is looking for you.

That is why we had 2 million people last year illegally crossing the border. That is why we had a quarter million people last month illegally cross the border, because this administration just keeps saying, I don't want to be mean. We are going to open this up.

We are not asking for something crazy. We are just asking for the law to be enforced.

What is mean? What is inhumane? I will tell you what is inhumane. In February of this year, Reuters did a story on a young girl named Amelia. Amelia borrowed $10,000 to pay the smugglers from Guatemala to be able to cross into the United States in Arizona. She borrowed $10,000 from the human traffickers.

She got across the border. She was referred to the HHS Office of Refugee Resettlements, unaccompanied minors, after crossing. That is right, Amelia is under 18. So HHS processed her through, moved her into the location that she had as a piece of paper to say this is the location I need to go. She traveled to that location and got to that spot, and HHS said: Our duty is done.

When Reuters found her, she was working on a poultry processing farm in rural Alabama with her sister Rosa. When they asked her why she wasn't in school, she responded: School isn't for me; I have debt—because she is working in a poultry processing facility in Alabama to pay off the cartel's $10,000—she and her sister both.

She also, by the way, paid $1,500 to get a false Social Security card and a false ID, and she is working to pay off that debt as well.

While the administration continues to call this humane and leadership of CBP calls this orderly this week, I don't think it is humane or orderly for us to open up our borders to individuals being trafficked into our own country to pay cartels $10,000 a person that then they come into this country and work their debt off in labor camps for the cartel.

By the way, for Amelia and for her sister Rosa, this story can be repeated all over again with multiple individuals who pay off their debt to the cartels by trafficking in illicit materials because the cartel will say: If you took the loan out from us, you pay us back our way.

That is what we are facilitating in America, and all we are asking the Biden administration to do is enforce the law. That is what it means to be President of the United States.

I yield the floor.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 896.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Dara Lindenbaum, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission for a term expiring April 30, 2027.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 896, Dara Lindenbaum, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission for a term expiring April 30, 2027.

Charles E. Schumer, Christopher Murphy, Tina Smith, Robert Menendez, Christopher A. Coons, Michael F. Bennet, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Benjamin L. Cardin, Elizabeth Warren, Tim Kaine, Patty Murray, Jack Reed, Sheldon Whitehouse, Tammy Duckworth, Debbie Stabenow, Edward J. Markey.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 857.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Evelyn Padin, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 857, Evelyn Padin, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey.

Charles E. Schumer, Cory A. Booker, Tammy Baldwin, Patrick J. Leahy, Patty Murray, Tina Smith, Sheldon Whitehouse, John W. Hickenlooper, Gary C. Peters, Benjamin L. Cardin, Jeanne Shaheen, Jon Tester, Richard J. Durbin, Catherine Cortez Masto, Mazie K. Hirono, Amy Klobuchar, Maria Cantwell.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 915.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Charlotte N. Sweeney, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 915, Charlotte N. Sweeney, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado.

Charles E. Schumer, Tina Smith, Christopher Murphy, Tim Kaine, Patrick J. Leahy, Jack Reed, Benjamin L. Cardin, Richard J. Durbin, Brian Schatz, Jacky Rosen, Catherine Cortez Masto, Margaret Wood Hassan, Martin Heinrich, Sheldon Whitehouse, Richard Blumenthal, Christopher A. Coons, Tammy Baldwin.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 801.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Nina Morrison,

of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 801, Nina Morrison, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

Charles E. Schumer, Brian Schatz, Alex Padilla, Benjamin L. Cardin, Jack Reed, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Tammy Duckworth, Angus S. King, Jr., Patrick J. Leahy, Chris Van Hollen, Catherine Cortez Masto, Gary C. Peters, Elizabeth Warren, Jacky Rosen, Ben Ray Luján, Cory A. Booker, Christopher A. Coons.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 806.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Sandra L. Thompson, of Maryland, to be Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency for a term of five years.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 806, Sandra L. Thompson, of Maryland, to be Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency for a term of five years.

Charles E. Schumer, Sherrod Brown, Tammy Duckworth, Tina Smith, Jacky Rosen, Chris Van Hollen, Elizabeth Warren, Robert Menendez, Christopher Murphy, Jeff Merkley, Thomas R. Carper, Patty Murray, Christopher A. Coons, Catherine Cortez Masto, Richard Blumenthal, Patrick J. Leahy, Mazie K. Hirono.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 651.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Henry Christopher Frey, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 651, Henry Christopher Frey, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Charles E. Schumer, Jacky Rosen, Cory A. Booker, Elizabeth Warren, Benjamin L. Cardin, Patty Murray, Brian Schatz, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Margaret Wood Hassan, Alex Padilla, Amy Klobuchar, Tina Smith, Jeff Merkley, Jack Reed, Angus S. King, Jr., Chris Van Hollen, John W. Hickenlooper.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 670.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Lisa M. Gomez, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 670, Lisa M. Gomez, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Charles E. Schumer, Jacky Rosen, Cory A. Booker, Elizabeth Warren, Benjamin L. Cardin, Patty Murray, Brian Schatz, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Margaret Wood Hassan, Alex Padilla, Amy Klobuchar, Tina Smith, Jeff Merkley, Jack Reed, Angus S. King, Jr., Chris Van Hollen, John W. Hickenlooper.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 652.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Chavonda J. Jacobs-Young, of Georgia, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Research, Education, and Economics.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 652, Chavonda J. Jacobs-Young, of Georgia, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Research, Education, and Economics.

Charles E. Schumer, Cory A. Booker, Tammy Baldwin, Patrick J. Leahy, Patty Murray, Tina Smith, Sheldon Whitehouse, John W. Hickenlooper, Gary C. Peters, Benjamin L. Cardin, Jeanne Shaheen, Jon Tester, Richard J. Durbin, Catherine Cortez Masto, Mazie K. Hirono, Amy Klobuchar, Maria Cantwell.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 669.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Amy Loyd, of New Mexico, to be Assistant Secretary for Career, Technical, and Adult Education, Department of Education.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 669, Amy Loyd, of New Mexico, to be Assistant Secretary for Career, Technical, and Adult Education, Department of Education.

Charles E. Schumer, Jacky Rosen, Cory A. Booker, Elizabeth Warren, Benjamin L. Cardin, Patty Murray, Brian Schatz, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Margaret Wood Hassan, Alex Padilla, Amy Klobuchar, Tina Smith, Jeff Merkley, Jack Reed, Angus S. King, Jr., Chris Van Hollen, John W. Hickenlooper.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 792.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Kenneth L. Wainstein, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, Department of Homeland Security.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 792, Kenneth L. Wainstein, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, Department of Homeland Security.

Charles E. Schumer, Tina Smith, Christopher Murphy, Tim Kaine, Patrick J. Leahy, Jack Reed, Benjamin L. Cardin, Richard J. Durbin, Brian Schatz, Jacky Rosen, Catherine Cortez Masto, Margaret Wood Hassan, Martin Heinrich, Sheldon Whitehouse, Richard Blumenthal, Christopher A. Coons, Tammy Baldwin.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 675.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Todd M. Harper, of Virginia, to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration Board for a term expiring April 10, 2027 (Reappointment).

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 675, Todd M. Harper, of Virginia, to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration Board for a term expiring April 10, 2027 (Reappointment).

Charles E. Schumer, Christopher Murphy, Tina Smith, Robert Menendez, Christopher A. Coons, Michael F. Bennet, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Patty Murray, Jack Reed, Sheldon Whitehouse, Benjamin L. Cardin, Elizabeth Warren, Tim Kaine, Tammy Duckworth, Debbie Stabenow, Edward J. Markey.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 728.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Samuel R. Bagenstos, of Michigan, to be General Counsel of the Department of Health and Human Services.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 728, Samuel R. Bagenstos, of Michigan, to be General Counsel of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Charles E. Schumer, Ron Wyden, Sheldon Whitehouse, Sherrod Brown, Richard J. Durbin, Maria Cantwell, Debbie Stabenow, Jacky Rosen, Raphael G. Warnock, Chris Van Hollen, Christopher A. Coons, Richard Blumenthal, Robert Menendez, Jeff Merkley, Tina Smith, Martin Heinrich, Alex Padilla.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 856.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Robert Steven Huie, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented

under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 856, Robert Steven Huie, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California.

Charles E. Schumer, Tina Smith, Christopher Murphy, Tim Kaine, Patrick J. Leahy, Jack Reed, Benjamin L. Cardin, Richard J. Durbin, Brian Schatz, Jacky Rosen, Catherine Cortez Masto, Margaret Wood Hassan, Martin Heinrich, Sheldon Whitehouse, Richard Blumenthal, Christopher A. Coons, Tammy Baldwin.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 772.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Shalanda H. Baker, of Texas, to be Director of the Office of Minority Economic Impact, Department of Energy.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 772, Shalanda H. Baker, of Texas, to be Director of the Office of Minority Economic Impact, Department of Energy.

Charles E. Schumer, Tina Smith, Christopher Murphy, Tim Kaine, Patrick J. Leahy, Jack Reed, Benjamin L. Cardin, Richard J. Durbin, Brian Schatz, Jacky Rosen, Catherine Cortez Masto, Margaret Wood Hassan, Martin Heinrich, Sheldon Whitehouse, Richard Blumenthal, Christopher A. Coons, Tammy Baldwin.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, May 18, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 461, Marsha Stephens Bloom Bernicat, to be Director General of the Foreign Service; that there be 10 minutes of debate, equally divided in the usual form, on the nomination; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote without intervening action or debate on the nomination, and the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 885, 541, 771, 926; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc without intervening action or debate; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the Record; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations of William Brodsky, of Illinois, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 2023; Chester John Culver, of Iowa, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation; Carol Annette Petsonk, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation; and Bridget A. Brink, of Michigan, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ukraine, all en bloc?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

CONFIRMATION OF BRIDGET A. BRINK

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Madam President, we have just confirmed Bridget A. Brink, of Michigan, to become the Ambassador to Ukraine. This was very important. I am so glad we could finally do this by unanimous consent.

As we all know, the relationships between the United States and Ukraine are so vital, and to have no Ambassador really hinders our relationship in ways that nobody would want to see.

To have an Ambassador there at this crucial link, as the United States continues to help the Ukrainian people resist brutal and vicious attacks by Russia, is a wonderful thing, a good thing, and will help advance the cause of peace, security, and freedom.

So I am very glad that we did this, and I congratulate Bridget A. Brink. I have every confidence that she will be an outstanding Ambassador and help Ukraine overcome the attacks by Putin.

RECOGNIZING WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESSES FOR NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship be discharged from further consideration and that the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 612.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 612) recognizing women-owned small businesses for National Small Business Week.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 612) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of May 3, 2022, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 643, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 643) designating the week of May 15 through May 21, 2022, as ''National Police Week''.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the

motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 643) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I misspoke. The Executive Calendar number is 541, not 451.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The number will be corrected.

MORNING BUSINESS

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

UNITY PARK

• Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Madam President, I would like to congratulate and honor the city of Greenville in South Carolina for their opening of Unity Park on May 19, 2022.

Harlan Kelsey, a nationally known landscape artist commissioned by the Municipal League of Greenville, published recommendations for improvements to Greenville more than a century ago in 1907. His recommendations identified what is now the site for Unity Park. The transformative 60-acre park will help bring people together to celebrate the diversity of the Greenville community.

The park comes after 22 months of construction, nearly $13 million in private donations, and countless hours of community engagement. With this addition, the city has committed to bringing more affordable housing to nine acres near the park, created a location to celebrate the community, built a place to continue highlighting the rich history of Greenville, and is transforming one of our State's designated Opportunity Zones: Unity Park will feature playgrounds and splashpads, a welcome center, numerous trails and bridges, and an observation tower.

I commend the city of Greenville on the park's opening and their commitment to growth, success, and community.•

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:26 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 1760. An act to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs planned to be built in Oahu, Hawaii, as the ''Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic''.

S. 2514. An act to rename the Provo Veterans Center in Orem, Utah, as the ''Col. Gail S. Halvorsen 'Candy Bomber' Veterans Center''.

S. 2520. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal and territorial governments, and for other purposes.

S. 2687. An act to provide the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs testimonial subpoena authority, and for other purposes.

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

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5754. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the ability of veterans to electronically submit complaints about the delivery of health care services by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

H.R. 6376. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend eligibility for a certain work-study allowance paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to certain individuals who pursue programs of rehabilitation, education, or training on at least a half-time basis, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6604. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the method by which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines the effects of a closure or disapproval of an educational institution on individuals who do not transfer credits from such institution.

H.R. 6868. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for financial assistance to fund certain cybersecurity and infrastructure security education and training programs and initiatives, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6871. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6873. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Office for Bombing Prevention to address terrorist explosive threats, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7153. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a plan to modernize the information technology systems of the Veterans Benefits Administration, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7375. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update the payment system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to allow for electronic fund transfer of educational assistance, administered by the Secretary, to a foreign institution of higher education.

H.R. 7500. An act to authorize major medical facility projects for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2022, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 1095(b)(1)(C)–(D) of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2022, the Minority Leader appoints the following member to the Commission on the National Defense Strategy of the United States: Mr. John (Jack) M. Keane of McLean, Virginia.

At 3:30 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 7309. An act to reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 5754. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the ability of veterans to electronically submit complaints about the delivery of health care services by the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 6376. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend eligibility for a certain work-study allowance paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to certain individuals who pursue programs of rehabilitation, education, or training on at least a half-time basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 6604. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the method by which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines the effects of a closure or disapproval of an educational institution on individuals who do not transfer credits from such institution; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 6868. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for financial assistance to fund certain cybersecurity and infrastructure security education and training programs and initiatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 6871. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 6873. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Office for Bombing Prevention to address terrorist explosive threats, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 7153. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a plan to modernize the information technology systems of the Veterans Benefits Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7309. An act to reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 7375. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update the payment system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to allow for electronic fund transfer of educational assistance, administered by the Secretary, to a foreign institution of higher education; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PRIVILEGED NOMINATION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

On request by Senator MITCH MCCONNELL, under the authority of S.

Res. 116, 112 Congress, the followlng nomination was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary: Carlos Felipe Uriarte, of California, to be an Assistant Attorney General, vice Stephen Elliott Boyd.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–4169. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to violations of the Antideficiency Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–4170. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''The Medicare Beneficiary Ombudsman (MBO) Fiscal Year 2017–2019''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4171. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''2023 Inflation Adjustment for HSAs and HRAs'' (Rev. Proc. 2022–24) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 11, 2022; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4172. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Simplified procedures for certain bona fide residents of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to claim the child tax credit under section 24'' (Rev. Proc. 2022–23) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4173. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notification of intent to provide assistance to Ukraine, including for self-defense and border security operations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4174. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Listing of Color Additives Exempt From Certification; Antarctic Krill Meal'' (Docket No. FDA–2018–C–1007) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–4175. A communication from the Supervisory Workforce Analyst, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Senior Community Service Employment Program Conforming Changes to the Supporting Older Americans Act of 2020—Updated Guidance on Priority of Service, Durational Limits and State Plan Submissions'' (RIN1205–AC04) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 11, 2022; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–4176. A communication from the Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's Semiannual Report of the Inspector General and the Semiannual Management Report on the Status of Audits for the period from September 1, 2021 through March 31, 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–4177. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Administrative Rulemaking—Criminal Referrals'' (RIN2137–AF58) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 11, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4178. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Pipeline Safety: Safety of Gas Gathering Pipelines: Extension of Reporting Requirements, Regulation of Large, High-Pressure Lines, and Other Related Amendments: Response to a Petition for Reconsideration; Technical Corrections; Issuance of Limited Enforcement Discretion'' (RIN2137–AF38) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 11, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4179. A communication from the Program Analyst, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Alaska Drive Test Order and Request for Comment'' (WC Docket No. 16–271) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4180. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Restricted Area R–4102A and R–4102B; Fort Devens, MA'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0074)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4181. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Restricted Area R–7001C and Establishment of Restricted Areas, R–7001D, R–7002A, R–7002B, and R–7002C; Guernsey, WY'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2020–1053)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4182. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V–7, V–9, and V–11; Eastern United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1048)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4183. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment and Removal of VOR Federal Airways V–18, V–115, V–222, V–241, V–245, V–311, V–321, V–325, V–333, V–415, V–417, and V–463 in the Southeastern United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1031)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4184. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route Q–15; Western United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0676)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4185. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Jeffrey, NH'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0123)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4186. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment, Establishment, and Revocation of Multiple Air Traffic Services (ATS) Routes in the Vicinity of Borger, TX'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0821)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4187. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Weatherford, OK'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0043)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4188. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Worthington, MN'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0128)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4189. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; La Porte, IN'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1141)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4190. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Emmetsburg, IA'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0043)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4191. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Marshall, MI'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0129)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4192. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class B Airspace Description; Atlanta, GA'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0057)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to

the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4193. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Jefferson, IA'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0164)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4194. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Hugoton, KS'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0163)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4195. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Ashtabula, OH'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0130)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4196. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class D Airspace and Class E Airspace; Gulf Shores, AL'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0048)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4197. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class D Airspace and Class E Airspace; Joplin, MO'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0131)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4198. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Airplanes; Amendment 39–22043'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0511)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4199. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Engine Alliance Turbofan Engines; Amendment 39–22042'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0512)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4200. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Scheibe-Aircraft-GmbH Gliders; Amendment 39–22037'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0506)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4201. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes; Amendment 39–22015'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0685)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4202. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes; Amendment 39–22017'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1173)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4203. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Airplanes; Amendment 39–22012'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0084)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

Report to accompany S. 115, a bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study and submit to Congress a report on the effects of the COVID–19 pandemic on the travel and tourism industry in the United States, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–110).

Report to accompany S. 116, a bill to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to study the effect of the COVID–19 pandemic on injuries and deaths associated with consumer products, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–111).

Report to accompany S. 1880, a bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to submit to Congress a report on unfair or deceptive acts or practices targeted at Indian Tribes or members of Indian Tribes, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–112).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. MENENDEZ for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Bernadette M. Meehan, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Chile.

Nominee: Bernadette Michelle Meehan.

Post: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Chili.

(The following is a list of members of my immediate family. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

Bernadette Meehan: $500, 10/02/2020, Biden for President; $500, 10/02/2020, Biden Victory Fund; $28.47, 09/30/2020, Biden for President; $28.47, 09/30/2020, Biden Victory Fund; $7.14, 09/20/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Mike Espy for Senate); $7.14, 09/20/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Montanans for Bullock); $7.14, 09/20/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Dr. Alan Gross for Senate); $7.14, 09/20/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Hickenlooper for Colorado); $7.14, 09/20/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for MJ for Texas); $7.14, 09/20/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Sara Gideon for Maine); $7.14, 09/20/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Jon Ossoff for Senate); $7.14, 09/20/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Peters for Michigan); $7.14, 09/20/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Doug Jones for U.S. Senate); $7.14, 09/20/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Cal for North Carolina); $7.15, 09/20/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Warnock for Georgia); $7.15, 09/20/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Jaime Harrison for U.S. Senate); $7.15, 09/20/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Theresa Greenfield for Iowa); $7.15, 09/20/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Bollier for Kansas); $25, 08/28/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Mark Kelly for Senate); $25, 08/28/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Sara Gideon for Maine); $25, 08/28/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for McGrath for U.S. Senate); $25, 08/28/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Jaime Harrison for Senate); $500, 08/07/2020, Biden for President; $500, 08/07/2020, Biden Victory Fund; $2, 07/02/2020, Act Blue, $25, 07/02/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Spanberger for Congress); $2, 07/02/2020, Act Blue; $50.00, 07/02/2020, Act Blue (Earmarked for Friends of Desiree Tims); $500, 06/29/2020, Biden Victory Fund; $500, 06/29/2020, Biden for President; $500, 06/12/2020, Elissa Slotkin for Congress; $500, 06/12/2020, Andy Kim for Congress; $250, 04/30/2020, Biden for President; $100, 08/15/2017, Act Blue (Earmarked for Andy Kim for Congress); $100, 07/03/2017, Act Blue (Earmarked for Andy Kim for Congress); $1,000, 06/07/2017, Ed Meier for Congress.

Evan Medeiros $500, 10/21/2020, Andy Kim for Congress; $1,000, 10/14/2020, Biden for President; $1,000, 10/14/2020, Biden Victory Fund; $500, 07/20/2020, Andy Kim for Congress, $1,000, 06/29/2020, Biden Victory Fund; $700, 06/29/2020, Biden for President; $300, 06/29/2020, Biden for President; $2,500, 03/04/2020, Biden for President; $500, 03/22/2018, Andy Kim for Congress; $500, 08/17/2017, Andy Kim for Congress.

Bruce I. Turner, of Colorado, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Representative to the Conference on Disarmament.

Nominee: Bruce I. Turner.

Post: Conference on Disarmament.

(The following is a list of members of my immediate family. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

For Bruce Turner: None.

For Veronique Turner: None.

Constance J. Milstein, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Malta.

Nominee: Constance J. Milstein.

Post: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Malta.

(The following is a list of members of my immediate family. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

Constance J. Milstein: $2,800, 02/19/2020, Biden for President; $2,800, 02/19/2020, Biden for President; $2,800, 05/21/2020, Friends of Mark Warner; $2,800, 05/21/2020, Friends of Mark Warner; $2,800, 05/21/2020, Chris Coons for Delaware; $2,800, 05/21/2020, Chris Coons for Delaware; $2,800, 05/21/2020, Shaheen for

Senate; $2,800, 05/21/2020, Shaheen for Senate; $2,800, 06/24/2020, Peters for Michigan; $2,800, 06/24/2020, Peters for Michigan; $2,800, 06/24/2020, Bollier for Kansas; $2,800, 06/24/2020, Bollier for Kansas; $2,800, 06/24/2020, Dr. Al Gross for U.S. Senate; $2,800, 06/24/2020, Dr. Al Gross for U.S. Senate; $2,800, 06/24/2020, Cal for NC; $2,800, 07/17/2020, The Markey Committee; $725,000, 08/24/2020, Biden Victory Fund (this contribution was allocated to the participants in this joint fundraising committee in the amounts noted below); $10,000, West Virginia Democratic Party; $35,500, Democratic National Committee; $10,000, New Hampshire Democratic Party; $10,000, State Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama; $10,000, North Carolina Democratic Party—Federal; $10,000, Pennsylvania Democratic Party; $10,000, Colorado Democratic Party; $10,000, Democratic Party of South Carolina; $10,000, Arizona Democratic Party; $10,000, Indiana Democratic Congressional Victory Committee; $10,000, Maine Democratic Party; $10,000, Minnesota Democratic-Farmer Labor Party; $10,000, Democratic Party of New Mexico; $10,000, Democratic Party of Virginia; $10,000, Montana Democratic Party; $10,000, Ohio Democratic Party; $10,000, Democratic Executive Committee of Florida; $10,000, Nebraska Democratic Party; $10,000, Kansas Democratic Party; $10,000, Democratic Party of Wisconsin; $10,000, Texas Democratic Party; $106,500, Democratic National Committee (Convention Account); $106,500, Democratic National Committee (Recount/Legal Account); $106,500, Democratic National Committee (Headquarters/Buildings Account); $10,000, Nevada State Democratic Party; $10,000, Democratic State Central Committee of LA; $10,000, Democratic State Central Committee of Maryland; $10,000, Democratic State Committee (Delaware); $10,000, Idaho State Democratic Party; $10,000, North Dakota Democratic-Nonpartisan League Party; $10,000, Tennessee Democratic Party; $10,000, Mississippi Democratic Party; $10,000, New York State Democratic Committee; $10,000, Massachusetts Democratic State Committee; $10,000, Georgia Federal Elections Committee; $10,000, Missouri Democratic State Committee; $10,000, New Jersey Democratic State Committee; $10,000, Alaska Democratic Party; $10,000, Michigan Democratic State Central Committee; $10,000, Vermont Democratic Party; $10,000, Kentucky Democratic Party; $2,800, 09/01/2020, Montanans for Bullock; $2,800, 09/01/2020, Montanans for Bullock; $2,800, 09/30/2020, Jon Ossoff for Senate; $2,800, 09/30/2020, Jon Ossoff for Senate; $2,800, 10/06/2020, Mike Espy for Senate Campaign Committee; $2,800, 10/07/2020, Hickenlooper for Colorado; $2,800, 10/07/2020, Jaime Harrison for US Senate; $2,800, 10/07/2020, Mark Kelly for Senate; $2,800, 10/07/2020, Amy McGrath for Senate, Inc.; $2,800, 10/07/2020, Sara Gideon for Maine; $2,800, 10/07/2020, Warnock for Georgia; $2,800, 10/08/2020, Theresa Greenfield for Iowa; $35,500, 10/20/2020, Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee; $2,800, 10/21/2020, Cory Booker for Senate; $5,000, 10/21/2020, Blue Hen Federal PAC; $2,900, 02/24/2021, Jana Lynne Sanchez for Congress; $2,900, 02/24/2021, Jana Lynne Sanchez for Congress.

Saïd Nabil Abu-Kaud: None.

Jane Hartley, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Nominee: Jane Dorothy Hartley.

Post: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(The following is a list of members of my immediate family. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

Jane Hartley:

Recipient, Joint Fund Recipients, Date, and Amount:

Gillibrand for Senate: 3/5/2018, $2,700; 3/5/2018, $2,700.

Friends of Maria: 3/5/2018, $2,700.

Murphy Victory Committee: 3/8/2018, $1,000; Friends of Chris Murphy, 3/6/2018, $1,000.

Michigan Wisconsin Victory Fund: 3/26/2018, $2,000; Tammy Baldwin for Senate, 3/26/2018, $1,000; Stabenow for US Senate, 3/26/2018, $1,000.

Moulton for Congress: 3/29/2018, $2,700.

Rufus Gifford for Congress: 4/10/2018, $2,700.

House Victory Project: 4/23/2018, $54,000; Gina Ortiz Jones for Congress, 4/23/2018, $2,700; Angie Craig for Congress, 4/23/2018, $5,400; Susie Lee for Congress, 4/23/2018, $5,400; Tom Malinowski for Congress, 4/23/2018, $5,400; Elissa Slotkin for Congress, 4/23/2018, $5,400; Kirkpatrick for Congress, 4/23/2018, $5,400; Susan Wild for Congress, 4/23/2018, $2,700; Debbie for Congress, 4/23/2018, $5,400; Elaine for Congress, 4/23/2018, $5,400; Jason Crow for Congress, 4/23/2018, $5,400; Mikie Sherrill for Congress, 4/23/2018, $5,400.

Murphy Victory Committee: 5/2/2018, $4,400; Friends of Chris Murphy, 5/2/2018, $4,400.

Beto for Texas: 5/10/2018, $1,000.

Bredesen for Senate: 5/22/2018, $2,700.

St. Clair for Congress: 6/1/2018, $2,700.

Menendez Victory Fund: 8/11/2018, $2,700; Menendez for Senate, 8/12/2018, $2,700.

House Victory Project: 8/13/2018, $27,000; Elizabeth Pannill Fletcher for Congress, 8/13/2018, $2,700; McCready for Congress, 8/13/2018, $2,700; Cindy Axne for Congress, 8/13/2018, $2,700; Delgado for Congress, 8/13/2018, $2,700; Spanberger for Congress, 8/13/2018, $2,700; Katie Hill for Congress, 8/13/2018, $2,700; Josh Harder for Congress, 8/13/2018, $2,700; Amy Mcgrath for Congress, 8/13/2018, $2,700; Katie Porter for Congress, 8/13/2018, $2,700; Mike Levin for Congress, 8/13/2018, $2,700.

Donna Shalala for Congress: 9/19/2018, $2,700.

House Victory Project: 9/26/2018, $9,600; Dr Kim Schrier for Congress, 9/26/2018, $960; Paul Davis for Kansas, 9/26/2018, $960; Radinovich for Congress, 9/26/2018, $960; Sharice for Congress, 9/26/2018, $960; Andy Kim for Congress, 9/26/2018, $960; Friends of Dan Feehan, 9/26/2018, $960; Betsy Dirksen Londrigan for Congress, 9/26/2018, $960; Colin Allred for Congress, 9/26/2018, $960; Haley Stevens for Congress, 9/26/2018, $960; Eastman for Congress, 9/26/2018, $960.

2018 Senate Impact: 9/27/2018, $10,800; Rosen for Nevada, 9/27/2018, $2,700; Donnelly for Indiana, 9/27/2018, $2,700; Bill Nelson for US Senate, 9/27/2018, $2,700; Sinema for Arizona, 10/14/2018, $2,700.

House Victory Project: 9/27/2018, $17,400; Dr Kim Schrier for Congress, 9/27/2018, $1,740; Paul Davis for Kansas, 9/26/2018, $1,740; Sharice for Congress, 9/27/2018, $1,740; Andy Kim for Congress, 9/27/2018, $1,740; Radinovich for Congress, 9/27/2018, $1,740; Friends of Dan Feehan, 9/27/2018, $1,740; Betsy Dirksen Londrigan for Congress, 9/27/2018, $1,740; Colin Allred for Congress, 9/27/2018, $1,740; Haley Stevens for Congress, 9/27/2018, $1,740; Eastman for Congress, 9/27/2018, $1,740.

MJ for Texas: 10/23/2018, $2,700.

New Democrat Coalition PAC: 10/24/2018, $5,000.

House Majority PAC: 11/1/2018, $10,000.

Peters for Michigan: 2/6/2019, $2,500.

Doug Jones for Senate Committee: 2/15/2019, $2,700.

Biden for President: 4/29/2019, $2,800.

Bennet for America: 5/3/2019, $2,800.

Hickenlooper 2020: 5/13/2019, $2,800.

Win the Era PAC: 5/13/2019, $2,800.

Amy for America: 5/20/2019, $2,800.

Beto for America: 5/20/2019, $2,800.

Gillibrand 2020: 6/10/2019, $2,800.

Seth Moulton for America Inc.: 6/17/2019, $2,800.

Kamala Harris for the People: 6/25/2019, $2,800.

Mike Johnston for US Senate: 6/27/2019, $2,800.

MJ for Texas: 6/28/2019, $2,800.

Kamala Harris for the People: 6/28/2019, $500.

Kamala Harris for the People: 6/30/2019, $500.

Hickenlooper for Colorado, 8/23/2019, $2,800.

Cory 2020: 9/5/2019, $2,800.

DCCC: 9/6/2019, $5,000.

Kennedy for Massachusetts: 9/30/2019, $2,800.

The Top 4 2020 Committee: 9/30/2019, $22,400; Peters for Michigan, 9/30/2019, $3,100; Tina Smith for Minnesota, 9/30/2019, $5,600; Shaheen for Senate, 9/30/2019, $5,600; Doug Jones for Senate Committee, 9/30/2019, $2,700.

The Top 4 2020 Committee—Refund: $(5,400).

2020 Senate Impact: 11/26/2019, $22,400; Cal for NC, 11/26/2019, $5,600; Theresa Greenfield for Iowa, 11/26/2019, $5,600; MJ for Texas, 11/26/2019, $5,600; Mark Kelly for Senate, 11/26/2019, $5,600.

House Victory Project 2020: 12/20/2019, $28,000; Joe Cunningham for Congress, 12/20/2019, $2,800; Committee to Elect Jared Golden, 12/20/2019, $2,800; Kendra Horn for Congress, 12/20/2019, $2,800; Xochitl for New Mexico, 12/20/2019, $2,800; Lauren Underwood for Congress, 12/20/2019, $2,800; Andy Kim for Congress, 2/20/2019, $2,800; Friends of Lucy McBath, 12/20/2019, $2,800; Brindisi for Congress, 12/20/2019, $2,800; Max Rose for Congress, 12/20/2019, $2,800; Friends of Ben McAdams, 12/20/2019, $2,800.

Josh Gottheimer for Congress: 1/3/2020, $2,800.

DCCC: 1/21/2020, $35,500.

Josh Gottheimer for Congress: 2/4/2020, $2,800.

2020 Senate Impact: 3/3/2020, $16,800; Sara Gideon for Maine, 3/3/2020, $5,600; Bollier for Kansas, 3/3/2020, $5,600; Hickenlooper for Colorado, 3/3/2020, $5,600; Hickenlooper—Refund, 3/31/2020, $(2,800).

House Victory Project: 3/16/2020, $28,000; Harley Rouda for Congress, 3/16/2020, $2,800; Elaine for Congress, 3/16/2020, $2,800; Elizabeth Pannill Fletcher for Congress, 3/16/2020, $2,800; Finkenauer for Congress, 3/16/2020, $2,800; Cartwright for Congress, 3/16/2020, $2,800; Cindy Axne for Congress, 3/16/2020, $2,800; Delgado for Congress, 3/16/2020, $2,800; Elissa Slotkin for Congress, 3/16/2020, $2,800; Spanberger for Congress, 3/16/2020, $2,800; Tom Malinowski for Congress, 3/16/2020, $2,800.

Joe Kennedy III: 3/18/2020, $2,800.

Kennedy for Massachusetts—Refund: 9/30/2020, $(2,800).

Democrat Party of Wisconsin: 4/9/2020, $10,000.

Montanans for Bullock: 6/2/2020, $2,800.

Booker Victory Fund: 6/2/2020, $2,800. Cory Booker for Senate, 6/21/2020, $2,800.

Donna Shalala for Congress: 6/11/2020, $2,800.

Donna Shalala for Congress: 6/11/2020, $2,800.

Biden Victory Fund: 6/12/2020, $41,100; Biden for President, 6/12/2020, $2,800; DNC Services Corp/Democratic National Committee, 6/12/2020, $35,500; DNC Services Corp/Democratic National Committee, 6/12/2020, $2,800.

Jaime Harrison for US Senate: 6/15/2020, $1,000.

2020 Senate Impact: 6/23/2020, $8.400; Montanans for Bullock, 6/25/2020, $2,800; Warnock for Georgia, 6/25/2020, $2,800; Warnock for Georgia, 6/25/2020, $2,800.

People for Government PAC, 7/8/2020, $5,000; Peters for Michigan: 7/22/2020, $2,800.

Peters for Michigan—Refund: 8/10/2020, $(2,800).

Peters Victory 2020: 8/3/2020, $2,800; Michigan Democratic State Central Committee, 8/19/2020, $2,800.

House Victory Project 2020: 8/7/2020, $33,600; Sri for Congress, 8/7/2020, $2,800; Amy Kennedy for Congress, 8/7/2020, $2,800; Peterson for Congress, 8/7/2020, $2,800; TJ Cox for Congress, 8/7/2020, $2,800; Carolyn for Congress, 8/7/2020, $2,800; Rita Hart for Iowa, 8/7/2020, $2,800; Friends of Dana Balter, 8/7/2020, $2,800; Candace for 24, 8/7/2020, $2,800; Kate for Congress, 8/7/2020, $2,800; Gina Ortiz Jones for Congress, 8/7/2020, $2,800; Eastman for Congress, 8/7/2020, $2,800; Betsy Dirksen Londrigan for Congress, 8/7/2020, $2,800.

New Leadership PAC: 8/12/2020, $10,000.

Goroff for Congress: 8/31/2020, $1,500.

Menendez Victory Fund: 9/14/2020, $2,800; Menendez for Senate, 9/14/2020, $2,800.

House Victory Project 2020: 9/21/2020, $22,400; Cohn for Congress 2020, 9/21/2020, $2,800; Hiral for Congress, 9/21/2020, $2,800; Hoosiers for Hale, 9/21/2020, $2,800; Scholten for Congress, 9/21/2020, $2,800; Wendy Davis for Congress, 9/21/2020, $2,800; Jackie Gordon for Congress, 9/21/2020, $2,800; Friends of Dan Feehan, 9/21/2020, $2,800; Debbie for Congress, 9/21/2020, $2,800.

Susan Wild for Congress: 9/29/2020, $2,800.

Common Sense 2020–III: 11/17/2020, $2,800; Jon Ossoff for Senate, 11/24/2020, $2,800.

Wyden for Senate: 3/16/2021, $2,900.

Wyden for Senate: 3/16/2021, $2,900.

Friends of Schumer: 3/24/2021, $2,900.

Friends of Schumer: 3/24/2021, $2,900.

Bennet Wyden Victory Fund: 3/26/2021, $2,900; Bennet for Colorado, 3/31/2021, $2,900.

Bennet Wyden Victory Fund: 4/30/2021, $2,900; Bennet for Colorado, 4/30/2021, $2,900.

Ro for Congress: 6/25/2021, $2,900.

Ralph Schlosstein:

Recipient, Joint Fund Recipients, Date, and Amount:

Friends of Dan Feehan: 1/25/2018, $2,700.

St. Clair for Congress: 6/8/2018, $2,700.

Donna Shalala for Congress: 9/30/2018, $2,700.

2018 Senate Impact: 10/4/2018, $10,800; Rosen for Nevada, 10/4/2018, $2,700; Donnelly for Indiana, 10/4/2018, $2,700; Bill Nelson for US Senate, 10/4/2018, $2,700; Sinema for Arizona, 10/14/2018, $2,700.

MJ for Texas: 10/23/2018, $2,700.

Cory 2020: 3/31/2019, $2,800.

Bennet for America: 5/3/2019, $2,800.

Bennet for America: 5/3/2019, $2,800.

Bennet for America—Refund: 4/17/2020, ($2,800).

Biden for President: 5/13/2019, $2,800.

Amy for America: 5/21/2019, $2,800.

Beto for America: 5/29/2019, $2,800.

Kamala Harris for the People: 6/14/2019, $2,800.

Win the Era PAC: 8/5/2019, $2,800.

Hickenlooper for Colorado: 8/23/2019, $2,800.

Service First Women's Victory Fund: 9/9/2019, $5,000; Mikie Sherrill for Congress, 9/9/2019, $1,000; Elissa Slotkin for Congress, 9/9/2019, $1,000; Chrissy Houlahan for Congress, 9/9/2019, $1,000; Spanberger for Congress, 9/9/2019, $1,000; Elaine for Congress, 9/30/2019, $1,000.

Kennedy for Massachusetts: 9/30/2019, $2,800.

Kennedy for Massachusetts: 9/30/2019, $2,800.

Kennedy for Massachusetts—Refund: 9/30/2020, ($2,800).

Hiral for Congress: 9/9/2019, $2,800.

2020 Senate Impact: 12/17/2019, $20,000; Theresa Greenfield for Iowa, 12/17/2019, $2,800; Theresa Greenfield for Iowa, 12/17/2019, $2,200; MJ for Texas, 12/17/2019, $2,200; MJ for Texas, 12/17/2019, $2,800; Cal for NC, 12/17/2019, $2,200; Cal for NC, 12/17/2019, $2,800; Mark Kelly for Senate, 12/20/2019, $2,200; Mark Kelly for Senate, 12/20/2019, $2,800.

2020 Senate Impact: 2/25/2020, $15,000; Hickenlooper for Colorado, 2/25/2020, $2,200; Hickenlooper for Colorado, 2/25/2020, $2,800; Hickenlooper for Colorado—Refund, 3/31/2020, ($2,200); Sara Gideon for Maine, 2/25/2020, $2,200; Sara Gideon For Maine, 2/25/2020, $2,800; Bollier for Kansas, 2/25/2020, $2,800; Bollier For Kansas, 2/25/2020, $2,200.

Friends of Suraj Patel: 6/8/2020, $1,000.

Biden Action Fund: 8/10/2020, $50,000; Biden for President, 8/10/2020, $2,800; DNC Services Corp/Democratic National Committee, 8/10/2020, $11,700; DNC Services Corp/Democratic National Committee, 8/10/2020, $35,500.

New Leadership PAC: 8/14/2020, $10,000.

Shaheen for Senate: 10/1/2020, $2,800.

Shalala Victory Fund: 10/8/2020, $2,800; Donna Shalala for Congress, 10/9/2020, $2,800.

Wyden for Senate, 3/16/2021, $2,800.

Wyden for Senate, 3/17/2021, $100.

Friends of Schumer, 3/25/2021, $2,900.

Friends of Schumer, 3/25/2021, $2,900.

Alexander Mark Laskaris, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be an Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Chad.

Nominee: Alexander M. Laskaris.

Post: Ambassador, Republic of Chad.

(The following is a list of members of my immediate family. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

None.

Alan M. Leventhal, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Denmark.

Nominee: Alan M. Leventhal.

Post: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Denmark.

(The following is a list of members of my immediate family. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

Self:

Recipient, Joint Fund Recipients, amount, and date:

The Chicago Committee: $11,100, 2/08/2018.

Helena Moreno for Council: $1,000, 3/12/2018.

Committee to Elect Royce Duplessis: $500, 3/12/2018.

Committee to Elect David Pearlman: $500, 4/03/2018.

Montanans for Tester: $2,500, 5/01/2018.

Crowley Leadership Fund: Crowley for Congress, Jobs, Opportunities and Education PAC (JOE-PAC), $5,000, 5/01/2018; $400, 5/24/2018; $4,600 5/24/2018.

Refund—Crowley for Congress: ($2,700), 9/11/2018.

Michael A. Sullivan Committee: $1,000, 6/4/2018.

Richmond for Congress: $2,700, 6/21/2018.

Byron Rushing Committee: $1,000, 8/13/2018.

A New Direction PAC: $5,000, 8/22/2018.

Gumbo PAC: $7,500, 12/7/2018.

Massachusetts State Democratic Party: $10,000, 2/6/2019.

Committee to Elect Richard Nangle: $1,000, 3/20/2019.

Richmond for Congress: $2,800, 3/21/2019.

A New Direction PAC: $5,000, 5/09/2019.

The Wu Committee: $1,000, 5/30/2019.

Biden for President: $2,800, 6/05/2019.

Action New Orleans: $12,500, 8/14/2019.

Gumbo PAC: $5,000, 8/19/2019.

Joe Giarrusso Campaign: $2,500, 9/16/2019.

John Bel Edwards Campaign LLC: $5,000, 10/16/2019.

Committee to Elect Marty Walsh: $1,000, 10/21/2019.

Victory for Louisianna/LA Democrats: $25,000, 10/22/2019.

Shaheen Committee: $600, 12/03/2019.

Shaheen Victory Fund: New Hampshire Democratic Party, $10,000, 12/03/2019; $5,000, 12/20/2019.

Jake Auchincloss for Congress: $2,800, 12/05/2019.

Committee to Re-Elect Latoya Cantrell: $5,000, 12/05/2019.

The Governor JBE Transtion Transition Fund LLC: $5,000, 12/09/2019.

Unite the Country: $250,000, 12/18/2019.

Madame President PAC: $10,000, 2/03/2020.

Committee to Elect House Democrats: $10,000, 2/03/2020.

Maggie for NH: $5,000, 2/03/2020.

Unite the Country: $50,000, 2/28/2020.

Committee to Elect Marty J. Walsh: $1,000, 3/05/2020.

Biden for President: $2,800, 3/25/2020.

Committee to Re-Elect Claire Cronin: $1,000, 5/07/2020.

Kennedy for Massachusetts: $2,800, 3/31/2020.

Shaheen Victory Fund 2020: New Hampshire Democratic Party, $5,000, 5/26/2020; $5,000, 6/13/2020.

The Committee to Elect Sara Lewis Judge: $1,000, 6/22/2020.

Biden Action Fund: DNC Services Corp/Democratic National Committee—Headquarters Account, DNC Services Corp/Democratic National Committee—Recount, DNC Services Corp/Democratic National Committee—Convention Account, DNC Services Corp/Democratic National Committee, $250,000, 6/23/2020; $106,500, 8/17/2020; $106,500, 8/17/2020; $1,500, 8/17/2020; $35,500, 8/17/2020.

Common Good Virginia: $100,000, 6/24/2020.

Cal for NC: $2,800, 6/18/2020.

Dr. Al Gross for U.S. Senate: $2,800, 6/18/2020.

Sally Kerans: $250, 6/22/2020.

Alan Khazei: $2,800, 6/29/2020.

Khazei for Congress: $2,800, 7/21/2020.

Refund—Alan Khazei: ($2,800), 11/11/2020.

Olin Parker: $1,000, 9/1/2020.

Ethan Ashley: $1,000, 9/1/2020.

Carlos Zervigon: $1,000, 9/1/2020.

Nolan Marshall: $1,000, 9/1/2020.

Katie Baudouin: $1,000, 9/1/2020.

John Brown: $1,000, 9/1/2020.

Leslie Ellison: $1,000, 9/1/2020.

Alan Gross: $2,800, 9/09/2020.

Committee to Elect Terri F. Love: $2,500, 9/09/2020.

New Hampshire Coordinated Campaign: $5,000, 9/15/2020.

PT Fund: $5,000, 9/15/2020.

Jake Auchincloss for Congress: $2,800, 9/18/2020.

Jason Rogers Williams: $2,500, 10/10/2020.

Finkenauer Victory Fund: Finkenauer for Congress, $2,800, 10/16/2020; $2,800, 10/16/2020.

Disouza Re-Election Committee: $1,000, 10/28/2020.

Leslie Ellison $1,000, 11/10/2020.

Ethan Ashley: $1,000, 11/10/2020.

Katherine Baudouin: $1,000, 11/10/2020.

Carlos Zervigon: $1,000, 11/10/2020.

Nolan Marshall, Jr.: $1,000, 11/10/2020.

Jon Ossoff for Senate: $2,800, 11/10/2020.

Warnock for Georgia: $2,800, 11/10/2020.

Common Good Virginia: $10,000, 11/24/2020.

PIC2021, Inc: $100,00, 12/07/2020.

William Peduto: $2,800, 12/22/2020.

Troy Carter for Congress: $2,800, 1/29/2021.

Friends of Schumer; $5,800, 3/9/2021.

Keisha Lance Bottoms for Mayor: $4,300, 3/22/2021.

Refund—Keisha Lance Bottoms for Mayor: ($1,500), 6/29/2021.

Warnock Victory Fund: Warnock for Georgia, $2,900, 4/20/2021; $2,900, 4/20/2021.

Jake Auchincloss: $2,900, 6/02/2021.

Environmental Voter Project: $1,000, 7/13/2021.

Joseph I. Giarrusso III: $2,500, 8/10/2021.
Jayh Banks: $1,000, 8/18/2021.
Kristin Gisleson Palmer: $1,000, 8/25/2021.
Michelle Wu: $1,000, 10/25/2021.
Jean Paul Morrell: $2,500, 10/26/2021.
Committee to Elect Jay A. Banks: $4,000, 12/23/2021.
Spouse:
Recipient, Joint Fund Recipients, date, and amount:
The Chicago Committee: 2/8/2018, $11,100.
Hilena Moreno: 3/12/2018, $1,000.
Royce Duplessis: 3/12/2018, $500.
Bill Cassidy for U.S. Senate: 3/26/2018, $1,000.
David Pearlman: 3/31/20, $500.
Richard Nangle: 4/9/2018, $500.
Joshua Zakim: 4/18/2018, $1,000.
Gumbo PAC: 12/7/2018, $7,500.
Judge Chase Finance Committee: 1/19/2019, $1,000.
The Markey Committee: 2/8/2019, $5,400.
Kamala Harris for the People: 4/8/2019, $2,800.
Biden for President: 6/5/2019, $2,800.
Joe Giarrusso Campaign: 9/16/2019, $2,500.
John Bel Edwards Campaign: 10/21/2019, $5,000.
Shaheen for Senate: 12/4/2019, $2,800.
Shaheen for Senate: 12/4/2019, $2,200.
Jake Auchincloss for Congress: 12/5/2019, $2,800.
Campaign to Re-Elect Latoya Cantrell: 12/11/2019, $5,000.
Shaheen Victory Fund 2020—Redesignated from Spouse: New Direction PAC, 1/15/2020, $5,000.
The Committee to Elect Mayor Walsh: 3/5/202, $1,000.
Claire Cronin: 5/29/2020, $1,000.
Shaheen Victory Fund 2020: New Hampshire Democratic Party, Shaheen for Senate, 6/13/2020, $5,000; 6/13/2020, $4,400; $600.
Becky Grossman for Congress: 6/17/2020, $1,000.
Jake Auchincloss for Congress: 9/18/2020, $2,800.
Dr. Al Gross for U.S. Senate: 9/21/2020, $2,800.
Finkenauer Victory Fund: 10/16/2020, $2,800.
Finkenauer for Congress: 10/16/2020, $2,800.
Jon Ossoff for Senate; 12/17/2020, $2,800.
Warnock for Georgia: 12/7/2020, $2,800.
William Peduto: 12/22/2020, $2,800.
Troy Carter for Congress: 1/29/2021, $2,800.
Warnock Victory Fund: Warnock for Georgia, 4/20/2021, $2,900; 4/27/2021, $2,900.
Mayor Keisha Lance Bottoms: 4/22/2021 $4,300.
Jake Auchincloss for Congress: 6/2/2021, $2,900.
Kim Janey: 6/21/2021, $1,000.
Elect Joseph Giarrusso: 8/10/2021, $2,500.
Michelle Wu for Mayor: 10/25/2021, $1,000.
Jean Paul Morrell: 10/26/2021, $2,500.

Bridget A. Brink, of Michigan, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ukraine.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

Nominee: Bridget A. Brink.
Post: Ukraine.
(The following is a list of members of my immediate family. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)
Contribution, amount, date, and donee:
None, N/A, N/A, Bridget A. Brink.
None, N/A, N/A, Nicholas B. Higgins.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KING, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 4239. A bill to establish a democracy advancement and innovation program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 4240. 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. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 4241. A bill to amend the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to require investment advisers for passively-managed funds to arrange for pass-through voting of proxies for certain securities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. TUBERVILLE (for himself and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. 4242. A bill to provide for the preservation and storage of uranium-233 to foster development of thorium molten-salt reactors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 4243. A bill to establish the Department of Homeland Security Trade and Economic Security Council and the position of Assistant Secretary for Trade and Economic Security within the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MERKLEY:

S. 4244. 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 Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MERKLEY, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 4245. A bill to impose a moratorium on large agribusiness, food and beverage manufacturing, and grocery retail mergers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 4246. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a pilot program to provide grants related to advance air mobility infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 4247. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to establish university centers to encourage certain economic development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. PETERS:

S. 4248. A bill to enhance pipeline safety and oil spill preparedness and response, particularly in the Great Lakes Basin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 4249. A bill to create a point of order against legislation making nondefense discretionary appropriations that would increase the deficit during a period of high inflation; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 4250. A bill to create a point of order against legislation making nondefense discretionary appropriations that would increase the deficit during a period of high inflation; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 4251. A bill to create a point of order against legislation making nondefense discretionary appropriations that would increase the deficit during a period of high inflation; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 4252. A bill to terminate duties and other restrictions on the importation of infant formula, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROMNEY (for himself, Mr. BURR, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 4253. A bill to prohibit the mass cancellation of student loans; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. HASSAN, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 4254. A bill to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to clarify a provision relating to certain contents of registrations under that Act; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARPER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 4255. A bill 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; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 4256. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prevent food shortages, including shortages of infant formula and certain medical foods; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BENNET, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. KELLY):

S. 4257. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to establish requirements for infant formula cost containment contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. KING, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WICKER, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr.

LEAHY, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. COONS, Ms. ERNST, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. THUNE, Mr. REED, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KAINE, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. KELLY, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CARPER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BURR, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. SASSE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. ROMNEY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. LEE, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. Res. 643. A resolution designating the week of May 15 through May 21, 2022, as ''National Police Week''; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 241

At the request of Mr. LEE, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 241, a bill to provide for congressional approval of national emergency declarations, and for other purposes.

S. 1495

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1495, a bill to promote international press freedom, and for other purposes.

S. 1596

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1596, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National World War II Memorial in Washington, DC, and for other purposes.

S. 1784

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1784, a bill to amend the Fairness to Contact Lens Consumers Act to modernize verification of contact lens prescriptions, and for other purposes.

S. 2278

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2278, a bill to improve agency rulemaking, and for other purposes.

S. 2553

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2553, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to protect employees of the Federal judiciary from discrimination, and for other purposes.

S. 2607

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2607, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the former hostages of the Iran Hostage Crisis of 1979–1981, highlighting their resilience throughout the unprecedented ordeal that they lived through and the national unity it produced, marking 4 decades since their 444 days in captivity, and recognizing their sacrifice to the United States.

S. 3029

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3029, a bill to amend section 230(c) of the Communications Act of 1934 to remove immunity for providers of interactive computer services for certain claims, and for other purposes.

S. 3417

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3417, a bill to prohibit discrimination against individuals with disabilities who need long-term services and supports, and for other purposes.

S. 3678

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3678, a bill to authorize the National Detector Dog Training Center, and for other purposes.

S. 3719

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3719, a bill to establish the Southwestern Power Administration Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 3747

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3747, a bill to prohibit an employer from terminating the coverage of an employee under a group health plan while the employee is engaged in a lawful strike, and for other purposes.

S. 4003

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) were added as cosponsors of S. 4003, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for training on alternatives to use of force, de-escalation, and mental and behavioral health and suicidal crises.

S. 4131

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4131, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny the trade or business expense deduction for the reimbursement of employee costs of child gender transition procedure or travel to obtain an abortion.

S. 4190

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4190, a bill to provide for the independent and objective conduct and supervision of audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to Ukraine for military, economic, and humanitarian aid.

S. 4192

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4192, a bill amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to end the tax subsidy for employer efforts to influence their workers' exercise of their rights around labor organizations and engaging in collective action.

S. 4228

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4228, a bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to immediately resume oil and gas lease sales, and for other purposes.

S. 4229

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4229, a bill to empower States to manage the development and production of oil and gas on available Federal land, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 39

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 39, a concurrent resolution honoring the 1,000,000 individuals who have died from COVID–19 in the United States.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 4246. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a pilot program to provide grants related to advance air mobility infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the Advanced Aviation Infrastructure Modernization Act, which I introduced today.

Next-generation propulsion aircraft, including electric vertical takeoff and landing aircraft, are poised to revolutionize how people and cargo move within and between cities, suburban, and rural areas. These advanced air mobility technologies also present the potential to transform how we link historically underserved communities and

deploy a new type of transportation that does not require physical roads or rails.

As localities, regions, and States consider how to integrate the advent of these technologies and the opportunities to relieve traffic congestion and improve mobility options, a modest Federal investment can help communities ensure that cutting-edge, clean, quiet aviation technologies can be best integrated into existing and future transportation networks.

That is why I am proud to introduce this bill to help States and localities keep pace with this growing sector. It would establish a pilot program to help State, local, and Tribal governments to prepare for anticipated advanced air mobility operations and ensure communities can take advantage of the potential benefits of the safe integration of these technologies in our Nation's airspace.

I want to thank Senator MORAN for coleading this bill with me, and I hope our colleagues will join us in support of this bill that will help communities prepare for the development and deployment of advanced air mobility technologies and related infrastructure.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 4247. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to establish university centers to encourage certain economic development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the University Centers for Growth, Development, and Prosperity Act, which I introduced today.

The U.S. Economic Development Administration created the University Center Program to allow institutions of higher education and consortia to establish and maintain university centers, with the understanding that our higher education institutions play a critical role in our Nation's economic growth.

University centers are Federal partnerships that leverage the assets of higher learning institutions to strengthen regional economic growth by promoting innovation, entrepreneurship, and job creation. They encourage economic development in economically distressed regions, which helps spur job growth, high-skilled regional talent pools, and business expansion.

Despite EDA's important work, many communities across the country have yet to benefit from the Agency's programs, including smaller communities, communities of color, and rural areas experiencing higher rates of poverty.

The current University Center Program is not specifically authorized by Congress and is instead part of EDA's Technical Assistance Program.

That is why I am proud to introduce legislation that would codify and expand the University Center Program, leverage more resources for minority-serving institutions, and support a greater diversity of innovation and entrepreneurship in their communities. California has thriving institutions, including Chico State and Fresno State, that will be able to scale their impact with new resources. By prioritizing the establishment of new university centers at colleges and universities that serve significant populations of underserved students, we can strengthen regional economies and help close the racial wealth gap.

Specifically, the bill establishes an EDA University Center Program to help universities collaborate with economic development districts, trade adjustment assistance centers, and other economic development technical assistance and service providers to develop and implement comprehensive economic development strategies and other economic development planning at the local, regional, and State levels, with a focus on innovation, entrepreneurship, and workforce development.

It also prioritizes the participation of minority-serving institutions as part of the University Center Program. Minority-serving institutions provide incredible opportunities for so many low-income and first-generation students. I am proud that my State of California is home to 174 Hispanic-serving institutions and 51 emerging Hispanic-serving institutions the highest amount in the country.

As a Senator representing one of the most diverse States in the country, I am proud to work with my colleagues to ensure that we work to improve the equity of EDA programming and help increase the participation of minority-serving institutions.

I want to thank Congressman PETE AGUILAR for introducing this bill with me, and I hope our colleagues will join us in support of this effort.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARPER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 4255. A bill 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; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4255

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.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BENNET, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. KELLY):

S. 4257. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to establish requirements for infant formula cost containment contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I remember being a new mom and then a new grandma, and all you want to do is hold your baby close and savor every single moment. Instead, parents across the country right now are in a panic—forced to search high and low to find baby formula, the safe baby formula that they need, any safe baby formula.

Almost half of all of our babies born in the United States receive their baby formula through a really important program called WIC—the Women, Infants, and Children program—that we are so proud of, and it is something that has made sure that safe baby formula and healthy food is available for pregnant moms and for babies throughout the first years of a baby's life. So, as all of this has happened now with this emergency—and it is a huge emergency, a huge crisis—there are no options here when children—you know, when babies need to eat. When babies are born, they need safe baby formula.

This has been an ''all hands on deck'' moment for all of us. That is why, as chair of the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee—and I am so proud the Presiding Officer is a member of our committee, is a very valued member of our committee—I am joined with our ranking member, JOHN BOOZMAN, to introduce legislation today to make sure that the USDA can be as flexible as possible in getting our moms and dads and, most importantly, babies the critical baby formula that they need right now.

We are doing this in conjunction with the House, which also has bipartisan legislation. It is my understanding that they will be voting on that soon, and I am hopeful that we can do the same thing. This should be something that brings us all together as quickly as possible.

As an example, the reason we need the bill dealing with WIC—and there is a lot and so much positive that comes from this program. But right now, we make sure that there are safety standards, high-quality safety standards, and that we negotiate, through a competitive process, the best price for moms and babies, but we now need to have flexibility so when a family—for instance, maybe, in Traverse City, MI, or in Lansing or in Detroit—goes to a grocery store and there is only one brand on the shelf and it is not the brand under the WIC contract, that they can buy it. If that is the only thing available, they need to be able to use their WIC support to be able to purchase that.

That is something that our USDA Secretary has jumped into gear to be able to make that happen, but we have got to make sure that that can continue, or we have got to make sure if a parent, again, goes to the store and there are different sizes of formula cans or different prescriptions that normally would not fit under the WIC contract, that they can waive those because we have to be able to get whatever is safe baby formula to families as quickly as possible.

These may sound like small things, but they are the difference right now between whether or not our families on WIC are able to actually get the formula that they need.

In order to make sure that that continues, we have introduced legislation that will guarantee that the flexibilities the USDA needs will continue beyond the public health pandemic flexibilities that they are currently operating under. They have short-term flexibilities because of the public health pandemic. We want to make sure this is permanent and that whether it is a recall, a safety recall, a supply chain breakdown—whatever it is—that, with all hands on deck, the USDA has the capacity—the authority, the tools—to be able to move forward and make sure that they can respond as quickly as possible.

We also want to guarantee that formula manufacturers that want to compete for these WIC contracts have a plan in place to respond to any kind of shortage so we don't have this situation happen again. There is just no excuse, frankly, for what happened here.

I want to thank Secretary Vilsack and the USDA for moving quickly once they were notified about the Abbott plant shutdown.

I am deeply concerned that they were not given a heads-up earlier. The FDA was working for months, evidently—for a few months—with Abbott around concerns as it related to the safety standards and so on at the plant, and the USDA needed to know sooner so that they could prepare sooner. They understand how serious this is, what an emergency it is. So, when they found out, they went immediately into gear to make sure that our moms and babies, if at all possible, in any way possible, could get what they need. That has to be a top priority, not just for the moms and babies on WIC; all moms, all parents, all babies need to make sure that it is an ''all hands on deck'' and that we are moving as fast as possible.

That is why I also want to thank President Biden and the FDA for working with other baby formula manufacturers to increase supplies.

Supplies are going up. I am very anxious to see more manufacturers of baby formula. I think we, as in every area, it seems, of our economy, have too much consolidation—that is certainly true here—and we need more competition, and we need more baby formula manufacturers competing for our contracts. We need to have a contract that gives the best price to WIC's moms and dads and babies, but we need to make sure that we have as many large and small companies that are competing for that to be able to make sure that we have the formula available and that we are getting the very best price.

I also want to thank them for carefully and thoughtfully opening up imports from the European Union. We certainly have other countries that have the same very high safety standards that we do. We have got to make sure that anything that comes in is of the very highest safety standard.

We know that, right now, we have got to make sure that baby formula is on the shelf. Children—babies—need this every day, not ''let's wait a month or 2 months.'' This is like today that this needs to be happening. Again, there needs to be a sense of urgency to do whatever we can related to this issue and look at all aspects of it to make sure that this does not happen again, if at all possible. This should not be happening again.

Within our WIC bill, we are focused on what we can do to support the USDA to have the maximum flexibilities to support moms and babies and on what we can do to make sure the manufacturers are prepared if something

like this were to happen—some shortage—down the road. We need to make sure that we are looking at every aspect of this and acting now, as fast as possible, and then preparing for the future.

I want to thank, again, Senator BOOZMAN and welcome all of our Members on both sides of the aisle to join us in what, I hope, will be legislation that moves very, very quickly.

The Access to Baby Formula Act is something that every single Member of the U.S. Senate should be supporting so that we can move this legislation out as quickly as possible, working with the House, and getting this done.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 643—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MAY 15 THROUGH MAY 21, 2022, AS ''NATIONAL POLICE WEEK''

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. KING, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WICKER, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. COONS, Ms. ERNST, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. THUNE, Mr. REED, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KAINE, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. KELLY, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CARPER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BURR, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. SASSE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. ROMNEY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. LEE, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 643

Whereas Federal, State, local, and Tribal police officers, sheriffs, and other law enforcement officers across the United States serve with valor, dignity, and integrity;

Whereas law enforcement officers are charged with—

(1) pursuing justice for all individuals; and

(2) performing the duties of a law enforcement officer with fidelity to the constitutional and civil rights of the public the officers serve;

Whereas law enforcement officers swear an oath to uphold the public trust even though, through the performance of the duties of a law enforcement officer, the officers may become targets for senseless acts of violence;

Whereas law enforcement officers have bravely continued to meet the call of duty to ensure the security of their neighborhoods and communities at the risk of their own personal safety in the time of a viral pandemic;

Whereas the resolve to service is clearly demonstrated by law enforcement officers across the country who have tragically fallen ill or passed away due to complications of COVID–19 contracted in the line of duty;

Whereas, in 1962, President John Fitzgerald Kennedy signed Public Law 87–726 (referred to in this preamble as the ''Joint Resolution''), which authorizes the President to proclaim May 15 of every year as ''Peace Officers Memorial Day'' in honor of the Federal, State, and local officers who have been killed, disabled, or otherwise injured in the line of duty;

Whereas the Joint Resolution also authorizes the President to designate the week in which Peace Officers Memorial Day falls as ''National Police Week'';

Whereas the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, dedicated on October 15, 1991, is the national monument to honor those law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty;

Whereas Peace Officers Memorial Day, 2022, honors the 576 law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty during 2021, including—

(1) Edgardo Acosta-Feliciano;
(2) Darrell D. Adams;
(3) Tracey A. Adams;
(4) Troy A. Adkins;
(5) Alexey B. Aguilar;
(6) Thomas J. Albanese;
(7) Daniel I. Alfin;
(8) Sylvia L. Allen;
(9) Jon D. Anderson;
(10) Honorato Antones;
(11) Jose L. Anzora;
(12) Kevin D. Apple;
(13) Brandon W. Ard;
(14) Stephen C. Arnold;
(15) Derek S. Asdot;
(16) Roland Asebedo;
(17) Kareem A. Atkins;
(18) Christopher J. Bachelor;
(19) Jeffrey S. Bain;
(20) Charlie L. Banks, Jr.;
(21) Thomas P. Barnes;
(22) Eugene K. Baron, Jr.;
(23) Martin Barrios;
(24) Phillip D. Barron, Jr.;
(25) Shane H. Bartek;
(26) Joshua Bartlett;
(27) Wagner L. Bassett, Jr.;
(28) Thomas A. Beard;
(29) Justin W. Bedwell;
(30) Gordon D. Beesley;
(31) Timothy L. Beggs;
(32) Julio Beltran;
(33) Theodore L. Benda;
(34) Luca P. Benedetti;
(35) Hugh B. Bennett;
(36) Dennis K. Bennett;
(37) Sherman O. Benys, Jr.;
(38) Gordon W. Best;
(39) Ryan A. Bialke;
(40) Derrick A. Bishop;
(41) Joseph E. Boberg;
(42) John M. Borges;
(43) John W. Bost III;
(44) Andrew R. Bouchard;
(45) Michael A. Boutte Sr.;
(46) Nicholas A. Boutwell;
(47) John M. Bowe;
(48) Randolph Boyd, Jr.;
(49) Dennis E. Boykin;
(50) Donald C. Brackett;
(51) Chad O. Brackman;
(52) Ronald E. Bradley;
(53) Lakeisha M. Brantley;
(54) Tommy G. Breedlove;
(55) Nathalie Brill;
(56) Jeremy A. Brinton;
(57) Lyndon T. Britt;
(58) Christopher Broadhead;
(59) Anthony N. Brognano;
(60) Thomas A. Brooks;
(61) Bryan R. Brown;
(62) Jeremy R. Brown;
(63) R. Paul Brown, II;
(64) Tony L. Bruce;
(65) John R. Bullard, Jr.;
(66) S. Allen Burdic;
(67) John R. Burright;
(68) Joseph W. Burson;
(69) Thomas L. Burtzloff;
(70) Austin S. Bush;
(71) Vincent R. Butler;
(72) Sean G. Byler;
(73) Thomas A. Byrne;
(74) Shawn R. Caine;
(75) Frederick H. Cameron, Jr.;
(76) Phillip J. Campas;
(77) Gregory B. Campbell;
(78) Lewis F. Cantey;
(79) Armando Cantu, Jr.;
(80) Roberto C. Cantu;
(81) Joseph T. Cappello, III;
(82) Alicia D. Carter;
(83) Michael P. Cassidy;
(84) Freddie J. Castro;
(85) Ervin Castro-Dominguez;
(86) Francesco L. Celico;
(87) Esther Charley;
(88) Leonardo M. Chavez;
(89) Yandy Chirino;
(90) David A. Christensen;
(91) Harry R. Cieszynski, Jr.;
(92) Joseph A. Cisneros;
(93) Douglas L. Clark;
(94) Sony Clerge;
(95) Robert C. Cloninger;
(96) Whitney N. Cloud;
(97) Leonard D. Cocco, Jr.;
(98) Christopher R. Cockburn;
(99) Thomas S. Collora;
(100) Terence P. Connelly;
(101) Yokemia L. Conyers;
(102) Tara L. Cook;
(103) Jon A. Cooke;
(104) Reginald Cooley;
(105) Zachary D. Cottongim;
(106) Daniel P. Cox;
(107) Buddy R. Crabtree;
(108) Thomas C. Craig;
(109) Darryl D. Cross, Jr.;
(110) Clifford D. Crouch;
(111) Gary W. Crump;
(112) David G. Crumpler;
(113) Juan Cruz, Jr.;
(114) Fred S. Cueto;
(115) Christopher W. Cummins;
(116) Robert T. Daniel;
(117) Jimmie J. Daniels;
(118) George F. Darini;
(119) Stanley Dash;
(120) Kyle J. Davis;
(121) Matthew L. Davis;
(122) Rodney L. Davis, Sr.;
(123) Broderick R. Daye;
(124) Juan A. Delgado;
(125) James E. Dement, Jr.;
(126) Edward S. Dennis;
(127) Paramhans D. Desai;
(128) Stephen R. Desfosses;
(129) William N. Diaz;
(130) Kerry D. Dick;
(131) Cedric G. Dixon;
(132) Dennis W. Dixon;
(133) Ross W. Dixon;
(134) Horacio S. Dominguez;
(135) Luis H. Dominguez;
(136) Victor J. Donate;
(137) Harry O. D'Onofrio;
(138) Willie L. Dortch;
(139) James A. Driver;
(140) Garry P. Duplessis, Jr.;
(141) Christopher J. Dye;
(142) John A. Eckerson;
(143) Hasain El-Amin;
(144) Stephen M. Evans;
(145) William F. Evans;

(146) Ruben Facio;
(147) Enmanuel Familia;
(148) Christopher A. Farrar;
(149) Lazaro R. Febles;
(150) Gregory J. Ferency;
(151) Jose Ferrer-Pabon;
(152) Michael R. Flagg;
(153) Kevin J. Fletcher;
(154) Alejandro Flores-Bañuelos;
(155) Jose V. Fontanez;
(156) Connell Foreman;
(157) Gabriel K. Forrest;
(158) Logan S. Fox;
(159) Eric A. Frazier;
(160) Thomas W. Frazier;
(161) Russell K. Freeman;
(162) Ella G. French;
(163) Charles L. Friend;
(164) Teresa H. Fuller;
(165) Bruce R. Gadansky;
(166) Vincent A. Gala, Jr.;
(167) Thomas J. Gallo;
(168) Michael G. Garbo;
(169) Jimmy Garcia;
(170) Erasmo Garcia-Torres;
(171) James R. Gardner;
(172) William L. Gardner;
(173) Michael D. Garigan;
(174) Clay E. Garrison;
(175) Michelle B. Gattey;
(176) Adam C. Gaubert;
(177) William W. Gay;
(178) Clay M. Germany;
(179) Allen S. Giacchetti;
(180) Peter Gianfrancesco;
(181) Kenny L. Gibbons;
(182) Adam S. Gibson;
(183) John A. Gilbert;
(184) Donald R. Gilreath, III;
(185) Daniel J. Giorgi;
(186) Albert R. Gomez;
(187) Juan M. Gomez-Lopez;
(188) George R. Gonzalez;
(189) Beverly M. Good;
(190) Mia D. Goodwin;
(191) Joseph B. Gore;
(192) Melton L. Gore;
(193) Ledell Graham;
(194) Richard M. Grant;
(195) Lesley S. Green;
(196) Joseph L. Greinke;
(197) Sarah A. Grell;
(198) Harminder S. Grewal;
(199) Luke R. Gross;
(200) William H. Gudgell, Sr.;
(201) Genaro Guerrero;
(202) Dominic E. Guida;
(203) Randy J. Guidry;
(204) Patricia E. Guillen;
(205) Eric T. Gunderson;
(206) Frankie A. Gutierrez;
(207) Danny J. Guynes;
(208) Alexander D. Gwosdz;
(209) Jack E. Gwynes;
(210) Brent N. Hall;
(211) Donald Hall;
(212) Willie E. Hall;
(213) Shad E. Hammond;
(214) Todd A. Hanneken;
(215) Anthony L. Hardie;
(216) Scott P. Harn;
(217) Julie A. Harper;
(218) Bradley J. Harris;
(219) Alexandra B. Harris;
(220) Charles W. Harris, Jr.;
(221) John A. Harris, II;
(222) John M. Harris;
(223) Dylan M. Harrison;
(224) Jeremiah W. Hart;
(225) Hassan F. Hassan;
(226) Bryan C. Hawkins;
(227) Joshua C. Hayes;
(228) Ryan A. Hayworth;
(229) Keith A. Heacook;
(230) Mathew A. Hefter;
(231) Jerry S. Hemphill;
(232) Lonny Hempstead;
(233) Barry E. Henderson;
(234) James N. Henry;
(235) Carlos A. Hernandez;
(236) Jose A. Hernandez;
(237) Luis A. Hernandez, Sr.;
(238) Eliezer Hernandez-Cartagena;
(239) James A. Herrera;
(240) Julio C. Herrera, Jr.;
(241) Gary S. Hibbs;
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(243) Anthony W. Hinshaw;
(244) James R. Hirtzel;
(245) Roger J. Hodge;
(246) Phillip D. Holbert;
(247) Frank G. Holguin, III;
(248) Gregory C. Holland;
(249) Havonia D. Holley;
(250) Keona S. Holley;
(251) John S. Horton;
(252) Richard L. Houston, II;
(253) Nicholas A. Howell;
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(257) Jaymes R. Hughes;
(258) Martez K. Hughes;
(259) Jody Hull, Jr.;
(260) Richard W. Humphrey;
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(262) Harry M. Hutchinson, Jr.;
(263) Eddie B. Hutchison, III;
(264) Scott A. Hutton;
(265) Alfredo M. Ibarra;
(266) Onochie S. Ikedionwu;
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(268) Jimmy A. Inn;
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(275) Alfredo Jimenez, Jr.;
(276) Bonnie N. Jones;
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(289) Christopher W. Knight;
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(291) Craig A. Kriner;
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(296) Sherry K. Langford;
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(310) Clay Z. Livingston;
(311) Juan F. Llanes;
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(314) Paul Luciano;
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(316) David E. Macalpine, Sr.;
(317) Andrew R. Macdonald;
(318) Vanessa P. Mackey;
(319) Charlie W. Mackie, Sr.;
(320) Patrick W. Madison;
(321) Blaize A. Madrid-Evans;
(322) Jesse P. Madsen;
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(324) Scott D. Mahoney;
(325) Melissa R. Maldonado;
(326) Ramsey O. Mannon;
(327) Lee D. Manns;
(328) Luis A. Marrero-Diaz;
(329) William E. Marsh;
(330) Lena N. Marshall;
(331) Steven L. Marshall;
(332) Amelia T. Martinez;
(333) Dung X. Martinez;
(334) Salvador Martinez, Jr.;
(335) Valentin C. Martinez;
(336) Joseph A. Martini;
(337) Micah D. May;
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(339) Steven W. Mazzotta;
(340) Erica N. McAdoo;
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(344) Robert L. McFarland;
(345) Richard A. McMahan;
(346) John B. McManus;
(347) William O. McMurtray, III;
(348) Pedro J. Mejia;
(349) Armondo C. Mendoza;
(350) Carlos C. Mendoza;
(351) Scott E. Merritt;
(352) David F. Miller;
(353) Monty R. Mitchell;
(354) Roger A. Mitchell;
(355) Martinus M. Mitchum;
(356) Daniel M. Mobley;
(357) Brian E. Mohl;
(358) Thomas J. Mohnal;
(359) James J. Monda;
(360) Joseph H. Montgomery;
(361) Jeffrey M. Montoya;
(362) Paul K. Mooney;
(363) Rodney L. Mooneyham;
(364) Troy K. Morin;
(365) Edgar A. Morris, III;
(366) Hector Moya;
(367) Joshua J. Moyers;
(368) Miroslaw Mroczkowski;
(369) Michael R. Mundy;
(370) Marze M. Murray, Jr.;
(371) Jacinto R. Navarro, Jr.;
(372) Shantay Neal-Baker;
(373) Michael D. Neau;
(374) Ginarro A. New;
(375) Richard W. Newkirk;
(376) Madison Nicholson;
(377) Robert W. Nicholson;
(378) Anthony Nicoletti;
(379) Matthew R. North;
(380) Michael A. Nowak;
(381) Taiwo C. Obele;
(382) Christopher N. Oberheim;
(383) Richard L. Odum;
(384) Theodore J. Ohlemeier;
(385) Joe M. Olivares;
(386) Michael O'Neil;
(387) Sonny L. Orbin, Sr.;
(388) Miguel A. Ortiz;
(389) LaShonda Owens;
(390) Shane T. Owens;
(391) Edgar Pales, Jr.;
(392) Joseph M. Paolillo;
(393) David D. Parde;
(394) Arnulto Pargas;
(395) Al-Mustafa I. Pearson;
(396) Sherman Peebles;
(397) Mitchell A. Penton;
(398) Anibal A. Perez;
(399) Edward Perez;
(400) Robert Perez;
(401) James R. Peri;
(402) Christine L. Peters;
(403) Ronald R. Phillips;
(404) Brian R. Pierce, Jr.;
(405) Joshua L. Pierson;
(406) Brian J. Pingry;
(407) Donald A. Poffenroth;
(408) Andrew J. Pollack;
(409) Jackson M. Pongay;

(410) Fred A. Posavetz;
(411) Ty A. Powell;
(412) Treva T. Preston;
(413) William J. Prevatt;
(414) Jonathan D. Price;
(415) Julian A. Priest, III;
(416) Carl L. Proper;
(417) Ryan J. Proxmire;
(418) Huey P. Prymus, III;
(419) Michael F. Raimo;
(420) Donald W. Ramey;
(421) David B. Ramirez;
(422) Esteban Ramirez, III;
(423) Frank Ramirez, Jr.;
(424) Juan R. Ramirez-Padilla;
(425) Mark H. Rawdon;
(426) Jason R. Raynor;
(427) Matthew D. Razukas;
(428) Anthony J. Redondo;
(429) Steven Reighard;
(430) John E. Reynolds;
(431) Vassar O. Richmond;
(432) Sean I. Riley;
(433) Monica J. Riola;
(434) James N. Risner;
(435) Eric O. Ritter;
(436) Marlene R. Rittmanic;
(437) Juan R. Rivera-Padua;
(438) Susan A. Roberts;
(439) Thomas D. Roberts, Jr.;
(440) Echo Rodriguez;
(441) Miguel Rodriguez, Jr.;
(442) Roberto Rodriguez-Hernandez;
(443) Juan Rojas;
(444) Ignacio J. Romero;
(445) Juan F. Rosado-Lopez;
(446) Michael D. Rudd;
(447) David E. Ruiz;
(448) Juan M. Ruiz;
(449) David B. Saavedra;
(450) Luis X. Salaman-Conde;
(451) Crispin S. San Jose;
(452) Rafael G. Sanchez;
(453) Gregory M. Santangelo;
(454) Angel M. Santiago;
(455) Camerino Santiago;
(456) Richard J. Santiago;
(457) Thomas E. Sawyer;
(458) Eric J. Scherr;
(459) Lorena Y. Schulte;
(460) William R. Schwartz;
(461) Laura A. Schwartzenberger;
(462) Clint R. Seagle;
(463) Craig Seijos;
(464) Richard A. Sepolio, Sr.;
(465) Jennifer B. Sepot;
(466) Timothy J. Sheehan;
(467) Cleadas G. Sherman;
(468) Jesse E. Sherrill;
(469) Byron D. Shields;
(470) Jimmie A. Shindler;
(471) Brandon A. Shirley;
(472) Cesar D. Sibonga;
(473) Brian D. Sicknick;
(474) Derek E. Sidwell;
(475) Joshua J. Sieman;
(476) Theresa E. Simon;
(477) James E. Simonetti;
(478) Christopher S. Simpkins;
(479) Randall L. Sims;
(480) James A. Sisk;
(481) Glenn R. Skeens, Jr.;
(482) Erik J. Skelton;
(483) Dustin L. Slovacek;
(484) Charles A. Smith;
(485) Harold P. Smith, Jr.;
(486) Howard K. Smith, III;
(487) James K. Smith;
(488) Jeffery R. Smith;
(489) Jody J. Smith;
(490) Randall V. Smith;
(491) Ronald W. Smith;
(492) William H. Smith, Jr.;
(493) Wayne D. Snyder;
(494) Christopher E. Sorrenti;
(495) Daniel A. Stainbrook;
(496) Brandon M. Stalker;
(497) Thomas E. Stanley;
(498) John D. Starks;
(499) Joshua W. Stewart;
(500) Brandi M. Stock;
(501) Michael J. Stokes;
(502) Andrew D. Stromfeld;
(503) Calyne Stval;
(504) Philip T. Sudario;
(505) William J. Sullivan, Jr.;
(506) Jason T. Swanger;
(507) Dennis D. Sylvester, Jr.;
(508) Eric H. Talley;
(509) Timothy M. Tanksley;
(510) Michael P. Taylor;
(511) Michael D. Teachout;
(512) Jonathan A. Terrazas;
(513) Anthony C. Testa;
(514) Kendall L. Thomas;
(515) Michael T. Thomas;
(516) Reginald B. Thomas;
(517) Tyler N. Timmins;
(518) Francisco J. Tobar;
(519) Jonathan H. Tosh;
(520) Robert L. Travelstead;
(521) Lewis A. Traylor;
(522) Christopher S. Triplett;
(523) A. Bruce Trivett;
(524) John L. Trout, Sr.;
(525) Daniel J. Trujillo;
(526) Anatasios Tsakos;
(527) Lakiesha L. Tucker;
(528) Olynthia J. Turner;
(529) Steve Urias;
(530) Juan M. Urrutia;
(531) Dominic D. Vaca;
(532) Kevin A. Valencia;
(533) Antonio A. Valentine, Sr.;
(534) Wolf R. Valmond;
(535) Robert J. Vanzeyl;
(536) Freddie Vasquez;
(537) Rosa E. Vasquez;
(538) Phillip Vavrinec, Jr.;
(539) Clinton J. Ventrca;
(540) Nemesio Vera;
(541) Jason L. Vice;
(542) Robert J. Vidimos, II;
(543) Arturo Villegas, Sr.;
(544) Bernard T. Waddell, Sr.;
(545) Joseph C. Wagner;
(546) Dusty L. Wainscott;
(547) Chad M. Walker;
(548) Kuo-Sheng Wang;
(549) Christopher D. Ward;
(550) Andrew Waring;
(551) Reuben G. Warren, Jr.;
(552) Shaun C. Waters;
(553) Christopher D. Watson, Sr.;
(554) Daniel E. Watts;
(555) Michael R. Webb;
(556) Michael Weiskopf;
(557) Robert L. Welch, III;
(558) Joshua J. Welge;
(559) Alvis J. West, III;
(560) Wayne S. Weyler;
(561) Adam D. Whisenant;
(562) Anthony R. White;
(563) Codie Whitley-Turner;
(564) John D. Wilbanks;
(565) Jeremy M. Wilkins;
(566) Bobby Williams;
(567) Robert A. Williams;
(568) Raymond O. Williamson;
(569) Christopher R. Wilson;
(570) Dominic J. Winum;
(571) Peter C. Woods;
(572) William J. Yancey;
(573) Gregory R. Young;
(574) David T. Yu;
(575) Ricardo Zarate; and
(576) John C. Zonneveld; and

Whereas, according to the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (also known as the ''LEOKA Program''), since the beginning of 2022, 92 law enforcement officers were reported to have been killed in the line of duty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of May 15 through May 21, 2022, as ''National Police Week'';

(2) expresses unwavering support for law enforcement officers across the United States in the pursuit of preserving safe and secure communities;

(3) recognizes the need to ensure that law enforcement officers have the equipment, training, and resources that are necessary in order to protect the health and safety of the officers while the officers protect the public;

(4) recognizes the law enforcement community for continual unseen acts of sacrifice and heroism, especially in the midst of the COVID–19 pandemic crisis faced by the United States;

(5) acknowledges that police officers and other law enforcement personnel, especially those who have made the ultimate sacrifice, should be remembered and honored;

(6) expresses condolences and solemn appreciation to the loved ones of each law enforcement officer who has made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty; and

(7) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Police Week by honoring law enforcement personnel and promoting awareness of the essential mission that law enforcement personnel undertake in service to their communities and the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5040. Mr. PAUL (for himself and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5041. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7691, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5040. Mr. PAUL (for himself and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VI, insert the following:

SEC. 6___. OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION AND UKRAINIAN MILITARY, ECONOMIC, AND HUMANITARIAN AID.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to provide for the independent and objective conduct and supervision of audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to Ukraine for military, economic, and humanitarian aid;

(2) to provide for the independent and objective leadership and coordination of, and recommendations concerning, policies designed—

(A) to promote economic efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of the programs and operations described in paragraph (1); and

(B) to prevent and detect waste, fraud, and abuse in such programs and operations; and

(3) to provide for an independent and objective means of keeping the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies fully and currently informed about—

(A) problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of the programs and operations described in paragraph (1); and

(B) the necessity for, and the progress toward implementing, corrective action related to such programs.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED OR OTHERWISE MADE AVAILABLE FOR THE MILITARY, ECONOMIC, AND HUMANITARIAN AID TO UKRAINE.—The term ''amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the military, economic, and humanitarian aid for Ukraine'' means amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for any fiscal year—

(A) for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative;

(B) for Foreign Military Financing funding for Ukraine; and

(C) under titles III and VI of the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act (division N of Public Law 117–103)

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(E) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(F) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(3) OFFICE.—The term ''Office'' means the Office of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction and Ukrainian Military, Economic, and Humanitarian Aid renamed under subsection (c)(1).

(4) SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The term ''Special Inspector General'' means the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction and Ukrainian Military, Economic, and Humanitarian Aid renamed under subsection (c)(2).

(c) EXPANSION OF THE OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION.—

(1) RENAMING OF OFFICE.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Office of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction shall be referred to as the Office of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction and Ukrainian Military, Economic, and Humanitarian Aid and shall carry out the purposes described in subsection (a).

(2) RENAMING OF SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction shall be referred to as the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction and Ukrainian Military, Economic, and Humanitarian Aid.

(3) COMPENSATION.—The annual rate of basic pay of the Special Inspector General shall be the annual rate of basic pay provided for positions at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(4) PROHIBITION ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.—For purposes of section 7324 of title 5, United States Code, the Special Inspector General is not an employee who determines policies to be pursued by the United States in the nationwide administration of Federal law.

(5) REMOVAL.—The Special Inspector General shall be removable from office in accordance with section 3(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

(d) ASSISTANT INSPECTORS GENERAL.—The Special Inspector General shall be assisted by—

(1) the Assistant Inspector General for Auditing appointed pursuant to section 1229(d)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), who shall supervise the performance of auditing activities relating to programs and operations supported by amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for military, economic, and humanitarian aid to Ukraine; and

(2) the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations appointed pursuant to section 1229(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), who shall supervise the performance of investigative activities relating to the programs and operations described in paragraph (1).

(e) SUPERVISION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Special Inspector General shall report directly to, and be under the general supervision of, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense.

(2) INDEPENDENCE TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS AND AUDITS.—No officer of the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, or any other relevant Federal agency may prevent or prohibit the Special Inspector General from—

(A) initiating, carrying out, or completing any audit or investigation related to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the military, economic, and humanitarian aid to Ukraine; or

(B) issuing any subpoena during the course of any such audit or investigation.

(f) DUTIES.—

(1) OVERSIGHT OF MILITARY, ECONOMIC, AND HUMANITARIAN AID TO UKRAINE PROVIDED AFTER FEBRUARY 24, 2022.—In addition to any duties previously carried out as the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, the Special Inspector General shall conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits and investigations of the treatment, handling, and expenditure of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for military, economic, and humanitarian aid to Ukraine, and of the programs, operations, and contracts carried out utilizing such funds, including—

(A) the oversight and accounting of the obligation and expenditure of such funds;

(B) the monitoring and review of reconstruction activities funded by such funds;

(C) the monitoring and review of contracts funded by such funds;

(D) the monitoring and review of the transfer of such funds and associated information between and among departments, agencies, and entities of the United States and private and nongovernmental entities;

(E) the maintenance of records regarding the use of such funds to facilitate future audits and investigations of the use of such funds;

(F) the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of United States coordination with the Government of Ukraine, major recipients of Ukrainian refugees, partners in the region, and other donor countries;

(G) the investigation of overpayments (such as duplicate payments or duplicate billing) and any potential unethical or illegal actions of Federal employees, contractors, or affiliated entities; and

(H) the referral of reports compiled as a result of such investigations, as necessary, to the Department of Justice to ensure further investigations, prosecutions, recovery of funds, or other remedies.

(2) OTHER DUTIES RELATED TO OVERSIGHT.—The Special Inspector General shall establish, maintain, and oversee such systems, procedures, and controls as the Special Inspector General considers appropriate to discharge the duties described in paragraph (1).

(3) CONSULTATION.—The Special Inspector General shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees before engaging in auditing activities outside of Ukraine.

(4) DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978.—In addition to the duties specified in paragraphs (1) and (2), the Special Inspector General shall have the duties and responsibilities of inspectors general under the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

(5) COORDINATION OF EFFORTS.—In carrying out the duties, responsibilities, and authorities of the Special Inspector General under this section, the Special Inspector General shall coordinate with, and receive cooperation from—

(A) the Inspector General of the Department of Defense;

(B) the Inspector General of the Department of State;

(C) the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development; and

(D) the Inspector General of any other relevant Federal agency.

(g) POWERS AND AUTHORITIES.—

(1) AUTHORITIES UNDER INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978.—In carrying out the duties specified in subsection (f), the Special Inspector General shall have the authorities provided under section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978, including the authorities under subsection (e) of such section.

(2) AUDIT STANDARDS.—The Special Inspector General shall carry out the duties specified in subsection (f)(1) in accordance with section 4(b)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.

(h) PERSONNEL, FACILITIES, AND OTHER RESOURCES.—

(1) PERSONNEL.—The Special Inspector General may select, appoint, and employ such officers and employees as may be necessary for carrying out the duties of the Special Inspector General under this section, subject to the provisions of—

(A) chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service; and

(B) chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(2) EMPLOYMENT OF EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The Special Inspector General may obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at daily rates not to exceed the equivalent rate prescribed for grade GS–15 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title.

(3) CONTRACTING AUTHORITY.—To the extent and in such amounts as may be provided in advance by appropriations Acts, the Special Inspector General may—

(A) enter into contracts and other arrangements for audits, studies, analyses, and other services with public agencies and with private persons; and

(B) make such payments as may be necessary to carry out the duties of the Special Inspector General.

(4) RESOURCES.—The Secretary of State or the Secretary of Defense, as appropriate, shall provide the Special Inspector General with—

(A) appropriate and adequate office space at appropriate locations of the Department of State or the Department of Defense, as appropriate, in Ukraine or in European partner countries;

(B) such equipment, office supplies, and communications facilities and services as may be necessary for the operation of such offices; and

(C) necessary maintenance services for such offices and the equipment and facilities located in such offices.

(5) ASSISTANCE FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon request of the Special Inspector General for information or assistance from any department, agency, or other entity of the Federal Government, the head of such entity shall, to the extent practicable and not in contravention of any existing law, furnish such information or assistance to the Special Inspector General or an authorized designee.

(B) REPORTING OF REFUSED ASSISTANCE.—Whenever information or assistance requested by the Special Inspector General is, in the judgment of the Special Inspector General, unreasonably refused or not provided, the Special Inspector General shall immediately report the circumstances to—

(i) the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Defense, as appropriate; and

(ii) the appropriate congressional committees.

(i) REPORTS.—

(1) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—Not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter of each fiscal year, the Special Inspector General shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense a report that—

(A) summarizes, for the applicable quarter, and to the extent possible, for the period from the end of such quarter to the date on which the report is submitted, the activities during such period of the Special Inspector General and the activities under programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for military, economic, and humanitarian aid to Ukraine; and

(B) includes, for applicable quarter, a detailed statement of all obligations, expenditures, and revenues associated with military, economic, and humanitarian activities in Ukraine, including—

(i) obligations and expenditures of appropriated funds;

(ii) a project-by-project and program-by-program accounting of the costs incurred to date for military, economic, and humanitarian aid to Ukraine, including an estimate of the costs to be incurred by the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, and other relevant Federal agencies to complete each project and each program;

(iii) revenues attributable to, or consisting of, funds provided by foreign nations or international organizations to programs and projects funded by any Federal department or agency and any obligations or expenditures of such revenues;

(iv) revenues attributable to, or consisting of, foreign assets seized or frozen that contribute to programs and projects funded by any Federal department or agency and any obligations or expenditures of such revenues;

(v) operating expenses of entities receiving amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for military, economic, and humanitarian aid to Ukraine; and

(vi) for any contract, grant, agreement, or other funding mechanism described in paragraph (2)—

(I) the dollar amount of the contract, grant, agreement, or other funding mechanism;

(II) a brief discussion of the scope of the contract, grant, agreement, or other funding mechanism;

(III) a discussion of how the Federal department or agency involved in the contract, grant, agreement, or other funding mechanism identified, and solicited offers from, potential individuals or entities to perform the contract, grant, agreement, or other funding mechanism, including a list of the potential individuals or entities that were issued solicitations for the offers; and

(IV) the justification and approval documents on which the determination to use procedures other than procedures that provide for full and open competition was based.

(2) COVERED CONTRACTS, GRANTS, AGREEMENTS, AND FUNDING MECHANISMS.—A contract, grant, agreement, or other funding mechanism described in this paragraph is any major contract, grant, agreement, or other funding mechanism that is entered into by any Federal department or agency that involves the use of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the military, economic, or humanitarian aid to Ukraine with any public or private sector entity—

(A) to build or rebuild the physical infrastructure of Ukraine;

(B) to establish or reestablish a political or societal institution of Ukraine;

(C) to provide products or services to the people of Ukraine; or

(D) to provide security assistance to Ukraine.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Special Inspector General shall publish each report submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) on a publicly available internet website in English, Ukrainian, and Russian.

(4) FORM.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex if the Special Inspector General determines that a classified annex is necessary.

(5) SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS TO CONGRESS.—During the 30-day period beginning on the date a report is received under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense may submit comments to the appropriate congressional committees, in unclassified form, regarding any matters covered by the report that the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate. Such comments may include a classified annex if the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Defense considers such annex to be necessary.

(6) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to authorize the public disclosure of information that is—

(A) specifically prohibited from disclosure by any other provision of law;

(B) specifically required by Executive order to be protected from disclosure in the interest of defense or national security or in the conduct of foreign affairs; or

(C) a part of an ongoing criminal investigation.

(j) TRANSPARENCY.—

(1) REPORT.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), not later than 60 days after receiving a report under subsection (i)(1), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly make copies of the report available to the public upon request and at a reasonable cost.

(2) COMMENTS.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), not later than 60 days after submitting comments pursuant to subsection (i)(5), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly make copies of such comments available to the public upon request and at a reasonable cost.

(3) WAIVER.—

(A) AUTHORITY.—The President may waive the requirement under paragraph (1) or (2) with respect to availability to the public of any element in a report submitted pursuant to subsection (i)(1) or any comments submitted pursuant to subsection (i)(5) if the President determines that such waiver is justified for national security reasons.

(B) NOTICE OF WAIVER.—The President shall publish a notice of each waiver made under subparagraph (A) in the Federal Register not later than the date of the submission to the appropriate congressional committees of a report required under subsection (i)(1) or any comments under subsection (i)(5). Each such report and comments shall specify whether a waiver was made pursuant to subparagraph (A) and which elements in the report or the comments were affected by such waiver.

(k) USE OF PREVIOUSLY APPROPRIATED FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated before the date of the enactment of this Act for the Office of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction may be used to carry out the duties described in subsection (f).

(l) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Office shall terminate on September 30, 2027.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Before the termination date referred to in paragraph (1), the Special Inspector General shall prepare and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a final forensic audit report on programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the military, economic, and humanitarian aid to Ukraine.

SA 5041. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VI, insert the following:

SEC. 6___. OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR UKRAINIAN MILITARY, ECONOMIC, AND HUMANITARIAN AID.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to provide for the independent and objective conduct and supervision of audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to Ukraine for military, economic, and humanitarian aid;

(2) to provide for the independent and objective leadership and coordination of, and recommendations concerning, policies designed—

(A) to promote economic efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of the programs and operations described in paragraph (1); and

(B) to prevent and detect waste, fraud, and abuse in such programs and operations; and

(3) to provide for an independent and objective means of keeping the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies fully and currently informed about—

(A) problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of the programs and operations described in paragraph (1); and

(B) the necessity for, and the progress toward implementing, corrective action related to such programs.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED OR OTHERWISE MADE AVAILABLE FOR THE MILITARY, ECONOMIC, AND HUMANITARIAN AID TO UKRAINE.—The term ''amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the military, economic, and humanitarian aid for Ukraine''

means amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for any fiscal year—

(A) for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative;

(B) for Foreign Military Financing funding for Ukraine; and

(C) under titles III and VI of the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act (division N of Public Law 117–103)

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(E) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(F) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(3) OFFICE.—The term ''Office'' means the Office of the Special Inspector General for Ukrainian Military, Economic, and Humanitarian Aid established under subsection (c)(1).

(4) SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The term ''Special Inspector General'' means the Special Inspector General for Ukrainian Military, Economic, and Humanitarian Aid appointed pursuant to subsection (c)(2).

(c) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby established the Office of the Special Inspector General for Ukrainian Military, Economic, and Humanitarian Aid to carry out the purposes set forth in subsection (b).

(2) APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The head of the Office shall be the Special Inspector General for Ukrainian Military, Economic, and Humanitarian Aid, who shall be appointed by the President. The first Special Inspector General shall be appointed not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) QUALIFICATIONS.—The appointment of the Special Inspector General shall be made solely on the basis of integrity and demonstrated ability in accounting, auditing, financial analysis, law, management analysis, public administration, or investigations.

(4) COMPENSATION.—The annual rate of basic pay of the Special Inspector General shall be the annual rate of basic pay provided for positions at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(5) PROHIBITION ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.—For purposes of section 7324 of title 5, United States Code, the Special Inspector General is not an employee who determines policies to be pursued by the United States in the nationwide administration of Federal law.

(6) REMOVAL.—The Special Inspector General shall be removable from office in accordance with section 3(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

(d) ASSISTANT INSPECTORS GENERAL.—The Special Inspector General, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations governing the civil service, shall appoint—

(1) an Assistant Inspector General for Auditing, who shall supervise the performance of auditing activities relating to programs and operations supported by amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for military, economic, and humanitarian aid to Ukraine; and

(2) an Assistant Inspector General for Investigations, who shall supervise the performance of investigative activities relating to the programs and operations described in paragraph (1).

(e) SUPERVISION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Special Inspector General shall report directly to, and be under the general supervision of, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense.

(2) INDEPENDENCE TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS AND AUDITS.—No officer of the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, or any other relevant Federal agency may prevent or prohibit the Special Inspector General from—

(A) initiating, carrying out, or completing any audit or investigation related to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the military, economic, and humanitarian aid to Ukraine; or

(B) issuing any subpoena during the course of any such audit or investigation.

(f) DUTIES.—

(1) OVERSIGHT OF MILITARY, ECONOMIC, AND HUMANITARIAN AID TO UKRAINE PROVIDED AFTER FEBRUARY 24, 2022.—The Special Inspector General shall conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits and investigations of the treatment, handling, and expenditure of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for military, economic, and humanitarian aid to Ukraine, and of the programs, operations, and contracts carried out utilizing such funds, including—

(A) the oversight and accounting of the obligation and expenditure of such funds;

(B) the monitoring and review of reconstruction activities funded by such funds;

(C) the monitoring and review of contracts funded by such funds;

(D) the monitoring and review of the transfer of such funds and associated information between and among departments, agencies, and entities of the United States and private and nongovernmental entities;

(E) the maintenance of records regarding the use of such funds to facilitate future audits and investigations of the use of such funds;

(F) the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of United States coordination with the Government of Ukraine, major recipients of Ukrainian refugees, partners in the region, and other donor countries;

(G) the investigation of overpayments (such as duplicate payments or duplicate billing) and any potential unethical or illegal actions of Federal employees, contractors, or affiliated entities; and

(H) the referral of reports compiled as a result of such investigations, as necessary, to the Department of Justice to ensure further investigations, prosecutions, recovery of funds, or other remedies.

(2) OTHER DUTIES RELATED TO OVERSIGHT.—The Special Inspector General shall establish, maintain, and oversee such systems, procedures, and controls as the Special Inspector General considers appropriate to discharge the duties described in paragraph (1).

(3) CONSULTATION.—The Special Inspector General shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees before engaging in auditing activities outside of Ukraine.

(4) DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978.—In addition to the duties specified in paragraphs (1) and (2), the Special Inspector General shall have the duties and responsibilities of inspectors general under the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

(5) COORDINATION OF EFFORTS.—In carrying out the duties, responsibilities, and authorities of the Special Inspector General under this section, the Special Inspector General shall coordinate with, and receive cooperation from—

(A) the Inspector General of the Department of Defense;

(B) the Inspector General of the Department of State;

(C) the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development; and

(D) the Inspector General of any other relevant Federal agency.

(g) POWERS AND AUTHORITIES.—

(1) AUTHORITIES UNDER INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978.—In carrying out the duties specified in subsection (f), the Special Inspector General shall have the authorities provided under section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978, including the authorities under subsection (e) of such section.

(2) AUDIT STANDARDS.—The Special Inspector General shall carry out the duties specified in subsection (f)(1) in accordance with section 4(b)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.

(h) PERSONNEL, FACILITIES, AND OTHER RESOURCES.—

(1) PERSONNEL.—The Special Inspector General may select, appoint, and employ such officers and employees as may be necessary for carrying out the duties of the Special Inspector General, subject to the provisions of—

(A) chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service; and

(B) chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(2) EMPLOYMENT OF EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The Special Inspector General may obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at daily rates not to exceed the equivalent rate prescribed for grade GS–15 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title.

(3) CONTRACTING AUTHORITY.—To the extent and in such amounts as may be provided in advance by appropriations Acts, the Special Inspector General may—

(A) enter into contracts and other arrangements for audits, studies, analyses, and other services with public agencies and with private persons; and

(B) make such payments as may be necessary to carry out the duties of the Special Inspector General.

(4) RESOURCES.—The Secretary of State or the Secretary of Defense, as appropriate, shall provide the Special Inspector General with—

(A) appropriate and adequate office space at appropriate locations of the Department of State or the Department of Defense, as appropriate, in Ukraine or in European partner countries;

(B) such equipment, office supplies, and communications facilities and services as may be necessary for the operation of such offices; and

(C) necessary maintenance services for such offices and the equipment and facilities located in such offices.

(5) ASSISTANCE FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon request of the Special Inspector General for information or assistance from any department, agency, or other entity of the Federal Government, the head of such entity shall, to the extent practicable and not in contravention of any existing law, furnish such information or assistance to the Special Inspector General or an authorized designee.

(B) REPORTING OF REFUSED ASSISTANCE.—Whenever information or assistance requested by the Special Inspector General is, in the judgment of the Special Inspector General, unreasonably refused or not provided, the Special Inspector General shall immediately report the circumstances to—

(i) the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Defense, as appropriate; and

(ii) the appropriate congressional committees.

(i) REPORTS.—

(1) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—Not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter of each fiscal year, the Special Inspector General shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense a report that—

(A) summarizes, for the applicable quarter, and to the extent possible, for the period from the end of such quarter to the date on which the report is submitted, the activities during such period of the Special Inspector General and the activities under programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for military, economic, and humanitarian aid to Ukraine; and

(B) includes, for applicable quarter, a detailed statement of all obligations, expenditures, and revenues associated with military, economic, and humanitarian activities in Ukraine, including—

(i) obligations and expenditures of appropriated funds;

(ii) a project-by-project and program-by-program accounting of the costs incurred to date for military, economic, and humanitarian aid to Ukraine, including an estimate of the costs to be incurred by the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, and other relevant Federal agencies to complete each project and each program;

(iii) revenues attributable to, or consisting of, funds provided by foreign nations or international organizations to programs and projects funded by any Federal department or agency and any obligations or expenditures of such revenues;

(iv) revenues attributable to, or consisting of, foreign assets seized or frozen that contribute to programs and projects funded by any Federal department or agency and any obligations or expenditures of such revenues;

(v) operating expenses of entities receiving amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for military, economic, and humanitarian aid to Ukraine; and

(vi) for any contract, grant, agreement, or other funding mechanism described in paragraph (2)—

(I) the dollar amount of the contract, grant, agreement, or other funding mechanism;

(II) a brief discussion of the scope of the contract, grant, agreement, or other funding mechanism;

(III) a discussion of how the Federal department or agency involved in the contract, grant, agreement, or other funding mechanism identified, and solicited offers from, potential individuals or entities to perform the contract, grant, agreement, or other funding mechanism, including a list of the potential individuals or entities that were issued solicitations for the offers; and

(IV) the justification and approval documents on which the determination to use procedures other than procedures that provide for full and open competition was based.

(2) COVERED CONTRACTS, GRANTS, AGREEMENTS, AND FUNDING MECHANISMS.—A contract, grant, agreement, or other funding mechanism described in this paragraph is any major contract, grant, agreement, or other funding mechanism that is entered into by any Federal department or agency that involves the use of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the military, economic, or humanitarian aid to Ukraine with any public or private sector entity—

(A) to build or rebuild the physical infrastructure of Ukraine;

(B) to establish or reestablish a political or societal institution of Ukraine;

(C) to provide products or services to the people of Ukraine; or

(D) to provide security assistance to Ukraine.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Special Inspector General shall publish each report submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) on a publicly available internet website in English, Ukrainian, and Russian.

(4) FORM.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex if the Special Inspector General determines that a classified annex is necessary.

(5) SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS TO CONGRESS.—During the 30-day period beginning on the date a report is received under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense may submit comments to the appropriate congressional committees, in unclassified form, regarding any matters covered by the report that the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate. Such comments may include a classified annex if the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Defense considers such annex to be necessary.

(6) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to authorize the public disclosure of information that is—

(A) specifically prohibited from disclosure by any other provision of law;

(B) specifically required by Executive order to be protected from disclosure in the interest of defense or national security or in the conduct of foreign affairs; or

(C) a part of an ongoing criminal investigation.

(j) TRANSPARENCY.—

(1) REPORT.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), not later than 60 days after receiving a report under subsection (i)(1), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly make copies of the report available to the public upon request and at a reasonable cost.

(2) COMMENTS.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), not later than 60 days after submitting comments pursuant to subsection (i)(5), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly make copies of such comments available to the public upon request and at a reasonable cost.

(3) WAIVER.—

(A) AUTHORITY.—The President may waive the requirement under paragraph (1) or (2) with respect to availability to the public of any element in a report submitted pursuant to subsection (i)(1) or any comments submitted pursuant to subsection (i)(5) if the President determines that such waiver is justified for national security reasons.

(B) NOTICE OF WAIVER.—The President shall publish a notice of each waiver made under subparagraph (A) in the Federal Register not later than the date of the submission to the appropriate congressional committees of a report required under subsection (i)(1) or any comments under subsection (i)(5). Each such report and comments shall specify whether a waiver was made pursuant to subparagraph (A) and which elements in the report or the comments were affected by such waiver.

(k) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2023 to carry out this section.

(2) OFFSET.—The amount appropriated under the heading ''ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA, AND CENTRAL ASIA'' in title III of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022 (division K of Public Law 117–103) is reduced by $20,000,000.

(l) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Office shall terminate on the day that is 180 days after the date on which amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the reconstruction of Ukraine that are unexpended are less than $250,000,000.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Before the termination date referred to in paragraph (1), the Special Inspector General shall prepare and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a final forensic audit report on programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the military, economic, and humanitarian aid to Ukraine.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I have 10 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 18, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 18, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 18, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 18, 2022, at 2 p.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 18, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 18, 2022, at 3 p.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 18, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 18, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a business meeting.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during

the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 18, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STRATEGIC FORCES

The Subcommittee on Strategic Forces of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 18, 2022, at 4:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 19, 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, at last, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess until 10 a.m. on Thursday, May 19; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date and the Senate resume consideration of Calendar No. 368, H.R. 7691, to provide aid to Ukraine; further, that the cloture motions filed during Tuesday's session of the Senate ripen at 11:30 a.m. and that if cloture is invoked on H.R. 7691, all postcloture time be expired, the pending amendments be withdrawn, the bill be considered read a third time, and the Senate vote on the passage of the bill without intervening action or debate; that upon disposition of H.R. 7691, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 344, S. 4008, Small Business COVID Relief Act; further, that notwithstanding rule XXII, at 1:45 p.m., the Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to S. 4008 and that if cloture is not invoked on the motion to proceed, the Senate immediately vote on cloture on the Davis nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, Senators should expect two rollcall votes at 11:30 a.m. and two rollcall votes at 1:45 p.m.

RECESS UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 9:34 p.m., recessed until Thursday, May 19, 2022, at 10 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 18, 2022:

FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION

CHESTER JOHN CULVER, OF IOWA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ELIZABETH SCHOFF WATSON, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CAROL ANNETTE PETSONK, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CHRISTOPHER JOSEPH LOWMAN, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

THE JUDICIARY

JENNIFER LOUISE ROCHON, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

SUNSHINE SUZANNE SYKES, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

TRINA L. THOMPSON, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BARBARA A. LEAF, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS).

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION

WILLIAM BRODSKY, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A DIRECTOR OF THE SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2023.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BRIDGET A. BRINK, OF MICHIGAN, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER–COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO UKRAINE.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING ROBERT ''BOB'' TAYLOR FOR HIS DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. JERRY McNERNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. MCNERNEY. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Robert ''Bob'' Taylor for his decades of dedicated public service to our community. This year, Bob will retire after serving as Mayor of the City of Brentwood for the last fourteen years—longer than any other Mayor in Brentwood's history.

Bob Taylor was first elected to the Brentwood City Council in 2004 and served as a Councilmember for two years until he was elected Mayor in 2006. As Mayor, Bob has shown his unwavering commitment to our community and is well known for his vibrant personality and dedication to the success of the City of Brentwood and its residents. Bob has also been instrumental in ensuring the safety of the community-at-large through his service on transportation committees such as the Highway 4 Bypass Authority. In addition to this and other committees, he serves on numerous boards and commissions, making sure to never miss an opportunity that could improve the quality of life for his constituents.

Prior to becoming Mayor, Bob served twelve years on the Liberty Union High School District Board of Trustees. He has been a businessman and a farmer, and was Past President of Harvest Time Brentwood, a local nonprofit farming organization. He is an active community member, participating in Brentwood Chamber of Commerce events, among many other community activities. Bob has made invaluable contributions to our community, and his leadership has made a positive impact on countless individuals and families.

Bob is also a veteran who has served our great nation as a member of the United States Navy during the Vietnam era. He currently acts as the Brentwood City Council's liaison to various veterans' groups, demonstrating his steadfast commitment to his fellow servicemembers and our nation's veterans. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring and recognizing Robert ''Bob'' Taylor. His distinguished public service is unparalleled and is as an example to us all.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF CAPTAIN ROBERT S. KOBER

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Captain Robert S. Kober of the Dearborn Fire Department on the occasion of his retirement. His honorable twenty-five years of service to our community is worthy of commendation.

A native of Dearborn and a graduate of Edsel Ford High School, Captain Kober began his career at the Dearborn Fire Department in April 1997, beginning as a Firefighter 1. In 2003, he was promoted to Firefighter 2 and then to the role of Fire Engineer in 2006. Due to his excellence in service, he was named Lieutenant in 2012 and then Captain in 2017. Known for his bravery and leadership, he received the Medal of Valor in 2014. He is also the recipient of several awards, including numerous Fire Chief Unit Commendations and Meritorious Company Commendations.

Involved in the Dearborn community, Captain Kober participates in the annual Dearborn Firefighter Burn Drive and other community events, such as the 9/11 memorial services and Santa at the Firehouse. Caring deeply about public service and helping those in need, he has supported his fellow firefighters and other officers through activism at the Michigan State Capitol. When not at the fire station, he can be found spending time cheering on his kids at sports events. He resides in Dearborn, Michigan with his family.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Captain Robert S. Kober for a career of exemplary service to the Dearborn Fire Department. I join with Captain Kober's family, friends, and colleagues in extending my gratitude to him for his honorable service in protecting our community and thank him for his role in serving the people of the City of Dearborn for the past twenty-five years. We wish him the best in retirement.

MARKING INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST HOMOPHOBIA, BIPHOBIA, AND TRANSPHOBIA

HON. DAVID N. CICILLINE

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to show my united and unwavering support of LGBTQI+ people across the globe and their right to live their lives openly, free from discrimination, harassment, and violence.

Yesterday, May 17th, we marked the International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia. I had hoped that by 2022, we would no longer need this day to draw attention to the violence and discrimination experienced by LGBTQI+ people around the world.

In too many countries, it is still a crime to be LGBTQI+. At least 68 countries have laws that criminalize same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults. In six of those countries, people can be sentenced to death for same-sex sexual relations. And at least nine countries have laws criminalizing forms of gender expression that target the transgender community.

In countries like Russia, LGBTQI+ people are targeted for discrimination. And under Putin's regime, they also have seen their ability to organize and fight for their rights curtailed.

In countries like Chechnya, LGBTQI+ people are subjected to state-sanctioned torture and violence, including murder.

The United States has a moral obligation to address these human rights abuses against LGBTQI+ people. That is why the House passed—with a bipartisan vote—the Global Respect Act, legislation I authored to deny visas to those who commit human rights abuses against LGBTQI+ people abroad. This legislation will also codify reporting requirements on these issues in the State Department's annual Human Rights Report. The Senate now needs to send it to the President's desk.

We need to equip our government with the tools it needs to help secure LGBTQI+ equality and protect the rights of LGBTQI+ people here at home and abroad.

We are fortunate to have strong allies in the White House in President Biden and Vice President Harris. Their administration has stated unequivocally that it is the policy of the United States to ''pursue an end to violence and discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or sex characteristics.'' They have done important work to advance those goals and have also taken meaningful action to ensure we are leading by example here at home as well.

In his State of the Union Address, President Biden specifically asked us, this Congress, to send him the Equality Act for his signature.

The Equality Act will, finally, explicitly prohibit LGBTQI+ discrimination in key areas of our everyday lives—including employment, housing, public accommodations,'' education, federally-funded programs, credit, and jury selection.

The House passed this bill, and I am now asking the Senate to do the same.

As we espouse values of equality abroad, we need to look inwardly too.

In too many states, LGBTQI+ people, especially trans youth, have been under attack. More than a dozen anti-LGBTQI+ bills have been signed into law in the states this year. These laws are discriminatory, and cruel, and are doing real harm to the LGBTQI+ community.

The Trevor Project recently published a study which found that in the past year 45 percent of LGBTQ+ children seriously considered attempting suicide.

Stop for a minute and take that in. Almost one out of every two LGBTQ+ children seriously thought about taking their own life. If that statistic was the same for your child, would you act?

The Trevor Project also found that 1 in 5 transgender and nonbinary children attempted suicide and 60 percent of LGBTQ+ youth who wanted mental health care couldn't access it.

We must do better. And for us in Congress, that means strengthening protections for the LGBTQI+ community here at home and abroad. It means taking this meaningful action

to show these children, and all LGBTQI+ people that they are not alone.

And so I would like to thank the LGBTQI+ activists across the world.

Their work is so important. We know how difficult it can be to fight for LGBTQI+ equality, especially in countries where it is a crime to simply be yourself. The work that they are doing will have a positive impact for generations. They are on the right side of history, and we will use every lever of the federal government to support them and the fight for global equality.

COMMEMORATING NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as a member of the Law Enforcement Caucus and the Chairwoman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations, I rise to commemorate Police Week, which runs from May 16 through May 22.

It is essential that we honor our fallen heroes each year who gave their lives in service to their communities.

The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial is the nation's monument to law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty.

Dedicated on October 15, 1991, the Memorial honors federal, state, and local law enforcement officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice for the safety and protection of our nation and its people.

Nearly 23,000 officers have been killed in the line of duty throughout U.S. history, dating back to the first known death in 1791.

According to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, 458 federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement officers died in the line-of-duty in 2021.

In 2021, Texas experienced the largest number of law enforcement officer fatalities of all U.S. states with 84 line-of-duty deaths.

Today there are more than 900,000 law enforcement personnel serving the people of our country, the highest amount ever.

About 12 percent of them are female.

These brave men and women risk their lives to keep the peace and keep us safe but they are too often taken by the violence they are working to prevent.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to represent the people of the 18th Congressional District of Texas in paying tribute to the 220 fallen heroes who will join the gallant men and women who previously gave the last full measure of devotion to the communities they took an oath to protect and serve.

Among the fallen Texan law enforcement officers are those who served the people of Houston and Harris County, including:

Richard Anthony Sepolio Sr., Harris County, Texas, District Attorney's Office, End of Watch: 1/13/2021.

Kareem Anthony Atkins, Harris County, Texas, Constable's Office, Precinct 4, End of Watch: 10/16/2021.

Tomas Infante Sr., Harris County, Texas, Constable's Office, Precinct 6, End of Watch: 8/22/2021.

Joshua James Sieman, Harris County, Texas, Sheriff's Office, End of Watch: 10/21/2021.

Shaun Christopher Waters, Harris County, Texas, Sheriff's Office, End of Watch: 8/1/2021.

Alexander David Gwosdz, Harris County, Texas, Sheriff's Office, End of Watch: 4/22/2021.

Robert Perez, Harris County, Texas, Sheriff's Office, End of Watch: 2/2/2021.

William John Jeffrey, Houston, Texas, Police Department, End of Watch: 9/20/2021.

John David Wilbanks, Houston, Texas, Police Department, End of Watch: 10/13/2021.

Madam Speaker, I rise in memory of the 220 officers whose names will be added to the National Peace Officers Memorial Wall of Honor.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICIA PERÉZ—28TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Women's History Month. Each year, we pay special tribute to the contributions and sacrifices made by our Nation's women. It is an honor to pay homage to outstanding women who are making a difference in my Congressional District. I would like to recognize a remarkable woman, Patricia Peréz of Elysian Valley, a unique neighborhood of Los Angeles, California.

Born and raised in Los Angeles, with longtime family roots in the city, Patricia Peréz's passion and life has been about art. In her youth, she learned about pottery on the Laguna Pueblo reservation in New Mexico, and while in high school, she had the opportunity to participate in art classes at a renowned Frank Lloyd Wright home in Los Angeles.

In the early 1970's, Patricia taught children at Self Help Graphics & Art, an art studio at the intersection of arts practice and social justice dedicated to fostering the creation and advancement of art works by Chicana/o and Latinx artists, and a catalyst for cultural traditions, preservation, and restoration through the arts. Ms. Peréz attended Los Angeles City College, the Pacific Institute of Commercial Art, and the Otis Art Institute of Los Angeles County, now known as the Otis College of Art and Design, from which she graduated in 1976 with a Bachelor of Arts in Painting and a minor in sculpture, Patricia's art training also included studying art history abroad in France and Spain. In addition to creating her own art, she also worked with Milton Williams Catering and high-end interior designers.

Patricia is a multi-medium artist, working in acrylics, ink washes, pencils, crayons, fabrics, recycled materials, and earth. She has been a long-time volunteer judge for the 28th Congressional District Art Competition and is an active contributor in her distinctive Los Angeles community known as Elysian Valley or ''Frogtown.'' Ms. Peréz is Vice President of the Elysian Valley Arts Collective and opens up her home as a gallery during the annual Frogtown Artwalk. Teaching art classes in her community brings her great joy, as, in her words, she has lived her life through the arts and enjoys sharing it with others.

I ask all Members to join me in honoring this exceptional, well-respected woman of California's 28th Congressional District, Patricia Peréz.

HONORING MONTGOMERY COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL'S MOCK TRIAL TEAM

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the members and coaches of the Montgomery County High School Mock Trial Team, winners of the National High School Mock Trial Championship.

The students defeated over 40 state champion high school debate teams to capture the title on May 7, 2022 in Kalamazoo, Michigan. These students worked for months in preparation for this challenging competition. Mock Trial provides students with the opportunity to improve critical thinking and public speaking skills, to gain exposure to the legal system, and to compete at the highest level. Over the years, Montgomery County High School has won 14 state titles.

Special congratulations are in order for Bryce Charles, who was named a National Top-10 Witness, and Ollie Fegenbush, a National Top 10 Attorney.

Thank you to coaches Ryan Allison, Jamie Allison, and Elizabeth Davis for their leadership and for the opportunity they provide for the students. Thank you also to the parents and the entire Montgomery County community for their support and encouragement. Winning against much larger schools from across this Nation brings a great deal of pride and hope to all in the community.

As a former debate team member myself, I appreciate the dedication and hard work of these students. They have learned skills that will serve them well as adults and have made memories that will last a lifetime. I commend them for their wonderful accomplishment as National Champions.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF LIEUTENANT TED DARNALL

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lieutenant Ted Darnall of the Dearborn Fire Department on the occasion of his retirement. His honorable twenty-five years of service to our community is worthy of commendation.

Lieutenant Darnall began his career at the Dearborn Fire Department in 1997, beginning as a Firefighter 1. In 2003, he was promoted to Firefighter 2 and then to the role of Fire Engineer in 2006. Due to his excellence in service, he was named Lieutenant in 2012. Always looking to grow professionally, in 2016, he earned three Professional Certification Awards from the Michigan Urban Search and Rescue

Training Foundation in the areas of Rope Rescue Operations, Confined Space Task Force, and Collapse Technician. He is also the recipient of numerous awards, including the Fire Chief Life Saving Award, the Fire Chief Company Citation, and numerous Fire Chief Unit Commendations and Meritorious Company Commendations.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Lieutenant Ted Darnall for a career of exemplary service to the Dearborn Fire Department. I join with Lieutenant Darnall's family, friends, and colleagues in extending my gratitude to him for his honorable service in protecting our community and thank him for his role in serving the people of the City of Dearborn for the past twenty-five years. We wish him the best in retirement.

HONORING BUILDING SAFETY MONTH

HON. DONALD S. BEYER, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to mark the beginning of Building Safety Month and to recognize the more than 64,000 members of the International Code Council (ICC) who have dedicated their livelihoods to ensuring public safety throughout the built environment—whether our homes, offices, schools, houses of worship, et cetera.

Building Safety Month is sponsored by the International Code Council and its partners to remind the public about the professionals who ensure buildings are safe, resilient, efficient, and livable. The Code Council brings together local, state, and federal as well as stakeholders from the private sector to develop model codes and standards that protect the occupants of the buildings in which we live, work, and play. Those standards are then implemented year-round by building safety officials, the fire service, architects, engineers, plumbers, and laborers to ensure the safe construction and maintenance of buildings.

This year's Building Safety Month theme is ''Building Codes in Action'' which encourages all of us to raise awareness of the importance of safe and resilient construction, fire prevention, sanitation, disaster mitigation, and innovative technologies in the construction industry.

Last month, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) released its Building Codes Strategy, which exemplifies this year's theme by recognizing that community adoption and enforcement of hazard-resistant building codes and standards ''lays the foundation for increased resilience'' and creates a ''culture of preparedness by making mitigation a standard practice.''

In late 2020 FEMA released a study, titled ''Building Codes Saves'', which found that implementing modem building codes could save $600 billion in disaster spending by 2060. FEMA further confirmed a prior report by the National Institute of Building Sciences that found that adopting modem codes provides $11 in mitigation savings for every $1 invested.

With natural disasters increasing in frequency and severity, building codes and standards include important safeguards to protect the public from snow and ice storms, hurricanes, and earthquakes. We thank those who implement and enforce building codes for protecting lives, property, businesses, and communities.

Development, adoption, and implementation of up-to-date codes and standards has enabled Virginia through its 2018 Uniform Statewide Building Code to ensure its codes assure building safety and waste the least energy in the Southeastern United States.

Madam Speaker, please join me in thanking International Code Council Board President Cindy Davis—a constituent I represent, as well as ICC's Chief Executive Officer Dominic Sims, the International Code Council leadership, and ICC's Members and staff as they recognize Building Safety Month.

HONORING THANG DO

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my sincere condolences to the family of Thang Do, who passed away on May 8, 2022. He has been an important part of our community and will be greatly missed.

Thang Do fled Vietnam in 1975, as a refugee, and supported himself through college, where he earned his degree in architecture from Cal Poly San Luis Obispo. Recruited after graduation by Aedis Architects, a San Jose-based architectural firm, Thang Do quickly advanced within the company and has led it for the past 30 years. His advocacy for sustainable design practices and focus on urban design issues, led him to be designated an American Institute of Architects Fellow, an honor held by less than four percent of their members. As lead architect of the recently-completed Vietnamese American Service Center in San Jose, he received the Community Impact Award from the Silicon Valley Business Journal.

A notable steward of revitalizing downtown San Jose and the SoFa district, Thang Do dedicated his time as a Chair of the San Jose Planning Commission, a member of the San Jose Architectural Review Committee, and a board member of the San Francisco Bay Area Planning and Urban Research Association. He also volunteered as a board member to the San Jose Museum of Art and the Housing Trust of Silicon Valley.

Thang Do was heavily involved as a community activist who helped uplift the Vietnamese community and culture. With his advocacy work and bilingual skills, he supported nationwide policy education by helping found the Progressive Vietnamese American Organization (PIVOT). The organization has been recognized nationally for helping increase civic engagement and fighting misinformation to Vietnamese residents.

I have been honored to see his architectural work firsthand throughout San Jose and am thankful for his commitment and service to the community. Thang Do will be greatly missed. Please join me in honoring him and sharing my deep condolences with his family and our community that mourns his loss.

TRIBUTE TO MARIAM BARNES—28TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Women's History Month. Each year, we pay special tribute to the contributions and sacrifices made by our Nation's women. It is an honor to pay homage to outstanding women who are making a difference in my Congressional District. I would like to recognize a remarkable woman, Mariam Barnes of La Crescenta, California.

Born and raised in La Crescenta as a first-generation Californian in her Egyptian family, Mariam credits her top-notch education in the Glendale Unified School District for setting the base for her current career success and has devoted her spare time to giving back to the La Crescenta community.

Mariam served on the Crescenta Valley Town Council for two terms, where she was primarily focused on the youth in the community and worked to create opportunities for them to explore entrepreneurship. She helped launch the Entrepreneurs of Tomorrow (EOT) program which gives students as young as 7th grade a booth to sell their products at the Montrose Harvest Market. EOT went from being an annual event to a quarterly event to encourage students to think about their career goals and polish their entrepreneurial skills.

Ms. Barnes has also participated in drug awareness efforts in the local community to bring solutions to individuals who struggle with addiction or have a family member who struggles with addiction.

As a manager for a global recruiting team in the video game industry, Ms. Barnes understands the skills necessary to achieve success, and is deeply aware of the importance of self-confidence and the role it plays in shaping peoples' lives and careers. She has volunteered as a mentor to many young women who struggle to find their confidence and helps them bridge the gap between ability and confidence. Ms. Barnes has also supported youth by planning workshops that focus on building self-esteem, providing information on vocational schools, coaching them on their interview skills, and helping students with their college applications.

In addition to her volunteer efforts and career, Mariam is a wife and mother of twin girls.

I ask all Members to join me in honoring this exceptional, well-respected woman of California's 28th Congressional District, Mariam Barnes.

RECOGNIZING THE RETIREMENT OF MS. LISHA H. ADAMS

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Ms. Lisha H. Adams, Executive Deputy to the Commanding General of Army Materiel Command.

Ms. Adams has 39 years of government service experience supporting Army and Joint

Force programs, with 35 of those years served at Army Materiel Command. A graduate of the Army Materiel Command Materiel Maintenance Management Intern Program, she has held various leadership positions in acquisition and sustainment, including Logistics Division Chief, Unmanned Vehicle Systems Project Office; Director of Logistics, PEO for Tactical Missiles; and Principal Deputy, G–3, U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command. Selected for the Senior Executive Service in January 2011, Ms. Adams also served as the Executive Director, Integrated Materiel Management Center, U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command.

In June 2011, Ms. Adams was assigned as the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/4 for Logistics Integration, responsible for sustaining the Joint Warfighter through command and control of supply chain management, depot and National Maintenance Program operations, asset management and distribution, reset, and ammunition/chemical stockpile management.

Prior to her appointment to Executive Deputy to the Commanding General, she served as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Materiel Readiness, where she was the principal advisor to the Office of the Secretary of Defense leadership on policies, procedures and actions related to the materiel readiness of Department of Defense weapons and other materiel systems.

In her current capacity as Executive Deputy to the Commanding General, Ms. Adams is responsible for materiel life cycle management, acquisition support, personnel and resource management, industrial base operations and enterprise integration for a globally reaching command with over 175,000 military, civilian and contractor employees, impacting all 50 states and more than 150 countries.

Ms. Adams earned her Bachelor of Arts degree in economics from Birmingham-Southern College and received her Master of Business Administration degree from the Florida Institute of Technology. Ms. Adams is Defense Acquisition Level III certified in Program Management and Lifecycle Logistics. Her awards include the Department of the Army Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service; DA Meritorious Civilian Service Award; DA Superior Civilian Service Award; DA Civilian of the Year; Redstone Chapter AUSA, 2010; DA Integrated Logistics Support Achievement of the Year Award for ILS Management; and the Commander's Award for Civilian Service.

I congratulate Ms. Adams on her retirement and thank her for her service to America.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF FIRE ENGINEER LORI BARCH

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Fire Engineer Lori Barch of Livonia, Michigan on the occasion of her retirement from the Dearborn Fire Department. Her honorable twenty-five years of service to our community are worthy of commendation.

Fire Engineer Barch began her career at the Dearborn Fire Department in May 1997, beginning as a Firefighter 1. In 2003, she was promoted to Firefighter 2 and then to the role of Fire Engineer in 2006. She is the recipient of numerous awards, including the Meritorious Service Award, the Fire Chief Company Citation, the Meritorious Company Commendation, two Departmental Commendations, and several Safe Driving Awards and Certifications of Special Recognition.

Fire Engineer Barch is deeply involved in the Dearborn community, participating in the annual Dearborn Firefighter Bum Drive and Safety Town, which teaches children safety lessons on fire, traffic, guns, and other common dangers. Always there to lend a hand, Fire Engineer Barch is known by her peers to be kind and caring, as shown by her work benefitting the community's children and animals. Beyond her work at the fire department, she is an active member of Timothy Lutheran Church located in Livonia, Michigan. She resides in Livonia with her husband Jeff, daughter Riley, and their beloved pets.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Fire Engineer Lori Barch for a career of exemplary service to the Dearborn Fire Department. I join with Fire Engineer Barch's family, friends, and colleagues in extending my gratitude to her for her honorable service in protecting our community and thank her for her role in serving the people of the City of Dearborn for the past twenty-five years. We wish her the best in retirement.

HONORING MERRIE INDERFURTH

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam 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 never left.

Merrie joined the congressional staff of Rep. 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 Rep. Boggs, Merrie took time to have two extraordinary daughters, both now in public service; one is my Deputy Chief of Staff and essential to my office, and her sister is a respected prosecutor in nearby Montgomery County, Maryland. 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 Flood Plain Managers and 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 National Flood Policy Issues'.

Madam Speaker, it is impossible to count how many Members of Congress have benefited from Merrie's thoughtful, consistent counsel. I want to express sincere appreciation for the career and public service of my friend Merrie Inderfurth.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MR. EDWARD ''PEB'' JACKSON

HON. DOUG LAMBORN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Edward ''Peb'' Jackson, a man full of passion and love for people and God's kingdom.

Peb was born May 11, 1944, in Lawrence, Kansas, to Dr. Sheldon and Irene Jackson. He grew up with his twin brother and younger sister in nearby Haviland, Kansas.

Peb's family moved to the Los Angeles area in 1964, where Peb attended Azusa Pacific University in Azusa, CA, majoring in History. He furthered his studies at Claremont College in Claremont, CA, where he was introduced to Sharon (Osell), in 1967. The two married (in 1971) and lived in Southern California for 25 years, before moving to Colorado Springs in 1991.

After graduating, Peb was invited by Azusa Pacific University to serve as Alumni Director and then Director of Admissions and Financial Aid. Subsequently, he served as an executive at the Spartan Oil Company and as Vice President at J.D. Bradley Company. He also served as a founding board member and Senior Vice President for Focus on the Family, Senior Vice President of Public Affairs for Young Life, Executive Vice President for Generous Giving, and Vice President of Public Affairs with Rick Warren and Purpose Driven Ministries. He worked in Washington, D.C. during multiple administrations, including strategic involvement with the White House, Pentagon, Congress and various other agencies regarding family issues.

Peb exemplified the very definition of devotion in his lifelong romance with Sharon. Together, they remained intentional and steadfast in cultivating a marriage that thrived and flourished. Peb inspired thousands through his robust faith, humble leadership, and genuine affection for others. He loved people and never knew a stranger. Known as ''the connector,'' he proved to be instrumental in optimizing opportunities and developing Godly leaders in business, government, and the entertainment industry.

It was no secret that Peb has something special and had much to offer the world. Many years ago, a group of friends generously helped him transition to independent consulting to maximize on his natural gift of relationship building. Their thought was, ''Let's just let Peb be Peb!'' In this capacity, Peb's talent for connecting people left lasting impacts worldwide in ministry, business, and the nonprofit sector.

Throughout his life, Peb partnered with organizations such as CURE International, Focus on the Family, Museum of the Bible, Mission Increase, and many more. During his life, Peb co-authored two books: A Dangerous Faith and Danger Calling, among many other collaborations, including the documentary from Rwanda, Rising From Ashes.

For the past 30 years, Peb and Sharon hosted a weekly Bible study in their home. Peb led a weekly men's Bible study at their home for the past 20 years, as well. Additionally, the couple coordinated the Sunday morning worship services at the Broadmoor Hotel's Pauline Chapel for the past decade.

Peb lived his life with extraordinary faith, finding strength and guidance by reading Scripture and praying early each morning. In the Gospel of Matthew, we hear, ''But the greatest among you shall be your servant.'' Peb exemplified this verse throughout his life. He walked with Jesus in joyful obedience and contagious enthusiasm. One can only imagine the glorious reunion Peb had when he passed from his earthly life to everlasting life with his Savior in the kingdom of heaven on May 2, 2022.

Peb Jackson will be remembered as a loving husband, a devoted servant-leader, an inspiring mentor, a winsome connector of people, and a dear friend to many. He is survived by his wife of nearly 52 years, Sharon, brother Shel (Ginger), sister Marlyn Oliver (Don), brother-in-law Bob Osell (Darlene), sister-in-law Becky Osell, nieces, nephews, God-children, and many friends.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in Congress join me in honoring my friend and brother in Christ, Edward ''Peb'' Jackson. Peb lived his life with a zeal that could move mountains and passion for the Lord that was inimitable. Because of his faithful spirit and heart for people, our world is a better place.

Peb will be greatly missed, but fondly remembered by all who knew him.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMAAL BOWMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 190.

TRIBUTE TO STANDOLYN ROBERTSON—28TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Women's History Month. Each year, we pay special tribute to the contributions and sacrifices made by our Nation's women. It is an honor to pay homage to outstanding women who are making a difference in my Congressional District. I would like to recognize a remarkable woman, Standolyn Robertson of Los Feliz, a unique neighborhood of Los Angeles, California.

Ms. Robertson attended the University of Massachusetts Lowell, where she earned a Bachelor of Arts in Education, and studied Interior Design Technology at Seminole State College of Florida. She returned to Massachusetts following years of entrepreneurship and employment in Florida and started her organizing career.

A professional organizer and coach, Standolyn founded an organizing service in 2000 called Things In Place, which is now based in Los Angeles where she currently lives. By merging warmth and wisdom with practical concepts and tactics, she helps individuals take back control of their values, lives, and happiness.

Since 2012, when Standolyn relocated from Boston to Los Angeles with her husband, Jamie, she has been charmed by Los Feliz, has grown to value and love its one-of-a-kind character, and has embraced community involvement. She has served in several roles within the Los Feliz Improvement Association and presently serves as a Greek Theatre Advisory Committee board member.

Over the past ten years, Ms. Robertson has given her time, advocacy skills, or expertise as a champion of a wide array of Los Angeles based community initiatives such as AIDS/LifeCycle, Homeboy Industries, and African Americans for LA Opera. Further, Standolyn is involved in local efforts to improve the LA River and Griffith Park and assists individuals experiencing homelessness.

Standolyn is the author of ''Managing Client Expectations: A Guide for Organizing Professionals''. She enjoys quilting, painting, attending storytelling performances, as well as hiking and camping with her husband. She is the proud mother of two adult sons who reside in Boulder and Seattle.

I ask all Members to join me in honoring this exceptional, well-respected woman of California's 28th Congressional District, Standolyn Robertson.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR BRADLEY SMITH

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Emergency Management Coordinator Bradley Smith of the Dearborn Fire Department on the occasion of his retirement. His honorable twenty-five years of service to our community is worthy of commendation.

A graduate of Annapolis High School in Dearborn Heights and the Eastern Michigan University School of Staff and Command, Coordinator Smith began his career at the Dearborn Fire Department in July 1997, beginning as a Firefighter 1. In July 2003, he was promoted to Firefighter 2 and then to the role of Fire Engineer in 2005. Due to his excellence in service, he was named Emergency Management Coordinator in 2008. He is also the recipient of several awards, including two Fire Chief Life Saving Awards, the Meritorious Service Award, and numerous Certificates of Special Recognition.

Coordinator Smith was responsible for identifying and analyzing potential hazards that the City of Dearborn could face, including man-made and natural disasters. He has ensured that the city has emergency plans and safety procedures in place, helping prepare residents for when disaster strikes. Beyond that, he has worked to incorporate special concerns of those with disabilities and differing religious beliefs into those plans. Known for his leadership, kindness, and willingness to help those in need, Coordinator Smith is a friend and mentor to many. Despite all the work he has done to keep our community safe, he still has time to teach karate at PKSA in Flat Rock. An active member of his church, he resides in Carleton, Michigan with his wife Kelly and their children.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Emergency Management Coordinator Bradley Smith for a career of exemplary service to the Dearborn Fire Department. I join with Coordinator Smith's family, friends, and colleagues in extending my gratitude to him for his honorable service in protecting our community and thank him for his role in serving the people of the City of Dearborn for the past twenty-five years. We wish him the best in retirement.

RECOGNIZING KAREN STRAFFON FOR HER COMMITMENT AND SERVICE TO MICHIGAN'S VETERANS AND THEIR FAMILIES

HON. LISA C. McCLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mrs. McCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Karen Straffon of Clay Township for her commitment and service to Michigan's veterans and their families.

Karen's commitment to honoring our bravest citizens is extensive. Last year, Karen completed a longtime project to erect a Gold Star Family Monument in Clinton Township, which honored the families of servicemen and women who gave their lives to protect our great nation. Karen selflessly dedicated hours of her time to forming a committee, fundraising, researching, traveling and gaining the support of the Hershel Woody Williams Medal of Honor Foundation to establish this commemorative monument.

Karen has also served the families of veterans in her community by overseeing the Wreaths Across America program every year at Resurrection Cemetery in Clinton Township. She is also skilled in quilt making, and many of her quilts are donated for fundraising events aimed at veterans' programs.

The former Veteran of the Year for St. Clair County, Don Callaway, commended Karen's charitable efforts by saying, she truly exemplifies ''leave no one behind.'' It is an honor to recognize and sincerely thank Karen Straffon for her years of humble service to veterans and their families, I hope Karen knows the impact her efforts have had on the veterans, their families and the overall community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed a vote.

Had I been present, I would have voted yea on Roll Call No. 202.

RETIREMENT OF BOB TACKETT

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, Bob Tackett has been a cornerstone of Oregon's

labor movement for the past 12 years, heading up the Northwest Oregon Labor Council. This is an important forum for union members to come together, plan, and mobilize important support.

Bob has helped keep those communications on an even keel. He provided a welcoming forum for friends of labor to connect with the varied and diverse membership of the council. I often saw Bob on the frontlines of action; on a picket line, for instance, to rally and encourage the troops.

Throughout his tenure, Bob has continued to be a positive and productive force. He is part of the glue that keeps our local labor movement together.

Bob will be greatly missed as he transitions into the next stage of his career, hopefully at a somewhat more leisurely pace. We deeply appreciate his leadership, his friendship, and being such a decent human being.

RECOGNIZING MR. ROBERT STAIB OF TEXAS' THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ACADEMY SELECTION BOARD

HON. VAN TAYLOR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, today, it is my privilege to honor those members of Texas' Third Congressional District's Academy Selection Board whose longtime service to Texas and the U.S. Service Academies is to be commended.

These individuals exemplify the time honored qualities of patriotism, service before self, and bold leadership which in turn have enabled them to assist in seeking out our next generation of servant leaders qualified to lead our nation as military officers in training. Not only have these patriots worn the uniform in defense of America, following their time in service they have chosen to enrich their communities, most notably through their service on this Board. One such patriot is Mr. Robert ''Bob'' Staib.

A 1962 graduate of the United States Air Force Academy, Robert Staib, earned a Bachelor of Science in Engineering and was a top student at the Academy. During his time at USAFA, Bob was a commander of one of the 24 cadet squadrons on campus, served on the Honor Committee, and trained on the new supersonic T–38 trainer.

His military career would carry him and his family to multiple domestic and international assignments. Impressively, Staib undertook 329 missions as a fighter pilot in Vietnam, earning him numerous awards for bravery and valor.

Upon his return to civilian life, Bob worked as a sales engineer in the Midwest. Along the way he earned an MBA in Marketing and Finance from Case Western Reserve prior to relocating to Dallas in 1977 with Mitsubishi Aircraft. Bob held management positions with several companies including Cessna and Raytheon, and later owned a small general management consulting firm. Prior to his retirement, Bob was a Senior Vice President of NetJets.

Following his move to Dallas, Bob found new ways to pour into his community including his work as a founding member of the Prince of Peace Catholic Community in Plano. Following a four and half year academic program, Bob was ordained a Deacon of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Dallas.

Bob and his wife, Marianne, were married for 40 years prior to her return to the Lord. Together they were blessed with three daughters and a son. Today that blessing has expanded to 10 grandchildren and 6 great grandchildren.

As the longest serving member on the Third District Board, Bob was first appointed by Congressman Jim Collins in 1980. Under Mr. Staib's leadership, the Board developed the same selection process that is in use today and which has attributed to the success of the program. Bob served during the entire 28-year career of Congressman Sam Johnson, prior to assuming his current position on our board. A man of loyalty, principle, and steadfast commitment, Bob Staib has made an indelible mark on this program, the countless students he has worked to nominate, and on those with whom he has served over the years.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RAMELLA MARKARIAN—28TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Women's History Month. Each year, we pay special tribute to the contributions and sacrifices made by our Nation's women. It is an honor to pay homage to outstanding women who are making a difference in my Congressional District. I would like to recognize a remarkable woman, Dr. Ramella Markarian of Glendale, California.

Dr. Ramella Markarian is a skilled healthcare professional who has served as Vice President of Business Development at Adventist Health Glendale since 2012. During her tenure, she has played a significant role in leading the physician relations and recruitment efforts, advancing Adventist Health Glendale's strategic growth and development, and overseeing various clinical and non-clinical departments. Since 2015, Dr. Markarian has helped organize and has participated in Adventist Health Glendale's annual medical missions to Armenia, bringing dozens of physicians, clinicians, and surgeons together to provide surgeries and medical consults to many Armenians living in Armenia and Artsakh.

Dr. Markarian's extraordinary efforts extend beyond her work at Adventist Health Glendale. In 2008, with the support of the Armenian American Medical Society's Ladies Auxiliary, Ramella founded Glendale Healthy Woman, a program that provides free mammograms to uninsured and underinsured women in the community. In 2010, several community leaders, including Ramella, founded the annual Glendale Health Festival which has been serving the healthcare needs of many underinsured and uninsured people in Glendale and neighboring communities for over a decade.

Ramella also served on the City of Glendale's Community Development Block Grant Advisory Committee for eight years where she, along with other committee members, determined funding priorities. She also served as a member of the Los Angeles County Community Prevention and Population Health Task Force, providing her expertise and knowledge in strategic direction for community health planning in Los Angeles County. Currently, Dr. Markarian serves on the boards of several organizations including the Armenian Bone Marrow Donor Registry and Glendale Police Foundation. She also serves as a guest speaker at local high schools, colleges, and universities, where she avidly shares her expertise and knowledge to inspire youth.

Dr. Markarian holds a bachelor's degree in Business Administration and a master's degree in Healthcare Administration from California State University, Los Angeles. She continued her education at the University of Southern California, where she received a doctorate in Organizational Change and Leadership, with a focus on healthcare.

I ask all Members to join me in honoring this exceptional, well-respected woman of California's 28th Congressional District, Dr. Ramella Markarian.

COMMEMORATING THE ANTON ART CENTER

HON. ANDY LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the Anton Art Center of Mount Clemens, Michigan on its historic building being designated as a place worthy of preservation in the National Register of Historic Places. The building has served as a cherished and integrative resource in the Mount Clemens community. When the Art Center was first established in the historic Carnegie Library Building, three Mount Clemens Art Association members—Bea Wright, Gretchen Thompson, and Phyllis Wickens—set out to preserve the then Mount Clemens Public Library and save the historic building from demolition.

In 1904, the Mount Clemens Library opened its doors to the public after a year of construction. This building is unique to the history of Mount Clemens, as it was one of approximately 2,500 libraries funded by Andrew Carnegie throughout the world. The library drew hundreds of visitors coming to explore Mount Clemens' famous mineral baths during the early 1900s. In 1963, the library was converted to include three galleries, an art studio, a meeting area, a pottery studio, a kiln room, and offices. In 1969, the library was moved to a new building and the original building changed its primary role to a non-profit known as The Art Center.

It is incredible to see how the Anton Art Center has created engaging programs for all ages centered around empowering those involved in the arts. When local businessman Gebran Anton led a fundraising effort to expand the building in 2006, the Art Center was able to add a gift shop to support the work of local artists, increase gallery space, and increase classroom space. As a cherished resource to Macomb County it is clear the mission of the Anton Art Center is alive and well today.

In 2022, the Anton Art Center provides an open and welcoming atmosphere that brings

together a wide audience, instills support for the arts, and is a focal point for arts programming and works toward inclusion, diversity, equity, and access in all they do. In Macomb County and throughout Southeastern Michigan, the Anton Art Center continues to be a strong leader in advocating for local arts and artists. It is essential that we recognize the Anton Art Center for its long history and lasting contributions. The Anton Art Center also holds a deep personal significance to me, as my family and I have attended a number of programs there over the years.

On behalf of Michigan's 9th District, it is my honor to recognize the work of the Anton Art Center's leaders, workers, and community members for their dedication and perseverance in promoting this historic building. Their work will ensure that future generations are able to visit the building and reflect on the rich history that makes Mount Clemens the wonderful city it is today.

CELEBRATING THE RETIREMENT OF PRESIDENT KATHLEEN 'CASEY' CRABILL

HON. JOHN KATKO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of President Kathleen 'Casey' Crabill, who will retire following the 2022 academic year after 9 years with Onondaga Community College and 45 years in higher education. A dedicated educator, throughout her career President Crabill demonstrated a profound commitment to scholarship.

Originally from East Greenbush, New York, President Crabill graduated with a Bachelor's of Arts in English from Skidmore College. Later, she earned a Master's of Science in English as a Second Language and a Doctorate of Education in Curriculum and Instruction from the State University of New York at Albany.

After finishing school, President Crabill began her career as an English teacher in 1977. While teaching, she held several top posts at colleges across the country, including serving as division chair for Academic Development and Learning Support at Dundalk Community College in Dundalk, Maryland, and as acting president and dean of Learning and Student Development at Quinebaug Valley Community College in Danielson, Connecticut. Later she served as president of the College of the Redwoods in Eureka, California, and as president of Raritan Valley Community College in North Branch, New Jersey.

In 2013, President Crabill took the reins at Onondaga Community College, becoming its eighth president. During her tenure, President Crabill reconfigured Onondaga Community College's degree and certificate programs into eight schools based on academic focus. This move greatly enhanced student collaboration. President Crabill also launched programs to assist underserved students, including the 'Box of Books' program, which provides students with books at a low, flat fee, and the 'OCC Advantage' program, which allows students from six local school districts to attend Onondaga Community College tuition-free. Impressively, President Crabill also successfully shepherded the college through the unprecedented COVID–19 pandemic by overseeing the transition to virtual classes and creating new degree and certificate programs that responded to evolving industry demands.

Over the years, I have also had the distinct pleasure of partnering with President Crabill. Together, we have worked to make higher education more accessible and affordable, brought greater awareness to cybersecurity threats, and improved the lives of local students.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in the House join me in recognizing the career of President Kathleen 'Casey' Crabill. I wish President Crabill the best in her retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN BOURDEAUX

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Ms. BOURDEAUX. Madam Speaker, my vote via voting card was not recorded for the House vote on H.R. 7500, Roll Call Number 201. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 201.

HONORING VIRGINIA'S FALLEN OFFICERS DURING NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

HON. ABIGAIL DAVIS SPANBERGER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, During National Police Week, Virginians have reflected on the sacrifice of the men and women who keep our communities safe—and they honor those who never came home. As part of these commemorations, the Rappahannock Regional Criminal Justice Academy in Fredericksburg, Virginia held their fallen officer memorial service alongside family members of the fallen and those they proudly served alongside.

Today, I am honored to remember the names of the officers who were recognized and remembered by the Academy:

Sergeant Harry V. Smeeman—Ashland Police Department; Deputy Strother W. Lewis, Sr.—Caroline County Sheriff's Office; Sheriff Thomas G. Thornton—Caroline County Sheriff's Office; Deputy George R. Lillard, Jr.—Culpeper County Sheriff's Office; Captain James A. Sisk—Culpeper County Sheriff's Office; Sergeant Charles E. Murray, Jr.—Fauquier County Sheriff's Office; Deputy John H. Walter—Fauquier County Sheriff's Office; Officer Todd A. Bahr—Fredericksburg Police Department; Officer William F. Mines—Fredericksburg Police Department; Officer Ellsworth A. Moore—Fredericksburg Police Department; Sergeant Roy G. Wright—Fredericksburg Police Department.

Sheriff Joel L. Powers—Goochland County Sheriff's Office; Investigator Chadwick A. Carr—Greene County Sheriff's Office; Deputy Craig L. Brooks—King George County Sheriff's Office; Sergeant Donald C. Benson, Sr.—Lancaster County Sheriff's Office; Deputy James A. Brent—Lancaster County Sheriff's Office; Sergeant John D. Conner, III—Manassas City Police Department; Deputy John W. Sanford, Jr.—Northumberland County Sheriff's Office; Sheriff Willie C. Bond—Orange County Sheriff's Office; Sheriff Willie B. Young—Orange County Sheriff's Office; Sergeant Julian F. Boyer—Orange Police Department; 1st Sergeant Michael J. Krueger—Rappahannock Regional Jail.

1st Sergeant Challoughlczilczise Randle, II—Rappahannock Regional Jail; Deputy Bryan M. Berger—Spotsylvania County Sheriff's Office; Deputy Dean Ridings—Spotsylvania County Sheriff's Office; Detective Richard L. Samuels—Spotsylvania County Sheriff's Office; Deputy Ford T. Humphrey—Stafford County Sheriff's Office; Deputy Jason E. Mooney—Stafford County Sheriff's Office Marine; Patrol Officer Peter Crockett—V.M.R.C.; Trooper Adam M. Bowen—Virginia State Police; Trooper Jose M. Cavazos—Virginia State Police; Trooper Jessica J. Cheney—Virginia State Police; Trooper Rannie DeWitt Kennedy—Virginia State Police.

As the U.S. Representative for Virginia's Seventh District, I am humbled to present their names before the U.S. House of Representatives. On behalf of a grateful Commonwealth and country, I thank them for keeping our communities safe. They will be remembered.

TRIBUTE TO JACKIE GOLDBERG—28TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Women's History Month. Each year, we pay special tribute to the contributions and sacrifices made by our Nation's women. It is an honor to pay homage to outstanding women who are making a difference in my Congressional District. I would like to recognize a champion for excellence in public education, The Honorable Jackie Goldberg of Echo Park, a unique neighborhood of Los Angeles, California.

Jackie, a native of Los Angeles, attended public schools including the University of California, Berkeley, where she obtained her Bachelor of Arts and was a leader in the Free Speech Movement. She holds a Master of Arts in Teaching (History) from the University of Chicago and has several California teaching credentials. Ms. Goldberg's professional life in the educational field began as a classroom teacher in Compton, where she taught for nearly two decades and specialized in reading.

Equipped with teaching experience and direct understanding of the challenges of the Los Angeles public school system, Jackie was elected to the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) Board of Education in 1983, where she served two terms, serving as President from 1989 to 1991. Under her leadership, the board enhanced curriculums in reading, science and math and created a districtwide K–12 dual language education program.

In 1993, Ms. Goldberg was elected to the Los Angeles City Council, where she was the

first openly gay city councilmember in Los Angeles and was handily re-elected in 1997. During her tenure on the city council, she authored the ''living wage'' ordinance that guaranteed a living wage and benefits to all employees working indirectly or directly for the City of Los Angeles. Her council legacy also included authorship of Domestic Partner benefits for city employees and the creation of an afterschool program in central Los Angeles. In 2000, Jackie was elected to the California State Assembly where she served for six years. She authored landmark legislation that granted Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender couples nearly all the responsibilities and rights of marriage as well as state education funding that helped LAUSD build new schools.

Returning to the LAUSD Board of Education in 2019 as the Member for the 5th District, Jackie currently serves as a Member of the Special Education Committee and as Chair of the Curriculum and Instruction Committee. Her current efforts are focused on upgrading reading growth support for underachieving readers, and the upgrade of school facilities.

Jackie and her longtime life-partner and wife, Sharon Stricker, live in Echo Park.

I ask all Members to join me in honoring this exceptional, well-respected woman of California's 28th Congressional District, The Honorable Jackie Goldberg.

RECOGNIZING MR. DARCY ANDERSON OF TEXAS' THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ACADEMY SELECTION BOARD

HON. VAN TAYLOR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, today, it is my privilege to honor those members of Texas' Third Congressional District's Academy Selection Board whose longtime service to Texas and the U.S. Service Academies is to be commended.

These individuals exemplify the time honored qualities of patriotism, service before self, and bold leadership which in turn have enabled them to assist in seeking out our next generation of servant leaders qualified to lead our nation as military officers in training. Not only have these patriots worn the uniform in defense of America, following their time in service they have chosen to enrich their communities, most notably through their service on this Board. One such patriot is Mr. Darcy Anderson.

A 1978 graduate of the United States Military Academy, Darcy completed five years of active duty service post-graduation in the U.S. Army, working in various capacities with combat units of the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

Anderson began his civilian career in 1983, joining Electronic Data Systems (EDS) where he worked in recruiting management. In 1987, he assumed project management responsibilities for Hillwood Development Company's real estate developments in Dallas, Austin, Atlanta, and Kansas City. From 1994 to 2000, Mr. Anderson would serve in several roles at Hillwood including as Senior Vice President for Corporate Affairs and Chief Operating Officer, and as the President of Hillwood Urban where he oversaw the Victory project and the American Airlines Center development. In 2000, he joined Perot Systems Corporation as Chief People Officer and Vice President for Corporate Support and led the company's environmental sustainability programs. Today, he continues his work as the Vice Chairman of Hillwood Management.

Mr. Anderson's extensive leadership includes serving as the Director of the West Point Society of North Texas, as a past Board Member of the West Point Association of Graduates, and as a Civilian Aide of the Secretary of the Army for Texas. Additionally, Darcy is a member of the Board of Directors and Executive Committees for the Dallas Regional Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Directors of the Dallas World Affairs Council, and has served as the Council's past Vice Chairman. Anderson is also on the Board of Directors for the Boy Scouts of America Circle Ten District in Dallas, the Texas Co-Chairman for Spirit of America, a non-profit which raises funds for projects in support of U.S. Special forces deployed globally, and on the Board of ''Project Recover,'' a non-profit that conducts underwater searches for WWII aircraft in the Pacific with the goal of repatriating the remains of missing U.S. airmen.

We are honored to recognize Darcy Anderson for his many efforts as a steadfast member of this Board, a role which he bas held since 1994. Due to his invaluable work, countless young men and women have pursued their dream of attending a service academy and serving our nation, and we thank him for his willingness to shepherd our next generation of military leaders.

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF DUNNELLON, FL

HON. NEAL P. DUNN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. DUNN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very special organization located in Dunnellon, FL; the southernmost portion of the Second Congressional District of Florida.

The Woman's Club of Dunnellon celebrated its 100th Anniversary on May 8, 2022. For 100 years, they have diligently and gracefully served their community.

With a focus on community betterment, this group has organized numerous events to promote fellowship and foster a brighter future for our youth.

Their most recent fundraiser proceeds went towards local charities benefiting women and children and college scholarships for female Dunnellon High School graduates.

I want to personally thank this incredible organization for its contributions to Marion County and Florida's Second Congressional District as a whole.

The Woman's Club of Dunnellon is truly the ''Heart of the Community,'' and I hope to see their outstanding work continue for years to come.

COMMEMORATING DR. COY HOLCOMBE FOR 21 YEARS OF SERVICE AS SUPERINTENDENT OF EUSTACE ISD

HON. LANCE GOODEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. GOODEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the leadership and commitment of Dr. Coy Holcombe, who serves the fifth district of Texas as Superintendent of Eustace ISD. An essential figure and true asset to our community, Dr. Holcombe is retiring after 21 years of service.

Dr. Holcombe began his career as an educator and coach in 1984 before joining Eustace ISD in 2001. His brilliance for finance and his leadership skills have not gone unnoticed in the community, especially during the trials of COVID–19. Dr. Holcombe has successfully maintained a healthy fund balance within the school district and navigated the community through student population growth over the years. His leadership during the pandemic was stellar in ensuring students' education, health, and well-being was properly monitored and prioritized. His dedication to every student within Eustace ISD will leave a legacy of excellence and compassion in the fifth district of Texas.

I commend Dr. Coy Holcombe for his commitment to the students and families of Eustace ISD and for 21 years of hard work and service as Superintendent.

2022 NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER HERITAGE MONTH ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS

HON. GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO SABLAN

OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, Aleia Hofschneider Santos, a senior at Mt. Carmel School, Mikhaela Paige Reyes Mendoza, an eighth grader also at Mt. Carmel School, are the winners of this year's Asian and Pacific Islander Heritage Month Essay Contest. I began this contest for middle school and high school students two years ago to give students in the Northern Mariana Islands, my district, the opportunity to showcase their writing skills and reflect on their unique experiences as American Asian and Pacific Islanders. The contest also is a way to celebrate Asian Pacific American Heritage Month.

This year's essay prompt encouraged students to write about the issues facing the Asian and Pacific Islander community that are particularly important to them and to think about how they can inspire their community to action.

I commend the 22 students from schools throughout the Northern Marianas who participated in this year's essay contest. A volunteer panel of judges reviewed the essays and chose Ms. Mendoza and Ms. Santos as this year's winners. In recognition of their achievement, I include in the RECORD the essays they wrote, where they will remain available to read in perpetuity.

MIKHAELA PAIGE REYES MENDOZA, MIDDLE SCHOOL WINNER, MOUNT CARMEL SCHOOL, 8TH GRADE: THE PROBLEM WITH ''LINGUISTIC RACISM''

A problem that Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (AAPIs) face is linguistic racism. It is a big problem because English might not be their first language. Therefore, they would not get treated the same way as English native speakers.

English is one of the main global languages spoken in many places. The English Language is a dominant language in a lot of places such as in business, work, science, research, school, government, and politics. The language is constantly evolving and adapting to new ways of saying different words and phrases. It's transforming in different ways because there are people who speak the language that use English in diverse ways.

However, there are still people that struggle with English. AAPIs struggle with English because it may not be their first language. They are considered non-native English speakers. Nonnative English speakers have this mindset that English is a higher language than their mother language. Which means that those who speak English, speak differently from what is considered ''the standard way of speaking.'' These speakers can find themselves being judged and even penalized for the way their English sounds.

In many countries, there are forms of English that can bring fewer benefits to a person. One example is African American English in the United States, the language is often misunderstood and discriminated against. On an international level, certain types of speakers face judgments based on any perceptions of their nationality, rather than their communication skills with people from that area. When English is spoken by Asians, Africans, or Middle Easterners, they are viewed as challenging and unpleasant to listen to as opposed to some Europeans such as French, Germans, and Italians when they speak English.

Linguistic racism can lead to the deprivation of education, employment, and health. AAPI with certain accents get openly harassed or excluded from specific opportunities in the workforce. For example, a Puerto Rican customer service worker was told by a customer that ''his stupid accent makes me sick.'' An Arabic bus driver in London had a manager who kept him out of many conference calls.

Of course, not every person is intentionally a linguistic racist. People who think that they are being inclusive are not aware of their judgements because of their ingrained biases. Yet, whatever the cause of these incidents, people are still affected. With these kinds of ongoing and unrecognized situations, workers will be side-lined and excluded.

In what way can we stop linguistic racism and have a more functional way of using the language to benefit native and nonnative speakers? The best way to combat linguistic racism is to continue to stay in school, learn about different cultures, and to be a role model to others. We all speak different languages and it is important to embrace the diversity that we have in our islands. We can also be digitally responsible and respectful in speaking to others online.

Aleia Hofschneider Santos, High School Winner, Mount Carmel School, 12th Grade:

Color

Peach is the name of the crayon shade that my classmates always used in their portraits when I was in kindergarten at Chinook Elementary in Washington from 2008–2009. I was told that Tinian tanned skin was too dark to be using Peach, and that I should try using the dark brown crayon, called Chocolate. Peach was the color of the skin on the man I remember seeing through the windows of our first car in the states, as he screamed to my parents to ''Go back to wherever the f*** you came from''. Peach was the skin tone of all the cops who came, as they patted myself and my family down, searching for the weapon that the first Peach man had lied about us having over the phone.

The choice that my parents made in raising our family in the states is better described as a sacrifice, especially considering how we continued to be discriminated against beyond my Kindergarten days. Years later, at one of my older brother's football games, a group of Peach toned boys told me to ''Hop back over the border fence''. After I told my Mom about it, she held my hand tightly as we wiped our tears on the way back to the crowd filled bleachers. When my older sister came to pick me up for an appointment during a school day in fourth grade, the Peach colored front desk secretary told her ''People like you don't attend a school like this''. I remember how it reminded me of how an after-school ice cream treat from my Dad turned into Peach colored Dairy Queen workers calling us ''stupid Mexicans'' through the drive through window.

There are still many memories I cherish despite the challenges we faced during our stay in the U.S., but I will never forget the events of that fateful fall day, nor will my Mom or Dad. I will never forget the look on my parents' faces as they were told to exit the vehicle, nor will I forget how scared I was when I saw them pointing guns at all of our faces. All of the fear and confusion from that day that we still feel years later is owed to one thing and one thing only: hatred. It was pure, unadulterated hatred that the Peach colored man felt toward not my family, but the color of our skin that caused it to happen. Yet, the worst part about all of this is things like this continue to happen around the world—hate crimes and other acts of discrimination are committed against countless other Asian American and Pacific Islander families in countless other ways every single day. Yet, every time I reflect on the question of how we can combat the hate many AAPis face overseas, another question persists in my head: How can we stop the spread of hate out there if we struggle to combat it here, in our very own home islands?

After moving back to the CNMI in seventh grade, I quickly gained an understanding of the stereotypes that plague our own community. With each race came a heinous generalization: all Chamorros were lazy, all Carolinians were uneducated, all Filipinos were judgmental, all Koreans were terrible drivers, and the list, unfortunately, goes on. After hearing my classmate casually describe a person's eyes as ''chinky'', I realized that while prejudice may be a catalyst for hate—the root of prejudice itself is ignorance. The ordeal led me to wonder how we, as AAPis, are expected to remain silent in the face of deafening hatred.

While I may never be able to answer my own question, I can answer the question posed by this year's prompt: I hope to inspire our community to take action against racial discrimination and acts of hate by taking three simple steps. First, I encourage all victims and witnesses of AAPI discrimination to not only speak out about what they've experienced, but against prejudice of any kind. In this pursuit, I implore others to speak loudly about the deeply damaging and disheartening effects of racial discrimination when they feel that they are ready to. Most importantly, I ask that we all try to speak proudly of one another and what we have accomplished despite all the obstacles. Imagining the power that our community could hold in taking those steps fills me with a deep sense of faith in a better future for all of our families—no matter the color of our skin.

TRIBUTE TO JENNIE COOK—28TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Women's History Month. Each year, we pay special tribute to the contributions and sacrifices made by our Nation's women. It is an honor to pay homage to outstanding women who are making a difference in my Congressional District. I would like to recognize a remarkable woman, Jennie Cook of Silver Lake, a unique neighborhood of Los Angeles, California.

Ms. Cook's passion for cooking and dedication to changing the way America eats manifests itself in her business as the owner and executive chef of Jennie Cook's Catering and Plant Based Parties, which she has operated for nearly four decades. Prior to that, she was the owner of Cook's Double Dutch Restaurant, where she created the Sustainable Supper Club, which offered a quarterly vegan family style meal. Jennie is also a columnist and in 2013 published her cookbook, ''Who Wants Seconds?''

She also established the 24th Street Garden School Foundation, which provides a cooking class for third grade students in the garden, and founded The Mystery Lunch Box Challenge, a cooking competition class at Crenshaw and Jefferson High Schools. For several years, Jennie served as Chairwoman of the Board of RootDownLA, which educates children on how to grow, cook, share, and sell vegetables. Ms. Cook is a founding member of Food for Lunch!, which lobbied for healthier foods in the Los Angeles Unified School District.

Other volunteer activities include fundraising for the Silverlake Conservatory of Music's scholarship fund, assisting in the creation of the Los Angeles Chapter of Moms Demand Action, and organizing a monthly mixer in her neighborhood to celebrate the community. In addition, when her children were younger, she served on the boards of the Rose Scharlin Cooperative Nursery School, the Hilltop Nursery School, and the Sequoyah School.

Jennie and her husband of 45 years, John Cook, live in Silver Lake, and have three grown children.

I ask all Members to join me in honoring this exceptional, well-respected woman of California's 28th Congressional District, Jennie Cook.

RECOGNIZING MR. MICHAEL SWEENEY OF TEXAS' THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ACADEMY SELECTION BOARD

HON. VAN TAYLOR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, today, it is my privilege to honor those members of Texas' Third Congressional District's Academy Selection Board whose longtime service to Texas and the U.S. Service Academies is to be commended.

These individuals exemplify the time honored qualities of patriotism, service before self, and bold leadership which in turn have enabled them to assist in seeking out our next generation of servant leaders qualified to lead our nation as military officers in training. Not only have these patriots worn the uniform in defense of America, following their time in service they have chosen to enrich their communities, most notably through their service on this Board. One such patriot is Mr. Michael ''Mike'' Sweeney.

Mike Sweeney is a 1966 graduate of distinction with the United States Naval Academy (USNA). During his time at USNA, he was a member of the undefeated 1964 NCAA Championship Soccer Team and was selected as Commander of the Brigade of Midshipmen during his senior year.

Following graduation, Mike served five years as a Surface Warfare Officer in the U.S. Navy including service in the Vietnam War. Upon return to civilian life, he would join Ross Perot's Electronic Data Systems (EDS) as a trainee starting a new career in information technology. EDS would be a great place for Mike to have a career as a Navy graduate—a workplace complete with blue suits, white shirts, and good opportunities.

Sweeney worked at EDS as a systems engineer developing health care systems before moving into management, and progressively increasing in responsibility as he relocated to the company's corporate headquarters. Along the way, he pioneered the concept of remote software engineering centers and was responsible for managing seventy centers in twenty-nine countries. His teams developed new business systems for General Motors, including OnStar. Later, Mike overhauled the company's corporate technical training and worked on corporate strategy.

Notably, during the dot-com era, he served as President of the E-Solutions global delivery organization and was responsible for corporate technology strategy, thought leadership and R&D. Mike retired after 31 years of loyal service at EDS.

In retirement, Mike enjoys bike riding, fly fishing, and riding his Harley with his Naval Academy roommate. He and his wife, Peggy, have made their home in Prosper and are the proud parents to two grown children and four grandchildren.

With gratitude we thank Mike Sweeney for his over 28 years of service on the Third Congressional District's Service Academy Selection Board. While his presence as a valued member of this organization will be deeply missed, we are honored to salute him for his longtime and dedicated efforts in nominating countless young patriots to the Service Academies.

HONORING THE PATRIOTIC SERVICE OF CHAD ANDERSON

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. FALLON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Chad Anderson for his patriotic service to the City of Celina, Texas. As a City Councilman in Place 6, Chad served the City of Celina for three terms. The City of Celina sits just North of Dallas and has been a focal point of growth in the North Texas region for several years. Since 2010 the population of Celina has tripled, out pacing any other North Texas city. As a Councilman, Chad managed this explosive growth and ensured that the City was ready to take on new community members and new businesses.

One of his key policy priorities was the development of Celina's infrastructure. New roads, bridges, proper drainage, and public safety structures all bear the mark of Chad's thoughtfulness as a City Councilman. During his time in office, he never forgot about the heroes among us—law enforcement, firefighters, EMS, and all frontline workers. He ensured that the City kept its law enforcement funding when many cities throughout the country sought to defund. When firefighters needed modernized facilities and funding, Chad was their No. 1 ally.

In his 19 years in Celina, Chad has become a pillar of his community and, though he is no longer a City Councilman, will continue to be a servant leader who seeks to lift up everyone in his City. The foundation for all his service is, without a doubt, his wife Michele, and their two children, CJ and Molly.

Outside of his official work, Chad became the proprietor of his own insurance company in 2010 which gave him personal experience and insight into small business development and growth. He has also championed the Celina Cajun Fest, Oktoberfest and coached youth sports.

I have requested the United States flag be flown over our Nation's Capitol to recognize Chad Anderson's patriotism and devotion to God, Family, and Country. Furthermore, Madam Speaker, I would like to personally commend Mr. Anderson for his service to the City of Celina as a Councilman and I wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

HONORING NEW YORK DISTRICT KIWANIS CLUB GOVERNOR JAMES M. MANCUSO

HON. JOHN KATKO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor New York District Kiwanis Club Governor, James M. Mancuso. As a longtime member of the Kiwanis Club, James has committed himself to philanthropic pursuits that have improved the lives of people across New York State.

Since its founding in 1915, members of the Kiwanis Club have devoted themselves to public service, focusing on initiatives that work for the betterment of their communities. Leaders like James are the heart and soul of the Kiwanis Club, and the reason this organization has been so successful for over a century.

James Mancuso joined the Kiwanis Club in 2002 and immediately took to its mission of improving the world one child and one community at a time. James has served two terms as a Lieutenant Governor of the Long Island South Central Division and president of the East Meadow Club. He has also chaired committees on International Leadership, Youth Protection, and the Kiwanis International Children's Fund for the New York District. In October of 2021, James was promoted to New York District Kiwanis Club Governor, where he has continued his exemplary advocacy and volunteerism across New York State.

As a member of the Kiwanis Club, James has led numerous projects, most notably, building a Garden of Hope with the Kiwanis Club of East Meadow in partnership with Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), Students Against Drunk Driving (SADD), and Nassau County. The garden included a sculpture depicting the aftermath of a drunk driving accident to encourage local residents not to get behind the wheel while impaired. He has also held many fundraisers that have benefited projects to get more infants vaccinated.

For his work, James has earned the Anton J. Kaiser Award, recognition from the New York District's Pediatric Lyme Disease Foundation, and an IBM Volunteers Gold Award Level for Volunteerism and Community Service.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in the House join me in honoring the contributions of James M. Mancuso. A devoted volunteer and committed member of the Kiwanis Club, James has empowered members of his community through his philanthropic efforts.

RECOGNIZING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in celebrating Department of Public Works Employee Appreciation Day by recognizing the District of Columbia Department of Public Works.

The D.C. Department of Public Works provides a number of services, including trash and recycling collection, snow removal, parking enforcement, fleet management and supporting events and demonstrations.

The D.C. Department of Public Works is home to a workforce of 1,500 employees. Many of these employees are D.C. residents, and their hard work and services contribute to the upkeep, maintenance, productivity and growth of D.C. Today, D.C. residents are joining together to show our appreciation for our D.C. Department of Public Works employees.

Madam Speaker, again, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in celebrating Department of Public Works Employee Appreciation Day by thanking the D.C. Department of Public Works for its tireless work.

TRIBUTE TO DR. IRENE K. KIM—28TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Women's History Month. Each year, we pay special tribute to the contributions and sacrifices made by our Nation's women. It is an honor to pay homage to outstanding women who are making a difference in my Congressional District. I would like to recognize a remarkable woman, Dr. Irene K. Kim of Hollywood, a unique neighborhood of Los Angeles, California.

Irene K. Kim, MD, FACS serves as the Director of the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center's Comprehensive Transplant Center, and Assistant Professor at the University of California, Los Angeles Department of Surgery. She received her Bachelor of Science in Biology from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and then attended the University of California, San Francisco, where she received her Doctorate in Medicine with honors. Dr. Kim completed her residency in general surgery at Tufts Medical Center and her fellowship in abdominal transplantation at Stanford University, where she was a clinical instructor in the Department of Surgery from 2010 to 2012.

Presently, Dr. Kim serves as Chair of the International Pediatric Transplant Association's Membership Committee, board member of the United Network for Organ Sharing, and Councilor-at-Large for the American Society of Transplant Surgeons. Dr. Kim's medical society memberships are impressive and include the International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation, International Liver Transplantation Society, The Transplantation Society, International Pediatric Transplant Association, American Society of Transplant Surgeons, Korean American Medical Association, American Society of Transplantation, Association for Academic Surgery, and Pacific Coast Surgical Association.

From her many scientific and research publications and editorials, to being a lecturer and speaker on numerous occasions at seminars and symposiums, Dr. Kim's accomplishments are multidimensional. In addition to her dedicated service in the healthcare arena, Dr. Kim also serves on the board of the Foundation for The AIDS Monument.

Some of the many honors Dr. Kim has received include the Leslie B. Brent Award from The Transplantation Society for best scientific manuscript, the Tufts Department of Surgery Chairman Award, the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center Department of Surgery Kenneth W. Adashek Award, and the American Liver Foundation ''Outstanding Women in Healthcare Award.''

Dr. Kim and her husband, Thomas Kudrle have two children, Max and Sylvie.

I ask all Members to join me in honoring this exceptional, well-respected woman of California's 28th Congressional District, Dr. Irene K. Kim.

CELEBRATING THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HEAD START PROGRAM

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the fifty-seventh anniversary of the Head Start program, which was founded on the idea that people of all backgrounds can lead productive lives and thus deserve the opportunities that education makes possible. Since its creation on May 18, 1965, Head Start has fostered the cognitive, social, physical, and emotional development of tens of millions of children from low-income families across America and has helped set them up for success before they begin their educational journeys in school.

When President Lyndon B. Johnson introduced Head Start as part of his 'War on Poverty,' he said that the program would go down in history as 'one of the most constructive, and one of the most sensible, and also one of the most exciting programs that this Nation has ever undertaken.' His words proved prescient, as even today, more than a million American pre-school children participate in Head Start each year. These students are not the only ones who benefit from the program. Early-education teachers gain insights from research conducted by Head Start administrators. Parents gain access to affordable child care and job training, allowing them to work to improve their families' well-being. By every measure, this program is delivering enormous benefits to our country and the children who will be its future.

The overwhelming success of Head Start, however, belongs to the communities that support it. Head Start depends on the dedication of more than a million volunteers—most of whom are the parents of Head Start children—who devote hours of their time to the program. Their work is crucial at a time when more than 6 million American children, or nearly 15 percent of all kids in the United States, live in poverty. When data was last reported in 2019, it revealed that 59,000 families participating in Head Start had been experiencing homelessness. Thanks in part to Head Start's services, however, more than a quarter of these families were able to find housing that same year.

From expanding programs like the Children's Health Insurance Program to implementing the Child Tax Credit to help families weather the COVID–19 pandemic, House Democrats continue to take action aimed at eradicating child poverty in our country. Head Start will remain one of our greatest tools to combat child poverty in the years ahead, and we must continue to ensure that it has the support and resources it needs to carry that work forward. As President Johnson said when he created Head Start: 'five- and six-year-old children are inheritors of poverty's curse and not its creators.' These children today can help us build a better and stronger America for tomorrow, but only if we invest in their growth, wellbeing, and opportunity.

RECOGNIZING THE 57TH ANNIVERSARY OF HEAD START

HON. BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 57th anniversary of the Head Start program and the invaluable services it makes available to children and families in need.

In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson commissioned Sargent Shriver with the establishment of a comprehensive child development program that would assist underserved communities meet the needs of preschool children. With the help of education, psychology, and child experts, the U.S. government initially launched ''Project Head Start'' as an eight-week summer program that reached 561,000 children. Finding early success, the program was expanded in the fall of 1965 to provide services throughout the entire school year. In the subsequent decades, Head Start has further grown to include bilingual and bicultural programs, as well as services for disadvantaged infants, toddlers, and pregnant women through Early Head Start grants.

The initiative has now reached over 39 million children in its history and serves nearly 1 million children and their families annually in urban and rural areas in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. territories. Head Start's exceptional dedication to our children is admirable, and this year, as it celebrates its 57th anniversary, we express our appreciation for the impact that it has had on communities across the country and especially in Bucks and Montgomery counties.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF SENATOR HIRAM RHODES REVELS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and service of Senator Hiram Rhodes Revels.

Senator Revels was the first Black person to serve in the United Sates Senate, and he was the first pastor of Zion Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Natchez.

Senator Revels was born a free man in Fayetteville, North Carolina on September 27, 1827. In 1845, Senator Revels was ordained a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal Church after attending the Beech Grove Quaker Seminary in Indiana and Darke Seminary for Blacks in Ohio. At the beginning of the Civil War, Senator Revels established two Colored Troop regiments from Maryland, and in 1862, he served as Chaplin for a U.S. Colored Troop regiment in Vicksburg, MS and Natchez, MS. In 1863 Senator Revels established a Freedman's school in St. Louis, MO. In 1866 after serving churches in Louisville, KY and New Orleans, LA, Senator Revels settled in Natchez, MS where he became pastor of Zion Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1868, Senator Revels' first elected position was as a Natchez Alderman. In 1869, Senator

Revels was elected to the Mississippi Legislature as a Senator. On January 20, 1870, the Mississippi Legislature voted to seat Senator Revels to fill one of two unexpired Mississippi U.S. Senate seats vacated by Senator Albert Brown and Senator Jefferson Davis, who vacated his Senate seat to serve as President of the Confederacy. During Reconstruction, as Mississippi was readmitted to the Union on February 23, 1870, Hiram Rhodes Revels took his seat on February 25, 1870 as the first Black person to serve in the United States Senate and served on the Education and Labor Committee.

At the end of his Senate term on March 3, 1871, Senator Revels chose to return to Mississippi to become the first President of Alcorn State University, formally known as Oakland College. Alcorn is the first landgrant school in the United States for Black students. Alcorn is named for Senator Revels' political supporter, Governor James Alcorn. Briefly, in 1873, Senator Revels was chosen as Mississippi interim Secretary of State after the death of John Roy Lynch. He took a hiatus from Alcorn in 1874 and became the pastor of a church in Holly Springs, MS. In 1876 he returned as President of Alcorn and retired in 1882. Senator Revels returned to the ministry in Holly Springs where he died January 16, 1901.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Senator Hiram Rhodes Revels.

REMEMBERING RUTH MARIE GRANT

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today, along with Congressman MIKE DOYLE, to recognize the life of Ruth Marie Grant who passed away on Saturday, May 14, 2022, after a wonderful and trailblazing 90 years of life.

Ruth Marie O'Block was born on September 2, 1931, in Plum, Pennsylvania and spent her life growing and investing in her community through business and public service. This began after her graduation from Seton Hill University and marriage to Louis A. Grant. True to Pittsburgh style, together they began Louis A. Grant, Inc., a multi-million-dollar international competitor in the steel and aluminum industry. Ruth led the company for 54 years, spearheading women's leadership in an overwhelmingly male-dominated industry.

She also made significant headway in the financial industry, serving as the first female Board Member of People's Bank of Unity and remained active on the Board of S&T Bank following the two institutions' merger.

At her core, Ruth was a champion for public service, and inspiration for tomorrow's leaders. She was constantly seeking ways to improve access to education and serve her community. Her titles were numerous and spanned all levels of government. At the national level, Ruth served on the U.S. Department of Commerce's Committee on International Trade. In Pennsylvania, she served on the Governor's Education Committee where she contributed to the formulation of public policy, key personnel selections and decisions to reduce costs while enhancing the Commonwealth's education services. And in Plum specifically, she held numerous roles including with the Plum Water Authority, Plum Planning and Zoning commission and the Plum Library Board.

Ruth also left an indelible mark at Seton Hill University, where she served as a trustee for a total of 22 years and was the immediate past chair of the Board of Trustees.

We believe Ruth would agree, that despite a lifetime of service, her most important titles were mother and "Granna." Ruth is pre-deceased by her husband Louis, but survived by her four children: Toni Grant Verstandig (Lee), Cindy Grant Pallatino, Ruth Ann Grant Wargofchik and Louis A. Grant, Jr., and seven grandchildren: John R. Wargofchik III, Andrew Wargofchik, Brady Wargofchik, Grant Verstandig, Brittany Grant, Louis Grant and Gaetano Grant.

May her legacy serve as an inspiration to new generations of public servants and entrepreneurs; and her memory serve as a blessing to her family.

TRIBUTE TO LUCY LEVINSOHN BERMAN—28TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise in honor of Women's History Month. Each year, we pay special tribute to the contributions and sacrifices made by our Nation's women. It is an honor to pay homage to outstanding women who are making a difference in my Congressional District. I would like to recognize a remarkable woman, Lucy Levinsohn Berman of Sunland, a unique neighborhood of Los Angeles, California.

Lucy grew up in Palm Desert, California with her mother and sisters but spent many vacations and weekends with her father in Sunland. After her graduation from Palm Desert High School, she moved to the Los Angeles area, where she attended Glendale Community College, and California State University, Northridge, where she obtained her Bachelor of Arts in Music.

Activism and community service were important values instilled into Lucy at an early age. As a young girl, she volunteered at Ahead with Horses, a non-profit dedicated to providing equine therapy to disabled, special needs, and disadvantaged children. As a teenager, she volunteered for the Temple Sinai of Palm Desert's Thanksgiving feasts and yearly food drive and created her first daytime music festival in support of the Desert AIDS Project called NOMAD (New Original Music Across the Desert).

Ms. Levinsohn Berman is a Jewish American songwriter, singer and recording artist, who is most recognized as the frontwoman of the alternative rock band EVOLOVE, based in Los Angeles. Lucy's music has been featured in film and television, and her most recent project, The DreiDells is a Jewish comedy duo she and her sister, Anya Boyer developed to share a positive worldwide message about Judaism. A community builder and activist, she is a committee member of Songwriters of North America, which works towards fair royalty rates in the digital arena.

For nearly a decade, Ms. Levinsohn Berman has been a well-known leader in the Sunland-Tujunga Jewish community. As an enthusiastic member of the Sunland-Tujunga Neighborhood Council's Arts, Recreation, and Culture Committee, she founded Hanukkah in the Foothills, an annual inclusive celebration open to everyone that features traditional Hanukkah music, food, and the Hanukkah story. She also volunteered for Love The Neighborhood, a Sunland-Tujunga community beautification group.

Lucy and her husband, Billy, reside in Sunland with their two children, Zoey and Benny, dogs, tortoise, and chickens.

I ask all Members to join me in honoring this exceptional, well-respected woman of California's 28th Congressional District, Lucy Levinsohn Berman.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF CAPTAIN KEVIN LONG

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Captain Kevin Long of the Dearborn Fire Department on the occasion of his retirement. His honorable twenty-six years of service to our community is worthy of commendation.

Captain Long began his career at the Dearborn Fire Department in October 1996, beginning as a Firefighter 1. In April 2002, he was promoted to Firefighter 2 and then to the role of Fire Engineer in May 2006. Due to his excellence in service, he was named Lieutenant in April 2011 and then Captain in August 2012. Known for his bravery and leadership, he received the Departmental Medal of Valor in 1997 and the John D. Dingell Medal of Freedom Memorial Commendation in 2019. He is also the recipient of several awards, including the Fire Chief Life Saving Award, the Meritorious Service Award, the Fire Chief Unit Commendation, and numerous Meritorious Company Commendations.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Captain Kevin Long for a career of exemplary service to the Dearborn Fire Department. I join with Captain Long's family, friends, and colleagues in extending my gratitude to him for his honorable service in protecting our community and thank him for his role in serving the people of the City of Dearborn for the past twenty-six years. We wish him the best in retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOAQUIN CASTRO

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, this week due to the ongoing public health emergency, I have been using a proxy to cast my vote. However, my proxy was unavailable during the time of this vote.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 190.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL ROOFING WEEK (NRW) AND THE NATIONAL ROOFING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (NRCA)

HON. RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI. Madam Speaker, today I rise in recognition of the National Roofing Contractors Association and its efforts to promote the roofing industry and the work of its members through the designation of June 5–11, 2022, as National Roofing Week.

A roof is one of the most critical parts of any home or business. It serves as the first line of defense against natural elements, such as rain, snow, or wind, and yet it is often taken for granted until it falls into disrepair. National Roofing Week is meant to honor the thousands of roofing-related businesses and workers across the country, as well as the industry's commitment to public service. National Roofing Week is a valuable reminder of quality roofing's significance for every home and business across the U.S.

Established in 1886 and headquartered in Rosemont, Illinois, NRCA is one of the oldest trade associations and the voice of professional roofing contractors worldwide. NRCA has nearly 4,000 roofing company members who represent the entire roofing supply chain. NRCA uses its vast network of roofing contractors and industry-related members for the installation of new construction and replacement roof systems on commercial and residential structures throughout America. Most of its members are small, privately-held businesses that provide family-sustaining jobs for thousands of hardworking individuals that make up the backbone of our Nation's economy.

Professional roofing contractors provide vital services to their communities, on and off the clock. NRCA members will recognize National Roofing Week June 5–11 by supporting numerous charitable projects, employee training programs, and other activities across the nation. I commend NRCA and the vital role the organization and its members play in every community, and I ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging their contributions during National Roofing Week.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SYLVIA R. GARCIA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 2022

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I was attending a meeting in preparation for a hearing for one of my committee assignments, and was not released timely; therefore, I was unable to vote. Had I been present for this vote, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 190.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 19, 2022 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 24

10 a.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2023 for the Forest Service.

SD–366

10:15 a.m.

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Department of Education.

SD–138

2 p.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Reuben E. Brigety II, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa, Michael Battle, of Georgia, to be Ambassador to the United Republic of Tanzania, Margaret C. Whitman, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Kenya, Michael C. Gonzales, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Zambia, John T. Godfrey, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of the Sudan, and Michael J. Adler, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of South Sudan, all of the Department of State, and other pending nominations.

SD–419/VTC

3 p.m.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine pending calendar business.

SR–418

MAY 25

Time to be announced

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Kalpana Kotagal, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, LaWanda Amaker Toney, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary for Communications and Outreach, and Nasser H. Paydar, of Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education, both of the Department of Education, Rita M. Landgraf, of Delaware, to be Assistant Secretary for Aging, Department of Health and Human Services, and other pending calendar business.

TBA

10 a.m.

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Department of the Interior.

SD–124

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting to consider S. 1472, to require the Federal Communications Commission and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to update the Memorandum of Understanding on Spectrum Coordination, S. 4101, to require the Secretary of Commerce to provide training and guidance relating to human rights abuses, including such abuses perpetrated against the Uyghur population by the Government of the People's Republic of China, S. 4109, to authorize the development of a national strategy for the research and development of distributed ledger technologies and their applications, to authorize awards to support research on distributed ledger technologies and their applications, and to authorize an applied research project on distributed ledger technologies in commerce, and S. 4217, to ensure transparent and competitive transportation fuel markets in order to protect consumers from unwarranted price increases.

SR–253

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Joseph Goffman, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD–406

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the JCPOA negotiations and United States' policy on Iran moving forward.

SD–106/VTC

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine pending nominations.

SD–226

11 a.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Business meeting to consider S. 4000, to require the establishment of cybersecurity information sharing agreements between the Department of Homeland Security and Congress, S. 4128, to require the Comptroller General of the United States to provide certain information with respect to unimplemented priority recommendations as part of the Comptroller General's annual reporting to Congress, S. 4166, to authorize preparedness programs to support communities containing technological hazards and emerging threats, S. 471, to allow Members of Congress to opt out of the Federal Employees Retirement System, and allow Members who opt out of the Federal Employees Retirement System to continue to participate in the Thrift Savings Plan, S. 4057, to develop a comprehensive, strategic plan for Federal electric vehicle fleet battery management, S. 3905, to prevent organizational conflicts of interest in Federal acquisition, S. 3890, to improve intergovernmental cooperation and reduce duplicative spending,

S. 4167, to improve performance and accountability in the Federal Government, S. 3552, to provide an increased allocation of funding under certain programs for assistance in areas of persistent poverty, S. 1116, to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to create a presumption that a disability or death of a Federal employee in fire protection activities caused by any of certain diseases is the result of the performance of such employees duty, S. 4205, to require the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to establish a working group relating to best practices and Federal guidance for animals in emergencies and disasters, H.R. 5673, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to make technical corrections to the hazard mitigation revolving loan fund program, H.R. 5343, to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to Congress on case management personnel turnover of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, H.R. 2142, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 170 Manhattan Avenue in Buffalo, New York, as the ''Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building'', an original bill entitled, ''DHS Trade and Economic Security Council Act'', an original bill entitled, ''Disclosing Foreign Influence in Lobbying Act'', and the nomination of Biniam Gebre, of Virginia, to be Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy.

SD–342

1 p.m.

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Treasury Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence and the Treasury Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.

SD–138

2 p.m.

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SD–192

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the U.S. Agency for International Development.

SD–124

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Community Development

To hold hearings to examine the Department of Agriculture's Rural Housing Service.

SD–538

Committee on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Roselyn Tso, of Oregon, to be Director of the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD–628

3 p.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Subcommittee on Water and Power

To hold hearings to examine S. 737, to establish a Federal cost share percentage for the Milk River Project in the State of Montana, S. 953, to provide for drought preparedness and improved water supply reliability, S. 1179, to provide financial assistance for projects to address certain subsidence impacts in the State of California, S. 1554, to make certain irrigation districts eligible for Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program pumping power, S. 2334, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a grant program to provide grants on a competitive basis to eligible entities for large-scale water recycling and reuse projects, to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to make certain modifications to the Cooperative Watershed Management Program, to provide emergency drought funding, S. 2693, to amend the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 to authorize additional projects related to the Salton Sea, S. 3450, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain facilities in the Sun River project, Montana, for the purpose of hydroelectric power generation, S. 3539, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry out watershed pilots, S. 3693 and H.R. 5001, bills to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to continue to implement endangered fish recovery programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins, S. 3971, to amend the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 to modify a provision relating to cost-sharing requirements applicable to certain Bureau of Reclamation dams and dikes, S. 4175, to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize certain extraordinary operation and maintenance work for urban canals of concern, S. 4176, to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to modify the eligibility requirements for certain small water storage and groundwater storage projects and to authorize the use of funds for certain additional Carey Act projects, S. 4231, to support water infrastructure in Reclamation States, and other purposes, S. 4232, to address the recovery of certain costs with respect to certain Reclamation facilities in the Colorado River Basin, S. 4233, to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to provide for critical maintenance and repair of certain Bureau of Reclamation reserved or transferred works, and S. 4236, to provide for a national water data framework, to provide for the water security of the Rio Grande Basin, to reauthorize irrigation infrastructure grants.

SD–366

Committee on Finance

Subcommittee on International Trade, Customs, and Global Competitiveness

To hold hearings to examine supply chain resiliency, focusing on alleviating backlogs and strengthening long-term security.

SD–215

3:45 p.m.

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Capitol Police, the Library of Congress, and the Government Accountability Office.

S–128

MAY 26

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of General Christopher G. Cavoli, USA for reappointment to the grade of general and to be Commander, United States European Command and Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, Department of Defense.

SD–G50

JUNE 8

10 a.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the path forward on U.S.-Syria policy, focusing on strategy and accountability.

SD–419/VTC

JUNE 22

10 a.m.

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine Toxic Substances Control Act amendments implementation.

SD–406

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2553–S2598

Measures Introduced: Nineteen bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 4239–4257, and S. Res. 643. **Pages S2586–87**

Measures Reported:

Report to accompany S. 115, to direct the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study and submit to Congress a report on the effects of the COVID–19 pandemic on the travel and tourism industry in the United States. (S. Rept. No. 117–110)

Report to accompany S. 116, to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to study the effect of the COVID–19 pandemic on injuries and deaths associated with consumer products. (S. Rept. No. 117–111)

Report to accompany S. 1880, to direct the Federal Trade Commission to submit to Congress a report on unfair or deceptive acts or practices targeted at Indian Tribes or members of Indian Tribes. (S. Rept. No. 117–112) **Page S2583**

Measures Passed:

National Small Business Week: Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 612, recognizing women-owned small businesses for National Small Business Week, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S2580**

National Police Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 643, designating the week of May 15 through May 21, 2022, as "National Police Week". **Pages S2580–81**

Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 10 a.m., on Thursday, May 19, 2022, Senate resume consideration of H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022; that the cloture motions filed during the session of Tuesday, May 17, 2022 ripen at 11:30 a.m.; that if cloture is invoked on the bill, all post-cloture time be expired, the pending amendments be withdrawn, and Senate vote on passage of the bill without intervening action or debate; provided further that upon disposition of H.R. 7691, Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 4008, to provide COVID relief for restaurants, gyms, minor league sports teams, border businesses, live venue service providers, exclave businesses, and providers of transportation services; that notwithstanding Rule XXII, at 1:45 p.m., Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill; and that if cloture is not invoked on the motion to proceed, Senate immediately vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Stephanie Dawkins Davis, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit. **Page S2598**

Lindenbaum Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Dara Lindenbaum, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission. **Page S2577**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Stephanie Dawkins Davis, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit. **Page S2577**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2577**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2577**

Padin Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Evelyn Padin, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey. **Page S2577**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Dara Lindenbaum, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission. **Page S2577**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2577**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2577**

Sweeney Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Charlotte N. Sweeney, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado. **Page S2577**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Evelyn Padin, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey. **Page S2577**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2577**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2577**

Morrison Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Nina Morrison, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York. **Pages S2577–78**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Charlotte N. Sweeney, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado. **Page S2578**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2577**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2577**

Thompson Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Sandra L. Thompson, of Maryland, to be Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency. **Page S2578**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Nina Morrison, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York. **Page S2578**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2578**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2578**

Frey Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Henry Christopher Frey, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. **Page S2578**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Sandra L. Thompson, of Maryland, to be Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency. **Page S2578**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2578**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2578**

Gomez Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Lisa M. Gomez, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor. **Page S2578**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Henry Christopher Frey, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. **Page S2578**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2578**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2578**

Jacobs-Young Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Chavonda J. Jacobs-Young, of Georgia, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Research, Education, and Economics. **Page S2578**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Lisa M. Gomez, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor. **Page S2578**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2578**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2578**

Loyd Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Amy Loyd, of New

Mexico, to be Assistant Secretary for Career, Technical, and Adult Education, Department of Education. **Pages S2578–79**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Chavonda J. Jacobs-Young, of Georgia, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Research, Education, and Economics. **Page S2579**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Pages S2578–79**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2579**

Wainstein Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Kenneth L. Wainstein, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, Department of Homeland Security. **Page S2579**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Amy Loyd, of New Mexico, to be Assistant Secretary for Career, Technical, and Adult Education, Department of Education. **Page S2579**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2579**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2579**

Harper Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Todd M. Harper, of Virginia, to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration Board. **Page S2579**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Kenneth L. Wainstein, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, Department of Homeland Security. **Page S2579**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2579**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2579**

Bagenstos Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Samuel R. Bagenstos, of Michigan, to be General Counsel of the Department of Health and Human Services. **Page S2579**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Todd M. Harper, of Virginia, to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration Board. **Page S2579**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2579**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2579**

Huie Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Robert Steven Huie, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California. **Pages S2579–80**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Samuel R. Bagenstos, of Michigan, to be General Counsel of the Department of Health and Human Services. **Pages S2579–80**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2579**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2579**

Baker Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Shalanda H. Baker, of Texas, to be Director of the Office of Minority Economic Impact, Department of Energy. **Page S2580**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Robert Steven Huie, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California. **Page S2580**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2580**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2580**

Bernicat Nomination—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader, in consultation with the Republican Leader, Senate

begin consideration of the nomination of Marcia Stephens Bloom Bernicat, of New Jersey, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of the Minister-Counselor, to be Director General of the Foreign Service, Department of State; that there be 10 minutes for debate, equally divided in the usual form on the nomination; that upon the use or yielding back of time, Senate vote, without intervening action or debate, on confirmation of the nomination. **Page S2580**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 51 yeas to 47 nays (Vote No. EX. 182), Jennifer Louise Rochon, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York. **Pages S2559–60**

By 54 yeas to 44 nays (Vote No. EX. 184), Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs). **Pages S2553–59, S2560–65**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 54 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. EX. 183), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S2560**

By 50 yeas to 45 nays (Vote No. EX. 186), Elizabeth Schoff Watson, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor. **Pages S2565–74**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 50 yeas to 47 nays (Vote No. EX. 185), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S2565**

By 51 yeas to 44 nays (Vote No. EX. 187), Trina L. Thompson, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California. **Page S2574**

By 51 yeas to 45 nays (Vote No. EX. 188), Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California. **Pages S2574–75**

By 94 yeas to 1 nay (Vote No. EX. 189), Christopher Joseph Lowman, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense. **Page S2575**

Chester John Culver, of Iowa, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation.

Carol Annette Petsonk, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation.

William Brodsky, of Illinois, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 2023.

Bridget A. Brink, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to Ukraine. **Page S2580**

Messages from the House: **Page S2581**

Measures Referred: **Page S2581**

Executive Communications: **Pages S2582–83**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Pages S2583–86**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page S2587**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S2587–93**

Additional Statements: **Page S2581**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S2593–97**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Pages S2597–98**

Record Votes: Eight record votes were taken today. (Total—189) **Pages S2559–60, S2565, S2574–75**

Recess: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and recessed at 9:34 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Thursday, May 19, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2598.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS: NNSA

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the National Nuclear Security Administration, after receiving testimony from Jill Hruby, Under Secretary for Nuclear Security and Administrator, Marvin L. Adams, Deputy Administrator for Defense Programs, Corey Hinderstein, Deputy Administrator for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, and Admiral James F. Caldwell, Deputy Administrator for Naval Reactors, all of the National Nuclear Security Administration, Department of Energy.

APPROPRIATIONS: EPA

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Environmental Protection Agency, after receiving testimony from Michael S. Regan, Administrator, and David Bloom, Chief Financial Officer, both of the Environmental Protection Agency.

APPROPRIATIONS: MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for military construction and family housing,

after receiving testimony from Paul Cramer, performing the duties of Assistant Secretary (Energy, Installations, and Environment), Vice Admiral Rick Lee Williamson, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Fleet Readiness and Logistics, Navy, Lieutenant General Edward D. Banta, Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics, Lieutenant General Jason T. Evans, Deputy Chief of Staff, G–9, Installations, Army, Lieutenant General Warren D. Berry, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Engineering, and Force Protection, Air Force, and Bruce Hollywood, Associate Chief Operations Officer, Space Force, all of the Department of Defense.

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AND FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Strategic Forces concluded a hearing to examine missile defense strategy, policies, and programs in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2023 and the Future Years Defense Program, after receiving testimony from David A. Honey, Deputy Under Secretary for Research and Engineering, John F. Plumb, Assistant Secretary for Space Policy, General Glen D. VanHerck, USAF, Commander, United States Northern Command and North American Aerospace Defense Command, Vice Admiral Jon A. Hill, USN, Director, Missile Defense Agency, and Lieutenant General Daniel L. Karbler, USA, Commanding General, United States Army Space and Missile Defense Command, all of the Department of Defense.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine addressing climate change with energy-efficient and resilient housing, including S. 2361, to reauthorize the budget-neutral demonstration program for energy and water conservation at multifamily residential units, to establish a green retrofit program, S. 3140, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the credit for residential energy efficient property refundable, S. 2370, to require the Secretary of Energy to provide rebates for the installation of zero-emission technologies in single-family homes and multifamily buildings, S. 1768, to make grants to support online training of residential contractors and rebates for the energy efficiency upgrades of homes and multifamily buildings, and S. 2616, to create livable communities through coordinated public investment and streamlined requirements, after receiving testimony from Ruth Ann Norton, Green and Healthy Homes Initiative, Baltimore, Maryland; and Katie Tubb, The Heritage Foundation, and Krista Egger, Enterprise Community Partners, both of Washington, D.C.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE BUDGET

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2023 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, after receiving testimony from Martha Williams, Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Elizabeth Frawley Bagley, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Federative Republic of Brazil, Mari Carmen Aponte, of Puerto Rico, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Panama, Francisco O. Mora, of Florida, to be Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Organization of American States, with the rank of Ambassador, and Michelle Kwan, of California, to be Ambassador to Belize, all of the Department of State, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. Res. 341, commemorating the 70th anniversary of the signing of the Security Treaty among Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America;

S. Res. 529, supporting a democratic, pluralistic, and prosperous Bosnia and Herzegovina on the 30th Anniversary of its declaration of independence, with amendments;

S. Res. 499, celebrating 100 years of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Baltic States;

S. Res. 615, expressing appreciation for the efforts of the Republic of Poland to assist Ukrainian refugees and support the sovereignty of Ukraine following the Russian invasion of Ukraine;

S. Res. 538, expressing support for a second United States-Africa Leaders Summit as an important opportunity to strengthen ties between the United States and African partners and build on areas of mutual interest;

S. Res. 390, expressing appreciation for the State of Qatar's efforts to assist the United States during Operation Allies Refuge;

S. Res. 632, calling for the immediate release of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza, who was unjustly detained on April 11, 2022; and

The nominations of Bernadette M. Meehan, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Chile, Jane Hartley, of New York, to be Ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Constance J. Milstein, of New York, to

be Ambassador to the Republic of Malta, Bruce I. Turner, of Colorado, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Representative to the Conference on Disarmament, Alexander Mark Laskaris, of the District of Columbia, to be an Ambassador to the Republic of Chad, Bridget A. Brink, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to Ukraine, and Alan M. Leventhal, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Denmark, all of the Department of State.

HEALTH AND EDUCATION SECTORS CYBERSECURITY

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine cybersecurity in the health and education sectors, after receiving testimony from Denise Anderson, The Health Information Sharing and Analysis Center (Health-ISAC), Oakton, Virginia; Joshua Corman, I Am the Cavalry, Dover, New Hampshire; Amy McLaughlin, Consortium of School Networking (CoSN), Corvallis, Oregon; and Helen Norris, Chapman University, Orange, California.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Indian Affairs: Committee ordered favorably reported the following bills:

S. 3381, to require the Bureau of Indian Affairs to process and complete all mortgage packages associated with residential and business mortgages on Indian land by certain deadlines;

S. 3773, to authorize the leases of up to 99 years for land held in trust for the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation; and

S. 3789, to amend the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act to authorize grants to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

PUBLIC SAFETY IN NATIVE COMMUNITIES

Committee on Indian Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine public safety in Native communities, after receiving testimony from Tracy Canard Goodluck, Senior Advisor, Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs, and Jason O'Neal, Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs' Office of Justice Services, both of the Department of the Interior; Robert E. Chapman, Acting Director, Community Oriented Policing Services, Department of Justice; Mark Patterson, Hawaii Correctional System Oversight Commission, Honolulu; Eugenia Charles-Newton, Navajo Nation, Window Rock, Arizona; Michael B. Ford, Reno-Sparks Indian Colony Chief of Police, Reno, Nevada; Lucy Rain Simpson, National Indigenous Women's Resource Center, Lame Deer, Montana; A. Nikki Borchardt Campbell, National American Indian Court Judges Association, Boulder, Colorado; and Alex Cleghorn, Alaska Native Justice Center, Anchorage.

STOPPING GUN VIOLENCE

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution concluded a hearing to examine stopping gun violence, focusing on the Jackson-Elias Domestic Violence Survivor Protection Act, after receiving testimony from Roberta Valente, National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Washington, D.C.; Holly Sullivan, Connecticut Citizens Defense League, Southbury, Connecticut; and Kacey Mason.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 1687, to amend section 21 of the Small Business Act to require cyber certification for small business development center counselors, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 3564, to amend the Small Business Act to codify the Boots to Business Program, with amendments;

S. 3595, to amend the Small Business Act to require the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman to create a centralized website for compliance guides; and

S. 3906, to improve certain programs of the Small Business Administration to better assist small business customers in accessing broadband technology, with an amendment.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held closed hearings on intelligence matters, receiving testimony from officials of the intelligence community.

Committee recessed subject to the call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 23 public bills, H.R. 7809–7831; and 3 resolutions, H. Res. 1130–1132, were introduced. **Pages H5173–74**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H5175**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

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, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–335); and

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, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–336, Part 1). **Page H5173**

Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act of 2022: The House passed H.R. 6531, to provide an increased allocation of funding under certain programs for assistance in areas of persistent poverty, by a yea-and-nay vote of 258 yeas to 165 nays, Roll No. 211. Consideration began yesterday, May 17th. **Pages H5137–38**

Rejected the Herrell motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, by a yea-and-nay vote of 198 yeas to 219 nays, Roll No. 210. **Pages H5137–38**

H. Res. 1119, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 7309), (H.R. 6531), and (S. 2938) was agreed to yesterday, May 17th.

Designating 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": The House passed 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", by a yea-and-nay vote of 230 yeas to 190 nays with one answering "present", Roll No. 212. Consideration began yesterday, May 17th. **Pages H5138–39**

H. Res. 1119, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 7309), (H.R. 6531), and (S. 2938) was agreed to yesterday, May 17th.

Recess: The House recessed at 8:16 p.m. and reconvened at 8:30 p.m. **Page H5163**

Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022: The House passed 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, by a yea-and-nay vote of 231 yeas to 192 nays, Roll No. 220. **Pages H5158–63, H5164–66**

Rejected the Hinson motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations by a yea-and-nay vote of 202 yeas to 218 nays, Roll No. 219. **Pages H5164–65**

H. Res. 1124, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 350), (H.R. 7688), and (H.R. 7790) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 218 yeas to 202 nays, Roll No. 209, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 217 yeas to 201 nays, Roll No. 208. **Pages H5127–37**

Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act: The House passed 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, by a yea-and-nay vote of 222 yeas to 203 nays, Roll No. 221. **Pages H5143–52, H5166**

Pursuant to the Rule, 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 H. Rept. 117–333, shall be considered as adopted. **Pages H5143–52**

H. Res. 1124, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 350), (H.R. 7688), and (H.R. 7790) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 218 yeas to 202 nays, Roll No. 209, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 217 yeas to 201 nays, Roll No. 208. **Pages H5127–37**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Lactation Spaces for Veteran Moms Act: H.R. 5738, amended, to amend title 38, United States Code, to require a lactation space in each medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 420 yeas with none voting "nay", Roll No. 214; **Pages H5104–05, H5140–41**

MST Claims Coordination Act: 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, by a ⅔ yea-and-

nay vote of 417 yeas with none voting ''nay'', Roll No. 215; **Pages H5105–07, H5141–42**

Dignity for MST Survivors Act: H.R. 6961, amended, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve hearings before the Board of Veterans' Appeals regarding claims involving military sexual trauma, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 405 yeas to 12 nays, Roll No. 216; **Pages H5107–08, H5142**

Directing 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: 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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 414 yeas to 2 nays, Roll No. 217; **Pages H5108–09, H5142–43**

VA Peer Support Enhancement for MST Survivors Act: H.R. 2724, amended, 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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 420 yeas with none voting ''nay'', Roll No. 224; **Pages H5109–10, H5168–69**

Veterans Rapid Retraining Assistance Program Restoration and Recovery Act of 2022: 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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 401 yeas to 17 nays, Roll No. 225; **Pages H5110–11, H5169–70**

Department of Veterans Affairs Office of Inspector General Training Act: 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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 407 yeas to 11 nays, Roll No. 226; **Pages H5111–12, H5170**

Making Advances in Mammography and Medical Options for Veterans Act: S. 2533, to improve mammography services furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 419 yeas with none voting ''nay'', Roll No. 227; **Pages H5112–15, H5170–71**

Dr. Kate Hendricks Thomas Supporting Expanded Review for Veterans In Combat Environments Act: 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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 418 yeas with none voting ''nay'', Roll No. 228; **Pages H5115–17, H5171–72**

Traumatic Brain Injury and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Law Enforcement Training Act: H.R. 2992, amended, 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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 400 yeas to 21 nays, Roll No. 222; **Pages H5117–19, H5166–67**

Public Safety Officer Support Act of 2022: 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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 402 yeas to 17 nays, Roll No. 223; **Pages H5120–23, H5167–68**

Condemning rising antisemitism: H. Res. 1125, amended, condemning rising antisemitism, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 420 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 213; **Pages H5119–20, H5123–26, H5139–40**

Amending the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to establish waiver authority to address certain emergencies, disasters, and supply chain disruptions: H.R. 7791, amended, to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to establish waiver authority to address certain emergencies, disasters, and supply chain disruptions, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 414 yeas to 9 nays, Roll No. 218. **Pages H5152–58, H5163–64**

National Security Commission on Emerging Biotechnology—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following individual on the part of the House to the National Security Commission on Emerging Biotechnology: Mr. Eric Emerson Schmidt of Los Angeles, California. **Page H5172**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Twenty-one yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5136, H5136–37, H5137–38, H5338, H5139, H5139–40, H5140–41, H5141, H5142, H5142–43, H5163–64, H5164–65, H5165,

H5166, H5166–67, H5167–68, H5168–69, H5169, H5170, H5170–71, and H5171–72.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 p.m. and adjourned at 10:59 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Agriculture: Full Committee concluded a markup on the Budget Views and Estimates Letter of the Committee on Agriculture for the agencies and programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee for Fiscal Year 2023; H.R. 7764, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to provide additional payments under the environmental quality incentives program for implementation of a nutrient management practice, and for other purposes; H.R. 2518, the ''Producing Responsible Energy and Conservation Incentives and Solutions for the Environment Act''; H.R. 2606, the ''Sponsoring USDA Sustainability Targets in Agriculture to Incentivize Natural Solutions Act of 2021''; H.R. 4140, the ''Butcher Block Act''; H.R. 7675, to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish an Agricultural and Food System Supply Chain Resilience and Crisis Response Task Force, and for other purposes; H.R. 7606, the ''Meat and Poultry Special Investigator Act of 2022''; H.R. 7763, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to support and incentivize domestic activities to address fertilizer shortages and deficiencies, diversity fertilizer sources, and reduce depending on foreign sources for fertilizer, and other purposes; and H.R. 7765, the ''American Food Supply Chain Resiliency Act of 2022''. Budget Views And Estimates were approved. H.R. 7764, H.R. 2518, and H.R. 2606 were ordered reported, without amendment. H.R. 4140, H.R. 7675, and H.R. 7606 were ordered reported, as amended.

APPROPRIATIONS—U.S. NAVY AND U.S. MARINE CORPS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a budget hearing on the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Marine Corps. Testimony was heard from General David H. Berger, Commandant of the Marine Corps; Carlos Del Torro, Secretary of the Navy; and Admiral Michael M. Gilday, Chief of Naval Operations.

APPROPRIATIONS—FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION AND SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government held a budget hearing on the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Testimony was heard from Gary Gensler, Chair, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission; and Lina Khan, Chair, Federal Trade Commission.

APPROPRIATIONS—TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a budget hearing on the Transportation Security Administration. Testimony was heard from David Pekoske, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled ''Navy and Marine Corps Installations and Quality of Life''. Testimony was heard from Lieutenant General Edward Banta, Deputy Commandant of Installations and Logistics for the Marine Corps, U.S. Marine Corps; Meredith Berger, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Environment, Installations and Energy, Department of the Navy; Sergeant Major Troy Black, Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, US Marine Corps; Master Chief Russel Smith, Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Department of the Navy; and Vice Admiral Ricky Williamson, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Fleet Readiness and Logistic, Department of the Navy.

APPROPRIATIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government held a budget hearing on the Internal Revenue Service. Testimony was heard from Charles P Rettig, Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury.

APPROPRIATIONS—FISCAL YEAR 2023 MEMBER DAY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Member Day''. Testimony was heard from Representative Blumenauer, Kelly of Illinois, and Garcia of Texas.

APPROPRIATIONS—NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the National Park Service. Testimony was heard from Jessica Bowron, Comptroller, National Park Service, Department of the Interior;

and Charles F. Sams III, Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

FISCAL YEAR 2023 MEMBER DAY HEARING

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Legislative Branch held a hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Member Day Hearing''. Testimony was heard from Chairman Kilmer and Representative Timmons.

FISCAL YEAR 2023 MEMBER DAY HEARING

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Member Day Hearing''. This hearing was closed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY FISCAL YEAR 2023 BUDGET REQUEST FOR SEAPOWER AND PROJECTION FORCES

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces held a hearing entitled ''Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for Seapower and Projection Forces''. Testimony was heard from Jay Stefany, Prepare to Deploy Order Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Research, Development, and Acquisition; Vice Admiral Scott Conn, U.S. Navy, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Warfighting Requirements and Capabilities; and Lieutenant General Karsten Heckl, U.S. Marine Corps, Deputy Commandant of the Marine Corps, Combat Development and Integration.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, DIGITAL DEVELOPMENTS, AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems held a hearing entitled ''Department of Defense Information Technology, Digital Developments, and Artificial Intelligence for Fiscal Year 2023''. Testimony was heard from the following Department of Defense officials: John Sherman, Chief Information Officer, Acting Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer, Office of the Secretary of Defense; Kelly Fletcher, Principal Deputy Chief Information Officer, Office of the Secretary of Defense; and Margaret Palmieri, Principal Deputy Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Military Personnel held a hearing entitled ''Professional Military Education and the National Defense Strategy''. Testimony was heard from Shawn G. Skelly, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Readiness, Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense; Vice Admiral Stuart B. Munsch, Director for Joint Force Development, Joint Staff, J7; Lieutenant General, Robert E. Schmidle, Jr., U.S. Marine Corps (Retired); and a public witness.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Education and Labor: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 604, the ''Reopen and Rebuild America's Schools Act''; H.R. 7701, the ''Wage Theft Prevention and Wage Recovery Act''; H.R. 5407, the ''Enhancing Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Through Campus Planning Act''; H.R. 6493, the ''Campus Prevention and Recovery Services for Students Act of 2022''; and H.R. 7780, the ''Mental Health Matters Act''. H.R. 604, H.R. 7701, H.R. 5407, H.R. 6493, and H.R. 7780 were ordered reported, as amended.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 7667, the ''Food and Drug Amendments of 2022''; H.R. 7666, the ''Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022''; H.R. 7233, the ''Keeping Incarceration Discharges Streamlined for Child and Accommodating Resources in Education Act''; H.R. 623, the ''Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0''; H.R. 3771, the ''South Asian Heart Health Awareness Act of 2021''; and H.R. 5585, the ''Advanced Research Project Agency-Health Act''. H.R. 7667, H.R. 7666, 7233, H.R. 623, H.R. 3771, and H.R. 5585 were ordered reported, as amended.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee concluded a markup on H.R. 4395, the ''Payment Choice Act of 2022''; H.R. 7003, the ''Expanding Financial Access for Underserved Communities Act''; H.R. 7022, the ''Strengthening Cyber-Security for the Financial Sector Act of 2022''; H.R. 7196, the ''Flexibility in Addressing Rural Homelessness Act''; H.R. 7716, the ''Coordinating Substance Use and Homelessness Care Act of 2022''; H.R. 7732, the ''Strengthening the Office of the Investor Advocate''; H.R. 7733, the ''CDFI Bond Guarantee Program Improvement Act''; and H.R. 7734, the ''Timely Delivery of Bank Secrecy Acts Reports Act''. H.R. 7734, H.R. 7733, H.R. 7732, H.R. 7022, H.R. 7196, H.R. 7716, H.R. 4395, and H.R. 7003 were ordered reported, as amended.

THE IMPACT OF RUSSIA'S INVASION OF UKRAINE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Global Counterterrorism held a hearing entitled ''The Impact of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine in the Middle East and North Africa''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

EXAMINING DHS'S EFFORTS TO COMBAT THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations held a hearing entitled ''Examining DHS's Efforts to Combat the Opioid Epidemic''. Testimony was heard from the following Department of Homeland Security officials: Brian Sulc, Executive Director, Transnational Organized Crime Mission Center, Office of Intelligence and Analysis; Pete Flores, Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection; and Steve Cagen, Assistant Director for Countering Transnational Organized Crime, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

REVOKING YOUR RIGHTS: THE ONGOING CRISIS IN ABORTION CARE ACCESS

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Revoking Your Rights: The Ongoing Crisis in Abortion Care Access''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

FISCAL YEAR 2023 BUDGET REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR'S OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

Committee on Natural Resources: Office of Insular Affairs Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request of the Department of Interior's Office of Insular Affairs''. Testimony was heard from Albert Bryan, Jr., Governor, U.S. Virgin Islands; Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero, Governor, Guam; Lemanu Peleti Sialega Mauga, Governor, American Samoa; Jonathan Dunn, Director of Budget, Office of Insular Affairs, Department of the Interior; and a public witness.

SBA MANAGEMENT REVIEW: OFFICE OF CAPITAL ACCESS

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''SBA Management Review: Office of Capital Access''. Testimony was heard from Patrick Kelley, Associate Administrator, Office of Capital Access, U.S. Small Business Administration.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 7776, the ''Water Resources Development Act of 2022''. H.R. 7776 was ordered reported, as amended.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity held a hearing on legislation to amend title 38, United States Code to extend Department of Veterans Affairs assistance for individuals residing temporarily in housing owned by a family member; H.R. 3950, the ''Veterans Medical Legal Partnerships Act of 2021''; H.R. 6124, the ''Veteran Affairs Home Loan Guaranty Resiliency and Concurrency Enhancement Act of 2021''; legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish in the Department of Veterans Affairs an Office of Food Insecurity, and for other purposes; H.R. 6307, the ''Tiny Homes for Homeless Veterans Act''; legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend certain Department of Veterans Affairs programs for homeless veterans; legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for, and extend authorization of, certain programs for homeless veterans; legislation to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to authorize the termination of certain consumer service contracts by a servicemember who enters into such a contract after receiving military orders for permanent change of station, but then receives a stop movement order due to an emergency situation, or a dependent of such a servicemember; legislation to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program on using alternative credit scoring information for veterans and members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; legislation to expand and improve the Department of Veterans Affairs Covid-19 veteran rapid retraining assistance programs and high technology pilot program, and for other purposes; legislation on the Empowering Veterans Against Cyberthreats Act of 2022; legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend authority for supportive services for very low-income veteran families in permanent housing; H.R. 7735, the ''Improving Access to the VA Home Loan Act of 2022''; H.R. 2650, the ''Military Spouse Licensing Relief Act of 2021''; H.R. 4702, the ''Military Spouse Tax Act''; and legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the eligibility of educational assistance under the Department of Veterans Affairs Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of certain individuals who receive sole survivorship discharges, and for other purposes. Testimony was heard from Mary Glenn, Acting Executive Director, Education Service, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; and public witnesses.

TAXPAYER FAIRNESS ACROSS THE IRS

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing entitled ''Taxpayer Fairness Across the IRS''. Testimony was heard from Kenneth Corbin, Commissioner, Wage and Investment Division, and Chief Taxpayer Experience Officer, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury; and James R. McTigue, Jr., Director, Strategic Issues, Government Accountability Office.

FY23 NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM BUDGET HEARING

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''FY23 National Intelligence Program Budget Hearing''. Testimony was heard from Avril Haines, Director of National Intelligence. This hearing was closed.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 19, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Armed Services: to hold hearings to examine Department of Energy and National Nuclear Security Administration testimony on atomic energy defense activities in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2023 and the Future Years Defense Program; to be immediately followed by a closed session in SVC–217, 9:30 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Michael S. Barr, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Jaime E. Lizarraga, of Virginia, and Mark Toshiro Uyeda, of California, both to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2023 for the Department of the Interior, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider S. 4007, to require the Attorney General to propose a program for making treatment for post-traumatic stress disorder and acute stress disorder available to public safety officers, S. 3860, to establish a grant program to provide assistance to local governments with fewer than 200 law enforcement officers, S. 2151, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide that COPS grant funds may be used for local law enforcement recruits to attend schools or academies if the recruits agree to serve in precincts of law enforcement agencies in their communities, S. 4003, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for training on alternatives to use of force, de-escalation, and mental and behavioral health and suicidal crises, S. 3635, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1986 to authorize public safety officer death benefits to officers suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder, and the nominations of Nancy G. Abudu, of Georgia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit, Julianna Michelle Childs, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, Ana Isabel de Alba, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California, and Nusrat Jahan Choudhury, and Natasha C. Merle, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, 9 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Rules and Administration: to hold hearings to examine administration of upcoming elections, 11 a.m., SR–301.

Special Committee on Aging: to hold hearings to examine mental health care for older adults, focusing on raising awareness, addressing stigma, and providing support, 10 a.m., SD–562.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled ''Fiscal Year 2023 Member Day Hearing'', 9 a.m., 2358–A Rayburn and Zoom.

Subcommittee on Defense, hearing entitled ''Office of the Director of National Intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency and Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security Overview'', 9:30 a.m., H–405 Capitol. This hearing is closed.

Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 10 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces, hearing entitled ''Air Force Projection Forces Aviation Programs and Capabilities related to the FY2023 President's Budget Request'', 8 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia, and Nonproliferation, hearing entitled ''The Ukraine Crisis: Implications for U.S. Policy in the Indo-Pacific'', 8 a.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 5274, the ''Prevent Exposure to Narcotics and Toxics Act of 2021''; H.R. 7174, the ''National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022''; H.R. 7777, the ''Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Act''; H.R. 7778, the ''Department of Homeland Security Seal Protection Act''; and H.R. 7779, the ''DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act'', 9 a.m., 310 Cannon and Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, hearing entitled ''Oversight Hearing on Clemency and the Office of the Pardon Attorney'', 9 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, hearing entitled ''Free Speech Under Attack (Part II): Curriculum Sabotage and Classroom Censorship'', 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Thursday, May 19

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 7691, Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at 11:30 a.m. If cloture is invoked, Senate will then vote on passage of the bill.

At 1:45 p.m., Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 4008, Small Business COVID Relief Act. If cloture is not invoked on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, Senate will then vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Stephanie Dawkins Davis, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Thursday, May 19

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Consideration of H.R. 7688—Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act.

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