United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 2022 No. 98

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 8, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DORIS O. MATSUI to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

AND STILL I RISE: THOSE WHO TOLERATE GUN VIOLENCE PERPETUATE IT

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise. I rise today with a message of grave concern, especially for those who have suffered in Uvalde, Texas, with reference to the slaughter that took place there, the mass murders.

But I do have something that gives me some degree of hope. I have an open letter that was published in The Dallas Morning News that I would like the share. I would like to read some excerpts from the letter. It is styled: ''An Open Letter Supporting Senator JOHN CORNYN and Gun Safety Measures.''

It reads in part:

> We, the undersigned, are conservatives, mostly from Texas and our friends from other States, outdoor and gun enthusiasts. We vote for Republican Senators. We believe in the Second Amendment.

It goes on to read:

> We are especially encouraged that Senator CORNYN is focusing on two vital ways to improve gun safety: red flag law and expanding background checks.
>
> We are also hopeful that the momentum building for those two changes may also spur consideration of raising the age to purchase a gun to 21, which we believe is another important step in curbing gun violence.

They close with:

> There are many of us across these great United States. We are organizing. Please join us.

I thank them, the conservatives, gun enthusiasts, and those who support Senators. I want to thank them for this open letter because this issue of gun violence is one that we have to have a collective response to. The politicians alone will not solve this problem.

I respect my colleagues and the political order. I happen to be one of them. But I know that there has to be some input from the influentials of the world, the chambers of commerce and the businesses communities.

So I encourage the business communities to do as these businesspersons have done: Take a stand, a public stand. Take a stand for justice. Take a stand for these children. Take a stand against mass murders. Please take a stand. Those who tolerate this perpetuate it.

THE CRISIS AT THE BORDER

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, this past week, I joined a group of 12 of my colleagues to visit our southern border and to see firsthand the crisis that President Biden's open border policies have created.

What we saw were massive gaps in our border wall that allow for the cartels to traffic money, drugs, and human beings across our southern border. The Border Patrol agents whom we spoke with told us that in the Rio Grande sector that they are encountering nearly 10,000 migrants each month.

In the past year Border Patrol agents have apprehended people from 174 nations attempting to cross our border. And even more troubling, they have encountered 42 individuals on the terrorist watch list.

According to Border Patrol data, over 1,200 pounds of fentanyl were seized in the month of April alone, and at a time when we have just seen over 100,000 Americans killed by drug overdoses, this spike in fentanyl trafficking has made each and every State a border State.

It is time to address this crisis. It is time to finish our border wall—a wall that President Biden has refused to complete while $350 million of unused border wall rust away underneath the Texas sun.

In his budget for this year, Joe Biden doesn't even mention the crisis on the border. Instead of giving our Border Patrol agents the tools that they need, President Biden has proposed to cut $800 million from the Department of Homeland Security budget. If President Biden were to visit the border, he would see this crisis firsthand. But, instead, he has chosen to hide from the problem and continue to allow deadly drugs to flow into our communities and kill our citizens.

The American people can't afford to wait any longer. It is time for the

Printed on recycled paper.

President to order the completion of the border wall and finally—finally—keep all Americans safe.

REMEMBERING THE HONORABLE ELLA SCARBOROUGH

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

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember my friend who was a champion for the people of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, and North Carolina; a trailblazer for Black women, especially those in public service; and a sincere, authentic, and humble servant of God who always looked out for ''the least of these'': the Honorable Ella Butler Scarborough.

I include in the RECORD, Madam Speaker, a remembrance from her colleagues on the Mecklenburg County Commission that reads in part: ''Commissioner Scarborough's passion was limitless, and her loss is immeasurable.''

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

STATEMENT FROM THE MECKLENBURG BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—ELLA SCARBOROUGH, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The Mecklenburg Board of County Commissioners was saddened to learn of the passing of Commissioner Ella Butler Scarborough.

Commissioner Scarborough was more than a colleague or public figure. Throughout her life, Commissioner Scarborough was a pillar in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg community who made an immense impact, especially on the lives of our most vulnerable and marginalized citizens.

Commissioner Scarborough was elected to the Mecklenburg Board of County Commissioners in 2014, and went on to serve as Chair from 2016 to 2018, making her the first African American woman to be elected to that position.

Prior to serving on the Board of County Commissioners, Commissioner Scarborough made history as the first African American woman to be elected to the Charlotte City Council, serving from 1987 to 1997 (district and at-large). She was also a statewide candidate for U.S. Senate in 1998 and ran for Charlotte mayor in 1999 and 2001. In 2008, Commissioner Scarborough served as a North Carolina delegate at the Democratic National Convention. In the 1960s, during her youth in South Carolina, she became known for her activity in the civil rights movement.

A fierce advocate for youth literacy, solutions to homelessness and equality, Commissioner Scarborough's tireless efforts and dedication to the community at-large was exemplary and instrumental in eliminating inequities that created challenges for many in our community.

Commissioner Scarborough was a member of Friendship Missionary Baptist Church. She was the devoted mother to two children and widow of Levern ''Pete'' Scarborough. She graduated from South Carolina State University with a degree in library science education and earned a master's degree from the University of Charleston in West Virginia in organizational leadership.

Commissioner Scarborough's passion was limitless. and her loss is immeasurable. Our prayers go out to her family, friends and the entire Mecklenburg County community that is a better place today due to her dedication.

Signed—The Mecklenburg Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman—George Dunlap, District 3.
Vice Chair—Elaine Powell, District 1.
Pat Cotham, At-Large.
Leigh Altman, At-large.
Wilhelmenia I. Rembert, Temporary At-Large.
Vilma D. Leake, District 2.
Mark Jerrell, District 4.
Laura Meier, District 5.
Susan Rodriguez-McDowell, District 6.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, Ella's loss is immeasurable in part because she was a veteran of the civil rights movement going all the way back to her youth in South Carolina. The consciousness and her conscience of that movement was seen in her work as a pillar of our community who fought for our vulnerable and marginalized.

She worked for equality and equity not only for Black Americans but for every community. She worked for the homeless and unhoused; she worked for youth literacy and public education.

Even as her health failed, she never stopped fighting.

Like many HBCU graduates from her generation, she made history. She was the first African-American woman elected to the Charlotte City Council and the first to serve as the chair of the Mecklenburg County Commission. Her leadership opened doors and inspired others. She encouraged other Black women to run and serve.

But Ella was the kind of person who was more concerned about the work she did than the history she made. She was a true child of the civil rights generation. She was the great-grandniece of the legendary Mary McLeod Bethune. Her entire family was involved in the movement.

When she was 17, she put her body and her life on the line to integrate a segregated movie theater in her community. Five years later, as a student at South Carolina State, she did the same at a bowling alley in Orangeburg. This time the activists were not so lucky. South Carolina Highway Patrol officers fired into the crowd of students—Ella's friends—killing 3 and injuring 10 times as many. Ella was spirited away out of danger by a member of the football team.

It is a blessing that Ella was spared that day to continue her fight. Even when she was jailed in the fight to end Jim Crow, she never stopped fighting, and she never forgot her blessings.

However, overcoming adversity and integrating segregated spaces was something she had done since the day she was born.

As Charlotte's Hannah Hasan wrote:

She has been fighting since birth. She was born premature; 3 pounds. At that time Black babies weren't guaranteed an incubator, so her little body had to fight just to exist.

Indeed, when her father convinced the hospital to admit baby Ella to the ICU in Sumter, she became the first Black baby in that space. Perhaps that miracle was why she was never afraid. It was a miracle.

But the greater miracle of Ella Scarborough was that after she counted her many blessings, she extended those blessings to others, both as a member of her faith home, Friendship Missionary Baptist Church, and then as an elected official and public servant.

Blessings are not just ours to have but to give.

That was the lesson that I hope we can all learn from Councilwoman, Commissioner, and Chairwoman Ella Scarborough as we honor and remember her today.

GETTING GUN CRIMINALS OFF THE STREETS

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

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, the mass shootings across our country cry out for solutions that work. The good news is we know what works, and we also know what doesn't work.

We have been passing gun control laws for more than 50 years. The number of American households with firearms has dropped significantly in those years.

So let me ask: Are things getting better or worse?

We know this from decades of experience: Gun control laws are extremely effective at disarming law-abiding citizens. They are completely ineffective at disarming criminals, madmen, and terrorists. They create a world where law-abiding citizens are defenseless and the gunman is king.

The day after the Uvalde massacre, a criminal with an AR–15-style rifle shot into a crowd that was gathered for a graduation party in Charleston, West Virginia. A woman with a concealed weapon shot him dead on the spot. Nobody else was hurt. Had that occurred on a school property or other so-called gun-free zone, the death toll could easily have been counted by the dozens.

The left scoffs at the notion that only a good guy with a gun can stop a bad guy with a gun.

Well, do they know of any other way?

There is none.

The only question is how long it will take for that good guy with a gun to show up. It has often been said that the police can be there in minutes when seconds count. And what we found time and again is that even when the police get there, they don't always act.

Those who are directly threatened by a gunman are those who are in the best position to stop such an attack because they are there on the spot and their lives depend on it. And yet the left won't let them.

We think nothing of seeing an armed guard at a bank or a shopping mall. They are there to protect our money and our merchandise by killing bad guys with guns. Yet the left goes berserk when anyone suggests that we do the same thing to protect our children.

What makes the left believe gun laws will be any more effective at keeping

guns out of the hands of criminals than our drug laws have been at keeping drugs out of the hands of addicts?

The difference is that drug laws don't disarm law-abiding citizens from defending themselves, their children, and their fellow citizens. Gun laws do.

The President tells us that hardening our schools isn't the answer. Well, if he actually meant that, he ought to dismiss the Secret Service and open the front door of the White House and be sure to declare it a gun-free zone.

Of course, hardening vulnerable venues like schools works. There is a reason why 98 percent of mass shootings occur in so-called gun-free zones: There is nobody there to shoot back, and the criminals know that. The Buffalo shooter noted precisely that in his manifesto.

The good news is we know what works. Prosecuting gun criminals and putting them in prison until they are old and gray works. Yet woke district attorneys across the country refuse to do so. Executing murderers works. Yet the left has largely succeeded in all but abolishing the death penalty.

□ 1015

And protecting the right of responsible citizens to return fire works. It stops an estimated half million to 2 million crimes in this country every year.

The father of modern policing, Sir Robert Peale, often observed that the police are simply an extension of community; that, in reality, the community is the police and the police are the community. Every citizen, he said, has a right and duty to defend themselves and to uphold the law. The police are there, not to replace private citizens, but to support them.

So let me ask, is the surest path out of this violent chapter of our history the quixotic quest to get 400 million guns off the streets, or is it to get the criminals who use them off the streets? That is what we once did, before social justice replaced criminal justice.

We prosecuted gun criminals to the fullest measure of the law. We executed murderers. We identified the dangerously mentally ill and confined them so we could treat them. These measures worked until the left seized control of our cities and reversed them.

I think it is long past time to take those streets back, get the criminals and dangerously mentally ill off of them, and protect our children with the same resolve and force as we use to protect our money.

HONORING THE 100TH INFANTRY BATTALION OF HAWAII

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

Mr. CASE. Madam Speaker, I rise today with my colleagues to recognize and honor the selfless service of the Japanese Americans who served our country in World War II with the famed 100th Infantry Battalion of Hawaii, or the One Puka Puka.

This year, the fabled 100th celebrates its 80th anniversary. The battalion was composed of 1,400 Americans of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty was questioned by our government following the attacks on Pearl Harbor and much worse. Although much of the U.S. public looked upon them with disdain and skepticism, these soldiers simply persevered. Their story is one of patriotism, tenacity, and courage.

Following the attacks on Pearl Harbor, and when anti-Japanese hysteria was at its peak, these young men raised their hands and demanded the right to defend America.

With the support of U.S. military officers and others in Hawaii and elsewhere, the Federal Government eventually created an all-nisei, or second-generation Japanese-American Army unit, the 100th Infantry Battalion.

Just before their deployment in August of 1943, the men of the One Puka Puka selected the motto ''Remember Pearl Harbor'' to reflect their anger at the attack on their country.

Although the cloud of racism and underlying uncertainty hovered over these brave Americans, their performance was nothing less than exemplary. In September 1943, the 100th arrived in North Africa, but soon transferred to central Italy, where it faced heavy combat. It eventually became known as the Purple Heart Battalion because of its high casualty rate.

One of its members and casualties was Captain Spark Matsunaga, who suffered grievous injuries in a mine field. He later became a Member of this hallowed House and, after that, a United States Senator, inspiring generations, including me, who was privileged to serve 3 years on his staff. His own story is just one of countless we can and should remember.

In August, 1944, and after a year of combat, the battalion integrated with the Japanese Americans of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. They then continued to fight through Italy and France. The men of the 100th spent 20 months in Europe and fought in six campaigns across Italy and France. They received six Distinguished Service Crosses and earned three Presidential Unit Citations. Along with the 442nd, the 100th Infantry Battalion is recognized as the most decorated American unit in our history for its size and length of service.

The lineage and honors of the 100th and 442nd live on today and are preserved by the 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry, U.S. Army Reserve. Today, the unit is staffed with reservists from Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, and Saipan. These men and women carry on the legacy of the soldiers that endured so much before them 80 years ago.

We all owe a debt of gratitude to groups like the Nisei Veterans Legacy and the Military Intelligence Service Education Society of Hawaii, and others, for keeping the 100th Battalion's legacy alive. They have all been critical in recognizing the sacrifices of our Japanese Americans to defend a country that questioned their loyalty.

On the walls of the National Japanese American Memorial, not far from our U.S. Capitol, the late Senator Spark Matsunaga's words still ring true today: ''We believed a threat to this Nation's democracy was a threat to the American Dream and to all free peoples of the world.''

Today, we renew our debt of gratitude to the Japanese Americans of the One Puka Puka. May they live forever in our hearts and minds.

RECOGNIZING LINDSAY HOLCOMB, JR., ON HIS 88TH BIRTHDAY

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize and wish a happy 88th birthday to an exemplary North Carolinian, Lindsay Holcomb, Jr., of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. It has been my honor and pleasure to know Lindsay for nearly 30 years, and I understand what a remarkable man he truly is.

After graduating from Duke University in under 4 years, he went on to serve in both the United States Army and National Guard. Later, he became president of Pine State Knitwear, a prominent textile manufacturer in Mount Airy, North Carolina.

Additionally, he served on the Board of Trustees for Northern Surry Hospital for three decades, and was chairman four of those years.

That is an impressive resume. But there is more, much more to his story. He served in pivotal leadership roles within the community as well and showed his generosity in many ways.

He and his late brother, Smith, funded a care wing at Arbor Acres, an independent living community in Winston-Salem, in honor of their mother who suffered from dementia. They also donated the waiting room in the Perry Clinic at Arbor Acres.

He is the kind of person who would give the shirt off his back to help someone in need, and his service to others speaks volumes about his character.

God bless you, Lindsay, and happy 88th birthday. Here is to many more.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF WILLIAM MORGAN, JR.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize William Morgan, Jr., of Statesville, North Carolina. For the last 8½ years, he has served as a city council member and mayor pro tem of Statesville. In these two roles, he has excelled tremendously.

I have had the pleasure of knowing William for many years, and there is no question about how dedicated he is to serving others.

William, your tireless advocacy efforts, and record of accomplishments for the city of Statesville and its many

citizens has not gone unnoticed. Thank you for your service to our great State, and may God bless you and Tina as you enter this new chapter of your life.

IT IS TIME TO RE-EDUCATE WASHINGTON

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, Washington needs to be re-educated on the meaning of ''shall not be infringed.''

The Second Amendment insulates the American people from the Federal Government exerting undue influence over them; otherwise known as infringement.

When the Federal Government acts in haste, the room for error is drastically compounded; as is the case with the Democrat gun control bills that are before this very body.

Let me be very clear: The horrific tragedies that occurred in Uvalde and Buffalo are truly heartbreaking. I continue to pray for our society and for the families of the men, women, and children who were senselessly murdered.

Before proposals are put on the table, however, this problem must be diagnosed in its entirety.

The Supreme Court has recognized the right of individual citizens to keep and bear arms under the Second Amendment.

Further, the Court specifically recognizes that the inherent right to self-defense is protected by the Second Amendment as well.

A study conducted in 2013 estimated that firearms are used in defense from half a million to 3 million times annually. Americans exercise their Second Amendment rights when protecting their family and property. It was not written so that one could go hunting.

As former Senator Tom Coburn once said, ''It was to create a force to balance a tyrannical force here.''

The Federal Government should not be in the business of issuing edicts that threaten the Second Amendment rights of Americans. It is a right that cannot be infringed.

GUN CONTROL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Speaker, I have shared before that my father was for many decades a New York City police officer. He had to carry a firearm to protect himself and others, but was acutely aware of individuals on the street, often with guns illegally, who could harm him and those he was tasked to protect.

I do not oppose the right of American citizens to own guns, or intend to rob any constitutional rights. But, we all know that money, hatred, and power have used the Constitution to cover themselves from showing the real intent that they have, the love of greed, desire for power, ignorance, racism, hatred. That is what many are using that constitutional protection to cover themselves from.

Over 50 percent of gun violence is attributable to people who use handguns to commit suicide. The remainder of those deaths and injuries are largely homicide and murder, such as widespread street crime. Then there are mass killings, which have been on an uptick in recent years.

On May 24, in Texas, an 18-year old boy acted as a lone gunman in the second deadliest school shooting on record. Armed with a semiautomatic rifle and 375 rounds of ammunition, he entered Robb Elementary School, opened fire, and laid waste to 19 children and two teachers. The pervasiveness and regularity of such occurrences in the United States has reached epidemic levels.

In 2020, 45,222 Americans died of gun-related injuries, more than any other year on record. That is a 14 percent increase since 2019; a 25 percent increase since 2015; and a 43 percent increase since 2010. In this year alone, almost 19,000 people have already lost their lives; a number, evidenced by the events of the past couple of weeks, are only on the rise.

This weekend alone, over a dozen mass shootings took place: Buffalo, Texas, Philadelphia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma, so many more. These mass killings are just the tip of the iceberg with respect to gun violence carnage in America.

Firearms are the leading cause of death for children and teens in this Nation. How many more children will be sacrificed before action is taken? How many more schools will we allow to become battlefields and burial grounds for the sake of the cloak that many are using the Constitution for.

The time for action is now. We know that our gun violence epidemic can be substantially curtailed with thoughtful, reasonable commonsense gun legislation. This includes raising the age, as we have done for so many things, for automatic purchases to 21, and developing and implementing more comprehensive background checks to prevent situations like the Buffalo shooting and the Uvalde massacre.

We need to strengthen gun laws for gun trafficking, which is devastating our country. Areas with strong gun laws cannot curtail the influx of illegal guns trafficked in from States with few restrictions. Places like New York City and Chicago cannot curtail the illegal weapons coming from other places.

With higher unemployment rates, places like my home, the Virgin Islands, has the second highest rate of guns smuggled across its borders and a homicide rate nine times higher than the 50 States.

As well as better establishing and regulating gun storage to prevent minors from acquiring deadly weapons, it is necessary for Members on both sides of this debate to come together to protect the lives of our citizens.

Throw off the cloak that you are using, calling our Constitution to hover and hide what you are really protecting: money, power, hatred.

□ 1030

RECOGNIZING STEVE MEINHAUSEN

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

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to recognize an extraordinary friend and great servant of the Texas 27th Congressional District, Steve Meinhausen.

Steve came to Texas in 2004 with his wife, Carrie, and four children: Matthew, Makenna, Kacey, and Ellie. Steve and his family brought selfless hearts and an entrepreneurial spirit to our part of south Texas.

Steve opened many businesses during his time, the most famous being Stevie Lew's BBQ. In 2017, when Hurricane Harvey hit Rockport, among his many generous community endeavors, Steve graciously opened his restaurant to feed over 12,000 meals to volunteers and others in need.

Steve has built for his family a legacy of generosity, a sincere love of God, and a strong work ethic. I thank Steve for all he has done for the many people he has blessed in the Rockport-Fulton area. He is truly a servant of God and an exemplary citizen.

It is my honor to recognize Steve for his outstanding service and dedication to family, to community, and to our Nation.

ENDING GUN VIOLENCE

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

Ms. OMAR. Madam Speaker, it has been 23 years since Columbine. It has been 15 years since Virginia Tech, 10 years since Sandy Hook, 4 years since Parkland. We have offered prayer and thoughts for years with no real action.

It has been 15 days since the school shooting in Uvalde, Texas, where 19 children were massacred. One of the students, a 10-year-old girl, survived because she covered herself in the blood of her dead classmate.

We have trained kids to hide under their tables. We have trained teachers to barricade their doors. We have trained schools to lock down their campuses. Now, are we going to train kids to cover themselves with their friend's blood in order to survive?

When are we going to understand the common denominator here is not just criminals but making it easy for criminals to access deadly weapons?

Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and Canada all dealt with mass shootings, but there was a national outcry, and they put in place restrictions to stop mass carnage from happening again.

We don't have mental health issues more than any other country. What we do have here are politicians who lack the moral courage to stand up to the NRA. We have a society that is not willing to stand up to protect its citizens, especially its most vulnerable,

which is our beautiful children. We have to be better than that.

We also must remember, Madam Speaker, it is not just mass shootings. It is white supremacists in Buffalo who massacre elders. It is gangs who carnage our neighborhoods, who allow for a 3-year-old in my district to get mowed down by gunfire.

The problem is guns. The problem is our colleagues on the other side of the aisle. We have to have the courage to stand up to them and to stand up for our country.

PROTECTING INDIVIDUAL FREEDOMS

Ms. OMAR. Madam Speaker, Roe v. Wade is fundamentally about privacy. Fifty, 60, 70 years ago, in order for women to access abortion care, they had to go to back-alley clinics and use wire hangers.

In 1973, it was decided that women have a right to make their own decisions about their bodies. We have to be a country that refuses to go back. We have to be a country that refuses to have women in my generation and the generation before enjoy more freedoms than my daughter's generation and the next.

Republicans will say they are the party of freedom and liberty, but they are the party that doesn't believe in liberty and freedom for women. Democrats are the party that is protecting your freedom and expanding liberty, which is why we introduced and passed the Women's Health Protection Act because codifying Roe v. Wade into law is essentially about protecting the freedoms for individuals to make their own private decisions about their healthcare.

If you stand for freedom, if you stand for liberty, join us and reject an extremist, fascist, misogynistic, backward party that wants to take us back to the stone age where men dictated what women do with their bodies. Help us exist in a country where our values of uplifting and advancing the rights of individuals still stand.

RAMPANT FOOD INSECURITY

Ms. OMAR. Madam Speaker, one in six children in the United States doesn't have enough food to eat. It is unconscionable that we allow 16 percent of our children here in this country to go hungry.

Right now, MITCH MCCONNELL and Republicans are blocking funding to continue the school waivers that allow for children to continue to eat in schools. Our inability to get these waivers and feed millions of children who are food insecure is inexcusable.

Globally, there are 276 million people facing food insecurity around the world, with countries in the Horn of Africa teetering on the edge of famine. We have an opportunity to get people on board and rally around those who are in need and starving.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF CAROL MARTINEAU BALDWIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Carol Martineau Baldwin, who passed away on May 26, 2022, at the age of 92.

Carol was a beloved member of the central New York community and a devoted philanthropist.

A Syracuse native, Carol met her husband, Alexander Baldwin, while attending Syracuse University. They were married in 1954 and had six children.

The family lived in Long Island, where Alexander taught at Massapequa High School until his death from lung cancer in 1983. Carol moved back to Syracuse and, in 1990, was diagnosed with breast cancer. She nearly lost her battle with breast cancer but overcame it following a double mastectomy.

Following this experience, she dedicated her life to helping others fight breast cancer. In 1996, she founded the Carol M. Baldwin Breast Cancer Research Fund on the campus of SUNY Stony Brook. Five years later, in conjunction with SUNY Upstate Medical University, the Carol M. Baldwin Fund of Central New York was established in Syracuse.

To date, the Baldwin fund has provided more than 60 grants to support research programs and has spurred nearly $24 million in additional grant funding. The fund supports numerous programs, including studies of contributing factors to breast cancer, education of medical professionals and the general public, and studies of the outcomes of detection and treatment on patients and families.

Outside of her philanthropic work, Carol has been a prominent fixture in our community, and many in her family are dear friends to my wife, Robin, and me.

For the last two decades, breast cancer patients in central New York and throughout the country have benefited from the steadfast commitment of Carol Baldwin.

Carol is survived by her six children, 25 grandchildren, and 14 great-grandchildren. While she will be dearly missed in our community, central New Yorkers will continue to honor her legacy.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in the House join me in honoring the life and legacy of Carol Martineau Baldwin. May she rest in peace.

PREVENTING GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7910, the Protecting Our Kids Act.

As we all know by now, on May 24, 21 children and teachers were senselessly murdered in Uvalde, Texas. Just 10 days earlier, 10 Black people were killed in a racially motivated hate crime.

For decades, the epidemic of gun violence has gripped this country, depriving Americans of their neighbors, siblings, children, and friends. On average, over 38,000 people die from gun violence every year in this country, including, on average, over 1,600 children. That is roughly an average of five kids every day.

Think about that: Five children being murdered, committing suicide, or being killed by the unintentional discharge of a weapon every day in America.

I do not pretend that this bill will save every one of those children or stop racially motivated murder in our Nation, but the idea that we simply stand back and do nothing and expect this problem to resolve itself is nonsense.

It offends the tens of thousands of gun violence victims every year, their families, and communities that are ravaged by unending tragedy. We can and we must take steps, meaningful steps, to reduce gun violence.

This bill will restrict the sale of assault-style weapons to those over the age of 21 years old. It will close longstanding and dangerous loopholes in Federal law, require that firearms sold in the United States be traceable, and help prevent gun trafficking, among other steps. These are measured, commonsense, and widely supported measures that would help reduce gun violence in our country.

As an American, as a Congresswoman, and as a mother of two children, I implore the Members of the House and the Senate to pass this bill. I am pleading with this Congress to set aside partisanship, dogma, and reflexive bickering. Now is the time to come together and act in unison to end the violence in our schools and on our streets.

RECOGNIZING KOREAN WAR VETERANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS) for 5 minutes.

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize veterans of the Korean war as this month marks the 72nd anniversary of the war's beginning.

Sadly, the Korean war is too often referred to as the forgotten war. I am here today to recognize the 5.7 million American men and women who served in that war, along with seven Korean war veterans our community lost in the past year: Albert A. Fowler, Ralph M. Lanza, Thomas H. O'Rourke, Nicholas J. Matranga, Walter H. Zipf, Robert Klose, and Hermando J. Folla.

These veterans put their lives on the line to defend our Nation and to fight

communism, and we are forever grateful for their service.

This past weekend, I joined the Corporal Allan Kivlehan Chapter of the Korean War Veterans Association and local members of the Korean-American community to honor them.

□ 1045

Last year, I also honored the life and legacy of Private First Class Raymond Andrew Smith as his remains returned to Brooklyn 71 years after he was reported missing in action.

While the return of Raymond's remains is something to be celebrated, our Nation must not forget that more than 81,600 Americans remain missing from World War II, the Korean war, the Vietnam war, the Cold War, the Gulf war, and other conflicts.

On Monday, the anniversary of D-day, I was honored to receive a POW/MIA Chair of Honor from our local Rolling Thunder chapter to display in my office as a permanent tribute to the brave men and women who honorably served our Nation overseas, but sadly never made it home.

I urge my colleagues to consider doing the same because we all must do more as a grateful Nation to raise attention to this issue and diligently work to return all prisoners of war and soldiers missing in action back to our homeland.

PRIORITIZING THE SAFETY OF OUR CHILDREN

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

Ms. SLOTKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today almost exactly 6 months after the shooting at Oxford High School in Oxford, Michigan, in my district. I represent Michigan's Eighth District, which includes Ingham County, Livingston County, and north Oakland County. Over the past couple of weeks, I have been in meetings with survivors and local officials. There are few issues that link our urban areas to our suburban areas to our rural areas more than gun violence.

I also represent the east side of Lansing, Michigan, where, just in the past week, we have had gun violence between three young people. And I also represent Oxford, where 6 months ago we had the school shooting, the most recent school shooting before Uvalde, Texas.

I happened to be scheduled to speak at the Oxford Virtual Academy graduation, in-person graduation, the day after the Uvalde shooting. I spent the day in Oxford, as I have been doing about every month, and you could hear the pain that people felt in being retraumatized by watching what was going on in Uvalde.

The students who I was speaking to were a group of students who chose to join school virtually, many of them in the aftermath of the shooting. I had been with the Superintendent of Oxford Schools earlier in the day. He was one of the very first people on the scene helping to provide first aid to the young people that we lost. We talked about the trauma and retrauma that sets in in communities where gun violence happens again and again.

I may have a different angle on this issue than most. Guns and firearms are part of our culture in the State of Michigan. I grew up with guns. I remember very distinctly getting a four-wheeler along with my brother when I was 11, and my dad installing the gun racks when I was 12 so that my brother and I could go out shooting during the day.

I am a CIA officer who was trained on a Glock and an M4 semiautomatic for my three tours in Iraq alongside the military. My husband is a career Army officer and carried a weapon every day he was deployed. It is just something that is normal among the 99 percent of responsible gun owners in the State of Michigan.

It is because of that background that I fundamentally reject this idea that either you care about gun ownership, or you care about school safety. That is a fundamentally false choice.

In Michigan, as I said, we have responsible gun owners everywhere. Since the shooting, I have heard from more of them in the past 2 weeks than I have in the previous 4 years; active hunters and sportsmen who are strongly in favor of things like commonsense background checks so that mentally ill people don't get their hands on weapons, and certainly things like safe storage of weapons so that a child can't get ahold of a parent's weapon and use it to kill their peers.

I have a bill that is going in this package today in the House. Safe Guns, Safe Kids Act is the name of it. It is part of protecting our kids in a serious, commonsense way. All it says is that if you are an adult and you have a firearm in the house, and you also have children, you have to take reasonable steps to secure that weapon, and if the child gets ahold of that weapon and uses it to commit a crime, like mass murder, you can be criminally liable for that crime.

The bill doesn't impact your decision to buy a gun. Instead, it asks that you act responsibly when you have it. This is not controversial. It is not partisan. It is basic common sense and what most people do anyway, just like my dad. Personal responsibility is at the heart of what it means to be an American, and gun owners have a critical role to play in making sure we can protect our communities.

While the provisions that the House will approve today are commonsense measures, I have no illusion on how partisan this is going to be. I know how much the gun lobby has sway with my peers, and I know that straight-up, selfish interest in being reelected is guiding my colleagues in this Chamber. But I encourage my friends on both sides of the aisle to prioritize public health and public safety over political concerns.

Anything that we pass here in the House will need support in the Senate to become law, so we want more of our Republican colleagues to join with us. We want more brave individuals to cross the aisle and say: I am going to do something about the thing that is now the number one killer of young people in America. It is gun violence. It is not car accidents. It is not drug overdoses, and it is not cancer. It is gun violence.

To my friends who are considering how to vote on some of the provisions today, I encourage you to make a choice. Do you care about dealing with the leading cause of death of young people or not? I urge you to join us.

WE NEED RELIEF

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

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, when President Biden took office, the price of a gallon of gas stood at $2.39 a gallon. Today, the national average is more than double, clocking in at $4.96 per gallon.

Since the beginning of the travel season, gas prices have reached a new record high every single day. The situation in my home State of Michigan is even more dire and unaffordable. In the past week, gas prices spiked more in Michigan, the motor capital of the world, than any other State. Our State average has skyrocketed up to $5.21.

In Jackson, in my district, gas prices rose 20 cents overnight last week. In Lenawee County, my home county, they rose at an even quicker rate to $5.29, when I drove to the airport yesterday morning. Michigan families are struggling to pay these historic prices at the pump.

Robert from Tecumseh, Michigan, told me that he along with many other seniors on a fixed income are simply unable to use their cars because of the price of gas.

Another constituent wrote to me that someone drilled a hole in their truck's gas tank and stole their gas.

This is the environment that President Biden's antienergy policies have created. Since day one, the Biden administration has been hostile to American energy. They canceled the Keystone XL pipeline. They halted oil and gas leases on Federal lands. They recklessly depleted our strategic reserves, which is now at its lowest level since 1987. They have done everything possible to discourage investment in domestic production.

At the same time, the administration continues to beg Saudi Arabia and other foreign countries to boost their oil supply. It simply makes no sense.

In Congress, just one side—House Republicans—has been proposing solutions. We should pass the American Energy Independence from Russia Act to unleash our domestic production capability.

We should pass the Strategic Production Response Act to transition supply concerns from stopgap measures to permanent production solutions.

And we should pass the PIPES Act, which I introduced, to prevent a sitting President from unilaterally attacking existing domestic energy infrastructure.

Let's not forget: America was energy independent just 2 short years ago. There is a path to regaining that independence and bringing down prices at the pump if President Biden will reverse course and flip the switch on American energy.

My constituents cannot afford $5-plus per gallon of gas. They need relief. We need relief. America needs relief, and fast.

ADDRESSING GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, gun violence, as we know, is plaguing our Nation. In 2022, this year, there have already been 200 mass shootings in the United States. Think about that. It is absolutely horrific.

We ask ourselves, when is enough enough?

Our constituents across the country ask us, how many more innocent people must die before any reasonable, commonsense gun reform legislation can pass and add more protection for the American public?

Let's pass the Protecting Our Kids Act, which raises the purchasing age for semiautomatic weapons from 18 to 21, a commonsense idea. Let's also deal with the subject of ghost gun purchases and background checks. Again, commonsense ideas, and cracks down on gun trafficking and straw purchases.

If the combination of the Protecting Our Kids Act is something that you might find objectionable in some instance, we have individual pieces of legislation, resources for victims of gun violence, bipartisan background checks, assault weapons ban, legislation that would also go further to provide protection in condemning the horrific shootings in Atlanta, Georgia, and dealing with hate, bigotry, and violence against Asian-American and Pacific-Islander communities.

We also have legislation that would designate June 4th National Gun Violence Awareness Day. There is legislation that deals with disarming of hate, and to try to provide extreme risk protection for Federal firearms sales to include those who are subject to extreme risk protection that we know red-flag legislation would help protect us against.

So, there are a lot of things we can do. Will we totally eliminate the threats to the public? Of course not.

But there are commonsense ideas we can do to improve and increase safety for our schools, for our churches, and for people who are just going to shop for groceries one afternoon. These are things we can do, and we should do.

As chair of the Congressional Crime Survivors and Justice Caucus, I am advocating for resources for survivors of gun violence to cope with their trauma, whether it be in Sacramento or Fresno or anywhere else around this country.

I support the Second Amendment for responsible gun ownership. Let that be clear. But America deserves better, and I call on all House Members to join me in this effort. Let's put partisanship aside and take action to address the gun epidemic once and for all.

Madam Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining.

CELEBRATING DIA DE PORTUGAL

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today also to celebrate Dia de Portugal, which is a significant holiday for Portuguese people all over the world.

My grandparents came to the United States from the Azore Islands in the late 19th century and the turn of the 20th century, 1897 to 1904. Illiterate, non-English speaking, like immigrants past and immigrants present, coming to America to have a better life for themselves. But they never, ever left their pride of their home country, Portugal, or their sense of culture, which lives in me today.

Portugal is one of America's longest and strongest allies, as it was the first to recognize the United States as an independent Nation after the Revolutionary War.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of the AMIGOS Act, introduced by our colleague and Congressman DAVID CICILLINE. It would create more American jobs and increase investment in the United States by strengthening our bonds with Portugal. As the co-chair of the Portuguese Caucus, I think it is important that we continue to build on this relationship and the trade that already exists today.

I urge the Senate to pass this bipartisan legislation and, again, we will continue to work with other colleagues of ours who are part of our Portuguese-American Caucus to continue to advocate for mutual interests, not only for Portugal but for the United States and the Portuguese-American community.

''Happy Portugal Day.'' ''Feliz Dia de Portugal.''

Let us celebrate and let us remember that America is a stronger country because of our welcoming of immigrants past and present, and this is a part of that recognition.

□ 1100

FARM BILL IMPACT SERIES NUMBER 10: RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, in preparation for reauthorizing the farm bill in 2023, I rise today to deliver the tenth installment of my farm bill impact series where I am highlighting various aspects of the farm bill that deserve this Congress' awareness and support.

Rural Development programs exist within the farm bill because the people of rural America, many of whom work to feed, fuel, and clothe us all, must remain connected to their families, local communities, and the world to do their jobs.

Communities are made up of families, and families in rural areas need well-built affordable housing in order to thrive. USDA Rural Development's Single Family Housing Programs enable families and individuals to buy, build, or repair affordable homes located in rural America. Through these programs, qualifying individuals can finance a new home with no money down or get financial assistance to repair their wells, hookups to rural water, septic, plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems, insulation, and storm shelters or safe rooms.

USDA Rural Development is also committed to helping improve the economy and quality of life in rural America, and every strong community needs strong local businesses. The Business and Industry Loan Guarantee program improves the economic health of rural communities by increasing access to business capital through loan guarantees, as well as enabling commercial lenders to provide affordable financing to rural businesses.

In Healy, Kansas, the Sharp Brothers Seed Company has sold native grass seeds since 1958. They needed additional working capital to build up their inventory for a Conservation Reserve Program enrollment, so they used the USDA Rural Development Business and Industry program to secure a $5 million guaranteed loan for additional working capital. This program helped make their operation stronger than ever before, which is good for rural Kansas.

Finally, strengthening rural broadband will help ensure that rural Americans, agricultural producers included, can keep pace with an increasingly tech-driven society and international marketplace. I believe that taxpayer dollars must be spent judiciously on existing broadband programs, and the goals set by the USDA and the FCC must be realistic.

Last summer, the House Agriculture Committee advanced the Broadband Internet Connections for Rural America Act out of committee, which authorizes $43 billion toward critical infrastructure in rural communities. I also joined several of my House Republican colleagues and introduced legislation that would leverage the ReConnect program with some of the 2018 rural broadband investments in rural areas with little or no internet access.

The ReConnect program is an example of a successful public-private partnership. Its matching grants help cover the cost of cable, implementation, and installment for broadband in rural

communities. I support whatever directly benefits the resilient people of rural America, because they are the lifeblood of this country. That is why I support the Rural Development programs within the farm bill, and why I am bringing awareness to them now to ensure that these programs remain strong in the 2023 farm bill.

I will be back to the floor soon to deliver another installment of my farm bill impact series and highlight more programs and titles within the bill that I believe Congress must understand and support to ensure that agriculture and rural America thrives in this country.

CONGRATULATING DALE MOORE ON HIS RETIREMENT

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a great Kansan, Dale Moore, and to congratulate him on his retirement from a career of dedicated service to farmers, ranchers, and agricultural producers.

Dale grew up on a livestock, hay, and grain farm in Copeland, Kansas, which lies in my district, the Big First of Kansas. He went to Fort Hays State University, worked for Kansas Pork Producers Council, the National Cattlemen's Beef Association, and Senator Pat Roberts.

In 2001, President Bush appointed Dale to serve as chief of staff at USDA, after which he served as legislative director for the House Agriculture Committee. Most recently, Dale has been serving as executive vice president at the American Farm Bureau Federation where his presence will be deeply missed.

Dale has tirelessly advocated for agriculture for more than 40 years, and he never forgot his southwest Kansas roots or the values he learned there: hard work, others before self, and personal responsibility.

I am grateful for Dale's leadership and service, and I offer him, his wife, Faith, and their entire family my best wishes as they begin this new adventure.

Congratulations, Dale.

COMMONSENSE GUN SAFETY REFORM

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

Mr. VEASEY. Madam Speaker, I pose a few questions to my friends and colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

You certainly cannot be okay with criminals continuously being able to access guns.

You can't be okay with terrorists being able to buy guns.

You can't be okay with sociopaths continuing to buy guns.

You certainly can't be okay with what has happened in Uvalde; before that, Buffalo; what just happened in Tulsa, Sandy Hook, Parkland.

So if you are not okay with that, why the inaction? Why do you continue to prevent commonsense gun safety legislation that would stop sociopaths, terrorists, and criminals from obtaining weapons? Why don't you work with us to pass commonsense legislation that, in many cases, over 90 percent of the public supports?

So many gun owners that I have talked to all across north Texas, people that are on the opposite end of the political spectrum to me, tell me that they support this commonsense gun safety legislation.

You continue to show inaction to the American public. It is unacceptable. We have got to do better. We have an opportunity to get something done this time around, and it is about time. The American public is sick of seeing nothing occur every time one of these massacres takes place in our country.

Madam Speaker, I urge our Republican colleagues to work with us on passing legislation that is long overdue and that the public is asking for. We can't continue to watch this happen and do nothing. We need to take action.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS IN OUR NATION

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

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to raise awareness for the severe mental health crisis in our country.

Two weeks ago, there was a terrible incident that occurred in Uvalde, Texas; 19 innocent children were murdered and two of their teachers alongside them. Uvalde is in my district, Texas' 23rd District.

Over a year ago, after I got elected, I visited Uvalde and I sat down with the county judge, who is a Democrat, and the mayor, who is a Republican, and the local sheriff. I sat down with them, and I said, If I could do one thing, what would that be, gentlemen? And they go: Tony, we need a mental health hospital.

They identified this crisis over a year ago. Last year, we appropriated over $2 million toward that hospital. It is a $25-million project, and I am working on the remaining $23 million to get that over the finish line. This is something that that community asked for.

There is so much division here in Congress. There is so much hate and rhetoric that gets spewed. I think mental health is an area that can bring us together, that can unite us as we go forward, not only as we reflect on what happened in Uvalde, but across the country.

COVID did something to this country. We are coming out of that, and I think part of the mental health crisis that is going on in our country has to be addressed. It is heartbreaking to see what happened, to be there as the Uvalde community heals and comes together. What I will say is, this mental health crisis goes beyond those that are looking to cause harm to themselves and others.

Madam Speaker, I would argue everyone in that community needs to sit down with a mental health provider; my staff, included. Our team essentially had turned into a mini FEMA office where we were answering all kinds of different claims every day and having to hear these horrendous stories and having to hear the issues that our community was dealing with.

So this crisis is very deep and it is very sad. It is an issue that this body needs to address. It needs to start early on, not wait until when an incident occurs. We have to start very early on. This shooter, this gunman, was a troubled young man for a very long time. It was no surprise to a lot of people what occurred. If we could have got ahead of the issue instead of waiting until the problem happened, I think that is critical.

Another thing a lot of people don't realize, the day of the shooting, there was actually a young lady that had suicide ideations, and two of the local law enforcement officers had taken her to San Antonio. This was hours before the shooting.

What does that mean? That means the community of Uvalde has a very deep mental health issue that is popping up every single day. And Uvalde isn't unique. It isn't just this one small town and this one incident. We have seen it happen all over the country.

Madam Speaker, I urge this body to come together. I urge Congress to come together and use this terrible incident to unite us in finding real, tangible solutions. Part of those solutions is identifying mental health resources which we can provide directly to the communities of need.

BABY FORMULA SHORTAGE

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, in late April and early May when parents and Republicans in Congress began to sound the alarm about the unacceptable scarcity of baby formula, I thought to myself, Well, this is just another example of the compounding effect of the bad policies of the Biden administration.

But at the time, the facts had not come to light that the crisis is yet another direct result of the mismanagement and misguided Biden Presidency; a President focused on a woke, progressive agenda, while the basic functions of government are neglected or mismanaged.

The most critical fact that has come to light is that Abbott Nutrition's Sturgis plant supplied about one-fifth, 20 percent, of all infant formula in the United States before it closed. Furthermore, the company makes the majority of the formula for infants in the

Women, Infants, and Children program. That is more than 43 percent of babies in the United States. It is unfathomable that a facility this critical to the lives of our Nation's newborns can somehow slip through the cracks.

As of this past weekend, I am glad to see that the Sturgis plant is making formula again, but it could take a couple of months for supply to hit store shelves. Currently, the Nation's current out-of-stock rate is 74 percent. In Tennessee, it is 92 percent. This is indeed a worst-case scenario for parents and their vulnerable infant children.

How did we get here? Let's go through the timeline.

In September of 2019, inspectors found a handful of sanitary issues with the plant in Sturgis but allowed managers to continue operating while they implemented necessary changes.

Due to the COVID–19 pandemic, the FDA conducted its first routine inspection of the Abbott Sturgis plant in 2 years in September of 2021. They found that the issues uncovered in the 2019 surveillance inspection had been resolved. At about the same time, in September 2021, the FDA receives the first complaint that a child was hospitalized with Cronobacter. Meanwhile, the Nation's out-of-stock rate for infant formula rose to 11 percent in November of 2021, when Dr. Robert Califf was nominated to serve as commissioner of the FDA.

December 1, the FDA received a second complaint related to the death of a child. The Centers for Disease Control determined that Cronobacter could have been a contributing factor.

In January of this year, the FDA receives their third complaint of a child hospitalized with Cronobacter, while at the same time The New York Times reports that baby formula shortages are, ''worsening throughout the United States.''

On January 31, the FDA begins a delayed follow-up inspection of the Abbott Sturgis plant. Thirteen days later, the nationwide out-of-stock rate of infant formula rises to 26 percent. Two days later, on February 15, Dr. Robert Califf is confirmed by the U.S. Senate as the new commissioner of the FDA.

Two days after that, on the commissioner's second day on the job, Abbott announces a voluntary recall and hold of certain powdered infant formulas produced at the Sturgis plant. The same day, the FDA receives a fourth Cronobacter complaint.

Why does this timeline matter? Because President Biden said he wasn't made aware of the issues with the stock of baby formula until late April.

Now just imagine, on your second day on the job, a fire breaks out in your office, and you don't call the President to let him know? I don't understand. I truly don't.

Again, this plant produces one-fifth of the Nation's supply of baby formula. The crisis was foreseeable and extraordinary steps should have been taken to avoid it. There is no doubt in my mind that the February formula recall followed by the Sturgis plant closure is the primary factor that turned an already increasing problem into a crisis.

There should have been more urgency. It should have been clear to the Biden administration in February that we were going to have a problem. Maybe it was and they just didn't want to tell the President, or maybe he was busy that day. Who knows. I am sure we will find out when Republicans take back the majority and conduct proper oversight of this administration.

Put simply, the FDA and President Biden fumbled the ball for months, and families across this country are paying the price. We cannot afford for this administration to take its eye off the ball again. The President must do better.

□ 1115

CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF ENNIS, TEXAS

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

Mr. ELLZEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the sesquicentennial celebration of the city of Ennis, Texas, founded on June 8, 1872.

When the railroad was expanded from Houston to St. Louis in 1872, many of the workers found solace and community in what we know today as Ennis.

The railroad workers were drawn to the area's bluebonnets and cotton fields. The appreciation for the natural beauty that surrounds this Texas town still runs deep in the community.

Through the years, Ennis has grown as an agricultural and industrial community, attracting residents and visitors, which has earned it the title of the ''Official Bluebonnet City'' of our State.

Ennis is known for more than just its bluebonnets. It is also the hosting city of the National Polka Festival. The National Polka Festival began in 1967 and attracts as many as 50,000 people to the town.

Ennis is also home to the Texas Motorplex, where national records have been set and speed milestones have been broken. My family and I have been able to witness some truly remarkable races there.

It is places like these that make Texas proud. The events and venues of Ennis, Texas proudly promote Texas values by providing a family atmosphere and cultivating community outreach.

Strolling along the historic district of Ennis, one can experience plentiful restaurants and shopping options. When entering any store, you are kindly greeted. Families and neighbors welcome each other with open arms. The hospitality of Ennis is seen through these interactions, and it becomes evident why the citizens of Ennis take so much pride in their town.

Ennis has encompassed many of our Texan values, including community and family, and has shown Texas pride for the past 150 years. I am proud and honored to represent the people of Ennis in the Sixth Congressional District of Texas. I look forward to what the next 150 years brings to the great city of Ennis.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 17 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

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

God of peace and author of our salvation, we pause in prayer to You for the ongoing conflict overwhelming the country of Ukraine and terrorizing its people. After over 100 days of fighting, O Lord, the people cry to You for deliverance.

We pray to You on their behalf as their voices grow weak with exhaustion, their hope dim with each passing hour of unrelenting adversity.

God, You are their refuge and their strength. Do not delay Your salvation from them. You are their ever-present help in time of trouble. Do not deny them the strength of Your abiding spirit.

Though the Earth gives way to the aggression of their foe, give them reason not to fear. Though the seas are ensnared with the adversary's worst intentions, send Your spirit to brood over these waters and disrupt their chaotic plans and bring the order of Your peace.

May Ukraine bear witness to Your promises. God, You are within her, she will not fall. God, You will help her at break of day. Lord Almighty, You are with them. You are their fortress.

We pray with Ukraine by the power of Your sovereign name.

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 Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) come

forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. PHILLIPS 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.

GUN REFORM

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

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, Jim Ramstad represented Minnesota's Third District in Congress as a principled Republican from 1991 to 2009.

His widow, Kathryn, a remarkable woman in her own right, wrote me last week and asked that I share her message with the country: ''Jim voted for the 1994 crime bill and its gun control measures. He was one of only six Republicans to cast what was clearly a difficult vote, but he felt so strongly about the compelling need to act and believed it was consistent with his bipartisan, pragmatic, and commonsense approach to fighting crime.

''After so many mass shootings, I cannot understand why Congress does not at the very least,'' she wrote, ''ban semiautomatic weapons like the AR–15 that have been used in so many recent mass shootings.''

She continued, ''I feel very strongly about this and ask sincerely, what can we do to legislate reasonable legislation like in 1994?''

What can she do? She asks; she and the country ask, I might add.

We all know what we can do. And I say, let's do it.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to the following resolution:

S. RES. 660

Whereas Norman Yoshio Mineta (referred to in this preamble as ''Norman Y. Mineta'') was born in San Jose, California on November 12, 1931;

Whereas, as a young child during World War II, Norman Y. Mineta and his family were unjustly sent to Heart Mountain Relocation Camp in Park County, Wyoming by the United States Government due to their Japanese ancestry;

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta returned to San Jose with his family after World War II, graduated from San Jose High School, and went on to earn a degree in business administration from the University of California, Berkeley;

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta honorably served as a United States Army intelligence officer in Japan and Korea before returning home and joining the insurance business run by his father;

Whereas, in 1967, Norman Y. Mineta became the first person of color to serve on the San Jose City Council and, in 1971, was elected as the 59th Mayor of San Jose, becoming the first Asian American to serve as mayor of a major city in the United States;

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1974, where he served as president of the freshman class and went on to spend more than 20 years, during which time he never forgot a name;

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta was a champion of civil rights and cosponsored the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 (50 U.S.C. 4211 et seq.), which—

(1) was signed into law by President Ronald W. Reagan; and

(2) expressed a formal apology to the thousands of individuals of Japanese ancestry in the United States who were forced into internment camps during World War II and offered $20,000 payments to each individual;

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta distinguished himself as an expert on transportation issues and an advocate for mass transit, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives;

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta entered the private sector after leaving Congress, but continued to serve the United States as Chairman of the National Civil Aviation Review Commission;

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta was nominated by President William J. Clinton in 2000 to be the United States Secretary of Commerce;

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta was nominated by President George W. Bush in 2001 to serve as the United States Secretary of Transportation;

Whereas, while serving as Secretary of Transportation on September 11, 2001, Norman Y. Mineta secured the airspace of the United States by ordering all civilian air traffic to land immediately and implemented new security protocols to ensure the safety of air travelers;

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta was the loving husband of Danealia Brantner Mineta, and father of David Mineta, Stuart Mineta, Robert Brantner, and Mark Brantner; and

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta was known for his warm personality, commitment to public service, accessibility and accountability, and passion for his work: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Norman Yoshio Mineta, former member of the United States House of Representatives, former Secretary of Commerce, and former Secretary of Transportation;

(2) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Norman Yoshio Mineta; and

(3) when the Senate adjourns today, stands adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Norman Yoshio Mineta.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3499. An act to amend the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 to repeal certain obsolete requirements, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 68–541, as amended by the appropriate provisions of Public Law 102–246, the Chair, on behalf of the Republican Leader, and in consultation with the Majority Leader, announces the appointment of the following individuals to serve as members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for a five year term:

Chris Long of New York.

Kathleen Casey of Virginia.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 115–123, the Chair, on behalf of the Republican Leader, appoints the following individual as a member of the Commission on Social Impact Partnerships:

Ryan T.E. Martin of Virginia.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 115–123, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, reappoints the following individual as a member of the Commission on Social Impact Partnerships:

Carol B. Kellermann of New York.

CONGRATULATING MASTER SERGEANT SILVERINE JAMES

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

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate retired Army Master Sergeant Silverine James on the naming of the Salem VA Medical Center's Women's Health Clinic in her honor.

Allowed to enlist by her mother, James joined the Army in 1949 and, after leaving in 1951, she eventually returned to the service in 1953 as an administrative specialist at the New York Point of Embarkation.

Though the Army was still segregated at the time of her rejoining, Mrs. James was given an assignment that would help lead to the integration of her company and later was a trailblazer while serving at Camp Zama in Japan as the only African American in the Judge Advocate General section of the Far East Command.

By the time she retired in 1973, Master Sergeant James had completed 22 years of service. Taking a well-deserved year off after retirement, James began a job at the Salem VA, where she spent nearly 5 years before taking a job with FEMA.

In an article chronicling her life, Master Sergeant James said simply, ''I gave my country the best part of my life.''

It was great to be with Mrs. James last week to name the center in her honor. She surely did give the VA the best part of her life and her country the best part of her life.

Congratulations on this well-deserved honor.

WHAT JESUS SAID ABOUT HOMOSEXUALITY

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

Mr. LIEU. Madam Speaker, in March of this year, The Washington Post published an article titled: ''GOP lawmakers push historic wave of bills targeting rights of LGBTQ teens, children, and their families.''

In April, The Washington Post published another article titled: ''Some Republicans fear party overreach on LGBT measures.''

I just thought I would now recite for you what Jesus Christ said about homosexuality: ''. . . . ''

GUN CONTROL

(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, I rise today to address the heartbreak Americans continue to reel from, the horrible killing of 19 students and two teachers by a demented teenager in Uvalde, Texas.

As an elected Representative, as well as a parent, I am eager to find solutions that make our kids safer. Those solutions must include strengthening mental health services and school security across this country.

Democrats in Congress have a choice to make. Do they want to focus yet again on more gun control, which won't work and won't pass the Senate, or do they want to focus on mental health and school security improvements which will help, and on which we might be able to reach consensus and pass into law?

Madam Speaker, I believe we can enhance protection for our children without throwing away any of our hard-won freedoms. The ball is in the Democrats' court.

GUN SAFETY LAWS

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

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Madam Speaker, I rise today as we mark the 159th day of this year, and more than 246 mass shootings; Columbine, Sandy Hook, Uvalde, Parkland. We cannot pretend that we have not been here before, and we cannot fail to act yet again.

I have heard from mothers in my district who are frightened for their children's safety. I have heard the horrors of the survivors of the October 1 shooting in Las Vegas, and survivors of domestic violence and other daily gun violence that doesn't always make the headlines.

And I have heard the echoes of decades of disappointment and frustration as Congress has failed over and over again to do something.

This is not about politics. It is about protecting our kids. This is about doing the jobs we were elected to do because I refuse to accept that because we may not be able to prevent all gun violence, we should not prevent any gun violence.

We can act and must act, and that is why I am voting to pass the gun safety laws.

GAS PRICES

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

Mr. VALADAO. Madam Speaker, gas prices across the country have reached yet another record-breaking high. The pain at the pump my constituents are facing is a direct result of this administration's war on American energy.

Unfortunately, the administration continues to pass the blame for a crisis of their own making.

In California, we are suffering with out-of-control prices that reached over $6.30 per gallon this week. That is nearly $1.50 higher than the national average; thanks, in part, to the State's gas tax.

Central Valley families are struggling to drive their kids to school, get themselves to work, and buy groceries to feed their families. Any reduction in prices would provide much-needed relief.

I am, once again, calling on the State to immediately suspend the 51 cent per gallon tax. We need to unleash the power of our domestic energy production and suspend the gas tax to get these prices under control for Central Valley residents.

SENSIBLE GUN SAFETY LEGISLATION

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, in the House Oversight and Reform Committee this morning, we heard compelling testimony from individuals that had been directly affected by gun violence.

The Buffalo Police Commissioner, Joseph Gramaglia, and also Zeneta Everhart provided testimony that is clear and compelling.

The Buffalo shooting that took place, the shooting started at 2:30 in the afternoon and ended 2 minutes and 3 seconds later; one shooter, one weapon of mass destruction, 13 people shot, 10 people dead.

We need sensible gun safety legislation in this country. When you look at the need for background checks, that doesn't violate anybody's constitutional rights; but it affirms the right of people to live freely, to live safely, to live in a prosperous way in our neighborhoods and throughout the country.

100 DAYS OF PUTIN'S WAR

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, last week marked 100 tragic days since war criminal Putin's war of mass murder against the sovereign country of Ukraine. Putin's merciless killing continues to horrify the world, while the heroic fight by President Volodymyr Zelenskyy and the brave Ukrainians continue to draw inspiration.

Ukrainians are front line in the global conflict of democracy's rule of law, opposed by authoritarian's rule of gun.

I was grateful to be in Lithuania last week meeting with members of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly. Led by its president, GERRY CONNOLLY, the bipartisan delegation welcomed Finland and Sweden into NATO, which Putin has unintentionally unified for victory in Ukraine.

Putin is sacrificing Russian troops for his personal gain of oil, money, and power. Ever resolute, President Zelenskyy has said, ''We have defended Ukraine for 100 days already. Victory will be ours.''

America and the world support Ukraine in its efforts to protect its citizens and defeat evil.

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

HONORING DR. LIANG CHEE WEE

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

Mrs. HINSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor a dynamic leader from Iowa's First Congressional District, Dr. Liang Chee Wee.

Dr. Wee is retiring after serving as the president of Northeast Iowa Community College for nearly 13 years. His passion for inclusivity ensured that everyone who stepped foot on the NICC campus, students, educators, employees, and members of the community all felt at home.

Under his leadership, NICC became a space for addressing challenges in the community, and the college has made great strides in promoting growth for minority-owned businesses in the area.

Dr. Wee always has a smile and a kind word of encouragement for everyone that he meets. His authentic servant leadership will be missed at NICC, but I know that his work to improve our community is far from over.

So thank you, Dr. Wee, and congratulations on this exciting new chapter in your retirement.

□ 1215

CELEBRATING DR. FREEMAN HRABOWSKI'S RETIREMENT

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

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, this week, a champion for STEM education,

and a dear friend of mine, will retire from his long-time role as president of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, more affectionately known as UMBC.

Over the past 30 years, Dr. Freeman Hrabowski has transformed STEM education at UMBC, most notably by expanding resources for women and students of color.

UMBC was barely 10 years old when Dr. Hrabowski arrived as vice provost in 1987. Later, he was chosen as executive vice president and then named president in 1992, helping make UMBC a nationwide leader in STEM learning and a nationwide leader in education generally as well.

Over the last decade, UMBC has graduated more African Americans with doctorates in science and engineering than any other university in the United States. The school also produces the highest number of African-American undergraduates who go on to earn Ph.D.s in the natural sciences and engineering.

These achievements occurred in no small part thanks to Dr. Hrabowski's leadership, which made a critical difference as UMBC grew and expanded its academic programs.

At UMBC and beyond, he has dedicated his career to realizing the promise of students of color in STEM, and students generally as well, no matter their background, are assured access to high-quality science education.

In 2011, Madam Speaker, Dr. Hrabowski chaired the National Academies committee that produced a key report on expanding minority participation in science. In 2012, he was tapped by President Obama to serve as the chair of the inaugural President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for African Americans.

When the COVID–19 pandemic hit in 2020, Dr. Hrabowski sprang into action. Not only did he work to ensure that UMBC was contributing to research and taking safety measures, he and his wife, Jacqueline, personally volunteered for the phase 3 Moderna vaccine trial. Together, they campaigned to reduce vaccine hesitancy in Maryland, particularly in communities of color.

Madam Speaker, one of the lead researchers who developed the Moderna vaccine, Dr. Corbett, was a UMBC graduate and the keynote speaker at our annual Maryland Fourth and Fifth Districts' Black History Breakfast this year.

In addition to his leadership of UMBC, Dr. Hrabowski has authored numerous books on STEM education and lifting up academically successful students of color so they can reach for success in their careers.

In a field where representation is lacking and where opportunities have not always been equitable, he has been at the forefront of the effort to ensure that all students, regardless of their background, can pursue their dreams and ambitions.

Dr. Hrabowski has been recognized nationally and internationally for his impact. He was the recipient of the Carnegie Corporation of New York's Academic Leadership Award in 2011, one of the highest honors for an educator in this country.

He has been named as one of the 100 most influential people in the world, as one of America's most impactful leaders, and as a top-tier university president.

Indeed, many universities in the Big Ten, many universities in the Ivy League, many universities in other parts of our country have opportuned Dr. Hrabowski to come to be their president. His love and commitment to UMBC, however, kept him there and focused on developing it as an extraordinary institution of higher learning.

I believe that the last part is the one of which Dr. Hrabowski is most proud; that is, a top-tier university president. While he has been rightfully lauded as a global leader in STEM, first and foremost, he is an educator.

Frederick Douglass once wrote that it is easier to build strong children than it is to repair broken men. Over his long career in education, Dr. Hrabowski has laid the foundation for many thousands of young people to become the best version of themselves.

UMBC today graduates a diverse group of exceptionally bright and capable students who are quick to follow their dreams in large part because of Dr. Hrabowski's talent, focus, and effort. He has been working so hard to make his dream of educational opportunity and excellence a reality, and he has succeeded in many ways.

His legacy will surely be cemented in the innumerable achievements of his students that they have made over the last 30 years and will surely continue to do so for decades to come.

Madam Speaker, as he prepares to leave UMBC at the end of this year, Dr. Hrabowski has set the school on a path of success and continued innovation. All Marylanders, and all Americans, can be proud of his unwavering commitment to his students, to UMBC, and to his unshakable belief in the power of young people of color to achieve and contribute in the fields of STEM.

The future of science, technology, engineering, and math education nationwide is stronger not only at UMBC but throughout this country as a result of his leadership.

Those of us fortunate enough to count Dr. Hrabowski among our friends are all the better for knowing him. I hope my colleagues in the House will join me, Madam Speaker, in congratulating Dr. Hrabowski on his retirement this week and thanking him for his groundbreaking work over the last 30 years.

He is retiring from UMBC, Madam Speaker, but I am sure that he is not retiring from his life of advocacy for those who seek opportunity and the realization of the American Dream.

He is an extraordinary individual, an extraordinary speaker, an extraordinary human being. I am certain that he will continue to benefit Maryland and our country as an educator and a visionary for many years to come.

Godspeed, Dr. Hrabowski.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2377, FEDERAL EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7910, PROTECTING OUR KIDS ACT; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1153 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1153

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2377) to authorize the issuance of extreme risk protection orders. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-46, modified by the amendment printed in 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. 7910) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for an increased age limit on the purchase of certain firearms, prevent gun trafficking, modernize the prohibition on untraceable firearms, encourage the safe storage of firearms, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-48 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) two hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees; (2) proceedings under section 3 of this resolution; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. The proceedings referred to in section 2 of this resolution are as follows:

(a) after debate pursuant to section 2 of this resolution, the Chair shall put the question on retaining each title of the bill, as amended, in the order specified by the Chair;

(b) the yeas and nays shall be considered as ordered on each of the questions under subsection (a); and

(c) after disposition of the questions under subsection (a), the Chair shall put the question on engrossment and third reading of the

text comprising those portions of the bill retained pursuant to subsection (a).

SEC. 4. In the engrossment of H.R. 7910, the Clerk shall conform title and section numbers and make related corrections to cross-references in the event a portion of the bill is not retained pursuant to section 3 of this resolution.

SEC. 5. House Resolution 1151 is hereby adopted.

SEC. 6. House Resolution 1152 is hereby adopted.

SEC. 7. House Resolution 188, agreed to March 8, 2021 (as most recently amended by House Resolution 1097, agreed to May 10, 2022), is amended by striking ''June 10, 2022'' each place it appears and inserting (in each instance) ''June 17, 2022''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MCBATH). The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH), 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. MCGOVERN. Madam 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 Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, yesterday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1153, for two measures.

First, it provides for consideration of H.R. 2377 under a closed rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment, provides 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, and provides one motion to recommit.

Second, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7910 under a closed rule. The rule provides 2 hours of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee. It provides that following debate the House will vote separately on retaining each title of the bill and provides one motion to recommit.

Additionally, the rule deems passage of H. Res. 1151 and H. Res. 1152.

Finally, the rule extends recess instructions, suspension authority, and same-day authority through June 17.

Madam Speaker, I am struggling to put into words right now the tremendous pain that so many Americans feel in the wake of the mass shootings in Uvalde, Texas, and Buffalo, New York, pain because, once again, we are burying America's children.

The hopes and dreams and futures of our kids, birthday parties and bar mitzvahs, and summer breaks and high school graduations stolen by a senseless, unceasing drumbeat of gun violence. The lives of innocent shoppers ended in a hate-fueled rampage of white supremacy.

It does not have to be this way. What kind of country are we if we let this happen and do nothing? What does that say about our values and our priorities as a society?

I am so deeply disappointed and frustrated as a Member of Congress, but even more as a parent. What happened in Uvalde is unconscionable.

For God's sake, the parents had to submit DNA because the bodies of their fourth graders were unrecognizable. They had to identify them by their shoes because the exit wounds produced by an AR–15 were so large that their bodies were torn apart by the bullets.

Madam Speaker, 18-year-olds can't even rent a car, but they can buy guns that can tear people apart. It just doesn't make any sense.

When I think of the trauma the parents had to go through, burying their kids, knowing that this could have been prevented if bills like the ones we are considering today were passed into law, it is beyond heartbreaking.

There are no words, just sadness, when I think of my kids. Then, I think of all the parents who won't get to watch their own kids grow up.

For Uvalde, for Parkland, for Sandy Hook, for Buffalo, and all the mass shootings that have torn apart communities all across this country, I am pleading with my colleagues: Do not throw away this opportunity to get something done. Do not let partisan talking points get in the way of reasonable gun safety measures.

□ 1230

None of these ideas are extreme. In fact, they are what the vast majority of people in this country want us to do.

This vote will unequivocally show where each and every one of us stands: on red flag laws, on raising the age to purchase a semiautomatic rifle from 18 to 21, on gun trafficking and straw purchases, on ghost guns, on the safe storage of firearms, particularly when a minor is likely to gain access to them, on bump stocks, and on large-capacity magazines.

We will have separate votes on all of these issues. This week there will be no excuses.

Really, think about that list. None of these proposals are aimed at taking firearms away from law-abiding gun owners. They are aimed at stopping people from getting slaughtered in their schools, in churches, in grocery stores, in homes.

These bills would have stopped the shooters in Buffalo and Uvalde from buying their guns.

Madam Speaker, I am pleading with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to work with us, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Let me be clear: House Republicans condemn the violence in Buffalo, Uvalde, Tulsa, and Philadelphia. We stand ready to work with the majority to directly address school safety, mental health, and the root causes of gun violence.

Unfortunately, the bills we are considering today under the rule are nothing more than an attempt by Democrats to try to push their antigun agenda.

H.R. 7910 is a grab bag full of far-left proposals that will not effectively address gun violence but will severely limit America's Second Amendment rights.

There are a few provisions I would like to point out.

The bill raises the legal age of gun ownership to 21. This provision is very likely unconstitutional. Even a liberal district court in California has already determined that with regard to similar restrictions.

This bill broadens the definition of ''frame or receiver'' that could define multiple parts of the same gun as separate firearms. Each of these parts would need its own distinct serial number or risk becoming a classified ghost gun. This could turn millions of legal guns into contraband, and law-abiding gun owners into felons.

H.R. 2377 is another reminder the Democrats fundamentally have no respect for Second Amendment rights. It shows their lack of respect for Fourth Amendment rights also. This bill destroys the presumption of innocence that is the bedrock of our justice system.

It does away with the notion that an individual is innocent until proven guilty, and instead makes anyone subject to an extreme risk protection order guilty until proven innocent with what amounts to another version of a red flag law.

They also want to mandate a system for gun storage in private homes, which is unconstitutional, and almost impossible to enforce without stripping even more rights from law-abiding citizens. Democrats are picking and choosing legal standards to deprive citizens of their constitutional rights based on how closely those rights are aligned with their political agenda.

Furthermore, the universe of individuals who can petition a court for an extreme risk protection order under this bill is far too broad, and it creates a process that is ripe for abuse. This bill would create an opportunity for a disgruntled ex-roommate or predatory domestic partner to use the judicial system to harass and burden an individual by requiring law enforcement to seize that individual's firearms and ammunition.

Federal law already prohibits dangerous and unfit individuals from purchasing or possessing firearms. An individual with a misdemeanor domestic

violence conviction, an individual involuntarily committed to a mental institution or adjudicated mentally defective, or an individual who is an unlawful user of controlled substances are all prohibited from possessing or purchasing a firearm under current law.

Democrats rejected an amendment that will allow for transfers of a firearm to a victim of domestic violence for self-defense. Under this bill, a friend or neighbor trying to help a victim would be charged with gun trafficking.

These bills are not about public safety, they are about the left's antigun agenda.

During the Judiciary Committee's consideration of this bill, the chairman of the committee conceded that the strict gun laws in liberal jurisdictions don't work because criminals are able to obtain guns elsewhere illegally. A Member from Tennessee on that committee admitted that the Democrats' bills will make it harder for law-abiding Americans to exercise their Second Amendment rights. Another Member, one from New York, threatened to abolish the filibuster and pack the Supreme Court if any of our Nation's checks and balances stood in the way of the Democrats' agenda to trample the Second Amendment.

The majority will argue that these are commonsense proposals, but they fail to explain the details and the real effects of these provisions.

And what are law-abiding gun owners concerned about? They are concerned about the attack on their constitutional rights provided in the Second Amendment.

All of us recognize the recent tragedies, and our heart goes out to the parents, the families, and communities, but the root causes must be addressed. Simply attacking law-abiding gun owners will not solve the problem. Addressing the causes will.

House Republicans stand ready to address the root causes of these senseless acts of violence, but not at the cost of America's constitutional rights.

Madam Speaker, I oppose the rule, and I ask Members to do the same. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The gentlewoman said Republicans stand ready to address school safety and other root causes of gun violence.

I include in the RECORD a May 26, 2022, article from The Texas Tribune entitled: ''Texas already 'hardened' schools. It didn't save Uvalde.''

[From The Texas Tribune, May 26, 2022]

TEXAS ALREADY ''HARDENED'' SCHOOLS. IT DIDN'T SAVE UVALDE.

(By Jolie McCullough and Kate McGee)

Four years after an armed 17-year-old opened fire inside a Texas high school, killing 10, Gov. Greg Abbott tried to tell another shell-shocked community that lost 19 children and two teachers to a teen gunman about his wins in what is now an ongoing effort against mass shootings.

''We consider what we did in 2019 to be one of the most profound legislative sessions not just in Texas but in any state to address school shootings,'' Abbott said inside a Uvalde auditorium Wednesday as he sat flanked by state and local officials. ''But to be clear, we understand our work is not done, our work must continue.''

Throughout the 60-minute news conference, he and other Republican leaders said a 2019 law allowed districts to ''harden'' schools from external threats after a deadly shooting inside an art classroom at Santa Fe High School near Houston the year before. After the Uvalde gunman was reportedly able to enter Robb Elementary School through a back door this week, their calls to secure buildings resurfaced yet again.

But a deeper dive into the 2019 law revealed many of its ''hardening'' elements have fallen short. Schools didn't receive enough state money to make the types of physical improvements lawmakers are touting publicly. Few school employees signed up to bring guns to work. And many school districts either don't have an active shooting plan or produced insufficient ones.

In January 2020, the Uvalde Consolidated Independent School District received $69,000 from a one-time, $100 million state grant to enhance physical security in Texas public schools, according to a dataset detailing the Texas Education Agency grants. The funds were comparable to what similarly sized districts received.

Even with more funds and better enforcement of policies, experts have said there is no indication that beefing up security in schools has prevented any violence. Plus, they said, it can be detrimental to children, especially children of color.

''This concept of hardening, the more it has been done, it's not shown the results,'' said Jagdish Khubchandani, a public health professor at New Mexico State University who studies school security practices and their effectiveness.

Khubchandani said the majority of public schools in the United States already implement the security measures most often promoted by public officials, including locked doors to the outside and in classrooms, active shooter plans and security cameras.

After a review of 18 years of school security measures, Khubchandani and James Price from the University of Toledo did not find any evidence that such tactics or more armed teachers reduced gun violence in schools.

''It's not just guns. It's not just security,'' Khubchandani said. ''It's a combination of issues, and if you have a piecemeal approach, then you'll never succeed. You need a comprehensive approach.''

INSUFFICIENT ACTIVE SHOOTER PLANS

Since the shooting, GOP lawmakers have repeatedly suggested limiting access to schools to one door.

''We've got to, in our smaller schools where we can, get down to one entrance,'' Lt. Gov. Dan Patrick offered at the press conference Wednesday. ''One entrance might be one of those solutions. If he had taken three more minutes to find that open door . . . the police were there pretty quickly.''

There are still questions about the timing and details of the tragedy, however, including whether the shooter busted a lock to get into the school or if a door was unlocked. A state police official reported Thursday that the door appeared to be unlocked but that it was still under investigation.

Khubchandani and education advocates said locking doors and routing everyone through one entrance is already standard practice in most districts. And safety leaders said locking exterior doors is a best practice, but it's one strategy that needs to be strictly enforced.

''Sometimes convenience can take priority over safety and you can have a plan in place, you can have policies in place,'' said Kathy Martinez Prather, director of the Texas School Safety Center at Texas State University. ''They're only as effective as they're being implemented.''

At Wednesday's press conference, Abbott emphasized that the package of school safety laws passed in 2019 required school districts to submit emergency operations plans to the Texas School Safety Center and make sure they have adequate active shooter strategies to employ in an emergency.

State law dictates that districts must be able to show how they will prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters like active threats, but also extreme weather and communicable disease. These plans must include training mechanisms, communication plans and mandatory drills. Schools must create safety committees and establish a way to assess threats.

But a three-year audit by the center in 2020 found that out of the 1,022 school districts in the state, just 200 had active shooter policies, even though most districts reported having one. The audit revealed 626 districts did not have active shooter policies in place and 196 districts had insufficient policies.

Just 67 school districts had viable emergency operations plans overall, the report found.

Martinez Prather wouldn't say if Uvalde's emergency plan was considered adequate because of ongoing investigations into the shooting. But said the center's review did not find any areas of noncompliance.

The audit reviewed school districts' emergency plans in June 2020, and Martinez Prather said she was ''absolutely'' surprised that so many schools did not have clear-cut plans, especially after the Santa Fe shooting and others around the country.

''Our attention to this issue should not be as close to the nearest and latest school shooting,'' she said. ''We need to keep sending that message that this can happen at any point in time and to anybody.''

She said the center has spent the last year and a half following up with schools to get their plans up to standard.

ARMING TEACHERS AND STAFF WITH GUNS

Texas leaders have already shunned the idea of restricting gun access in the aftermath of the Uvalde shooting. In fact, in recent years, Texas lawmakers have loosened gun laws after mass shootings.

Instead, lawmakers point to the nearly decade-old school marshal program in Texas as another measure to deter and prevent mass shootings. That program was created in response to the deadly shooting at an elementary school in Newtown, Connecticut, that left 26 people dead, including 20 first-graders.

Designated school employees who take an 80-hour training course and pass a psychological exam are allowed to keep a firearm in a lockbox on school grounds, an idea most attractive to rural schools in areas where law enforcement response can take longer.

After the school shooting in Santa Fe, state lawmakers removed the cap that limited schools to one marshal per 200 students. Today, according to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement, which oversees the training for the program, there are 256 marshals across the state.

While lawmakers tout it as a potential tool to prevent mass shootings, just 6% of school districts use it, according to a report from the Texas School Safety Center. Martinez Prather at the Texas School Safety Center said many school districts say it's expensive

and the training is time-consuming for educators.

Meanwhile, 280 schools are utilizing an unregulated option known as the Guardian Program, which allows local school boards to approve individuals in schools to carry concealed weapons. Each ''guardian'' must have a handgun license and take 15 to 20 hours of specialized training by the Texas Department of Public Safety.

Nicole Golden, executive director of Texas Gun Sense, said she's concerned by the ''minimal'' level of training school staff go through before they are approved to have a weapon in the classroom.

''These aren't law enforcement officers,'' she said. ''These are school staff who have some training, and there's really not a lot of data to support that that's the safe direction to go in.''

Plus, Golden said, placing more guns on school grounds can be problematic when data shows students of color are disproportionately disciplined.

When lawmakers decided to expand the number of marshals in Texas schools in 2019, Black students and parents said the idea made them feel less safe in school, knowing they are disciplined more than other students.

The study from Khubchandani and Price pointed to a 2018 shooting at a high school in Kentucky where the shooter killed two and injured 14 students in 10 seconds.

''Armed school personnel would have needed to be in the exact same spot in the school as the shooter to significantly reduce this level of trauma,'' the researchers wrote. ''Ten seconds is too fast to stop a school shooter with a semiautomatic firearm when the armed school guard is in another place in the school.''

$10 PER STUDENT FOR SAFETY

Big changes often take big money, and officials have noted that the 2019 school safety bill gives about $100 million per biennium to the Texas Education Agency. The agency then distributes the money to school districts to use on equipment, programs and training related to school safety and security, a little less than $10 per student based on average daily attendance. The money can be used broadly, ranging from physical security enhancements to suicide prevention programs.

According to a self-reported survey of districts by the Texas School Safety Center, more than two thirds of school districts have used this money for security cameras. 20% used it for active shooter response training. Nearly 40% of districts installed physical barriers with the allotment.

But Zeph Capo, president of the Texas chapter of the American Federation of Teachers, said that money wasn't enough to pay for the more expensive projects lawmakers were suggesting.

''Districts ended up spending money on some programs, some electronic AV equipment, but I don't think it was nearly enough to do what needs to be done in most of the schools, which is really change the structures of the buildings so there's better control over entrance and egress,'' he said, noting that AFT believes more gun restrictions is a better solution.

The TEA also received a separate one-time $100 million pool of money to provide grants to districts specifically for physical security enhancements, like metal detectors, door-locking systems or bullet-resistant glass.

It's unclear how Uvalde CISD spent the $69,000 it received from the state to enhance its physical security. School officials did not respond to questions Wednesday. As of the May 2 report, the district had spent about $48,000 of the grant, which is set to end at the end of the month.

Other remote town school districts received comparable grants per their student population, according to an analysis by The Texas Tribune. For example, the Sulphur Springs Independent School District in East Texas has only a slightly larger student population and received about $71,000 in grant funds.

According to a district document, Uvalde CISD, which enrolls around 4,100 students, had a variety of so-called hardening measures in place that lawmakers and school safety leaders recommend.

The district employed four district police officers, installed perimeter fencing meant to limit access around schools, including Robb, and instituted a policy that all classroom doors remain locked during the day.

There are campus teams that identify and address potential threats, and schools hold emergency drills for students ''regularly.'' The district employed a threat reporting system for community members to raise concerns. Some schools had security vestibules at their entrances and buzz-in systems to get inside from the outdoors.

But a security vestibule, which is basically a secure lobby to the school, can be a huge expense for school districts already tight on money. In 2019, the Waller Independent School District estimated that the addition of two of these entrances to the junior high school would cost $345,000. Security cameras at a small elementary school can cost more than $20,000, according to industry experts.

In recent years—even before the Santa Fe shooting—school districts have begun to rely on bond proposals to find the money to implement some of these changes.

But Texas voters have expressed hesitancy at the ballot box to approve such bonds in recent years, which the Texas Association of School Boards attributed to the lingering pandemic and political polarization. Recent changes by the Texas Legislature have also complicated bond requests for schools after it started to require districts to write, ''This is a property tax increase,'' on bond project signs, even when the proposals wouldn't affect the tax rate.

Overall, Monty Exter, a senior lobbyist with the Association of Texas Professional Educators, said the per-student allotment and one-time grants set aside for school security could never pay for the types of construction projects lawmakers have touted publicly in the wake of the shooting.

''Thinking about making significant changes to 8,000-plus campuses, $100 million doesn't necessarily go that far,'' he said.

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, we keep hearing that the epidemic of mass school shootings can be solved by hardening schools. Guess what? Robb Elementary had been hardened. We can harden schools all we want, we can turn them into fortresses, but unless we deal with the underlying issue, it is going to keep happening.

The gentlewoman from Minnesota also said mental health is a root cause. I include in the RECORD a Bloomberg article published May 27, 2022, entitled: ''Republicans Push Unfounded Mental Health Claim for Gun Violence.''

[From Bloomberg, May 27, 2022]

REPUBLICANS PUSH UNFOUNDED MENTAL HEALTH CLAIM FOR GUN VIOLENCE

(By Emma Court)

Republican politicians from Senator Ted Cruz to Texas Governor Greg Abbott have been quick to blame mental illness following a deadly school shooting in Uvalde, Texas, that killed 19 children and two teachers.

The problem with that thinking is that the evidence doesn't support it—even if common sense suggests a mass shooting, especially of children, is not the act of a person who is mentally well.

While reporting from Texas following the May 24 shooting makes clear the Uvalde gunman, Salvador Ramos, was a deeply troubled individual, state officials have said he had no documented mental health issues. Research shows that only a very small percentage of violent behavior is connected to mental illness.

''If we magically cured all these serious mental illnesses tomorrow, which would be wonderful—imagine the alleviation of suffering—our violence problem would go down by about 4%,'' said Jeffrey Swanson, a professor in psychiatry and behavioral sciences at Duke University.

Firearm violence is a greater risk for young males, individuals with a violent childhood and those who abuse drugs and alcohol. While mental illness can contribute to gun violence, the vast majority of those suffering from mental illness will never engage in violent acts, Swanson said.

Attributing school shootings to mental illness, meanwhile, increases the stigma around such conditions, which include depression, schizophrenia and psychosis, according to experts.

GUN DEATHS

National Rifle Association leaders are expected to shift the focus away from gun policies that put deadly weapons in the hands of the public when their national convention kicks off in Houston on Friday. The organization called the Uvalde massacre ''the act of a lone, deranged criminal'' in a statement.

Around 45,000 people died from gun-related deaths in the US in 2020, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. More than half those deaths were suicides, and many of the remainder were murders.

Guns are also now the leading cause of death among children and adolescents, surpassing car crashes, drug overdoses and drownings, according to recent CDC data.

Texas is fiercely pro-gun rights, and Abbott last year signed legislation allowing Texans to carry handguns without a license.

Abbott, at a press conference in Uvalde, suggested that access to guns isn't the issue.

''We haven't had episodes like this before,'' Abbott said. ''One thing that has substantially changed is the status of mental health in our communities.''

In truth, shooters in the US have tried to kill in places like schools, malls and bars for decades.

Cruz, who is expected to be at the NRA event, has described the shooting as the actions of a ''violent psychopath.'' He also said none of the gun-law proposals made by Democrats would have stopped it.

Democrats have been quick to dispute those claims. ''Spare me the bull,'' Democrat Chris Murphy of Connecticut said to reporters after urging his colleagues to take action against gun violence.

Other countries have mental health problems too but rarely have mass shootings, President Joe Biden said in a May 24 speech in which he pleaded for gun reform and called for standing up to gun manufacturers.

''They have mental health problems. They have domestic disputes in other countries. They have people who are lost,'' Biden said. ''But these kinds of mass shootings never happen with the kind of frequency they happen in America.''

WIDESPREAD MISCONCEPTION

Many people associate mental illness with violence, likely because of how these conditions are portrayed in the media, including in reporting about shootings like Uvalde.

Mental illness can also be an easy scapegoat for making sense of tragedies like

Uvalde, which are devastating and hard to comprehend, said Lynsay Ayer, a senior behavioral scientist at Rand Corp., a nonprofit research organization.

''People want to explain it, to say 'this person wasn't thinking rationally, wasn't thinking like you and me, something went wrong in their brain wiring,'' she said. Blaming mental illness is ''convenient, but it's overly simplistic and runs the risk of hurting people who have mental health problems.''

People with mental health disorders are, in fact, more likely to be the victims of violence than a perpetrator, Ayer said.

Using mental illness as an explanation for such events also plays into outdated tropes, like the idea that ''something is wrong with'' those individuals, said Hannah Wesolowski, chief advocacy officer for the National Alliance on Mental Illness.

''I think people confuse having a mental health condition with being troubled, and they are not one and the same,'' she said. Mental illness is defined by specific medical guidelines. It's also widespread, affecting one in five US adults every year.

Gun violence remains poorly understood. One reason: Since 1996, Congress has limited federal funding of research into the subject. While that's now changing, gaps in understanding remain. Studying mass shootings is also challenging because such events are relatively rare, Ayer said.

(Everytown for Gun Safety, which advocates for universal background checks and gun-safety measures, is backed by Michael Bloomberg, founder and majority owner of Bloomberg News parent company Bloomberg LP.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, let me set the record straight.

Yes, we have people with mental health issues in America. So do other countries. Only here in America do we have widespread, fatal gun violence to the extent that we do, so spare us the lectures.

I should say, under GOP Governor Greg Abbott, Texas is last—last—in the Nation for mental health access.

Just one final thing. We keep hearing about the inconveniences of these proposals: safe storage, background checks, waiting lists. I get it. There may be some inconvenience here, but stack that up against the carnage, stack that up against the mass shootings, the daily killings in this country. I mean, for once, can we put that first over the inconvenience of going through a background check? This is a moment I hoped that we could actually do something, but instead we are complaining about inconveniences. Give me a break.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOWMAN).

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my resolution, H. Res. 1152, to condemn the great replacement myth, which is a delusional white supremacist conspiracy theory.

I am honored to be joined by my coleads: CBC Chairwoman BEATTY, CHC Chairman RUIZ, CAPAC Chairwoman CHU, LGBTQ-plus Equality Caucus Chairman CICILLINE, CPC Chairwoman JAYAPAL, Congressman TAKANO, Congressman RASKIN, and the Representative from Buffalo, New York, Congressman HIGGINS. We are joined by more than 140 of our Democratic colleagues as original cosponsors.

On May 14, a self-described white supremacist and anti-Semite drove more than 200 miles to Buffalo, New York, where he killed 10 people and injured 3 others, 11 of which were Black.

In a 180-page manifesto that he posted publicly online, he cites the great replacement myth as his motivation and cause to target Black people. The great replacement myth is a racist, anti-Semitic, Islamophobic, xenophobic, nativist, and hateful lie.

It is 2022, and Black people are still being hunted down and killed in America. The same goes for every person of color, Jewish people, the LGBTQ-plus community, and every marginalized person in this country. We remember the lives of Aaron Salter, Ruth Whitfield, Pearl Young, Katherine ''Kat'' Massey, Heyward Patterson, Celestine Chaney, Roberta Drury, Margus D. Morrison, Andre Mackneil, and Geraldine Talley, all who should still be here with us today.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, our Nation has been mourning since this country was founded. We cannot continue to carry on as if this hatred is an undeniable part of American culture and cannot change. We must combat white supremacy. I refuse to be complicit in this hatred because we have failed to take a stand as a Nation.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stand together and condemn this myth as the white supremacist conspiracy theory that it is and vote ''yes'' on the rule.

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

Madam Speaker, I just want to make a couple of comments. The gentleman from Massachusetts, with all due respect, mentioned other countries. I will just point out that other countries don't have the freedoms and don't live the way we do in our great democracy or Republic, whichever, and they don't have the constitutional rights that we have under the Second Amendment.

Our citizens ask to have that Constitution respected, and I don't believe I used the word ''inconvenient'' at all. What I used are the words, ''trampling our constitutional rights,'' and that is what I think is important here, that we do not talk about the gentleman from Massachusetts mentioning these inconvenient things. I am talking about our citizens' constitutional rights under the Second Amendment.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 2377, the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act. Simply put, this bill tramples upon the Second Amendment by means of destroying the Fifth.

However, I would like to direct my argument against the bill towards another amendment, the Tenth, which reserves powers to the States. Nineteen States have already enacted red flag laws in some form or another, and all 31 additional States have the authority to do so.

The Federal Government must ask itself whether this bill will add any measure of additional security the States are not already able to make for themselves. The Federal Government must also look to these States to gauge whether red flag laws have any effect on gun violence at all.

It is certainly not the case in Chicago, Illinois, a city subject to State red flag laws, which leads all American cities in the number of persons killed and injured in mass shootings over the past 4 years. Red flag laws have saved no lives in Chicago.

This bill is redundant, not to mention likely ineffective. Americans deserve better than this.

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

Madam Speaker, the gentlewoman from Minnesota made a reference to the United States in comparison to other countries. I am holding this chart up here. You may not be able to see, but this is the number of gun deaths. The U.K. is way down here, France, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, all free countries. You may not be able to see because it is so small, compared to the United States. You sure as hell can see the number of gun deaths here in the United States. It is unacceptable. It is unacceptable. And it is about time that Democrats and Republicans all agree that it is unacceptable, and that is what this debate is about.

If we want to talk about other countries around the world that are free, lots of countries that enjoy freedom do not have the number of gun deaths and massacres. Their parliaments and their Congresses are not meeting to grieve over the execution and the mass killing of little children in schools like we do on a regular basis.

□ 1245

The only question for people here is whether we are going to do anything or whether this is going to be business as usual: Take the money from the gun lobby and do nothing.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ROSS), a distinguished member of the Committee on Rules.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today because there is no greater moral imperative for us as Representatives than protecting the safety of our children and our residents.

In recent weeks, our Nation has been yet again shaken to its core by the

senseless attack on our most vulnerable. Heartbreakingly, mass shootings have become a steady drumbeat in American life, striking community after community, and instilling fear in the American people as we drop our kids off at school, go to the grocery store, or enter a house of worship.

Madam Speaker, after each of these terrifying events, after the vigils have been held and the new cycle has moved on, there is one thing that never fades. Every person who has had a friend, neighbor, spouse, or child taken by violence, carries with them the heartbreaking pain of that incomprehensible loss.

So what will it take for Republican leaders to join us in taking action? So many Republicans agree with us. How many kids need to die? How many families need to suffer before they finally say enough is enough?

I have spent much of my public life in public service, and I believe in American democracy. And I still believe in the ability of men and women in this Chamber to set their differences aside, to make transformative change for the public good.

Madam Speaker, my plea to my colleagues across the aisle is to stand up for what is right. Let's start the hard work of building a safer America. I come from a southern State with plenty of law-abiding gun owners, but people from across North Carolina have been reaching out to me and my office, including several Republicans and gun owners.

Madam Speaker, I support the rule and commend it to this body.

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

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider the Prosecutors Need to Prosecute Act, legislation authored by Representatives MALLIOTAKIS and TIFFANY that ensures accountability for those charged with keeping our streets, our schools, and our communities safe.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment along with extraneous materials immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, while my colleagues in the majority believe that the best approach to addressing violence is to strip away American's constitutional rights, Republicans stand with parents and communities in ensuring those who commit crimes are prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. And those who don't, will be held accountable. Just last night, families in San Francisco ousted their district attorney for failing to keep their streets free from criminals.

Americans are fed up with liberal prosecutors letting criminals run rampant for the sake of woke idealism. This legislation will ensure the Department of Justice and the American public have the data and information necessary to hold those responsible for keeping our streets safe accountable.

Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS) to further explain this amendment.

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to oppose the previous question so that we can immediately consider my bill, H.R. 7967, the Prosecutors Need to Prosecute Act.

My legislation will hold prosecutors accountable and create transparency by letting the public know how many cases prosecutors are declining to prosecute, the number of offenses committed by career criminals, and the number of criminals released.

Over the past 2 years, we have seen a disturbing trend in progressive district attorneys in cities across the country who are refusing to prosecute violent criminal offenders.

Look no further than my city of New York, where Manhattan DA Alvin Bragg released a ''Day One'' memo initially directing his staff not to prosecute certain crimes, including: drug possession, trespassing, driving with a suspended license, sex trading, resisting arrest, and public obscenity.

He even directed his staff to downgrade felony charges filed by our police, including armed robbery, weapons charges, and drug dealing. Worst of all, his office will no longer seek life sentences without parole, which means the most heinous murderers, including terrorists, serial killers, cop killers, and perps who kill young children in connection with sex crimes will be released back on to our streets in 20 years or less.

These policies have sent a clear message to criminals, and that message is: Go ahead, commit crime, break the law, because we will not enforce it. What is the point of creating laws if the ones currently on the books are not enforced?

With prosecutors that refuse to prosecute, it is no surprise that crime is surging in cities across America. In Boston and Los Angeles, if you want a designer purse, toiletries, or food, you can break into any store and take it. No questions asked.

This week, LA's District Attorney George Gascon doubled down on the light sentence given to a teen driver who mowed down a mother and her newborn baby last summer. The teen only received juvenile probation, which authorities say is less than military school and a little bit tougher than summer camp.

In 2020, defund the police rioters and looters created chaos in my city of New York, destroying storefronts; they assaulted police officers, and they even put police cars on fire. While police made hundreds of arrests, New York City district attorneys dismissed the majority of those charges filed.

In the Bronx, more than 60 percent of arrestees had their charges dropped, and of the 485 rioters arrested in Manhattan, 222 individuals had their charges dropped entirely, while 73 received lesser counts.

The same goes for Federal prosecutors in Portland, Oregon, who dismissed roughly half the cases charged in connection with violence and anti-police protests.

In Philadelphia, 23-year-old Police Corporal James O'Connor was gunned down and killed in 2020 by a career felon and wanted gangbanger because the DA's office allowed him to freely roam the streets. Perhaps if the DA's office had done its job, Corporal O'Connor would be alive today. We had a similar story in my city of New York as well.

In NANCY PELOSI's San Francisco, on New Year's Eve 2020, a man slammed a stolen car into two women crossing the street, killing them both. The man, who had a lengthy criminal rap sheet, was out on parole, thanks to San Francisco's soft-on-crime DA Chesa Boudin, the son of a domestic terrorist cop-killer associated with the far-left militant group, Weather Underground.

Well, you know what? Voters have had enough of the violence and crime plaguing our communities and endangering their families. In fact, just last night, when San Francisco voters recalled Boudin, they sent a clear message that prosecutors who fail to do their job will be removed from office.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Madam Speaker, our Nation is under attack by criminals with no regard for property and life, and rogue district attorneys who allow them to wreak havoc on our streets.

Madam Speaker, I close with the words of the late Democrat Senator Robert Kennedy: ''Every society gets the kind of criminal it deserves. What is equally true is that every community gets the kind of law enforcement it insists on.''

Let's stop siding with the criminals preying on our cities. Let's stop emboldening the district attorneys to lay idly by as crime plagues our streets.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support my legislation today. It is time to support our citizens, not criminals.

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

Madam Speaker, I began this debate by appealing to my colleagues to try to find common ground and come together and do something about this gun violence epidemic. And yet, we hear the same old tired red State versus blue State talking points directly from the gun lobby.

Madam Speaker, since it was brought up, I include in the RECORD an April 4,

2022, Yahoo News article entitled, ''Republican-controlled States have higher murder rates than Democratic ones,'' according to the study.

[From Yahoo! News, April 4, 2022]

REPUBLICAN-CONTROLLED STATES HAVE HIGHER MURDER RATES THAN DEMOCRATIC ONES: STUDY

(By Ben Adler)

Republican politicians routinely claim that cities run by Democrats have been experiencing crime waves caused by failed governance, but a new study shows murder rates are actually higher in states and cities controlled by Republicans.

''We're seeing murders in our cities, all Democrat-run,'' former President Donald Trump asserted at a March 26 rally in Georgia. ''People are afraid to go out.''

In February, Sen. Tom Cotton, R-Ark., blamed Democrats for a 2018 law that reduced some federal prison sentences—even though it was signed by Trump after passing a GOP-controlled Congress. ''It's your party who voted in lockstep for the First Step Act that let thousands of violent felons on the street who have now committed innumerable violent crimes,'' Cotton said during a speech in the Senate.

Last December, Rep. Dan Crenshaw, R–Texas, told Fox News viewers, ''America's most beautiful cities are indeed being ruined by liberal policies: There's a direct line between death and decay and liberal policies.''

But a comparison of violent crime rates in jurisdictions controlled by Democrats and Republicans tells a very different story. In fact, a new study from the center-left think tank Third Way shows that states won by Trump in the 2020 election have higher murder rates than those carried by Joe Biden. The highest murder rates, the study found, are often in conservative, rural states.

The study found that murder rates in the 25 states Trump carried in 2020 are 40 percent higher overall than in the states Biden won. (The report used 2020 data because 2021 data is not yet fully available.) The five states with the highest per capita murder rate—Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Alabama and Missouri—all lean Republican and voted for Trump.

There are some examples of states Biden won in 2020 that also have high per capita murder rates, including New Mexico and Georgia, which have the seventh- and eighth-highest murder rates, respectively. And there are Trump-supporting states with low murder rates, such as Idaho and Utah. Broadly speaking, the South, and to a lesser extent the Midwest, has more murders per capita than the Northeast, interior West and West Coast, the study found.

Those findings are consistent with a pattern that has existed for decades, in which the South has had higher rates of violent crime than the nation as a whole.

''We as criminologists have known this for quite some time,'' Jennifer Ortiz, a professor of criminology at Indiana University Southeast, told Yahoo News. ''States like Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama have historically had high crime rates.''

Criminologists say research shows higher rates of violent crime are found in areas that have low average education levels, high rates of poverty and relatively modest access to government assistance. Those conditions characterize some portions of the American South.

''They are among the poorest states in our union,'' Ortiz said of the Deep South. ''They have among the highest rates of child poverty. They are among the least-educated states. They are among the states with the highest levels of substance abuse. All of those factors contribute to people engaging in criminal behavior.''

''I thought that was a very good study,'' Richard Rosenfeld, a professor of criminology at the University of Missouri-St. Louis and former president of the American Society of Criminology, told Yahoo News about the Third Way report. ''In Republican states, states with Republican governors, crime rates tend to be higher. I'm not certain that's related to the fact that the governor is a Republican, but it's a fact nonetheless.''

(While the Third Way study divided states by presidential vote in 2020, using gubernatorial party affiliation leads to similar results because most states have recently chosen the same party for governor and for president. Based on presidential vote, eight of the 10 states with the highest murder rates lean Republican, versus seven of the top 10 if one uses the governor's party.)

Although murder rates tend to be highest in the South, the biggest increases in 2020 were found in the Great Plains and Midwest, according to Third Way. The largest jumps were in Wyoming (91.7 percent higher than in 2019), South Dakota (69 percent), Wisconsin (63.2 percent), Nebraska (59.1 percent) and Minnesota (58.1 percent). Wyoming, South Dakota and Nebraska all voted for Trump and have Republican governors. Wisconsin and Minnesota voted for Biden and are led by Democrats.

Few large cities are governed by Republicans—only 26 of the 100 largest U.S. cities have Republican mayors—making apples-to-apples comparisons difficult. But cities that do have Republican mayors do not have lower murder rates than similarly sized Democratic-led cities, the study found.

Some experts warn against the impulse to use crime data to score quick political points.

''Being a Republican or Democratic state or city is correlated with many other issues,'' David Weisburd, a professor of criminology and executive director of the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy at George Mason University, wrote in an email to Yahoo News. ''That means that the murder rate may be due to the state being Republican, or it may be due to the fact that Republican states have many other risk factors related to crime or murder rates. Even with a very comprehensive modeling of all of these factors, it is very difficult to get a valid causal result for explaining crime rates.''

That argument cuts both ways, however. Weisburd also thinks the claims of Trump and other Republicans who say Democrats have caused a crime wave in the cities and states they govern are unfounded. ''I don't think this argument can be supported no matter which way you go,'' Weisburd said.

Murder rates in the U.S. rose dramatically in 2020 from record lows, and the increases are similar across states—regardless of partisan preference. For homicides in 2020, Third Way found a 32.2 percent uptick in Trump-backing states versus a 30.8 percent rise in those that voted for Biden. Some states with large cities, such as New York and Pennsylvania, saw larger-than-average increases: New York went up 47 percent and Pennsylvania is up 39 percent. But the largest increases were in rural, Republican-led states, including Montana (+84 percent and South Dakota (+81 percent).

The higher national murder rate is naturally causing public concern, although violent crime does remain far below its early 1990s high point. ''Using the FBI data, the violent crime rate fell 49 percent between 1993 and 2019,'' from 757 incidents per 100,000 people to 379 per 100,000, the Pew Research Center noted last November. Between 2019 and 2020, the murder rate jumped from 6 homicides per 100,000 people to 7.8 homicides per 100,000, but that was still 22 percent below the rate in 1991 of 10 homicides per 100,000.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, Republicans would rather point fingers than look in the mirror, but a recent study found that the highest murder rates are often in conservative, rural States. The five States with the highest per capita murder rate: Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Alabama, Missouri—all lean Republican.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the summary of a December 16, 2021, report from Everytown Research & Policy, entitled, ''City Dashboard: Murder and Gun Homicide Report.''

[From Everytown Research, Dec. 16, 2021]

SUMMARY: CITY DASHBOARD: MURDER AND GUN HOMICIDE REPORT

(By Everytown Research & Policy)

In the midst of one public health epidemic, COVID–19, 2021 and 2020 were also two of the deadliest years on record for another public health crisis—gun violence. The United States saw a 33 percent increase from 2019 to 2020 in the rate of gun homicides. This upward trend continued—but slowed—through the end of 2021 during which time there was an additional 7 percent increase in gun homicides relative to 2020.

Due to limited funding and inconsistent data collection, data on city gun violence is too often old, incomplete, and conflicting from one federal agency to another. Below is the most recent, available, reliable data on murders (firearm and non-firearm) from 2016 to the first three quarters of 2021 and on gun homicides from 2016 to 2020 in nearly 500 cities.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I will debunk some myths. Chicago, New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco do not have the highest gun violence rates in the country.

You don't measure gun violence rates by the raw number. These are big cities. Of course, they are going to have more gun deaths than other places. You measure these rates by measuring per 100,000 people. When you do that, these cities aren't even in the top 20.

Jackson, Mississippi; Gary, Indiana; St. Louis, Missouri; New Orleans; Memphis—the list goes on and on. Find a new talking point.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a February 28, 2018, piece from ABC News entitled, ''Trump calls for raising minimum age to buy all guns to 21.''

[From ABC News, Feb. 28, 2018]

TRUMP CALLS FOR RAISING MINIMUM AGE TO BUY ALL GUNS TO 21

(By Jordyn Phelps)

President Trump again called for raising the minimum legal age to purchase all guns to age 21 during a meeting with lawmakers on guns and school safety Wednesday, while suggesting that those who are staying silent on the topic are ''afraid'' to come up against the NRA,

''I'm going to give it a lot of consideration,'' Trump said. ''People aren't bringing it up because they're afraid to bring it up. You can't buy a handgun at 18, 19 or 20. You have to wait until you're 21. You could buy the weapon used in this horrible shooting at 18. You are going to decide—the people in

this room pretty much—are going to decide. I would give very serious thought to it.''

While noting the NRA's opposition to proposals to raise the minimum age to purchase firearms, the president made the case that raising the minimum age is common sense.

''The NRA is opposed to it and I'm a fan of the NRA. No bigger fan. I'm a big fan of the NRA. These are great people. Great patriots. They love our country but that doesn't mean we have to agree on everything,'' Trump said. ''It doesn't make sense that I have to wait till I'm 21 to get a handgun but I can get this.''

The president also signaled his support for the Manchin-Toomey proposal that was defeated back in 2013, and is in the process of being reworked, that calls for expanding background checks on guns sales to include firearms sold at gun shows and on the internet.

The president suggested that the measure failed back in 2013 because President Barack Obama was in office at the time, saying ''that was your problem,'' in reference to Obama. But in fact, Obama backed the bill at the time.

He asked Sen. Pat Toomey, a Pennsylvania Republican, if the bill he's sponsoring with Senator Joe Manchin, a West Virginia Democrat, would proposing raising the purchasing age for certain guns.

''We don't address it,'' Toomey told the president.

''You know why, because you're afraid of the NRA,'' the president said in reply.

Wednesday evening, the NRA responded to Trump's proposals.

In a statement, spokesperson Jennifer Baker said: ''While today's meeting made for great tv, the gun-control proposals discussed would make for bad policy that would not keep our children safe. Instead of punishing law-abiding gun owners for the acts of a deranged lunatic our leaders should pass meaningful reforms that would actually prevent future tragedies.''

''They can start by fixing the broken mental health system,'' her statement continued, ''strengthening background checks to ensure the records of people who are prohibited from possessing firearms are in the NICS system, securing our schools and preventing the dangerously mentally ill from accessing firearms.''

At the White House meeting, the president repeatedly expressed his support for legislation to improve the nation's background check system but said such a measure should not also include a provision to expand concealed carry law to allow people with concealed carry licenses to carry their firearms across state line.

''I'm with you but let it be a separate bill,'' Trump told Louisiana Republican Rep. Steve Scalise, who was gunned down during a congressional baseball practice last year. ''You'll never get this passed if you add concealed carry to this, you'll never get it passed. I don't think—again, you'll never get it passed. We want to get something done.''

The president also vowed to ban bump stocks through executive action, telling the lawmakers that the rapid-fire devices are ''gone.''

''I'm going to write that out. We can do that by executive order,'' the president said, noting that ''the lawyers'' are working on the language.

Last week, Trump said he ordered the Justice Department to move to ban the rapid-fire devices that were used in the Las Vegas massacre last year. Bump stocks were not used in the Parkland shooting.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, the very person that everybody on the other side of the aisle is so afraid to take on, so frightened of, says that we should raise the age to 21.

Madam Speaker, former President Donald Trump said it himself: ''You can't buy a handgun at 18, 19, or 20. You have to wait until you're 21. You could buy the weapon,'' meaning an AR–15, ''used in this horrible shooting at 18 . . . It doesn't make sense.''

I mean, come on. Trump said this in 2018, and these guys here are telling us that somehow this is a violation of the Constitution? Give me a break.

We are here to try to save the lives of America's kids. And there should be more outrage on the other side of the aisle, not the usual talking points that we hear over and over and over again from the gun lobby. If this isn't important, then nothing is.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MORELLE), a distinguished member of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. MCGOVERN, my colleague and friend, the distinguished chair of the Committee on Rules, for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule and the underlying legislation, the Protecting Our Kids Act and the Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act.

It is hard to find words to describe the despair we feel in the wake of the recent series of senseless mass shootings in Buffalo, Uvalde, Tulsa, and too many neighborhoods across our country. For the sake of the victims, their families, and all Americans, we cannot rest until we put an end to this vicious cycle.

Madam Speaker, there have been more than 200 mass shootings already in 2022. That is more shootings than there have been days of the year. And according to a recent analysis published in the New England Journal of Medicine, firearm deaths have now replaced motor vehicle accidents as the leading cause of death for children in this country. I know the insurmountable pain of losing a child all too well, but losing a child to something entirely avoidable, that is a uniquely devastating kind of tragedy.

Madam Speaker, June is gun violence awareness month, but we are already painfully, brutally aware. What we need now is action. That is why this week we are passing legislation to strengthen red flag laws, raise the age for semiautomatic gun purchases, ban bump stocks and high-capacity magazines, and promote safe storage of firearms.

This builds on action we have already taken to enact universal background checks and marks a critical step forward in keeping dangerous weapons out of the wrong hands.

In the midst of so much pain and suffering, it is astonishing that there are those who still refuse to act. If my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are not willing to be part of the solution, then please, please, please, stand aside so you are not part of the problem.

Madam Speaker, it doesn't stop here. I will continue pushing to ban assault weapons, combat gun trafficking so we can put a stop to this devastating and maddening cycle of violence. Because the absolute worst thing we can do is nothing at all.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY).

□ 1300

Mr. TIFFANY. Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so that the House can consider the Prosecutors Need to Prosecute Act.

Madam Speaker, it is no secret that crime is out of control in this country. Annual homicide records have been broken in at least a dozen major cities. Brazen smash-and-grab robberies in broad daylight are a daily occurrence. Killing, severe beatings, armed robberies, carjackings, sexual assaults, arson, and looting have become a common feature on the evening news.

Yet, rogue prosecutors in cities like Los Angeles, San Francisco, Philadelphia, New York City, and Milwaukee continue to release predators from custody almost as fast as the police can arrest them.

The use of no-cash bail policies, plea bargains, and a complete refusal to put dangerous repeat offenders behind bars has demoralized our police and endangered our communities, and America's most iconic cities resemble a Third World country.

I will give you an example in my home State. In Milwaukee County, we witnessed back at Christmas a massacre at the Waukesha County Christmas Parade, 6 people dead, 60 injured. How? With a guy that had a rap sheet that had felonies, misdemeanors, statutory rape, resisting arrest, and strangulation, and he was out on $1,000 bail.

Here is the worst part, though: That district attorney, John Chisholm in Milwaukee County, here is what he said years ago about his philosophy. ''Is there going to be an individual I divert, or I put into treatment program, who is going to go out and kill somebody? You bet. Guaranteed. It is guaranteed to happen. It does not invalidate the overall approach.''

That is what we have for district attorneys around the United States.

Americans are sick and tired of the lawlessness, and they are demanding accountability.

Madam Speaker, each year, jurisdictions across the United States benefit from the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program, which provides funding to States, Tribes, and local governments to support a range of justice-related programs.

If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule, calling for immediate consideration of the Prosecutors Need to Prosecute Act. It would, among other things, mandate that district attorneys report to Congress on how often they follow through, holding criminals charged with violent

crimes, like murder, rape, arson, crimes involving illegal guns, and motor vehicle theft accountable.

They would also be required to disclose how often they prosecute the initial charges, how often they secure convictions, whether or not those charged were already on probation or parole, and how many offenders were released without bail.

Madam Speaker, the American people need to know if the people they have entrusted to keep their neighborhoods safe are actually using their tax dollars to finance this crime wave.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 10 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. TIFFANY. It is time to end the policy of underwriting progressive policies that endanger the lives and livelihoods of decent, hardworking Americans, and that starts with transparency.

I urge my colleagues to stand with us for safer communities and oppose the previous question.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the rule, which would deem and pass a resolution condemning great replacement theory and white supremacy.

The recent mass shooting in Buffalo, New York, that claimed the lives of 10 Americans was committed by a self-described white supremacist who referenced great replacement theory in a manifesto.

The perpetuation of xenophobia, racism, and anti-Semitism by rightwing extremists who believe in a grand conspiracy theory that minorities, somehow facilitated by Jews, are actively seeking to diminish the political and cultural power of White voters must be condemned.

Notably absent is the condemnation of our leaders on the right, who refuse to speak out against this senseless violence and call it what it is: hate speech meant to divide us and not unite us.

This departure from logic and reason, and cozying up to fear, is leading people to violence and extremism in communities all across this country, and it must be stopped.

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

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

We learned in the Rules Committee yesterday—in fact, the gentlewoman from Minnesota pointed out—how Republicans had little opportunity to provide any input into these bills that are going to be provided for in this rule. Unfortunately, the Speaker has no interest in involving half of the Representatives in this country in addressing an issue we all care about: Keeping Americans safe.

Yesterday, in the Rules Committee, it was stated that Republicans vote against all mental health bills. I don't know where that concept comes from. Republicans passed into law the 21st Century Cures Act, which represents the most significant reform to the mental health system in several decades.

Republicans have also taken steps to reform the National Instant Criminal Background Check System with the so-called Fix NICS Act of 2017, which improved reporting to the database.

Unfortunately, we also know the Department of Justice inspector general reported that only 1 percent of individuals who try to purchase a firearm illegally, and it is known they are trying to purchase a firearm illegally, are prosecuted.

So, I have introduced a bill, H.R. 194, to require the Department of Justice to recommence this reporting to Congress so that Congress can have a better idea of how many guns exist illegally in commerce and, ultimately, to ensure that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives recovers these illegal firearms.

Republicans would have also engaged on the issue of the age of purchase, but honestly, as brought up by Representative MASSIE yesterday during the Rules Committee hearing, let's examine all the data points to determine whether the age for law enforcement officers, military service, and the Selective Service should also be considered. But that was not on the table.

Then, as if to underscore just how partisan and one-sided this rule is today, there is a provision in the rule that deems a $1.6 trillion budget resolution for fiscal year 2023. Madam Speaker, I am a member of the Budget Committee, and during the Rules Committee hearing yesterday was the first time I heard about this budget resolution. It is a 9 percent increase over fiscal year 2022 and $21 billion over President Biden's fiscal year 2023 budget proposal.

We have a problem with inflation in this country. We have a problem with inflation because the Federal Government and congressional Democrats and the Biden administration are overspending what the economy can tolerate. Yet, here we are, adding a 9 percent increase on a resolution that is deemed passed when the rule is voted on. We don't even get to debate the pros and cons in the committee. It is just deemed passed when the rule is passed. I have to ask: When will this partisan policymaking end?

Half the country represented by Republicans deserve—and we have a mandate from our constituents—to be part of the legislative process.

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

Let me remind everybody that 21 people were killed in Uvalde, 19 children. Ten people were killed in Buffalo. I say that because I think my colleagues need to be reminded about why we are here today, not to talk about the budget, but to talk about saving lives.

I also remind them that the shooter in Buffalo and the shooter in Uvalde went in and legally purchased an AR–15 at 18 years old.

Our bill that we are talking about here today would have prevented that. Whatever they are doing for the previous question—I don't know what it is—would not.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), a member of the Rules Committee.

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, since the Judiciary Committee marked up the Protecting Our Kids Act last Thursday, dozens more Americans have been killed or wounded in shootings, including in Philadelphia.

Saturday night was a beautiful summer evening in the South Street entertainment district when a fistfight broke out. It ended with 3 deaths and 11 injured after multiple people pulled guns and fired into the bustling crowd. Most of those gun owners were licensed to carry. One had a ghost gun, which, of course, is the subject of our legislation today.

The point is that the current approach to gun violence in this country, which has encouraged a flood of guns to our streets, is not working. We need to do more, and we need to do it now.

This isn't about being progun or antigun. Gun violence is not a partisan issue. It is a sickness infecting this entire country.

Whether Philadelphia, Uvalde, Tulsa, Buffalo, or anywhere else in between, none of us should sit idly by and watch preventable gun deaths happen every single day, and I know that I, for one, cannot.

We are not helpless. We can change this. The needle on this issue has moved, and it is not going back. The only question is whether Republican Members of Congress and the Senate will listen to their constituents or the NRA.

Our fellow Americans are demanding action. There is nothing unconstitutional about the bills we consider today, and they will help stop the routine slaughter of children, neighbors, teachers, doctors, and seniors in our schools, neighborhoods, churches, temples, mosques, and supermarkets.

I refuse to tell our children that they must be sacrificial lambs to a radical, twisted theory of armed Second Amendment liberty that is decoupled from personal responsibility and refuses to recognize the overriding purposes of the Constitution, to ensure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, and that also refuses to recognize that there are constitutional limits to the Second Amendment. Our Constitution is not a suicide pact.

Our children know as well as we do that we can do something. We have the power to pass this bill, and we must.

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

My colleague from Massachusetts continues to use his talking points and mentions the gun lobby, and I want to point out that I hear from many of my constituents who are law-abiding gun owners and who are extremely concerned and oppose this bill.

As a matter of fact, I met with a group of students from my district this morning who oppose this legislation. Even students know that this bill will do nothing to stop gun violence, but they do understand it will trample Second Amendment rights.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, today's rule is an all-too-familiar pattern of the legislative laziness from my Democrat colleagues.

Once again, Washington Democrats are hiding their spending from the American people. They are smuggling their spending levels for the upcoming appropriations process into a rule for a totally unrelated bill so they don't have to debate or defend their out-of-control spending habits.

Last year, Democrats did the exact same thing. The chairman of the Budget Committee drafts a spending resolution; he skips over his committee; and then they toss it into a rule, hoping no one notices.

At no point in the last 4 years of the majority have House Democrats actually marked up a budget in the Budget Committee. Time and again, House Democrats have acted with as little sunlight as possible because they don't want to be held accountable for their record.

Americans know that Washington spending is driving inflation, and now Democrats are calling for even more. Last year alone, House Democrats voted for $7.5 trillion in new spending, including the $2 trillion so-called rescue plan that ignited the highest inflation in four decades.

Since President Biden took office and one-party Democrat control of Congress took over in Washington, inflation is up 11 percent. Gas prices are up 110 percent on their watch. President Biden's 2021 deficit was the second highest in history, $517 billion more than the CBO said it should have been.

Democrats don't want to debate budgets. They certainly don't want to debate the President's budget, which would spend $73 trillion over the next decade, a 66 percent increase over the past decade. It would add $16 trillion in new debt with well over $1 trillion annual deficits every year.

Democrats don't want to talk about budgets because they are spending like they simply don't exist. If Democrats won't show their cards, allow me. The resolution that is tucked away in this rule has over $1.6 trillion in discretionary spending next year, a $132 billion, or 9 percent, increase over the most recent fiscal year 2022 omnibus. It is $21 billion more in spending than even Biden's budget proposal.

Instead of hiding, I urge my colleagues to be crystal clear with the American people about exactly what they have in store for them: tax increases, high inflation, open borders, energy dependence, and an ever-growing mountain of debt.

□ 1315

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

Madam Speaker, you got to be kidding me. The gentleman from Missouri comes down here for 3 minutes and unloads on everybody here about a technical provision that doesn't even spend any money. It is a technical provision to allow us to go forward with our appropriations work.

Not a mention of the children who were killed in Uvalde or the people who were killed in Buffalo—not a mention. What the hell is wrong with this place?

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD—since the gentleman didn't have the dignity to acknowledge those who were killed—the names of those who were murdered in Uvalde and Buffalo.

Robb Elementary School—Uvalde, TX (May 24, 2022)

19 CHILDREN, 2 TEACHERS—21 TOTAL FATALITIES, 18 INJURED

Makenna Lee Elrod, age 10;
Layla Salazar, age 11;
Maranda Mathis, age 11;
Nevaeh Bravo, age 10;
Jose Manuel Flores Jr., age 10;
Xavier Lopez; age 10;
Tess Marie Mata, age 10;
Rojelio Torres, age 10;
Eliahna ''Ellie'' Amyah Garcia, age 9;
Eliahna A. Torres, age 10:
Annabell Guadalupe Rodriguez, age 10;
Jackie Cazares, age 9;
Uziyah Garcia, age 10;
Jayce Carmelo Luevanos, age 10;
Maite Yuleana Rodriguez, age 10;
Jailah Nicole Silguero, age 10;
Amerie Jo Garza, 10;
Alexandria ''Lexi'' Aniyah Rubio, age 10;
Alithia Ramirez, age 10;
Irma Garcia, age 48; and
Eva Mireles, age 44.

Supermarket Shooting—Buffalo, NY (May 14, 2022)

10 TOTAL FATALITIES, 3 INJURED

Pearl Young, age 77;
Ruth Whitfield, age 86;
Andre Mackniel, age 53;
Katherine 'Kat' Massey, age 72;
Celestine Chaney, age 65;
Margus D. Morrison, age 52;
Heyward Patterson, age 67;
Aaron Salter Jr., age 55;
Roberta Drury, age 32; and
Geraldine Talley, age 62.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I will respond to the gentlewoman from Minnesota.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD this Business Insider article entitled ''Host Republican leaders told their Members to vote against eight gun-safety bills, citing opposition from the NRA and Gun Owners of America.''

[From Insider, June 8, 2022]

HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADERS TOLD THEIR MEMBERS TO VOTE AGAINST 8 GUN-SAFETY BILLS, CITING OPPOSITION FROM THE NRA AND GUN OWNERS OF AMERICA

(By Bryan Metzger)

House Republicans are poised to vote against eight bills aimed at preventing gun violence on Tuesday, in part due to opposition from powerful pro-gun groups on the right.

House Democratic leaders have scheduled votes for Wednesday evening on the ''Protecting Our Kids Act''—a package of seven gun violence-related measures that includes raising the age for legal purchase of semi-automatic rifles and shotguns to 21, closing the ''bump stock'' loophole, and other measures aimed at preventing the illegal trafficking of guns.

The House will also vote on the ''Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act,'' a federal ''red flag'' bill that would allow family members and law enforcement officials to temporarily block firearm access to those who a court determines pose a danger to themselves or others.

In a ''whip notice'' sent to rank-and-file members on Tuesday afternoon, House GOP leadership urged a ''no'' vote on all eight bills, referring to the seven-bill package as the ''Unconstitutional Gun Restrictions Act.'' They wrote that House Democrats had ''thrown together this reactionary package comprised of legislation that egregiously violates law-abiding citizens' 2nd Amendment rights and hinders Americans' ability to defend and protect themselves and their families.''

The email also noted the opposition of the National Rifle Association and Gun Owners of America, including links to talking points from the NRA about both the gun package and the red flag law. Leaders also noted the opposition of Heritage Action for America, an advocacy group tied to the conservative Heritage Foundation.

''Due to the importance of this issue, votes on this legislation will be considered in future candidate ratings and endorsements by the NRA Political Victory Fund,'' declares one of the memos shared by party leaders.

It's not uncommon for party leaders to note the opposition of outside groups to major pieces of legislation. For example, in a February whip notice urging Republicans to vote against a major piece of legislation aimed at boosting the US semiconductor industry, GOP leaders noted the opposition of the Federation for American Immigration Reform, National Taxpayers Union, and Americans for Prosperity.

But the two gun groups' inclusion—and the NRA's threat to downgrade candidate ratings or withhold endorsements should any Republicans back the measures—underscores the enduring influence of pro-second amendment groups on the right, despite the NRA's recent financial troubles and shrinking membership.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN), a member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, the blood bath continues. Gun violence has now become the number one cause of death of children in the United States. We have rates of gun violence and gun deaths 20 times higher than any other industrialized nations like France, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Israel. No other nation comes close to what we are seeing. That is 200 percent higher than our peer countries.

The American people want change and action, but the minority invites us to believe that the bloody carnage piling up around the country from Buffalo to Uvalde, from Newtown to Las Vegas is a necessary feature of our Second Amendment.

We are invited to believe that all of the lost sons, daughters, mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters of America are the necessary collateral damage of their fidelity to the Second Amendment.

Our family members must be sacrificed to a completely false vision of the Second Amendment. It is a lie. It is a lie based on a totally bogus misreading of the Second Amendment and what the Supreme Court has actually said about it.

Read Justice Scalia in Heller v. District of Columbia. No, he says, the right to guns is not an unlimited right. No, he says, the Second Amendment right is not a right to keep and carry any weapon whatsoever, in any manner whatsoever, and for whatever purpose. No.

The Second Amendment is not the only right in the Bill of Rights that is not subject to reasonable regulation in the interest of public safety and public security. He specifically upheld reasonable gun safety regulations, including bans on carrying a concealed weapon, the possession of firearms by felons and other people who shouldn't have guns; laws forbidding carrying firearms in schools and government buildings; laws imposing conditions and qualifications on the sale and purchase of firearms.

Stop hiding behind the Second Amendment. Take responsibility for your irresponsible position.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

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

Madam Speaker, we already have gun laws in this country and yet those laws continue to be broken. If Democrats want to talk about common sense, how about we talk about enforcing the laws that already exist.

Communities across the country are making it clear that they want people who commit crimes to be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law; yet, liberal prosecutors are letting criminals go free with minimal punishment. This is not woke. This is dangerous.

Criminals need to be held accountable for their actions, and that is why we offered the PQ we did.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, the gentlewoman mentioned our gun laws, and just to demonstrate the absurdity of the gun laws that are in place, I include in the RECORD the Texas Parks & Wildlife ''Migratory Game Bird Hunting Methods'' list of regulations, which is valid September 1, 2021 through August 31, 2022.

[From the Texas Parks & Wildlife, Sept. 1, 2021]

MIGRATORY GAME BIRD HUNTING METHODS

(By Texas Parks & Wildlife)

HARVEST INFORMATION PROGRAM (HIP)

No person shall hunt migratory game birds in this state unless that person is HIP-certified in Texas. The federally-mandated Harvest Information Program (HIP) improves harvest information for all migratory game birds. Hunters who buy a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Endorsement, including Super Combos, will be asked a few simple questions about their migratory bird hunting activities.

Please report Migratory Game Bird bands. Check migratory game birds harvested (especially doves) for leg bands and report them to reportband.gov.

MEANS AND METHODS

Shotguns, lawful archery equipment, falconry, dogs, artificial decoys, and manual or mouth-operated bird calls are legal.

A shotgun is the only legal firearm for hunting migratory game birds. Shotguns must not be larger than 10-gauge, must be fired from the shoulder, and must be incapable of holding more than three shells. Shotguns capable of holding more than three shells must be plugged with a one-piece filler which cannot be removed without disassembling the gun, so the gun's total capacity does not exceed three shells.

Hunting is permitted in the open or from a blind or other type of concealment or from floating craft or motor boat provided that all motion resulting from sail or motor has ceased. Sails must be furled and motor turned off before shooting starts.

A craft under power may be used to retrieve dead or crippled birds; however, crippled birds may not be shot from such craft under power.

No person, while hunting waterfowl anywhere in the state, may possess shotgun shells containing lead shot or loose lead shot for use in muzzleloaders. Approved shot includes steel (including copper, nickel or zinc-coated steel), bismuth-tin, tungsten-iron, tungsten-polymer (e.g. moly-shot), and any other nontoxic material approved by the Director of the USFWS.

BAITING REGULATIONS

Directly or indirectly placing, exposing, depositing, distributing or scattering of salt, grain, or other feed that could serve as a lure or attraction for migratory game birds to, on or over areas where hunters are attempting to take them is prohibited by federal law. Hunters are responsible for knowing whether an area is baited or not.

For further information on federal regulation regarding baiting:

USFWS Dove Hunting and Baiting.

USFWS Waterfowl Hunting and Baiting.

A hunter may hunt migratory game birds including waterfowl, coots and sandhill cranes:

on or over standing crops, standing flooded crops and flooded harvested crops;

over natural vegetation that has been manipulated;

on or over a normal soil stabilization practice that is defined as a planting for agricultural soil erosion control or post-mining land reclamation conducted in accordance with official recommendations of State Extension Specialists of the Cooperative Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA);

on or over lands or areas where seeds or grains have been scattered solely as a result of a normal agricultural practice which is defined as a planting, harvesting or post-harvest manipulation conducted in accordance with official recommendations of State Extension Specialists of the Cooperative Extension Service of the USDA. Does not include the brocast spreading of seed that is normally drill-planted;

over crops or natural vegetation where grain has been inadvertently scattered as a result of entering or leaving a hunting area, placing decoys or retrieving downed birds;

using natural vegetation or crops to conceal a blind, provided that if crops are used to conceal a blind, no grain or other feed is exposed, deposited, distributed or scattered in the process.

A person may hunt doves over planted crops that have been manipulated for the purpose of hunting. Waterfowl and sandhill cranes may not be hunted where grain or feed has been distributed or scattered as a result of manipulation or livestock feeding.

UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES

It is unlawful to:

hunt migratory birds with the aid of bait, or on or over any baited area;

hunt over any baited area until 10 days after all baiting materials have been removed and a game warden has confirmed removal of baiting materials;

place or allow the placement of bait on or adjacent to any area where migratory game birds could be attracted for the purpose of hunting migratory game birds by any person;

hunt waterfowl or sandhill cranes over manipulated planted millet in the first year after planting;

hunt waterfowl or sandhill cranes over crops that have been manipulated, unless the manipulation is a normal agricultural post-harvesting manipulation in accordance with official recommendations of State Extension Specialists of the Cooperative Extension Service of the USDA;

use any firearm other than a legal shotgun; use a trap, snare, net, fishhook, poison, drug, explosive or stupefying substance; use live birds as decoys; use recorded or electronically amplified bird calls or sounds; or use a sinkbox;

hunt from or by means of motor vehicles or aircraft of any kind (including stationary) except paraplegics and single or double amputees of legs may hunt from stationary motor-driven conveyances;

use motor-driven land, water or air conveyances or sailboats to concentrate, drive, rally or stir up any migratory game bird; or

hunt where tame or captive live ducks or geese are present unless such birds are or have been for a period of 10 consecutive days prior to such taking confined within an enclosure which substantially reduces the audibility of their calls and totally conceals such birds from the sight of wild migratory game birds.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, shotguns used for duck hunting can't hold more than three shells. Let me repeat: In order to protect the duck population in Texas, shotguns cannot hold more than three shells. Imagine if our Republican friends could muster the same courage to protect America's children.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS).

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule for the House to consider commonsense measures to protect our communities and our kids from massacres caused by weapons of mass destruction.

In Buffalo, on May 14, the shooting started at 2:30 in the afternoon. In 2 minutes and 3 seconds it was over: 10 people were killed, 3 injured, 11 African Americans, 1 shooter with a weapon of mass destruction.

I don't want anybody's guns, but we should at least be able to be supportive of background checks to ensure that people that shouldn't have a gun possess a gun. That uplifts the integrity of gun ownership by taking a responsible position and does nothing relative to constitutional rights, and represents a collective responsibility.

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

Madam Speaker, why are we here debating legislation we know will never become law, and when there are—completely separate from this proposal—bipartisan efforts going on in the Senate? We know this is not a genuine effort by the Democrats as they went right to extremes of what they know will divide this country, and would not work with Republicans or accept any of the reasonable amendments that were put forward in committee.

This is a political ploy being put on by the Democrats for them to use as talking points, and it is at the expense of a tragedy and the heartache of so many across this country.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. TRAHAN).

Mrs. TRAHAN. Madam Speaker, many of us in this Chamber have young children. For us, today's vote comes down to simple questions: Can you as a mom or dad imagine getting a call that your child's school was locked down because of an active shooter? Can you imagine standing helplessly behind a police line as gunshots are fired near your daughter's classroom? Can you imagine having to identify the unrecognizable body of your missing baby boy by his favorite shoes? Can you imagine standing in line for a DNA test praying to God that it does not come back a match?

I ask those questions because that is what 19 families in Uvalde just had to do. That is their reality and it has been the reality for 14 families in Parkland, 20 families in Sandy Hook, 12 families in Columbine, and the list goes on.

If you imagine that reality, then do today what should have been done 25 years ago. Pass the legislation so no parent in America ever experiences this horrific reality again. Our children are counting on us and they are watching.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, it is inhumane, colleagues, to allow the killing of children. I do have one more question for so many that I have asked over and over again: Is doing nothing really going to save lives? Is it going to actually result in change? How many more of our children have to die?

How many more school children's little pink shoes will be left behind stained with blood before some of the electeds in this room put the lives of people ahead of the profits of their political donors?

In my district, in River Rouge, a 6-year-old girl was caught in a crossfire and shot by a high-powered assault rifle.

The measures in the Protecting Our Kids package that we are set to vote on today is essential and it does save lives. Let's just be very clear though: Our kids need way more than this. They need an assault weapon ban. They need far stricter regulations on handguns and bold initiatives to reduce the number of firearms in our communities.

Most of all, they need accountability from us—from all of us.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 15 seconds.

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, they need accountability from those of us who are enabling the mass murder of millions of Americans so they can profit from our pain, and that the people that enable their slaughter-for-profit scheme are here in our government.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to supporting this and so much more because our kids deserve it.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, we have no further requests for time on our side, and I am ready to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, these bills are not about keeping kids and communities safe from violent criminals, they are about furthering a blanket anti-gun agenda. This is one-size-fits-all gun restriction legislation that would punish law-abiding gun owners and fail to improve public safety. My colleagues on the left know it.

This was not a bipartisan effort and these bills will never make it through the Senate. With very real problems to solve, why are Democrats wasting precious time on something that will never make it into law? If Democrats were serious about addressing gun violence, they would engage in meaningful conversation about public safety instead of this agenda-driven political theater.

The sad fact is that the Democrats' approach demonstrates that these bills and the issue of gun violence on the whole are nothing more than political talking points in an election year. This is designed to advance the radical Democrat base that believes no private citizen should ever be able to own a gun.

They should be ashamed of themselves for putting us through this political show rather than working with Republicans on a bipartisan solution to gun violence.

Madam Speaker, I oppose the rule and I ask Members to do the same. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 2¼ minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD Newsweek's May 27, 2022, article entitled ''More Children Have Been Shot Dead in 2022 Than Police in the Line of Duty.''

[From Newsweek, May 27, 2022]

MORE CHILDREN HAVE BEEN SHOT DEAD IN 2022 THAN POLICE IN THE LINE OF DUTY

(By Gerrard Kaonga)

More children have been shot and killed in the U.S. this year than police while on duty, according to new data.

The Officer Down Memorial Page website records the death of police officers across the country and honors them for their service.

As well as showing a picture of the deceased officer, it also shows where they were stationed, the date of their death and the cause.

According to the website, in 2022, 20 officers have been killed after being involved in a shooting.

In comparison, in 2022, 24 students have been killed as a result of shootings at school, according to data collected by Education Week.

''School shootings, terrifying to students, educators, parents and communities, always reignite polarizing debates about gun rights and school safety,'' the Education Week report read.

''To bring context to these debates, Education Week journalists began tracking shootings on K–12 school property that resulted in firearm-related injuries or deaths.''

According to the Education Week report, there have been 27 school shootings in 2022 and 119 in total since 2018, when they began tracking such incidents.

The Robb Elementary School shooting, which resulted in 21 people being killed—19 children and two adult staff, lifted the number of children killed in school shootings above the number of police officers shot dead in the line of duty.

The other school shootings that brought the total number to 24 deaths included an attack at Tanglewood Middle School, Greenville, South Carolina, on March 31.

A 12–year old student was shot and killed at the school. At the time, this was the youngest age a student had been killed in a school shooting in 2022.

Another incident that contributed was the Eisenhower High School shooting, Yakima, Washington, on March 15, that resulted in one student being killed and another injured.

There was also a shooting at East High School in Des Moines, Iowa, on March 7 that resulted in a 15-year-old boy being killed and two female students getting injured.

The second shooting of 2022 that resulted in a fatality of a student was at the South Education Center, Richfield, Minnesota, on February 1.

LARGE NUMBER OF SCHOOL SHOOTINGS

A shooting outside the South Education Center left a 15–year-old student dead and a 17–year-old student critically wounded.

The first incident of 2022 that resulted in a student's death was at Oliver Citywide Academy, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on January 19. This resulted in a 15–year-old boy

being shot and killed as he waited to go home.

President Joe Biden addressed the issue in a speech on Tuesday and said it was time America stood up to the gun manufacturing industry. Biden also reflected on the frequency of mass shootings in America in his speech.

''It's been 3,448 days—10 years since I stood up at a high school in Connecticut—a grade school in Connecticut, where another gunman massacred 26 people, including 20 first-graders, at Sandy Hook Elementary School,'' he said.

''Since then, there have been over 900 incidents of gunfire reported on school grounds. Marjorie Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida. Santa Fe High School in Texas. Oxford High School in Michigan. The list goes on and on,'' Biden said. ''And the list grows when it includes mass shootings at places like movie theaters, houses of worship, and, as we saw just 10 days ago, at a grocery store in Buffalo, New York.''

''I am sick and tired of it. We have to act. And don't tell me we can't have an impact on this carnage,'' Biden said.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the remainder of my time.

Madam Speaker, will the bills before us pass the Senate? I sure as hell hope so. None of these proposals are extreme. Quite the opposite. In fact, they are what the vast majority of people in this country—Democrats, Republicans, Independents—want us to do. Maybe they will get changed in the Senate. Even if our Senate colleagues do not take up these exact bills, I will tell you what this process we are going through will absolutely do and why our efforts here are worthwhile.

This process will unequivocally show where each and every one of us stand in the wake of this unspeakable tragedy. More importantly, it will demonstrate which of the solutions we are putting forward have majority support in this half of the Congress.

As our Senate colleagues discuss gun violence solutions, they will have no doubt as to where the House of Representatives stands on red flag laws; raising the age to purchase a semiautomatic rifle from 18 to 21; gun trafficking and straw purchases; ghost guns; safe storage of firearms, particularly when a minor is likely to gain access; bump stocks; and large-capacity magazines.

We will have separate votes on all of these issues. This is on top of the background check bill and the Charleston loophole bills we have already sent them.

□ 1330

This week there will be no excuses. We will vote on these ideas one issue at a time. None of these proposals are aimed at taking guns away from law-abiding citizens. They are aimed at stopping people from getting slaughtered in their schools, in their churches, in grocery stores, and in their homes. These ideas won't solve every problem or stop every shooting, but no sane person can come to the conclusion that these proposals would not save lives.

I know that things like background checks and waiting until you are 21 to buy an AR–15 and smaller magazine capacity may seem like an inconvenience to some people. But when stacked up against the carnage we have seen in this country, I think we can all live with a little inconvenience.

Madam Speaker, I cannot be any clearer. These bills will keep people from dying, but only if they become law or if similar bills become law.

I know that everybody hates Congress. Hell, I even hate Congress sometimes. But, Madam Speaker, don't listen to the NRA or extremists on this bill. Vote your conscience.

Madam Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote on the rule and the previous question.

The material previously referred to by Mrs. FISCHBACH is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 1153

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 8. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 7967) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act to direct district attorney and prosecutors offices to report to the Attorney General, 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 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. 9. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 7967.

Mr. MCGOVERN. 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.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 205, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 235]

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
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
Himes
Horsford
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
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—205

Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
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
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
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)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger

Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (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—5

Aderholt
Good (VA)
Higgins (NY)
Hollingsworth
Houlahan

□ 1410

Mr. MULLIN, Ms. TENNEY, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. KATKO 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

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Calvert (Valadao)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Cawthorn (Gaetz)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (Valadao)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Kelly (IL))
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Veasey)
Taylor (Fallon)
Tonko (Pallone)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

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

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 205, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No., 236]

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
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
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
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—205

Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
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
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
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
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
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
Slotkin
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—5

Aderholt
Hollingsworth
Mast
Meuser
Palmer

□ 1430

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

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Calvert (Valadao)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Cawthorn (Gaetz)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (Valadao)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Kelly (IL))
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Veasey)
Taylor (Fallon)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

PROVIDING FOR BUDGET ALLOCATIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Pursuant to section 5 of House Resolution 1153, H. Res. 1151 is adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1151

Resolved,

SECTION 1. BUDGET MATTERS.

(a) FISCAL YEAR 2023.—For the purpose of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) for fiscal year 2023, the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels provided for in subsection (b) shall apply in the House of Representatives in the same manner as for a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2023 with appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2023 and for fiscal years 2024 through 2032.

(b) COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND LEVELS.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget shall submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable containing—

(1) committee allocations for the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for new discretionary budget authority of $1,602,901,000,000 and the outlays flowing therefrom, and for current law mandatory budget authority and outlays, for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633);

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2023 and for the period of fiscal years 2023 through 2032 consistent with the most recent baseline of the Congressional Budget Office, as adjusted, to the extent practicable, for the budgetary effects of any provision of law enacted during the period beginning on the date such baseline is issued and ending on the date of submission of such statement, for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633);

(3) aggregate spending levels for fiscal year 2023 in accordance with the allocations established under paragraphs (1) and (2), for the purpose of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 642); and

(4) aggregate revenue levels for fiscal year 2023 and for the period of fiscal years 2023 through 2032 consistent with the most recent baseline of the Congressional Budget Office, as adjusted, to the extent practicable, for the budgetary effects of any provision of law enacted during the period beginning on the date such baseline is issued and ending on the date of submission of such statement, for the purpose of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 642).

(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in the statement referred to in subsection (b)—

(1) to reflect changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office's updates to its baseline for fiscal years 2023 through 2032;

(2) upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions; or

(3) for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2023 to fiscal year 2027 or fiscal year 2023 to fiscal year 2032.

(d) APPLICABILITY OF SECTION 251 ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—Except as expressly provided otherwise, the adjustments provided by section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)) shall not apply to allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels established pursuant to this resolution.

(e) EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS.—(1) If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report contains a provision providing new budget authority and outlays or reducing revenue, and a designation of such provision as an emergency requirement, the chair of the Committee on the Budget shall not count the budgetary effects of such provision for any purpose in the House.

(2)(A) A proposal to strike a designation under paragraph (1) shall be excluded from an evaluation of budgetary effects for any purpose in the House.

(B) An amendment offered under subparagraph (A) that also proposes to reduce each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by the pending measure that is not required to be appropriated or otherwise made available shall be in order at any point in the reading of the pending measure.

(f) ADJUSTMENT FOR DISASTER RELIEF.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in the statement referred to in subsection (b) as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2023 specifies an amount that Congress designates as being for disaster relief, the adjustment for fiscal year 2023 shall be the total of such appropriations for fiscal year 2023 designated as being for disaster relief, but not to exceed the total of—

(A) the average over the previous 10 fiscal years (excluding the highest and lowest fiscal years) of the sum of the funding provided for disaster relief (as that term is defined on the date immediately before March 23, 2018);

(B) 5 percent of the total appropriations provided in the previous 10 fiscal years, net of any rescissions of budget authority enacted in the same period, with respect to amounts provided for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) and designated by the Congress as an emergency; and

(C) the cumulative net total of the unused carryover for fiscal year 2018 and all subsequent fiscal years, where the unused carryover for each fiscal year is calculated as the sum of the amounts in subparagraphs (A) and (B) less the enacted appropriations for that fiscal year that have been designated as being for disaster relief.

(2) DEFINITION.—As used in this subsection, the term ''disaster relief'' means activities carried out pursuant to a determination under section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)).

(g) ADJUSTMENT FOR WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in the statement referred to in subsection (b) as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2023 specifies an amount for wildfire suppression operations in the Wildland Fire Management accounts at the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure as being for wildfire suppression operations for fiscal year 2023, but shall not exceed $2,550,000,000.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this subsection, the terms ''additional new budget authority'' and ''wildfire suppression operations'' have the meanings specified in subclauses (I) and (II), respectively, of section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) and (II)).

(h) ADJUSTMENT FOR HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in the statement referred to in subsection (b) as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2023 specifies an amount for the health care fraud abuse control program at the Department of Health and Human Services (75–8393–0–7–571), then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such program for fiscal year 2023, but shall not exceed $576,000,000.

(2) DEFINITION.—As used in this subsection, the term ''additional new budget authority'' means the amount provided for fiscal year 2023, in excess of $323,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for the costs of the health care fraud and abuse control program.

(i) ADJUSTMENT FOR CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEWS AND REDETERMINATIONS.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in the statement referred to in subsection (b) as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2023 specifies an amount for continuing disability reviews under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq., 1381 et seq.), for the cost associated with conducting redeterminations of eligibility under title XVI of the Social Security Act, for the cost of co-operative disability investigation units, and for the cost associated with the prosecution of fraud in the programs and operations of the Social Security Administration by Special Assistant United States Attorneys, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such expenses for fiscal year 2023, but shall not exceed $1,511,000,000.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this subsection—

(A) the term ''continuing disability reviews'' means continuing disability reviews under sections 221(i) and 1614(a)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 421(i), 1382c(a)(4)), including work-related continuing disability reviews to determine whether earnings derived from services demonstrate an individual's ability to engage in substantial gainful activity;

(B) the term ''redetermination'' means redetermination of eligibility under sections 1611(c)(1) and 1614(a)(3)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1382(c)(1), 1382c(a)(3)(H)); and

(C) the term ''additional new budget authority'' means the amount provided for fiscal year 2023, in excess of $288,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report and specified to pay for the costs of continuing disability reviews, redeterminations, co-operative disability investigation units, and fraud prosecutions under the heading ''Limitation on Administrative Expenses'' for the Social Security Administration.

(j) ADJUSTMENT FOR REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENTS.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in the statement referred to in subsection (b) as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2023 specifies an amount for grants to States under section 306 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 506) for claimants of regular compensation, as defined in such section, including those who are profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority

specified in such measure for such grants for fiscal year 2023, but shall not exceed $258,000,000.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this subsection, the term ''additional new budget authority'' means the amount provided for fiscal year 2023, in excess of $117,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for grants to States under section 306 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 506) for claimants of regular compensation, as defined in such section, including those who are profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits.

(k) BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)), section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the statement filed pursuant to subsection (b) shall include in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the Committee on Appropriations of amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(2) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(f)), estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 2. APPLICATION.

(a) BUDGETARY ADJUSTMENTS.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may make appropriate budgetary adjustments of new budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom pursuant to the adjustment authorities provided by section 1.

(b) APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.—

(1) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to this resolution shall—

(A) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(B) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(C) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(2) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.—Revised adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) as the adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels contained in this resolution.

(3) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this resolution, adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget.

SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), any general appropriation bill or bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, may not provide an advance appropriation.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be provided for programs, activities, or accounts identified in lists submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the chair of the Committee on the Budget—

(1) for fiscal year 2024, under the heading ''Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations'' in an aggregate amount not to exceed $28,852,000,000 in new budget authority, and for fiscal year 2025, accounts separately identified under the same heading; and

(2) for fiscal year 2024, under the heading ''Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations''.

(c) DEFINITION.—The term ''advance appropriation'' means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a general appropriation bill or bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2023, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that first becomes available following fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 4. EXPIRATION.

The provisions of this resolution shall expire upon the adoption of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2023 by the House of Representatives and the Senate.

CONDEMNING THE ATROCITY THAT OCCURRED IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK, ON MAY 14, 2022, IN WHICH 10 AMERICANS WERE KILLED AND 3 WERE INJURED, AND IN WHICH 11 OF THE 13 VICTIMS WERE BLACK AMERICANS, CONDEMNING THE GREAT REPLACEMENT THEORY AS A WHITE SUPREMACIST CONSPIRACY THEORY, AND REAFFIRMING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITMENT TO COMBATING WHITE SUPREMACY, HATRED, AND RACIAL INJUSTICE

Pursuant to section 6 of House Resolution 1153, H. Res. 1152 is adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1152

Whereas, on May 14, 2022, in Buffalo, New York, 10 Americans were killed and 3 were injured by a self-described White supremacist who drove more than 200 miles to carry out this racist, violent mass shooting with an assault-style rifle at a supermarket in a predominantly Black neighborhood;

Whereas the self-described White supremacist and antisemite who allegedly carried out this racially motivated, anti-Black massacre with a firearm reportedly wrote a manifesto citing the White supremacist Great Replacement Theory;

Whereas the alleged gunman livestreamed the mass shooting on Twitch;

Whereas the victims who tragically died were Aaron Salter, Ruth Whitfield, Pearly Young, Katherine ''Kat'' Massey, Heyward Patterson, Celestine Chaney, Roberta Drury, Margus D. Morrison, Andre Mackneil, and Geraldine Talley;

Whereas the victims who were injured were Zaire Goodman, Jennifer Warrington, and Christopher Braden;

Whereas the ''Great Replacement Theory'' is a White supremacist conspiracy theory that perpetuates the racist, xenophobic, nativist, Islamophobic, and antisemitic falsehood that non-White immigrants are being brought into the United States and other Western countries to repopulate majority White countries and disempower White voters to achieve a political agenda, and to specifically bring upon the genocide of White people;

Whereas this hateful conspiracy theory has been cited as a motivation for White supremacist terrorist attacks domestically and internationally, including—

(1) the targeting of a Tops Friendly Market in a predominantly Black neighborhood in Buffalo, New York, in 2022, in which the alleged gunman murdered 10 Black people, and injured 1 Black person and 2 White people;

(2) the murder of 9 Black worshipers at the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina, in 2015;

(3) the White nationalist Unite the Right rally in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 2017 that resulted in 9 wounded and in the murder of Heather Heyer;

(4) the murder of 11 people and wounding of 6 in an antisemitic attack on the Tree of Life L'Simcha synagogue in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 2018;

(5) the targeting of Muslim worshippers, in which a gunman murdered 50 people at the Al Noor Mosque and Linwood Islamic Centre in Christchurch, New Zealand, in 2019;

(6) the targeting of a Walmart in a predominantly Hispanic neighborhood in El Paso, Texas, in 2019, in which a gunman murdered 23 people and injured 3; and

(7) the targeting of 3 Asian-owned spas in the Atlanta, Georgia, metro area on March 16, 2021, in which a gunman killed 8 people, including 6 Asian women;

Whereas this hateful conspiracy theory and White supremacy inflicts harm to individuals and communities in addition to physical injuries and death;

Whereas many individuals in positions of power and media institutions with widely viewed public platforms have contributed to the normalization and legitimization of the underlying principles of the Great Replacement Theory; and

Whereas the people of the United States stand in solidarity with those harmed by this hateful, senseless tragedy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns in the strongest terms the Great Replacement Theory, a White supremacist conspiracy theory that has been used to falsely justify racially motivated, violent acts of terrorism domestically and internationally;

(2) honors the memory and legacy of the victims and acknowledges the lasting impact that this White supremacist act of violent extremism will have on the Black community of Buffalo, New York, the United States, and globally;

(3) encourages all Americans to remember the victims of racially motivated hate crimes connected to White supremacist conspiracy theories such as the Great Replacement Theory; and

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the Federal Government to combat White supremacy in all forms by developing the coordinated, whole-of-government approach to address White supremacist violence.

PROTECTING OUR KIDS ACT

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1153, I call up the bill (H.R. 7910) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for an increased age limit on the purchase of certain firearms, prevent gun trafficking, modernize the prohibition on untraceable firearms, encourage the safe storage of firearms, 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 (Ms. DEGETTE). Pursuant to House Resolution 1153, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the

Judiciary printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–48 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 7910

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 ''Protecting Our Kids Act''.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—RAISE THE AGE

Sec. 101. Prohibition on Federal firearms licensee selling or delivering certain semiautomatic centerfire rifles or semiautomatic centerfire shotguns to a person under 21 years of age, with exceptions.

Sec. 102. Operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's public access line.

TITLE II—PREVENT GUN TRAFFICKING

Sec. 201. Prohibition on straw purchases of firearms; prohibition on gun trafficking.

Sec. 202. Prohibition on disposition of firearm to person intending unlawful further disposition.

Sec. 203. Penalties.

Sec. 204. Firearms subject to forfeiture.

TITLE III—UNTRACEABLE FIREARMS

Sec. 301. Requirement that all firearms be traceable.

Sec. 302. Modernization of the prohibition on undetectable firearms.

TITLE IV—SAFE STORAGE

Sec. 401. Ethan's Law.

Sec. 402. Safe guns, safe kids.

Sec. 403. Kimberly Vaughan Firearm Safe Storage.

TITLE V—CLOSING THE BUMP STOCK LOOPHOLE

Sec. 501. Bump stocks.

TITLE VI—KEEP AMERICANS SAFE

Sec. 601. Definitions.

Sec. 602. Restrictions on large capacity ammunition feeding devices.

Sec. 603. Penalties.

Sec. 604. Use of Byrne grants for buy-back programs for large capacity ammunition feeding devices.

TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 701. NICS Report.

TITLE I—RAISE THE AGE

SEC. 101. PROHIBITION ON FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSEE SELLING OR DELIVERING CERTAIN SEMIAUTOMATIC CENTERFIRE RIFLES OR SEMIAUTOMATIC CENTERFIRE SHOTGUNS TO A PERSON UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE, WITH EXCEPTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 922(b)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(1)(A) any firearm or ammunition to any individual who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe has not attained 18 years of age;

''(B) any semiautomatic centerfire rifle or semiautomatic centerfire shotgun that has, or has the capacity to accept, an ammunition feeding device with a capacity exceeding 5 rounds, to any individual who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe has not attained 21 years of age and is not a qualified individual; or

''(C) if the firearm or ammunition is not a semiautomatic centerfire rifle or semiautomatic centerfire shotgun described in subparagraph (B) and is other than a shotgun or rifle, or ammunition for a shotgun or rifle, to any individual who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe has not attained 21 years of age;''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 922(c)(1) of such title is amended by striking ''in the case of any firearm'' and all that follows through ''eighteen years or more of age'' and inserting ''(1) in the case of a semiautomatic centerfire rifle or semiautomatic centerfire shotgun that has, or has the capacity to accept, an ammunition feeding device with a capacity exceeding 5 rounds, I am at least 21 years of age or a qualified individual (as defined in section 921(a)(30) of title 18, United States Code), (2) in the case of a firearm other than a shotgun, a rifle, or such a semiautomatic centerfire rifle or semiautomatic centerfire shotgun, I am at least 21 years of age, or (3) in the case of any other shotgun or rifle, I am at least 18 years of age''.

(c) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—Section 921(a) of such title is amended by inserting after paragraph (29) the following:

''(30) The term 'qualified individual' means—

''(A) a member of the Armed Forces on active duty; and

''(B) a full-time employee of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State who in the course of his or her official duties is authorized to carry a firearm.

''(31) The term 'ammunition feeding device' means a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device, but does not include an attached tubular device which is only capable of operating with .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.''.

SEC. 102. OPERATION OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION'S PUBLIC ACCESS LINE.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (in this section referred to as the ''FBI'') shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report regarding operation of the FBI's public access line.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall, at a minimum, include the following:

(1) A description of the protocols and procedures in effect with respect to information-sharing between the public access line and the field offices of the FBI.

(2) Recommendations for improving the protocols and procedures to improve the information-sharing.

TITLE II—PREVENT GUN TRAFFICKING

SEC. 201. PROHIBITION ON STRAW PURCHASES OF FIREARMS; PROHIBITION ON GUN TRAFFICKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 921(a), by adding at the end the following:

''(37) The term 'family members' means spouses, domestic partners, parents and their children, including step-parents and their step-children, siblings, aunts or uncles and their nieces or nephews, or grandparents and their grandchildren.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''§ 932. Gun trafficking

''(a) It shall be unlawful for any person (other than a licensee under this chapter), in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign commerce, to knowingly purchase or acquire, or attempt to purchase or acquire, a firearm for the possession of a third party.

''(b) It shall be unlawful for any person (other than a licensee under this chapter), in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign commerce, to hire, solicit, command, induce, or otherwise endeavor to persuade another person to purchase, or attempt to purchase, any firearm for the purpose of obtaining the firearm for the person or selling or transferring the firearm to a third party.

''(c) The Attorney General shall ensure that the firearm transaction record form required to be completed in connection with a firearm transaction includes a statement outlining the penalties that may be imposed for violating subsection (a).

''(d) This section shall not apply to any firearm, if the purchaser or person acquiring the firearm has no reason to believe that the recipient of the firearm will use or intends to use the firearm in a crime or is prohibited from purchasing or possessing firearms under State or Federal law and the firearm—

''(1) is purchased or acquired by any person, or that any person attempts to purchase or acquire, as a bona fide gift between family members; or

''(2) is purchased or acquired by an agent of a lawful business, or that an agent of a lawful business attempts to purchase or acquire, for the purpose of transferring to another agent of the business, for lawful use in the business.''.

(b) FORFEITURE.—Section 982(a)(5) of such title is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''or'' at the end; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following:

''(F) section 922(a)(1)(A) (related to unlicensed firearms sales);

''(G) section 922(d) (relating to illegal gun transfers); or

''(H) section 932 (relating to gun trafficking),''.

(c) MONEY LAUNDERING AMENDMENT.—Section 1956(c)(7)(D) of such title is amended by striking ''section 924(n)'' and inserting ''section 922(a)(1)(A), 922(d), 924(n), or 932''.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following:

''932. Gun trafficking.''.

SEC. 202. PROHIBITION ON DISPOSITION OF FIREARM TO PERSON INTENDING UNLAWFUL FURTHER DISPOSITION.

Section 922(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the 1st sentence—

(1) in paragraph (8), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by inserting after and below paragraph (9) the following:

''(10) intends to sell or otherwise dispose of the firearm or ammunition in violation of a Federal law, or to sell or otherwise dispose of the firearm or ammunition to a person in another State in violation of a law of that State.''.

SEC. 203. PENALTIES.

Section 924(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(8) Whoever knowingly violates section 922(a)(1)(A) or 932 shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.''.

SEC. 204. FIREARMS SUBJECT TO FORFEITURE.

Section 924(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''or 932'' after ''section 924''; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(G) any offense under section 932.''.

TITLE III—UNTRACEABLE FIREARMS

SEC. 301. REQUIREMENT THAT ALL FIREARMS BE TRACEABLE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (10), by adding at the end the following: ''The term 'manufacturing firearms' shall include assembling a functional firearm or molding, machining, or 3D printing a

frame or receiver, and shall not include making or fitting special barrels, stocks, or trigger mechanisms to firearms.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(38) The term 'ghost gun'—

''(A) means a firearm, including a frame or receiver, that lacks a unique serial number engraved or cast on the frame or receiver by a licensed manufacturer or importer in accordance with this chapter; and

''(B) does not include—

''(i) a firearm that has been rendered permanently inoperable;

''(ii) a firearm that, not later than 30 months after the date of enactment of this paragraph, has been identified by means of a unique serial number, assigned by a State agency, engraved or cast on the receiver or frame of the firearm in accordance with State law;

''(iii) a firearm manufactured or imported before December 16, 1968; or

''(iv) a firearm identified as provided for under section 5842 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

''(39) The term 'fire control component'—

''(A) means a component necessary for the firearm to initiate or complete the firing sequence; and

''(B) includes a hammer, bolt or breechblock, cylinder, trigger mechanism, firing pin, striker, and slide rails.

''(40)(A) The term 'frame or receiver'—

''(i) means a part of a weapon that provides or is intended to provide the housing or structure to hold or integrate 1 or more fire control components, even if pins or other attachments are required to connect those components to the housing or structure;

''(ii) includes a frame or receiver, blank, casting, or machined body, that requires modification, including machining, drilling, filing or molding, to be used as part of a functional firearm, and which is designed and intended to be used in the assembly of a functional firearm, unless the piece of material has had—

''(I) its size or external shape altered solely to facilitate transportation or storage; or

''(II) solely its chemical composition altered.

''(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A)(i), if a weapon with more than 1 part that provides the housing or a structure designed to hold or integrate 1 or more fire control or essential components, each such part shall be considered a frame or receiver, unless the Attorney General has provided otherwise by regulation or other formal determination with respect to the specific make and model of weapon on or before January 1, 2023.''.

(b) PROHIBITION; REQUIREMENTS.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(aa)(1)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, offer to sell, transfer, purchase, or receive a ghost gun in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce.

''(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to—

''(i) the manufacture of a firearm by a licensed manufacturer if the licensed manufacturer complies with section 923(i) before selling or transferring the firearm to another person;

''(ii) the offer to sell, sale, or transfer of a firearm to, or purchase or receipt of a firearm by, a licensed manufacturer or importer before the date that is 30 months after the date of enactment of this subsection; or

''(iii) transactions between licensed manufacturers and importers on any date.

''(2) It shall be unlawful for a person other than a licensed manufacturer or importer to engrave or cast a serial number on a firearm in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce unless specifically authorized by the Attorney General.

''(3) Beginning on the date that is 30 months after the date of enactment of this subsection, it shall be unlawful for any person other than a licensed manufacturer or importer to knowingly possess a ghost gun in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce.

''(4) Beginning on the date that is 30 months after the date of enactment of this subsection, it shall be unlawful for any person other than a licensed manufacturer or importer to possess a ghost gun in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce with the intent to sell or transfer the ghost gun with or without further manufacturing or to manufacture a firearm with the ghost gun.

''(5)(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer to sell, or transfer, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, to any person other than a licensed manufacturer a machine that has the sole or primary function of manufacturing firearms.

''(B) Except as provided in subparagraph (A), beginning on the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, it shall be unlawful for any person other than a licensed manufacturer to possess, purchase, or receive, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, a machine that has the sole or primary function of manufacturing firearms.

''(C) Subparagraph (B) shall not apply to a person who is engaged in the business of selling manufacturing equipment to a licensed manufacturer who possesses a machine with the intent to sell or transfer the machine to a licensed manufacturer.''.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) REMOVAL OF SERIAL NUMBERS.—Section 922(k) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''importer's or manufacturer's'' each place it appears; and

(B) by inserting ''authorized by this chapter or under State law'' before ''removed'' each place it appears.

(2) LICENSED IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Section 923(i) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by inserting ''(1)(A)'' before ''Licensed''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: ''The serial number shall be engraved or cast on the frame or receiver in a manner sufficient to identify the firearm and the manufacturer or importer that put the serial number on the firearm.

''(2)(A) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Attorney General shall prescribe regulations for engraving a unique serial number onto a ghost gun.

''(B) The regulations prescribed under subparagraph (A) shall—

''(i) allow an owner of a firearm described in subparagraph (A) to have a unique serial number engraved on the firearm by a licensed manufacturer or importer; and

''(ii) require that a serial number be engraved on the frame or receiver in a manner sufficient to identify the firearm and the licensed manufacturer or importer that put the serial number on the firearm.

''(C) The regulations authorized under this paragraph shall expire on the date that is 30 months after the date of enactment of this paragraph.''.

(d) PENALTIES.—Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(B), by striking ''or (q)'' and inserting ''(q), (aa)(1), (aa)(2), (aa)(4), or (aa)(5)'';

(2) in subsection (c)

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''functional'' before ''firearm'' each place it appears;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''functional'' before ''firearm''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by inserting ''functional'' before ''firearm''; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''all or part of the firearm'' and all that follows through ''person.'' and inserting the following: ''all or part of the functional firearm, or otherwise make the presence of the functional firearm known to another person, in order to intimidate that person, regardless of whether the functional firearm is directly visible to that person.'';

(3) in subsection (d)(1), by striking ''or (k)'' and inserting ''(k), (aa)(1), (aa)(2), (aa)(4), or (aa)(5)'';

(4) in subsection (e)(1), by inserting ''through the possession of a functional firearm'' before ''and has three''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(q) A person who violates section 922(aa)(3) shall—

''(1) in the case of the first violation by the person, be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both; or

''(2) in the case of any subsequent violation by the person, be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.''.

SEC. 302. MODERNIZATION OF THE PROHIBITION ON UNDETECTABLE FIREARMS.

Section 922(p) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''any firearm'';

(B) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

''(A) an undetectable firearm; or''; and

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''any major component of which, when subjected to inspection by the types of x-ray machines commonly used at airports, does not generate'' and inserting the following: ''a major component of a firearm which, if subjected to inspection by the types of detection devices commonly used at airports for security screening, would not generate'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

''(A) the term 'undetectable firearm' means a firearm, as defined in section 921(a)(3)(A), of which no major component is wholly made of detectable material;'';

(B) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) the term 'major component', with respect to a firearm—

''(i) means the slide or cylinder or the frame or receiver of the firearm; and

''(ii) in the case of a rifle or shotgun, includes the barrel of the firearm; and''; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (C) and all that follows through the end of the undesignated matter following subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

''(C) the term 'detectable material' means any material that creates a magnetic field equivalent to or more than 3.7 ounces of 17–4 pH stainless steel.'';

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in the first sentence, by inserting '', including a prototype,'' after ''of a firearm''; and

(B) by striking the second sentence; and

(4) in paragraph (5), by striking ''shall not apply to any firearm which'' and all that follows and inserting the following: ''shall not apply to—

''(A) any firearm received by, in the possession of, or under the control of the United States; or

''(B) the manufacture, importation, possession, transfer, receipt, shipment, or delivery of a firearm by a licensed manufacturer or licensed importer pursuant to a contract with the United States.''.

TITLE IV—SAFE STORAGE

SEC. 401. ETHAN'S LAW.

(a) SECURE GUN STORAGE OR SAFETY DEVICE.—Section 922(z) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4) SECURE GUN STORAGE BY OWNERS.—

''(A) OFFENSE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), it shall be unlawful for a person to store or keep any firearm that has moved in, or that has otherwise affected, interstate or foreign

commerce on the premises of a residence under the control of the person if the person knows, or reasonably should know, that—

''(I) a minor is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the parent or guardian of the minor; or

''(II) a resident of the residence is ineligible to possess a firearm under Federal, State, or local law.

''(ii) EXCEPTION.—Clause (i) shall not apply to a person if—

''(I) the person—

''(aa) keeps the firearm—

''(AA) secure using a secure gun storage or safety device; or

''(BB) in a location which a reasonable person would believe to be secure; or

''(bb) carries the firearm on his or her person or within such close proximity thereto that the person can retrieve and use the firearm as readily as if the person carried the firearm on his or her person; or

''(II) another individual unlawfully enters the premises under the control of the person and thereby gains access to the firearm.

''(B) PENALTY.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph, any person who violates subparagraph (A) shall be fined $500 per violation.

''(ii) FORFEITURE OF IMPROPERLY STORED FIREARM.—Any firearm stored in violation of subparagraph (A) shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture in accordance with the procedures described in section 924(d).

''(C) MINOR DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term 'minor' means an individual who has not attained 18 years of age.''.

(b) FIREARM SAFE STORAGE PROGRAM.—Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"PART PP—FIREARM SAFE STORAGE PROGRAM

"SEC. 3061. FIREARM SAFE STORAGE PROGRAM.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Attorney General shall make grants to an eligible State or Indian Tribe to assist the State or Indian Tribe in carrying out the provisions of any State or Tribal law that is functionally identical to section 922(z)(4) of title 18, United States Code.

''(b) ELIGIBLE STATE OR INDIAN TRIBE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a State or Indian Tribe shall be eligible to receive grants under this section on and after the date on which the State or Indian Tribe enacts legislation functionally identical to section 922(z)(4) of title 18, United States Code.

''(2) FIRST YEAR ELIGIBILITY EXCEPTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A covered State or Indian Tribe shall be eligible to receive a grant under this section during the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this part.

''(B) COVERED STATE OR INDIAN TRIBE.—In this paragraph, the term 'covered State or Indian Tribe' means a State or Indian Tribe that, before the date of enactment of this part, enacted legislation that is functionally identical to section 922(z)(4) of title 18, United States Code.

''(c) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds awarded under this section may be used by a State or Indian Tribe to assist law enforcement agencies or the courts of the State or Indian Tribe in enforcing and otherwise facilitating compliance with any State law functionally identical to section 922(z)(4), of title 18, United States Code.

''(d) APPLICATION.—An eligible State or Indian Tribe desiring a grant under this section shall submit to the Assistant Attorney General an application at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information, as the Assistant Attorney General may reasonably require.

''(e) INCENTIVES.—For each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027, the Attorney General shall give affirmative preference to all Bureau of Justice Assistance discretionary grant applications of a State or Indian Tribe that has enacted legislation functionally identical to section 922(z)(4) of title 18, United States Code.''.

SEC. 402. SAFE GUNS, SAFE KIDS.

Paragraph (4)(B) of section 922(z) of title 18, United States Code, as added by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) ENHANCED PENALTY.—If a person violates subparagraph (A) and a minor or a resident who is ineligible to possess a firearm under Federal, State, or local law obtains the firearm and causes injury or death to such minor, resident, or any other individual, the person shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.''.

SEC. 403. KIMBERLY VAUGHAN FIREARM SAFE STORAGE.

(a) BEST PRACTICES FOR SAFE FIREARM STORAGE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—

(i) Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall establish voluntary best practices relating to safe firearm storage solely for the purpose of public education.

(ii) The Attorney General shall give not less than ninety days public notice, and shall afford interested parties opportunity for hearing, before establishing such best practices.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing the best practices required under subparagraph (A), the Attorney General shall outline such best practices for preventing firearm loss, theft, and other unauthorized access for the following locations:

(i) Businesses.

(ii) Vehicles.

(iii) Private homes.

(iv) Off-site storage facilities.

(v) Any other such place the Attorney General deems appropriate to provide such guidance.

(C) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 1 year after the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall publish, in print and on a public website, the best practices created pursuant to subparagraph (A) and shall review such best practices and update them not less than annually.

(b) PROMOTION OF SAFE FIREARM STORAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(m) Beginning on January 1, 2025, licensed manufacturers and licensed importers that serialize not less than 250 firearms annually pursuant to subsection (i) shall provide a clear and conspicuous written notice with each manufactured or imported handgun, rifle, or shotgun that—

''(1) is attached or adhered to, or appears on or within any packaging of, each handgun, rifle, or shotgun; and

''(2) states 'SAFE STORAGE SAVES LIVES' followed by the address of the public website established by the Attorney General pursuant to section 403(a) of the Protecting Our Kids Act.''.

(c) SAFE STORAGE DEVICES FOR ALL FIREARM SALES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 922(z) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''handgun'' each place it appears and inserting ''handgun, rifle, or shotgun''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

(d) KIMBERLY VAUGHAN SAFE FIREARM STORAGE GRANT PROGRAM.—Part PP of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.), as added by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 3062. KIMBERLY VAUGHAN FIREARM SAFE STORAGE GRANT PROGRAM.

''(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Attorney General may award grants to States and Indian Tribes for the development, implementation, and evaluation of Safe Firearm Storage Assistance Programs.

''(b) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Each applicant for a grant under this section shall—

''(1) submit to the Attorney General an application at such time, in such a manner, and containing such information as the Attorney General may require; and

''(2) to the extent practicable, identify State, local, Tribal, and private funds available to supplement the funds received under this section.

''(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

''(1) GRANTEE REPORT.—A recipient of a grant under this section shall submit to the Attorney General an annual report, which includes the following information:

''(A) The amount distributed to each Safe Firearm Storage Assistance Program in the jurisdiction.

''(B) The number of safe firearm storage devices distributed by each such Safe Firearm Storage Assistance Program.

A recipient of a grant under this section may not include any personally identifying information of recipients of safe firearms storage devices pursuant to a Safe Firearm Storage Assistance Program that received funding pursuant to this section.

''(2) ATTORNEY GENERAL REPORT.—Beginning 13 months after the first grants are awarded under this section, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report, which shall include following information:

''(A) A list of grant recipients during the previous year, including the funds awarded, cumulatively and disaggregated by grantee.

''(B) The information collected pursuant to subsection (d)(1).

''(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2033, to remain available until expended.

''(e) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds awarded under this section shall be allocated as follows:

''(1) Not less than 75 percent of the funds received by a grantee shall be used to create or to provide resources for Safe Firearm Storage Assistance Programs in the jurisdiction.

''(2) Not more than 25 percent of the funds received by a grantee may be made available to nonprofit organizations to partner with units of local government to purchase and distribute safe firearm storage devices.

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

''(1) The term 'safe firearm storage device' means a device that is—

''(A) designed and marketed for the principal purpose of denying unauthorized access to, or rendering inoperable, a firearm or ammunition; and

''(B) secured by a combination lock, key lock, or lock based on biometric information which, once locked, is incapable of being opened without the combination, key, or biometric information, respectively.

''(2) The term 'Safe Firearm Storage Assistance Program' means a program—

''(A) carried out by a unit of local government or an Indian tribe; and

''(B) solely for the purpose of acquiring and distributing safe firearm storage devices to the public.''.

TITLE V—CLOSING THE BUMP STOCK LOOPHOLE

SEC. 501. BUMP STOCKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5845 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''and (8) a destructive device.'' and inserting ''(8) a destructive device; and (9) a bump stock.''; and

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

''(n) BUMP STOCK.—The term 'bump stock' means any of the following:

''(1) Any manual, power-driven, or electronic device that is designed such that when the device is attached to a semiautomatic weapon, the

device eliminates the need for the operator of a semiautomatic weapon to make a separate movement for each individual function of the trigger and—

''(A) materially increases the rate of fire of the semiautomatic weapon, or

''(B) approximates the action or rate of fire of a machinegun.

''(2) Any part or combination of parts that is designed and functions to eliminate the need for the operator of a semiautomatic weapon to make a separate movement for each individual function of the trigger and—

''(A) materially increases the rate of fire of a semiautomatic weapon, or

''(B) approximates the action or rate of fire of a machinegun.

''(3) Any semiautomatic weapon that has been modified in any way that eliminates the need for the operator of the semiautomatic weapon to make a separate movement for each individual function of the trigger and—

''(A) materially increases the rate of fire of the semiautomatic weapon, or

''(B) approximates the action or rate of fire of a machinegun.

''(o) SEMIAUTOMATIC WEAPON.—The term 'semiautomatic weapon' means any repeating weapon that—

''(1) utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge or shell to extract the fired cartridge case or shell casing and chamber the next round, and

''(2) requires a separate function of the trigger to fire each cartridge or shell.''.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking ''muffler or firearm silencer'' and inserting ''muffler, firearm silencer, or bump stock''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(41) The term 'bump stock' has the meaning given such term in section 5845(n) of the National Firearms Act (26 U.S.C. 5845(n)).''.

(2) Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in each of subsections (a)(4) and (b)(4), by inserting ''bump stock,'' before ''machinegun''; and

(B) in subsection (o)(1) , by inserting ''or bump stock'' before the period.

TITLE VI—KEEP AMERICANS SAFE

SEC. 601. DEFINITIONS.

Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(42) The term 'large capacity ammunition feeding device'—

''(A) means a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, helical feeding device, or similar device, including any such device joined or coupled with another in any manner, that has an overall capacity of, or that can be readily restored, changed, or converted to accept, more than 15 rounds of ammunition; and

''(B) does not include an attached tubular device designed to accept, and capable of operating only with, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.

''(43) The term 'qualified law enforcement officer' has the meaning given the term in section 926B.''.

SEC. 602. RESTRICTIONS ON LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subsection (u) the following:

''(v)(1) It shall be unlawful for a person to import, sell, manufacture, transfer, or possess, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, a large capacity ammunition feeding device.

''(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the possession of any large capacity ammunition feeding device otherwise lawfully possessed on or before the date of enactment of this subsection.

''(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

''(A) the importation for, manufacture for, sale to, transfer to, or possession by the United States or a department or agency of the United States or a State or a department, agency, or political subdivision of a State, or a sale or transfer to or possession by a qualified law enforcement officer employed by the United States or a department or agency of the United States or a State or a department, agency, or political subdivision of a State for purposes of law enforcement (whether on or off-duty), or a sale or transfer to or possession by a campus law enforcement officer for purposes of law enforcement (whether on or off-duty);

''(B) the importation for, or sale or transfer to a licensee under title I of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) for purposes of establishing and maintaining an on-site physical protection system and security organization required by Federal law, or possession by an employee or contractor of such licensee on-site for such purposes or off-site for purposes of licensee-authorized training or transportation of nuclear materials;

''(C) the possession, by an individual who is retired in good standing from service with a law enforcement agency and is not otherwise prohibited from receiving ammunition, of a large capacity ammunition feeding device—

''(i) sold or transferred to the individual by the agency upon such retirement; or

''(ii) that the individual purchased, or otherwise obtained, for official use before such retirement; or

''(D) the importation, sale, manufacture, transfer, or possession of any large capacity ammunition feeding device by a licensed manufacturer or licensed importer for the purposes of testing or experimentation authorized by the Attorney General.

''(4) For purposes of paragraph (3)(A), the term 'campus law enforcement officer' means an individual who is—

''(A) employed by a private institution of higher education that is eligible for funding under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.);

''(B) responsible for the prevention or investigation of crime involving injury to persons or property, including apprehension or detention of persons for such crimes;

''(C) authorized by Federal, State, or local law to carry a firearm, execute search warrants, and make arrests; and

''(D) recognized, commissioned, or certified by a government entity as a law enforcement officer.''.

(b) IDENTIFICATION MARKINGS FOR LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.—Section 923(i) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting after subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) the following:

''(B) A large capacity ammunition feeding device manufactured after the date of enactment of this subparagraph shall be identified by a serial number and the date on which the device was manufactured or made, legibly and conspicuously engraved or cast on the device, and such other identification as the Attorney General shall by regulations prescribe.''.

(c) SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE OF LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.—Section 924(d) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by striking ''Any firearm or ammunition involved in'' and inserting ''Any firearm or ammunition or large capacity ammunition feeding device involved in'';

(ii) by inserting ''(v),'' after ''(k),''; and

(iii) by striking ''any firearm or ammunition intended'' and inserting ''any firearm or ammunition or large capacity ammunition feeding device intended''; and

(B) by inserting ''or large capacity ammunition feeding device'' after ''firearms or ammunition'' each place the term appears;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''or large capacity ammunition feeding device'' after ''firearms or ammunition''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting ''or large capacity ammunition feeding devices'' after ''firearms or quantities of ammunition''; and

(3) in paragraph (3)(E), by inserting ''922(v),'' after ''922(n),''.

SEC. 603. PENALTIES.

Section 924(a)(1)(B) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting ''(v),'' after ''(q),''.

SEC. 604. USE OF BYRNE GRANTS FOR BUY-BACK PROGRAMS FOR LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.

Section 501(a)(1) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10152(a)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(I) Compensation for surrendered large capacity ammunition feeding devices, as that term is defined in section 921 of title 18, United States Code, under buy-back programs for large capacity ammunition feeding devices.''.

TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 701. NICS REPORT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes, with respect to the preceding year, the demographic data of persons who were determined to be ineligible to purchase a firearm based on a background check performed by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, including race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, gender, age, disability, average annual income, and English language proficiency, if available.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 2 hours, 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), will each control 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 7910.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I commend him for his leadership in bringing this important legislation to the floor. Protecting our kids; what could be more important than that? I thank the gentleman for channeling the ideas and enthusiasms of so many Members on both sides of the aisle as he brings this bipartisan legislation to the floor.

I thank Mr. NADLER for his leadership, and I thank the task force led by Mr. MIKE THOMPSON of California for

his important work advancing the background check partisan legislation, as well as Mr. CLYBURN for his legislation that is already over on the Senate side.

Madam Speaker, but today, we are doing more. Today, we were called to action by our colleague, LUCY MCBATH, who told us that today we must make history to protect the children, and we are going to make history by making progress.

So I thank all of our Members, so many Members who have been so important to this legislation. I thank them on behalf of the courageous survivors of gun violence who have spoken out, out of respect for those who lost their lives and with appreciation for the gravity of this issue that we come to be on this floor.

Madam Speaker, as the families from Buffalo to Uvalde bury their loved ones, even more communities have been hit by gun violence. Just last weekend, Americans watched in horror as at least 13 mass shootings unfolded across the country: from Philadelphia to Chattanooga to Phoenix to Grand Rapids.

As the data shows, the challenge of gun violence goes much further than these mass killings. Every night on our streets, Americans are being killed in gun crimes. And every day, our Nation loses Americans to suicides and accidents. This is a tragic daily massacre, which rarely makes the headlines or the evening news, but it is there.

So here we are, for the children. When those who were advocating gun violence or perpetrating it went into the classrooms, they crossed a line. It is terrible the gun violence that we have had in our country. But that they would go into Newtown and shoot little children who are barely out of diapers; and again now in Texas, these beautiful children in elementary school, and everything that happened in between, it was an assault on the culture of our country that our children would not be able to go to school without fear or concern about their safety.

Our children are, as President Kennedy said, our greatest resource and our best hope for the future. They are our precious treasure. Everything we do is for the children. And for the children, we must stop this gun violence in our country and restore their confidence in their safety, wherever they may be. So we are on a crusade for the children, and sadly now, by the children.

Children testifying in committee. Children coming to events. Last week, I had a 5th grader come to a Wear Orange rally that we had in California, where she said she lost both her mother and her father in separate gun violence incidents. In 5th grade, speaking at the podium so courageously. Children turning their grief, their experience now, not just—it would be enough to end the violence of losing a loved one, but to witness it and be a victim of it in the classroom. A crusade for the children by the children and of the children in terms of our motivation to stop this for our precious children.

Indeed, America had lost more children from gun violence than any other cause.

Does that embarrass you to think that in our country more children have died from gun violence than any other cause?

These stories are tragically all too common in America today. Countless more than those who died are forever changed by the horrors of gun violence that they saw firsthand or that they experienced in their families.

It is sickening that our children are forced to live in this constant fear. And make no mistake, these gunmen who choose to shoot at innocent children are desecrating, again, our culture—a culture where all of us, all of our kids must and should feel safe, whether it is in school, in church, the movies, or any other place.

Madam Speaker, protecting our children can and must be a unifying mission for our Nation because they are our, as I said, our national treasure. That is why, under the unyielding leadership of our chairman, Mr. NADLER, the House will pass the Protecting Our Kids Act today. This bold package includes commonsense measures that will make an enormous difference to save lives.

Who wouldn't vote to raise the age from 18 to 21 for a person to have a weapon of war?

Who wouldn't vote to raise the age to take weapons of war out of the hands of teenagers?

Who wouldn't vote to get illegal guns off of our streets by cracking down on gun trafficking which is a danger to people but also to law enforcement?

Who wouldn't vote for background checks on ghost gun purchases which our law enforcement tells us is a major concern out there?

Who wouldn't vote to protect children from stolen weapons or accidental shootings with safe storage requirements?

Who wouldn't vote to ban bump stocks—that was President Trump's executive order—bump stocks from civilian use or outlawing high-capacity magazines designed for massacres not for killing varmints.

These measures will not only help stem the tide of mass murder but address the equally urgent and wide range of daily gun deaths. Let us salute the many Members who have worked persistently to craft this strong legislation, written to earn bipartisan support that the American people expect and deserve.

Today's package is just one step in the House's relentless fight to stop the bloodshed. Our Democratic majority, as I mentioned earlier, has twice passed the Bipartisan Background Checks Act and the Enhanced Background Checks Act, which together would put our Nation on a path toward universal background checks.

Tomorrow, thanks again to Congresswoman MCBATH and Congressman CARBAJAL, we will pass the Federal Extreme Risk Protection Act, otherwise known as the Red Flag Act. This will help keep guns out of the hands of those who pose a threat to themselves or others.

Soon, we will vote for Mr. CICILLINE's Active Shooter Alert Act to create an AMBER alert-style notification during a mass shooting, a measure widely supported by law enforcement.

And the House will continue to consider additional actions we can take that have a proven record of saving lives. When I talk about these different things, people say, well, what difference is that going to make?

Well, the cumulative effect is a big one. We know there are negotiations going on in the Senate and we are prayerful, we are prayerful about those. Hopefully, we can make some advancement.

Because for all of us who have met again and again and again with the survivors of gun violence, some coming time and again to check up on what is happening, others new to that horrible club that none of us wants to be a member of, they just want something to happen.

□ 1445

Years ago, when I met with the survivors of Pulse, I said: What can we do to be of comfort to you? They said: Just make sure it doesn't happen to someone else.

That is what they said. They didn't say: I need this; I need that. They said: Just make sure it doesn't happen to someone else.

Right now, in the eyes of survivors and indeed all Americans, their eyes are on us in the Congress to see whether we have the courage, the commitment, and the conviction to protect the children.

For some in Congress, a moment of silence is good enough for them, a moment of silence. As Mr. HIGGINS said when he talked about Buffalo, a moment of silence now, but action after. Now, we are taking that action.

So many of our colleagues have talked about incidents in their district, personal experiences shared by people who have been victims of gun violence. Mr. ESPAILLAT talked about what happened in his district.

Again, so many of you have come speaking of the horror of it all, and every time it happens, it is as if it has happened for the first time because the horror is so fresh. But it is not the first time for the victims who have to relive so much of the experience.

To those who a moment of silence is good enough because you don't have the courage to take a vote to protect the children, I would say your political survival is totally insignificant compared to the survival of our children.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to come together with a strong ''aye'' vote on all the provisions

in the bill for the final package and to do so as part of a crusade of, by, and for the children. I urge an ''aye'' vote on the Protecting Our Kids legislation.

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

What happened in Uvalde, Buffalo, and Tulsa is as wrong as wrong could be, and our hearts go out to those communities and those families who have been impacted in such a terrible way. The answer is not to destroy the Second Amendment, but that is exactly where the Democrats want to go.

Don't take my word for it. Just look at what they said. The President of the United States said last week that he wants to get rid of the most popular handgun in the country. Michael Moore, a Democrat—not a Member of Congress but a Democrat—said it is time to repeal the Second Amendment.

During our 10-hour markup last Thursday in the committee hearing, Representative JACKSON Lee said if this bill passes, we are not finished. Representative JONES said if this bill doesn't pass, we will end the filibuster; we will expand the Supreme Court; we will do whatever it takes to get law-abiding citizens' guns.

Today, we have this hodgepodge of six bills thrown together. Many of the elements in these bills are unconstitutional. Even the Ninth Circuit has said it is unconstitutional what they want to do on the age limit. These bills would say when you can buy a firearm, what kind of firearm you can get, and where and how you have to store that firearm in your own darn home.

Of course, tomorrow, they are bringing the so-called red flag law to the floor. Someone who doesn't like you can file a complaint. Within 24 hours, there is a hearing that you are not allowed to be at—you can't confront your accuser—and they can take away your Second Amendment liberty. That is the bill they are going to pass tomorrow.

Frankly, this shouldn't surprise us. For 18 months, Democrats have assaulted the First Amendment. It shouldn't surprise us now that they are coming after the Second. Every right we enjoy as Americans under the First Amendment—your right to practice your faith, your right to assemble, your right to petition your government, freedom of the press—heck, some of them call for outlawing certain networks.

And freedom of speech, just a few weeks ago, the Biden administration tried to put together the Disinformation Governance Board. Oh, my goodness.

The attacks on the First Amendment have been sustained. They have been going on for 18 months, and now here they come, going after law-abiding citizens' Second Amendment liberties.

The Speaker started by saying this bill is about protecting our kids. That is important. Sure is. That is what she said, protecting our kids is important. Yes, it is. But this bill doesn't do it.

What this bill does is takes away Second Amendment rights, God-given rights protected by our Constitution, from law-abiding American citizens. That is what this legislation does, and that is why we should oppose it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, our Nation has been through trying times these last few weeks as we have tried to process the mass shootings in Buffalo, Uvalde, Tulsa, and all too many other cities. Just this past weekend, we learned of yet another horrific incident in Philadelphia and yet more carnage in Tennessee, Arizona, Virginia, and South Carolina. And those are just the stories we saw in the news.

Day after day, we see more lives lost to gun violence in our schools, on our streets, in our houses of worship, and in our homes, touching every region of the country. And we hear the urgent calls from our constituents crying out for us to take action. Today, we heed that call.

H.R. 7910, the Protecting Our Kids Act, is comprehensive legislation to address the scourge of gun violence, a blight that killed nearly 45,000 Americans in 2020 alone.

It builds on the work of several of our colleagues, including:

ANTHONY BROWN's Raise the Age Act, which would raise the lawful age to purchase an AR–15 styled semiautomatic assault rifle from 18 to 21 years old;

ROBIN KELLY's Prevent Gun Trafficking Act, which would establish new Federal offenses for gun trafficking and straw purchasing;

DAVID CICILLINE's Untraceable Firearms Act, which would ensure that ghost guns are subject to existing Federal firearms regulations;

A trio of gun storage proposals—ROSA DELAURO's Ethan's Law, ELISSA SLOTKIN's Safe Guns, Safe Kids Act, and SHEILA JACKSON LEE's Kimberly Vaughan Firearms Safe Storage Act—which would establish storage regulations that keep guns out of the hands of children and award grants for firearm storage assistance programs;

DINA TITUS' Closing the Bump Stock Loophole Act, which would build on existing regulations banning the manufacture, sale, or possession of bump stocks for civilian use;

And TED DEUTCH's Keep Americans Safe Act, which would ban the sale, manufacture, and illegal possession of gun magazines that hold more than 15 rounds of ammunition.

I thank each of them for their contributions to this bill and for making this country safer for all Americans.

Madam Speaker, all of us in this Chamber were shaken by the images of parents in Uvalde standing in line to match their DNA to the remains of their 9- and 10-year-old children, parents who should be picking up their children from school right now but who, instead, are picking up the pieces of their lives shattered by this unimaginable loss.

But the question today is: Who among us will have the courage to do something about it? Who will be able to tell mothers and fathers that their children need not go to school in a fortress just to keep them safe? Who will be able to tell children that they did all they could today to ensure that their parents will return safely from the supermarket or their office or an evening out? Who will be able to tell their constituents that they stood with them and not with the gun lobby?

Americans are watching. They are begging us to protect them and their loved ones from gun violence. Who among us will answer their call?

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this Protecting Our Kids Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT).

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, this legislation represents an unfortunate missed opportunity. After witnessing the horrible tragedy that occurred at Robb Elementary School in Uvalde, Texas, we should be coming together and working in a bipartisan manner to take every constitutionally permissive step to make our schools safer and more secure and to protect our most valuable resources, our children.

That is what we did after the tragic shooting in Parkland, Florida. Back in 2018, Congressman JOHN RUTHERFORD, a former sheriff, led a bipartisan group of Members, myself included, in reauthorizing the COPS Secure Our Schools grant program. The legislation we passed increased Federal funding for school security and expanded the safety measures for which the money could be used.

As a result, the Department of Justice announced over $125 million in grants last year to help improve security at local schools. Overall, it is a good program that will benefit millions of students and teachers, but there is always room for improvement.

That is why we should be looking for ways to get more money to schools to increase security, but the legislation before us today contains nothing that will really help make our schools safer. In fact, efforts to add school security provisions to the bill were rejected by the majority.

For example, during the Judiciary Committee markup, I offered an amendment to encourage the hiring of retired police officers and honorably discharged military personnel as school resource officers. After all, no one is better trained and better prepared to protect our schools. Unfortunately, the majority rejected this commonsense proposal to help improve safety and security at schools across the country.

Then, at Rules Committee, I offered an amendment to allow unspent American Rescue Plan funds to be used on school security programs. Billions set aside for schools under that legislation hasn't been spent and could be lost forever if schools don't meet certain deadlines.

While we do, or did, need to protect students and teachers from COVID, more children under 11 died at Robb Elementary in 1 hour than have died from COVID in the entire State of Texas this year. Yet, we have $100 billion—billion with a b—in unspent education funds to fight COVID while only $125 million—million with an m—available for school security.

It seems logical that we should allow these unspent funds to be spent to protect our children and our teachers. The money could be used for metal detectors, to adopt security plans, to train school officials, to hire school resource officers, including, as I mentioned, retired police officers, and to help identify students with mental health issues and get those students the treatment that they need.

Yet, this commonsense amendment, too, was rejected by the majority.

Instead of school security measures, we, unfortunately, have a bill full of likely unconstitutional provisions that won't pass the Senate anyway.

The crux of my argument against this legislation is the majority is acting quickly when they ought to be doing the right thing.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), the cosponsor of the bill and a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, no 9-year-old should be sentenced to a death sentence. No grandmother shopping at a grocery store should get a death sentence. No mother who testified today should lose her son.

Vicious gun violence that has no rhyme and no reason. Yes, I am excited about this historic moment. H.R. 7910, the Protecting Our Kids Act, is, in fact, a solution to horrible and vicious problems.

It is clear, as I stand next to the children, they should not have died. As I stand next to those from Buffalo, they should not have died. As we know about those who were seeking medical care in Tulsa, they should not have died.

I have no problem with saying that we build on this, and as Ronald Reagan said to us, he at the time saw no reason for an AK–47 to be used for hunting or defending one's home.

Dr. Guerrero, a pediatrician, said that he raced to the hospital, and as he raced to the hospital, he found parents outside yelling children's names in desperation, sobbing as they begged for news of their related children. Or the mother who ran barefoot all the way to Robb Elementary School, begging and crying for a child. Or Miah, who had the wherewithal to watch as her teacher was shot dead, she marked herself with blood because she was attempting to save her life.

These children, these Americans, our loved ones, this should not happen again. So, this bill that has a package of storage bills, that has a package of munitions, that deals with the age, deals with a number of items, trafficking, ghost guns, bump stocks, this is a way to go.

□ 1500

I hope, as we go in the future, we are not afraid of a 7-day waiting period or an assault weapon ban. This is the way to go.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 15 seconds.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, this is the way to go.

I thank Chairman THOMPSON and Chairman NADLER.

This is the way to go. Should they be given a death sentence? Where is the responsible gun owner that can stand with me and declare that they should live? You are out there.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, we need humanity and courage.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7910, the "Protecting Our Kids Act."

Our country is experiencing a crisis of gun violence. It is critical that Congress act now to protect our children and our communities by supporting H.R. 7910. This multifaceted legislation is a combination of humanity, courage, decency, and action.

I traveled to Uvalde and listened to the grieving parents and families of children and teachers slaughtered at Robb Elementary. We can no longer standby idly as our children suffer such life-changing trauma.

As I stand here today, I am reminded of the immortal words of the conscience of Congress, Representative John Lewis, following the 2016 Pulse Nightclub massacre. He said:

"This is the fight. It is not an opinion. We must remove the blinders, the time for silence and patience is long gone."

He asked—"Where is the heart of this body? Where is our soul? Where is our moral leadership? Where is our courage?"

Far too many have died by gunfire since Representative Lewis asked, "Are we blind?" I ask this body today: Where is our courage? Are we still blind to this horror? What will it take for us to act?

As a Texan, I understand how deeply guns are embedded in our culture. Though, I equally understand how our children are impacted by the presence of guns in our communities.

My heart was touched by Kimberly Vaughan, a 14-year-old student, was the youngest victim to die along with eight schoolmates and two teachers, at Santa Fe High School in Texas in 2018. The shooter gained access to his father's shotgun and pistol, kept in a closet, to carry out the murders.

To commemorate Kimberly Vaughan, I introduced a provision of H.R. 7910 that expands the requires safe firearm storage devices to be made available at the point of sale—for both rifles and shotguns—which will train new gun owners on the value of safe storage and remind seasoned gun owners that safe storage goes hand-in-hand with responsible gun ownership.

There are now more guns held legally and illegally in the U.S. than there are people. While gun violence touches every corner of America, Texas has suffered some of the deadliest mass shootings in history.

Despite the escalating gun violence statistics, which have left innumerable families and communities broken and afraid, Congress has still failed to act.

Instead, lawmakers in several states, including in my state of Texas, have reconvened after mass shootings to soften gun laws, most notably, passing permit-less carry legislation.

I have been dismayed by those who repeatedly offer thoughts and prayers, then fail to act. Our top priority as lawmakers should be protecting our communities. Yet, we have relinquished that duty through inaction.

Now is the time for action. We cannot wait any longer. I call upon each of my colleagues, on both the right and left, to muster your courage and join me in support of H.R. 7910—life-saving legislation, which represents the hard work of so many dedicated members of Congress.

I thank House Judiciary Committee Chairman NADLER and Representative MIKE THOMPSON, Chair of the Gun Violence Prevention Task Force, for working with me on this bill and recognizing the urgency and necessity of bringing it to the floor.

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

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, Speaker PELOSI tells us she is on a crusade for the children. Someone should maybe remind the Speaker the Crusades did not always end well when they were reflexively driven by emotion and riddled with poor planning.

No, this is no crusade for the children. If it were, you wouldn't leave our children as sitting ducks in gun-free zones when they go to school every day.

The Speaker says we need action. We are for action. How about the action of my bill to create a national stand-your-ground law to strengthen self-defense, or RICHARD HUDSON's bill for national concealed carry, or any number of proposals Republicans have offered to unlock the safe and secure environment when we have our military veterans and our former members of law enforcement able to carry a firearm responsibly in schools to be able to respond to these acts of violence?

No, their version of action is more gun control and raising the age to be able to buy certain firearms. Well, on November 25, 2021, a crazed lunatic with a knife broke into a home in El Paso and began assaulting a woman inside. The 20-year-old homeowner grabbed his rifle and killed the assailant. That is action.

In 2017, in Sutherland Springs, Texas, a gunman open fired inside the First Baptist Church. A Good Samaritan grabbed his AR–15 and engaged the

shooter, stopping him from further carnage—a good use for an AR–15.

In 2019, in Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, a 19-year-old killed three would-be burglars who broke into his home.

These situations happen every day. There would be more death and more bloodshed if we were to accept these proposals from the Democrats.

The Second Amendment isn't about hunting or about self-defense; it is about power. It is about the power that is reserved in the citizenry to curate a balance so that Americans are not overrun by tyranny. Thank God we haven't had to use the Second Amendment for the purpose that some might have envisioned necessary when our Founders were creating the Constitution.

That power belongs to the people, not to the Democrats trying to take their rights away.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), a cosponsor of the bill and the chairman of the Gun Violence Prevention Task Force.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill, the Protecting Our Kids Act. I point out that every argument we have heard against it so far is nonsense.

Every student deserves to feel safe in school, and every parent should know that their child is safe when they walk out of their house in the morning.

After each mass shooting, too many people are content to offer their thoughts and prayers. The Protecting Our Kids Act is more than thoughts and prayers.

I was proud to work on this bill with Chairman NADLER, Chairwoman JACKSON LEE, and all of our colleagues who have contributed bills and input that have made this bill the important bill that it is.

As a lifelong hunter, gun owner, and as a combat veteran, I believe in law-abiding citizens' ability and right to own firearms. As a gun owner, I believe that all responsible gun owners have that responsibility to support efforts to help keep our schools, streets, and communities safe from mass shootings and from the everyday gun violence that often goes unreported by the media.

Each provision in this bill helps reduce gun violence, and it saves lives. Raising the age to buy an assault weapon saves lives. Limiting magazine capacity will limit the carnage of mass shootings, and it saves lives. Going after traffickers keeps guns out of the hands of people who shouldn't have them, and it saves lives. Safe storage helps reduce suicides and keeps kids safe at home and school, and it saves lives. The unregulated sales of bump stocks and ghost guns is tearing up our communities; regulating ghost guns and regulating bump stocks saves lives.

This bill respects the Second Amendment while taking steps to protect our communities from the epidemic of gun violence. None of our careers are worth more than the lives of the children in this country. We need to pass this bill, and I hope we do it with strong bipartisan support.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, the previous speaker said ''nonsense.'' It is not nonsense to defend the Second Amendment. The Second Amendment protects our God-given right to protect ourselves, our family, our property, and our freedom. That is not nonsense. That is essential is what it is, and it is a critical part of the Constitution.

Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON).

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, as the father of an elementary school child, I am devastated every time we have a school shooting. That is why identifying solutions to stop these tragedies is so important to me.

There are only two significant gun safety bills to pass Congress recently. Both were Republican bills passed by a Republican majority and signed by a Republican President.

The Democrats' mantra has been ''do something.'' My Republican colleagues and I know that the American people expect us to do something that matters.

That is why I introduced H.R. 7966, the STOP II, Secure Every School and Protect our Nation's Children Act. It builds on the STOP School Violence Act signed into law in 2018 and redirects unused COVID–19 funding to provide $1 billion to hire school resource officers, and it provides $1 billion to hire mental health guidance counselors.

Our guidance counselors are wonderful, caring people who are stretched too thin. They may not always have the time they need to reach all the children who need help. There is $5 billion included to fund STOP School Violence programs that harden schools, expand active shooter training, and provide resources for law enforcement, school officials, and students to intervene before someone reaches a breaking point.

Under my legislation, schools can also apply for threat assessments to identify weaknesses in security and in mental health services. A clearinghouse is also codified under Homeland Security to share best practices for school safety.

My STOP II Act is one of 12 bills that House Republicans are bringing forward that actually solve problems and actually save lives, all without threatening the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. If gun control worked, Chicago would be one of the safest cities in America.

My colleagues across the aisle have so far refused to work with us where there is common ground on this issue. They and the media know the bills we are considering today have no chance of becoming law.

I ask my colleagues across the aisle to set aside this partisan agenda. Instead, help me to harden schools. Help me to intervene with students in a mental health crisis before they reach a breaking point.

Imagine the impact if we had intervened and gotten the help that this young man in Uvalde needed before he dropped out of high school. Help me protect our children and teachers to make sure tragedies like this never happen again.

Madam Speaker, if we adopt the motion to recommit, we will instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to consider my amendment to H.R. 7910 to provide needed resources to schools for safety and security and mental health intervention and counseling.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill and would like to see a bill that is even stronger.

There is no question that children—and that is what they are—should not be buying AR–15s before they are 21. In fact, I don't think they should be buying them at all. But until they are 21, they shouldn't be buying them.

It has been proven scientifically that the male brain is not developed to a certain point to be trusted at that time with that type of weapon. Those are weapons of war. Those weapons tore apart those children, decapitated them, and made them unidentifiable. That was the purpose of those weapons, and that is what happened. There is no reason for that to occur.

The opinion in 2008 that gave the right to carry a gun was not unlimited. It said you can have reasonable restrictions. That is what Justice Scalia said. These are reasonable restrictions.

As far as my friend, Mr. HUDSON, I have great respect for him. One of the teachers at Uvalde who was hit and lost all 11 children said: We trained. There is no training that can prepare you for this. There is nothing you can be prepared for.

If you get more school counselors, does that help people in the movie theaters and in Columbine? No. Movie theaters, churches, grocery stores all need to be protected. This country is wild with guns, and we need to restrict them.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, it has been difficult in debate last week and even today to be told that we have no courage. We were told in debate last week: We don't want to hear anymore about social media, violent video games, Hollywood, mental illness. And

they sure don't want to hear any more about prayers. They are disgusted hearing about prayers. They don't want to hear any more about fatherlessness and drug use.

Maybe if we heard more prayers from leaders of this country instead of taking God's name in vain, we wouldn't have the mass killings like we didn't have before prayer was eliminated from school.

It is not like we are not willing to consider the best way to stop mass shootings, but if you look at the plans being proposed in these bills, you can find these things in cities controlled by Democrats.

If you look at the 16 cities that were hit with record homicide rates, they all had Democrats at the top controlling things: Philadelphia, 524 murders last year; Austin, Texas, had a record 88; Indianapolis, 258; Albuquerque, 107; Columbus, Ohio, 179; Jackson, Mississippi, 129; and Atlanta, Georgia, 150.

If you look at the Speaker's own State—as this article by AWR Hawkins said this week, an FBI report on active shooter incidents in 2021 shows California was the number one State for such incidents, with 6 incidents out of the 12 that met the definition of mass killing.

In California, universal background checks, assault weapons ban, high-capacity magazine ban, 10-day waiting period on gun purchases, red flag laws, gun registration requirements, good cause requirement for concealed carry—and what is the response we got in debate last week about? You ought to have due process. We are told: Oh, they get due process. Look at the bill.

What the Democrats call due process is just like the January 6th Committee. It is not due process. It is not bipartisan. They have only one side that is heard at the hearing. The people, when they want to take away your gun, they don't get to be there. The husband can rush in and claim the battered wife is a threat. That is enough to get her eliminated from being able to use a weapon or have a weapon.

These are not the ways to fix things. For people who are okay with late-term abortions and ripping the arms and legs off of children that feel the pain and then crushing the skulls, it is desensitizing.

Madam Speaker, it is not well received.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, how free are we as Americans if we are holed up in our homes, shell-shocked by gun violence? We should not have to live like that. We shouldn't have to live tormented by the need to buy yet another gun more powerful than the one our neighbor purchased last week. That is not freedom. Our kids deserve better.

The old and tired NRA Republican Party philosophy, which is the only way to stop a bad guy is a good guy with a gun, has not and will not work. In Uvalde, 19 good guys with guns didn't stop the killer of 19 school kids and two teachers.

We have done it the Republican way for far too long now, and for the sake of the kids, it is time to do something different.

Today, the good guys in the House will stand up to the NRA and pass the commonsense Protecting Our Kids Act.

□ 1515

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article dated May 31, 2022, from The New York Times titled ''California has America's Toughest Gun Laws, and They Work.''

[From the New York Times, May 31, 2022]

CALIFORNIA HAS AMERICA'S TOUGHEST GUN LAWS, AND THEY WORK

(By Shawn Hubler)

The grotesque toll of gun violence is again being debated in Congress. As Luis Ferré-Sadurní and I reported over the long weekend, states are not holding their breath.

Particularly this state: In ways that have tended to be underreported, California has significantly lowered gun deaths, Dr. Garen J. Wintemute, an emergency room doctor and longtime firearm violence researcher, told me this week.

''For the last 20, maybe even 25 years—except for the two years of the pandemic, which have increased homicides and suicides across the country—our rates of firearm violence have trended downward,'' said Dr. Wintemute, who directs the Violence Prevention Research Program at the University of California, Davis, Medical Center in Sacramento. ''And this has been at a time when most of the rates in the rest of the country have gone up.''

California's rate of firearm mortality is among the nation's lowest, with 8.5 gun deaths per 100,000 people in 2020, compared with 13.7 per 100,000 nationally and 14.2 per 100,000 in Texas, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has reported. And Californians are about 25 percent less likely to die in mass shootings, compared with residents of other states, according to a recent Public Policy Institute of California analysis.

I asked Dr. Wintemute how California is different. Here's a lightly edited excerpt from our conversation, which took place on Memorial Day after his emergency room shift:

Just a couple of weeks ago, California had a mass shooting. By what measures are our policies a success?

You have to look at it on a population basis. We do have more mass shootings in California, but we're also by far the largest state. I looked a while ago at the rates of firearm violence across the 21st century—homicide and suicide together—and the rest of the country was up, but California's rates were so far down that the average was flat.

We always hear that nothing works, that even California's strict gun laws are ineffective.

That's because we evaluate policies one at a time, in isolation. The results for one policy might be mixed or even negative. But what California has done over a number of decades has been to enact a whole bundle of policies that I think work in synergy, to measurable effect.

It sounds like the ''Swiss cheese model'' public health experts have used to address Covid.

Yes. The idea is to prevent the holes in the policies from lining up. But if we rank the states, California's rate of firearm violence ranks 29th out of 50 states for homicides and 44th for suicides.

Can you share some examples?

California has done a lot to prevent high-risk people from purchasing firearms. We've broadened the criteria for keeping guns out of the hands of people who pose a danger to themselves or others due to mental illness. If you're convicted of a violent misdemeanor in California, you can't have a gun for the next 10 years; that offense has to be a felony in most states.

We require background checks, and not just from licensed retailers; in most states, purchases from private parties require no background checks or record keeping of any kind. We have a system, that we're evaluating now, for getting guns back from ''prohibited persons''—people who have been convicted of violent crimes or who are facing domestic violence restraining orders. And we enforce these policies, unlike a lot of other states.

What else?

In the early 1990s, cheap handguns—''Saturday Night Specials''—were almost entirely manufactured around Los Angeles. It was a few companies making upward of 800,000 cheap handguns a year. So the state imposed standards for design and safety. One of the companies has since gone to Nevada. The rest went belly-up and no one else has come in to fill the gap.

What about gaps?

Every time California sets a new standard, the gun industry tries to outwit it. Unregulated ghost guns have become immensely popular here, precisely because we're such a tightly regulated market. And the state program to recover guns from prohibited people has never had the level of funding it needs to do the whole job—there are only about 40 trained agents for the whole state and a backlog of at least 10,000 people whose guns need to be taken.

Overall, what could the rest of the country learn from California?

The lower the prevalence of ownership, the lower the rate of firearm violence—that's been one of the most robust research findings for decades. Rates of gun ownership are lower here, in part because of this bundle of state measures. In the United States overall, something like 25 percent to 30 percent of individuals own guns. In California, it's about 15 percent to 18 percent.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, the evidence doesn't lie. California's rate of firearm mortality is among the Nation's lowest, with 8.5 gun deaths per 100,000 people in 2020, compared with 13.7 per 100,000 nationally and 14.2 per 100,000 in Texas. Gun safety laws work. It is that simple.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

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

This is an emotional debate. It is an emotional debate because we lose, on a daily basis, family members, neighbors, friends, and fellow citizens to a bullet or multiple bullets—killed by gun.

I do not subscribe to the theory that some promote that the more guns we have, the safer we will be. I believe that is somewhat like the O.K. Corral theory that if you have a faster gun, then you will be safe. Eventually,

somebody will have a faster, bigger, and more surprising gun than we.

Madam Speaker, like all Americans, I found the mass shooting at Uvalde, Texas, heart-wrenching, tragic, and unacceptable. Although the news was excruciating to watch, it was anything but surprising given our history with deadly firearms. Sadly, we didn't even have time to mourn the 19 children and two teachers who were killed in Uvalde before news broke of another mass shooting—over and over and over and over and over and over again.

At some point these statistics have to move us to respond in an effective way. My friend from North Carolina suggested hardening the schools. We have hardened this Chamber over the objections of some when we know that no gun should be in this Capitol other than those possessed by law enforcement, Capitol Police.

According to the nonpartisan Gun Violence Archive, there have been as many as 33 mass gun violence incidents in the 14 days since the attack on Robb Elementary. We have more guns in this country than any other nation on Earth. The Second Amendment guarantees that we have a right to a gun, but the Supreme Court in Heller said: But there are limitations to that right.

I strongly support an individual American's right to have a gun in his or her home—their home—to protect themselves and their business. But the Court said: Be reasonable.

In the past week alone, 7 days, we have seen mass shootings in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Tulsa, Oklahoma. Not even 10 days before the shooting in Robb Elementary, a domestic terrorist killed 13 people in a grocery store in Buffalo, New York.

In every corner of this country, Americans are begging—begging—Congress to protect our kids and our people. Many of us like to say, This is the people's House.

The people are speaking to us and crying out for action.

A gentleman who spoke before me said something about saying prayers. I believe in prayer. But I also believe the admonition that JOHN KENNEDY said when he said: ''Let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on Earth, God's work must truly be our own.''

Today, in this House—the people's House—we need to act to protect the people.

Madam Speaker, I want to direct your attention to this chart again. Look at the numbers—hundreds of deaths. In addition to the unconscionable trauma these attacks inflicted on the parents, children, wives, husbands, brothers, sisters, and other loved ones of the victims, they have one thing in common: the perpetrator got the gun legally.

In Tulsa, Oklahoma, the perpetrator got the gun approximately 3 hours before he shot Dr. Phillips. He was filled, obviously, with passion, hate, and anger at the pain that he apparently was suffering physically and perhaps emotionally.

So what did he do?

He went down and quickly got a gun—an AR–15 to be exact—and went and shot not only Dr. Phillips but three other people in the process. Those are 285 deaths we could have prevented if we had commonsense gun laws in place.

Of the 45,000 people who died from gun violence last year alone—we are talking about making people safe—45,000 deaths—they are not safe—how many would have also been spared had our laws been stronger?

Frankly, I, myself, would favor reinstituting the 1994 assault weapons ban for which I voted. And I lamented the fact that when my Republican colleagues were in charge of the House, Senate, and the Presidency, they allowed that law to go out of existence. None of us can speculate what the cost of that was, but there is no doubt in my mind there was a cost. In fact, that bill reduced mass shootings then, and it would do so again now.

There is much I believe we ought to do as the Representatives of the American people in this House. The House, though, has already taken action on two very critical gun safety measures supported by 9 out of 10 Americans. We don't have 9 out of 10 Americans who are Democrats in this country. Neither side does. But if you have any credence in polling data that says what Americans think, 9 out of 10 think that comprehensive background checks should be the law of the land. I don't know a commonsense argument against that.

We passed the Charleston loophole. This gentleman who bought that gun 3 hours or thereabouts before he killed Dr. Phillips would have had time to cool off and to perhaps have second thoughts, to perhaps have saved the life of a doctor whose job it was to save lives. We sent those bills over, and Senate Republicans, however, have refused to allow even debate on either of these bills—even debate on either of these bills that are overwhelmingly supported by the American people.

I know that my Republican colleagues are as disturbed by the murder of children as Democrats are. I believe that. I hope that is the case, but I believe it. But I am confounded by the unwillingness to respond in an effective way even on asking that everybody get checked out, so we know they are not criminally insane or a felon or an abuser or on the terrorist watch list; but it is no to comprehensive background checks just to see if somebody is a danger to themselves or others.

I know that our colleagues across the aisle shed tears when their constituents die from gun violence, as we do. This should not be a Democratic or Republican issue but an issue of our common humanity and our common sense. If we work together, we can achieve a safer America.

We have seen promising signs from the Senate that a bipartisan agreement may be possible. I surely hope it is. But this House will not and should not wait to act. That is why we are voting on this Protecting Our Kids Act today.

This legislation is, in my view, long overdue. I participated in a sit-in on this floor to try to galvanize the Congress. It didn't work. Sadly, it didn't work. To the disappointment of the American people, it didn't work.

This comprehensive bill is the product of tireless efforts by many of our colleagues to address issues that contribute to our gun violence epidemic.

Thanks to ROBIN KELLY, the Protecting Our Kids Act will crack down on gun traffickers who take guns, where? Into the big cities and spread them around. Now, they sell them; they don't give them away for free. But it is the traffickers who break the laws—not of Chicago, but perhaps don't break the laws of where they bought multiple guns for those who can't buy guns.

Similarly, Representatives Cicilline and Espaillat pushed to include provisions that would regulate elusive ghost guns. Now, I chaired the Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government that oversaw the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division, and we couldn't even make sure that ordnance—bullets—could be traced because the NRA was opposed.

Representative TITUS ensured that we would ban bump stocks, a weapon component that allowed a gunman to kill 60 people in Las Vegas in 2017 and wound hundreds more.

Was he a hunter? Was he a sportsman?

Additionally, this bill will restrict high-capacity magazines which enable shooters to inflict maximum destruction in the minimum amount of time, thanks to language included by Representative DEUTCH. Because of Chairwoman DELAURO, Chairwoman JACKSON LEE, and Representative SLOTKIN, this bill also protects our kids from gun violence at home by implementing gun storage safety standards.

Common sense and common purpose protects our kids.

This act also includes Representative ANTHONY BROWN's measure to raise the legal age for purchasing assault weapons and shotguns from 18 to 21. You can buy an AR–15, apparently, or some other multiple-shot, quick-shot weapon, but you can't buy a drink in many jurisdictions.

Is that common sense?

This legislation never would have come together without the leadership of Chairman NADLER. I thank the chairman for his leadership, and I thank the committee for their work on this bill. I thank Chairwoman JACKSON LEE of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, and I thank Chairman THOMPSON of the Gun Violence Task Force.

This bill, as well as additional legislation from Representatives MCBATH and CARBAJAL that will be considered subsequently on Thursday, takes major

steps forward to make our communities and our children safer.

Is it perfect?

Will it stop all the killing?

No, it won't. We know that.

Is there a perfect answer?

No.

Is making schools safer bad?

No. We support that.

I don't know that we support making them into armed camps, as some would suggest, because I think that would make them less safe in many respects.

□ 1530

So I urge all of my colleagues to put our country, our constituents, and our kids first. Let us rise above party and partisanship and special interests as we seek to do what is right, what is necessary, and what an overwhelming majority of the American people are looking to Congress to achieve.

Isn't that what we are supposed to do, represent the people?

I am hopeful we can find a bipartisan path forward to enact long-overdue reforms to make our communities safer from gun violence because a bullet doesn't care about your race, your faith, your age, your orientation, or any other factor.

And yes, people do care about those things and manifest it in the worst way possible. But they do it with an instrument that will allow them to kill a lot of people very quickly.

The American people care what we do here today. The American people care that their Congress is doing everything possible to keep them safe, to keep our children safe. The American people care.

Each of us today has a chance to show that we care. God's work on Earth must truly be our own. Vote for this bill. Make our kids and communities and people safer.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Madam Speaker, America is in the midst of a shocking gun violence epidemic that should shock the conscience of everyone, and has devastated children, families, and communities. We must address it with the fierce urgency of now.

But there are some in this Chamber who would rather bury their heads in the sand and act like everything is okay.

It is not okay that Black folks were gunned down in Buffalo, New York, simply because of the color of their skin.

It is not okay that members of the Jewish community were gunned down in the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh simply because of their religious beliefs.

It is not okay that children were gunned down and shredded in Uvalde, Texas, by an 18-year old who should never have had access to a weapon of war.

It is not okay that mass murder has become a way of life in the United States of America. That is why we must pass comprehensive gun violence prevention legislation, address this epidemic decisively, and allow America to be the best version of itself.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE).

Mr. MASSIE. Madam Speaker, today we are debating six gun control provisions in one. Why are there six bills in here? Because none of them work.

But you can't take six bills that don't work and put them together and make one that does. It doesn't work that way.

These are unserious, unconstitutional and, most troubling, dangerous provisions; six titles in this bill, and they all suffer the same inherent problem that gun control suffers when we pass it here in these legislatures, and that problem is, criminals do not obey the law. They are going to love some of these laws, though.

Let's take, for instance, the so-called safe storage provisions in here. Home invaders are going to love the fact that Congress has now told you you need to lock up your gun in your house. How are you going to defend yourself when your guns are locked up? This is dangerous. It is also unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court already ruled in Heller that it is unconstitutional to require Dick Heller to keep his gun disassembled and unloaded in his house. That violates the Second Amendment.

Think about the provision to raise the age to 21 to buy a long gun. That includes rifles and shotguns, not just a handgun, which is already impermissible. This is unconstitutional, and it is immoral.

Why is it immoral? Because we are telling 18-, 19-, and 20-year olds to register for the draft. You can go die for your country. We expect you to defend us, but we are not going to give you the tools to defend yourself and your family.

I offered an amendment in committee that would let the spouse of somebody in the armed services serving overseas acquire the means of self-defense while her husband is serving overseas; let her defend her and her children. Just because she is 18, 19, or 20, and her husband is serving, she shouldn't be defenseless. The Democrats voted it down in committee.

I offered an amendment to say that we won't treat domestic violence victims as gun traffickers if they happen to get a gun from a neighbor instead of getting it from the gun store. Every Democrat but one voted against protecting domestic violence victims.

Let me give you one that is not a hypothetical. My dear friend Nikki Goeser, who worked in my congressional office, watched her husband murdered in front of her in a gun-free zone because she followed the law. She had a licensed registered firearm and, in a moment she regrets to this day, she left it in her car because she knew the law said not to bring it in there; but her stalker knew she wasn't going to have a gun. Her stalker murdered her husband in front of her.

Criminals don't follow the law. So let's do the one serious thing we could do.

Why must children keep dying? Let's quit advertising our schools as soft targets. Let's quit saying that these are gun-free zones, and that these kids are sitting ducks.

In 1990, Congress did another knee-jerk reaction that has cost more lives than it saved. It is called the 1990 Gun-Free School Zones Act.

Fortunately, some States and school districts have had the wisdom to override this provision. And guess what? We don't have to guess.

Does hardening our schools work? Does letting trained teachers and professional staff carry, does it protect children? We know it does. Because in every single school district, every school that has allowed them to carry, there hasn't just been no mass shootings, there hasn't been a single shooting. Why?

Because these insane individuals, they seek one thing. They seek some twisted version of glory, which involves a body count. And they know they will not achieve that if they walk into that school and the first thing they see when they whip out their gun is a staff member who is armed and trained, and they die unceremoniously. That is what they deserve.

Put three of those on the news, and you could stop this.

So we should quit advertising our schools. Quit making that the Federal default that they are sitting ducks.

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, almost 6 years ago I sat down right here on this floor with the late, great John Lewis and so many colleagues to protest the Republicans' unwillingness to take up gun safety legislation after the Orlando shooting at the Pulse nightclub.

We promised to the American people that if we were given the majority, we would deliver on gun safety legislation.

Last year, we passed bills for expanded criminal background checks and to close the Charleston loophole to ensure criminals can't buy firearms. And today, we will pass groundbreaking legislation to address gun violence and the epidemic of gun violence in our country.

Gun violence is the crisis of this generation. There isn't a person or a community in this country that isn't affected by gun violence. It doesn't matter if you are rich or poor, in a city or suburb, young or old. We are all a text message away from this happening to any one of us.

In the last 159 days alone, we have had more than 240 mass shootings in

this country; almost 19,000 dead from guns, and 27 school shootings. Children killed in Uvalde, Parkland, Sandy Hook, and many more places across the country.

Enough is enough. It is time to do something. Every minute we wait, every minute we fail to act, we sentence more Americans and more children to death by guns in this country.

The Protecting Our Kids Act is a smart, commonsense package that will save lives. I urge my colleagues to take this first step with us. Help reduce gun violence in this country. Protect your constituents from the gun violence that is ravaging communities all across America.

And we can't stop here. This is a great bill. There is a lot more work to be done to make certain that kids and all the members of our communities are safe.

But have the courage to stand up. Actually, it doesn't take a lot of courage. Do your job. Protect your constituents from these horrific acts of gun violence.

Vote ''yes'' on this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are directed to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

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

I oppose H.R. 7910, the Democrats' latest gun control effort. Supporters of this bill do not want to protect America's Second Amendment rights because they don't care about Second Amendment rights.

Instead of addressing the societal issues that have been caused by decades of progressive leftwing policies that have assaulted the American family and American society, they want to ban guns.

They ignore the fact that many of the cities with the most restrictive gun control laws also have the highest levels of crime. They simply do not acknowledge that they don't believe in the Second Amendment.

But let's talk about what Republicans have proposed because Republicans have proposed many efforts. You just heard from Mr. MASSIE one of his.

Well, here is what you don't hear. I listened very carefully to the majority leader. He was enumerating through polls. But guess what? The majority of Americans believe schools would be safer if teachers were given options to carry a firearm. That comes from The Economist, the latest Economist poll last week.

A similar poll: 26 percent are safer with an armed guard. Utah allows teachers to carry a concealed weapon. They not only have not had a mass shooting, they have never had a shooting since that law has been in place.

Justice Scalia said in his Heller opinion that the very text of the Second Amendment implicitly recognizes the pre-existence of the right, the Second Amendment right, and declares only that it shall not be infringed. This is not a right granted by the Constitution. Neither is it in any manner dependent upon that instrument for its existence.

The Second Amendment simply declares that it shall not be infringed, but that is exactly what your bills do.

The Republicans have also said, let's harden the schools. Look, you have got $122 billion that you gave in relief, COVID relief to K–12. More than 90 percent of it remains unused.

And you say, well, we don't want to talk about doors. What do we do? We hide behind doors because they work.

You can harden schools and make them work. You can arm guards and make them work and make children safer.

We all condemn the acts of violence that have occurred throughout our country, but the answer cannot be restricting America's right to protect themselves. Every day, Americans use guns to protect themselves and their families. This bill will make it harder for Americans to do this. That is an inconvenient fact that my colleagues across the aisle simply can't and choose not to address.

Last week, at markup, Democrats repeatedly claimed that good guys with guns do not stop bad guys with guns. But Congressman MASSIE read a long list of incidents of good guys using guns to stop bad guys. But that list was ignored.

I will give you one. In Charleston, West Virginia, a woman with a 9-millimeter handgun stopped a shooter shooting into a crowd with an AR–15.

Here is one. Stephen Willeford stopped a shooting at a church in Sutherland Springs.

I urge you to vote ''no.''

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. LIEU), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LIEU. Madam Speaker, when I served in the U.S. military, I was trained on firearms.

Let me tell you what a bullet from an AR–15 does to you. The bullet leaves the muzzle of the AR–15 at a speed three times higher than that of a handgun. The energy is so strong that the bullet will disintegrate 3 inches of your bone.

A person shot with an AR–15 looks like a grenade exploded in their body. The bullet also causes your human flesh to ripple violently, so that even if the bullet misses your artery, the human flesh, the ripples can burst arteries anyway.

In Uvalde, Texas, little kids were decapitated and had their faces blown off.

A person under 21 cannot buy a Budweiser. We should not let a person under 21 buy an AR–15 weapon of war.

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

□ 1545

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, the Protecting Our Kids Act is about saying no more to mass shootings, no more to children murdered in schools, no more to Black people murdered at the grocery store, no more to doctors being murdered in hospitals, no more to losing our children, our fathers, mothers, siblings, and friends in this uniquely American epidemic of gun violence.

The families who have lost loved ones know that these deaths are not inevitable. We need to act now.

This bill has simple but effective solutions: Raise the minimum age to 21 to buy a semiautomatic rifle, prohibit gun trafficking and high-capacity magazines, require safe storage, and crack down on ghost guns and bump stocks.

Had these protections been enacted in 1999, they would have stopped at least 35 recent mass shootings and saved over 400 lives.

Today, we can choose to mean it when we say ''never again.'' Vote ''yes.'' Save lives. Save children. Save our communities.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, as a police chief, I was expected to get things done, to do everything within my power to keep people safe.

Offering thoughts and prayers is fine. My grandchildren do that. But if that was all I did as a police chief after mass shootings, no one would have let me get away with that. Well, there is an expectation for Congress, too, to do more.

Madam Speaker, what is painfully wrong with this tragic moment in our history are the people who want the power of the position but not really the responsibility.

Congress failed that little girl who could only be identified by her green tennis shoes. Congress failed the loved ones in Buffalo, at the Pulse nightclub, and in Newtown.

After the Parkland shooting in Florida, Republican legislators helped pass red flag laws and other meaningful legislation to keep guns out of the hands of dangerous people.

Will we do something? Haven't we had enough, or is it just too scary to do the right thing?

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Protecting Our Kids Act.

Over the last 20 years, we have lost thousands of lives—thousands of lives—

to mass shootings. Gun violence is now the leading cause of death of children in America. Let me repeat: Gun violence is now the top cause of death of children in America.

This legislation is not perfect, but if we can save one, two, three lives by passing this legislation, then it is worth our effort.

It is our obligation to pass this legislation. Our thoughts and prayers are not enough. We have to act and act now, and I call on my colleagues to join us in voting in favor of protecting our kids.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 7910, the Protecting Our Kids Act, and H.R. 2377, the Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act.

In Texas, our souls are crushed, and our hearts are still broken. We stand in solidarity with our friends and neighbors in Uvalde and communities across the Nation, mourning the lives of those who have lost their lives to gun violence.

Empathy, love, and morality are calling upon us to pass these bills that are commonsense legislation to reduce gun violence and save children's lives.

Let's not be deceived by the absurd proposition to arm our teachers in schools. Let's let schools be schools. A teacher should be armed with books, not guns. Children need to focus on learning the ABCs, not how to dodge bullets.

I urge my colleagues across the aisle to consult their conscience, not the NRA, and vote ''yes'' on these measures.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, how much time remains on each side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York has 40½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Ohio has 38½ minutes remaining.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I rise today not to offer my words but the words of a brave Coloradan, Tom Mauser. Tom's son, Daniel, was murdered at Columbine High School 23 years ago in 1999. He was 15 years old, the same age as me.

Tom shared with me that in the weeks before his death, Daniel asked him, ''Dad, did you know there are loopholes in the Brady Bill?''

At 15 years old, Daniel was able to see the gaping holes in our Nation's gun laws. Tragically, so were the two 18-year-old killers, teenagers that, in Tom's words, ''saw loopholes big enough to drive a truck through.''

As Tom said to me today, what has Congress really done to protect our precious children from gun violence in those 23 years? Shamefully, nothing.

It is time for Congress to do its job. It is time to act and to demonstrate that you give a damn about our children. TOM is right. I beg my colleagues, support this commonsense bill.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. FITZGERALD).

Mr. FITZGERALD. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 7910.

I thought I would take this opportunity to do my own fact check on some of the inaccurate claims my colleagues on the other side of the aisle presented at last week's markup.

My Democrat colleagues will often claim there are loopholes in the current background check system, sometimes specifically citing the Charleston loophole. This is simply not true. Federal firearms licensees cannot transfer a firearm without performing a background check on the purchaser.

The FBI is notified immediately if a prohibited person attempts to purchase a weapon, and the FBI has 3 days to follow up. The 3 days for follow-up prevent the FBI from sitting on their hands and not following through with background checks as a way to deny a person a firearm by bureaucracy and, therefore, take away their Second Amendment rights.

Another claim frequently made by my colleagues is that banning so-called assault weapons, a term they rarely define, would reduce mass shootings. Despite automatic weapons already being illegal to the general public, the left uses the term ''assault weapons'' to describe scary-looking guns, regardless of the actual characteristics of the firearm. Even weapons mischaracterized as assault weapons are used in less than 1 percent of all homicides.

Many of my colleagues claim mandating so-called safe storage of firearms is a commonsense approach to reducing gun violence. Not only does a requirement to keep a firearm within the home unloaded or locked up not comply with Supreme Court precedent, but it also puts them at a disadvantage.

Listen, if you want to accomplish something today, pass what many States have done, and that is to make resources available to secure schools. Madam Speaker, $100 million, and over 1,300 Wisconsin schools have removed themselves from the list of the most vulnerable with State dollars. Let's do that today and really accomplish something.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN), the vice chair of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, it is said that a civilized society that can no longer feel outrage can no longer be civilized.

Ten people slaughtered in their grocery store. Nineteen children and two teachers massacred in their school, only to have parents who had dropped their children off in the morning wait in some horror line to offer DNA samples. At least 15 people murdered in mass shootings just this weekend, including in my home city, Philadelphia.

Outrage. We must feel the outrage. Do these tragedies from guns in the hands of bad actors sound like the well-regulated militia explicitly mentioned in the Second Amendment? Of course not. It is outrageous.

We want to save our children. We want to save our babies. We want to save our families, the elderly who live in constant fear.

Yet, did you hear, Madam Speaker, the argument on the other side of the aisle? A God-given right for an 18-year-old to slaughter children in a school? Enough is enough.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH), a member of the Judiciary Committee who knows the tragedy of gun violence personally.

Mrs. MCBATH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Protecting Our Kids Act, a chance for us to keep our families healthy and whole and safe.

Day after day, hour after hour, the American people have felt the pain and the horror and the despair of yet another mass shooting, another family torn apart, another community broken.

I know that feeling. You know my story. My son, Jordan, was just 17 years old when he was shot by a man who simply didn't like the loud music that he was playing in his car.

How long do we let American families in this country keep suffering this pain?

That is why we must pass this commonsense legislation, why we must take this step toward ensuring that we are creating true progress for the next generation.

Americans deserve better, and shame on us if we do not take action.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. ESCOBAR), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. ESCOBAR. Madam Speaker, on August 3, 2019, in El Paso, a white supremacist massacred 23 innocent people at Walmart. Our red flag bill might have saved them.

On August 31, 2019, eight people were killed in Midland-Odessa by a man who failed his background check and purchased a gun through a private sale. Our bill on private firearm sales might have saved them.

On May 18, 2018, at Santa Fe High School, a 17-year-old used his father's gun to kill 10 people. Our safe storage bill might have saved them.

In Uvalde, parents are burying their babies today after an 18-year-old purchased an AR–15-style rifle and slaughtered 21 individuals. Our bill raising the age to 21 might have saved them.

These are just the recent Texas mass shootings.

It is not the teachers, the schools, or the doors. It is the guns.

We can't save every life, but my God, shouldn't we try?

We hear Americans, and today in the House, we are taking the action you are demanding. Take note of who is with you and who is not. I am proud to remain El Paso Strong.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. JONES), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JONES. Madam Speaker, I rise because we find ourselves on a path that we have traveled before, a path that the American people were promised they would never have to meet again after Columbine, after Sandy Hook, after Parkland, and now after Uvalde.

For two decades—two decades—Republicans bought by the NRA have blocked every attempt to pass legislation that would stop children from being massacred in their classrooms. Why? Because nothing is easier than buying an AR–15 in this country except buying a Republican Member of Congress.

Today, Democrats in the House will pass the Protecting Our Kids Act, and we need the Senate to abolish the filibuster to do the same.

□ 1600

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. KELLY).

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Madam Speaker, for years I have heard that tired argument that gun violence prevention legislation won't work. ''Just look at Chicago,'' they say, ''where residents have some of the strictest gun laws but the highest rates of gun violence.''

The reason for that is simple—gun trafficking. More than 60 percent of guns used in crimes in Chicago come from out of State, and we are not the only city where this happens.

According to the ATF, from just 2016 to 2020, one-third of the more than 1.3 million crime guns recovered and traced by law enforcement were brought in across State lines. These guns are purchased in States with lax laws, trafficked across State lines, and then sold to people in our State who we know should not have a gun.

In Illinois, we are doing everything we can to protect our residents. Our neighbors are failing us. That is why I introduced the Prevent Gun Trafficking Act, and why I am so glad this solution is included in the Protecting Our Kids Act. This is a simple, commonsense solution. Making straw purchasing a Federal crime will help stop the flow of guns into our communities from out of State. Most importantly, it will save lives.

Stopping gun trafficking and straw purchasing is just one step we can take to eliminate gun violence. The Protecting Our Kids Act is a smart, broad approach to a complex issue. Passing this bill is the next step forward in saving children, and we cannot wait.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the distinguished chairwoman of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Protecting Our Kids Act, a comprehensive package to address gun violence in the United States. I am pleased that it includes my legislation, Ethan's Law, which will keep kids across the country safe by ensuring that firearms are safely stored and secured.

I introduced Ethan's Law in the House over 3 years ago in memory of Ethan Song, a Guilford, Connecticut, teenager, 15 years old, who accidentally shot himself with an unsecured gun in 2018. The firearm was improperly stored in a Tupperware box with the gun lock keys and the ammunition nearby.

Before I had the honor of introducing Ethan's Law in Congress, it passed the Connecticut General Assembly and the State senate with broad bipartisan support, signed into law in 2019. Today, we take a critical step to make Ethan's Law the national standard in safe storage.

Ethan's Law will set a Federal standard for safe gun storage and incentivize States to create and implement safe gun storage laws. This legislation is a child safety bill, first and foremost, because losing just one child to accidental gun violence is too many.

What happened to Ethan was tragic. No parent should have to lose their child because of an unsecured gun. It is time for Congress to act.

In the words of Ethan Song's parents, Mike and Kristin Song, whose relentless advocacy led us to this moment: ''Not a single person on Earth can change the past, but every one of us can change the future.'' Let's change the future while saving countless lives by passing the Protecting Our Kids Act.

When Kristin Song found out that Ethan's Law was included in the Protecting Our Kids Act, she said that the first person she wanted to tell was Ethan, her beautiful boy, that she has fearlessly fought for since the day she was forced to watch him be lowered into the ground. Upon hearing the news, she immediately drove to the cemetery, and she ran across it yelling, ''Ethan, we did it. Your lifesaving legislation will be heard, it will get a vote.''

Madam Speaker, I am voting in favor of this legislation. I urge my colleagues to do the same.

We love you, Ethan.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, this is called the Protecting Our Kids Act, but sadly it does no such thing. The one thing that we could do immediately to protect our kids is the one thing that the Democrats refuse even to consider.

We think nothing of it when we see an armed guard at a bank. Well, they are there for one purpose—to stop anyone who is trying to steal our money. And, yet, when we suggest that we should use the same force and resolve to stop someone from killing our children, the left goes berserk. I simply do not understand such a screwed-up value system as that.

President Biden's press secretary says that hardening our schools is not something he supports. Think about that. The most heavily guarded person in the world in the most hardened fortress in the country is telling us that we cannot protect our children and our schools as seriously as we protect our money in our banks. Of course, hardening the schools works.

Listen to the sick mind that produced the massacre in Buffalo. He wrote, ''Attacking in a weapon-restricted area may decrease the chance of civilian backlash. Schools, courts, or areas where CCW are outlawed or prohibited may be good areas of attack. Areas where CCW permits are low may also fit in this category. Areas with strict gun laws are also great places of attack.'' That is the Buffalo shooter. Criminals understand that even if the Democrats in this House do not.

In committee, I offered an amendment to require schools receiving Federal security funds to have at least one armed guard on every campus and to allow school officials who have met the requirements of their State to carry a concealed weapon to have it on campus to protect their students if they want to. This is something that can be implemented immediately and that could well have stopped the massacre at Uvalde.

It doesn't depend on criminals obeying the law, as this bill does. It doesn't depend on someday, maybe, reducing possibly the 400 million firearms in this country. It doesn't make self-defense harder for honest and decent people. In fact, it makes self-defense easier for honest and decent people. It would make future attacks on our schools much less likely to succeed and infinitely more dangerous to those contemplating such an act. Yet, the Democrats refuse to even consider it.

We know how to reduce gun violence. Harden our schools and protect our

children with the same seriousness as we protect our money. Prosecute gun criminals. Send them to prison for the rest of their lives. Execute murderers. Confine the dangerously mentally ill so that we can treat them. Stop letting terrorists into the country across our southern border.

Yet, woke district attorneys often refuse to prosecute gun criminals or they quickly drop gun charges to reduce their sentences. The Democrats have all but abolished the death penalty. They have released dangerous criminals from our prisons, released dangerous criminal, illegal aliens into our communities, flooded our streets with the dangerously mentally ill, and turned a blind eye as terrorists come across the border that they have left wide open. And then they wonder why we are plagued with violent criminals.

Maybe it is time to get serious about removing criminals from our streets and fortifying our schools. That is something we could do today that will have an immediate effect today.

Protecting Our Kids Act. It does no such thing. It is a tale told by an idiot full of sound and fury signifying nothing.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN).

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Speaker, again and again we hear a common refrain when a mass shooting happens, a young man, typically under the age of 21, legally purchases a semiautomatic rifle and murders innocent people. We saw this in Uvalde; we saw this in Buffalo; we saw this in Indianapolis in 2021; and we saw this in Parkland in 2019. In fact, six of the nine deadliest mass shootings since 2018 were by young men who should never have been allowed to purchase these weapons in the first place.

Right now, you must be 21 in this country to buy a handgun but only need to be 18 years old to buy a semiautomatic rifle capable of committing unspeakable tragedies. I served in the military. I trained with these weapons. I know what they can do.

These weapons of war have no place in our neighborhoods, let alone in the hands of an untrained 18-year-old boy. The answer is simple—raise the age needed to purchase these weapons to 21, in line with the age to purchase handguns. We have bipartisan support for this: Democrats, Republicans, gun safety advocates, law-abiding citizens and responsible gun owners, teachers, and veterans, because it is common sense.

Shooting after shooting, we ask ourselves what more could we have done. We debate whether one action could have saved the lives of those children, those mothers, fathers, grandmothers, and neighbors. I am done with that. It is time for action.

Raising the age to buy these weapons won't solve our Nation's gun violence epidemic overnight, but if we can make it just a little harder for someone to get their hands on these deadly weapons, if we can save just one life or one community from this carnage and grief, it will be worth it.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. Raise the age to buy these deadly weapons. Enough is enough.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, the despicable violence that took place in Uvalde and other places was horrific, and we mourn the loss of innocent life. The thought of losing my fourth-grade grandson in this way shakes me to the core.

There are steps we can take to prevent tragedies from occurring without endangering and infringing upon the rights of law-abiding citizens. I will not support legislation taking away the Second Amendment rights of my constituents. We must focus on root causes of violent crimes and the many cultural issues plaguing our society.

As a Nation, we face a severe mental health crisis, fatherless homes, breakdown of families, glorification of violence that permeates our culture at every level, even to the devaluation of 63 million innocent babies' lives taken in the last 50 years. It must be all-hands-on-deck—in our homes, our schools, and our churches—to address the foundational issues that keep our kids and communities safe.

Madam Speaker, let's not just do something. Harden our schools. Tackle them with real solutions. Oppose this legislation and do the right thing to save innocent lives.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to plead with my colleagues to support H.R. 7910, the Protecting Our Kids Act.

We gather just days after an 18-year-old mowed down 19 schoolchildren and two of their teachers with an AR–15. Just days earlier, a racist conspiracy theorist used that same type of weapon of war to murder 10 Americans, turning a grocery store into a bloody battlefield. Nineteen families in Uvalde and 10 families in Buffalo are permanently shattered, never to be the same again. On average, more than 110 Americans suffer the same fate, death by gun, every single day.

Madam Speaker, no one can tell me that I don't know what I am talking about when it comes to damage that guns can do. Forty-two years ago, I was a sixteen-year-old police cadet when a gun misfired, severing my spinal cord, and changing my life forever.

Of course, we will never be able to stop every single gun injury or death, but we have the power to act, to pass commonsense gun safety laws that reduce the preventable heartbreak experienced by far too many families in this country. We must get illegal guns off our streets. We must pass red flag laws to keep guns out of the wrong hands. We must raise the minimum age to buy a semiautomatic assault weapon to 21, and we can.

These are commonsense policies, backed by broad, bipartisan majorities of Americans. But instead, some of my colleagues have the audacity to suggest that we turn our schools into armed fortresses.

What is next? Armed churches? Armed movie theaters? Is this the country you want to leave to your children and grandchildren? I certainly don't.

Madam Speaker, guns are now the leading cause of death for children in this country. No other developed country on Earth would ever tolerate this level of gun violence, and we shouldn't, either.

Those children in Uvalde deserved to grow up.

The victims in Buffalo deserved to return home safe.

And the 40,000 Americans who die from guns every year deserved to live.

The American people are counting on us to deliver change. I pray that we won't let them down.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS).

□ 1615

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 7910. The violence that occurred in Uvalde, Texas, was horrific. As we consider the pain these families are experiencing, we can do more now. Let us focus today like a laser beam on protecting our precious children.

My friends on the other side of the aisle want us to vote on a hasty, partisan, and overreaching package of bills they developed in the middle of the night without any Republican input.

The legislation we are considering today is clearly designed to strip law-abiding Americans of their constitutional rights. In a town hall meeting last summer, President Biden himself said he would like to ban the sale of handguns and rifles, full stop. It is no wonder law-abiding Americans see this legislation as central Federal overreach.

History has taught us some great lessons. One is that, ''Liberty, once lost, is lost forever.''

I grew up in the Deep South where, for a time, Black Americans were unable to defend themselves. After the Civil War, Democrat Black Codes and Jim Crow laws prohibited people of color from owning firearms.

Most people have heard the phrase, ''40 acres and a mule,'' the order issued in 1865 that allowed 40,000 former slaves to live on hundreds of thousands of acres.

After the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the Democrat President, Andrew Johnson, a Confederate sympathizer, confiscated this land, displacing thousands of Black Americans

and families. This is an example of why the right to bear arms is necessary to safeguard and protect our life, liberty, and property.

The Democrats' proposals are unhelpful in protecting our kids and go against all common sense. They ignore real solutions that will keep our children safe and help prevent future acts of senseless violence.

Most importantly, they are not proposing anything that protects our children now. We don't need to spend another 2 years fighting over solutions. We have solutions available immediately. The Securing Our Students Act, my legislation, would empower local school districts to immediately receive unspent funds from the American Rescue Plan and implement security measures in their schools now.

Of the $122 billion appropriated to the America's K–12 schools in last year's $1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan, roughly 93 percent remains unspent. I invite my colleagues to join me in demanding these hundreds of billions of dollars be immediately used to help local schools determine and implement the safety measures that best fit their communities. We can harden our schools and protect our children at school now.

We can never bring back those precious children we lost, but we can, and we must, work together to prevent future tragedies.

This is a solution that will harness the full weight of American innovation and technology and keep our schools safe now to ensure that no child, educator, or family has to say goodbye to a loved one because of any kind of violence.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, (Mr. LEVIN).

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NADLER for pulling this vital package together.

I speak as a father of four who is heartbroken and still processing Uvalde, Buffalo, and the unending string of mass shootings; a longtime gun reform advocate and a member of the Gun Violence Prevention Task Force who demands real, commonsense gun reform to save lives now.

That is why I support the Protecting Our Kids Act in this moment of profound grief and collective loss. When it comes to the epidemic of gun deaths, there is no panacea. We must pass meaningful reforms, evaluate our work, and then keep on passing more legislation.

Though I am extremely supportive of this long-overdue package, I am concerned about criminal penalties for safe storage violations. Over-criminalization too often harms Black and Brown communities.

As a warrior for racial justice, I urge all of us to investigate how disparate communities would be impacted before this bill heads to the President's desk.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bill.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding.

Why do we have guns?

Why do we have the Second Amendment?

Is it to hunt? Sure.

Self defense? That is even more important.

The fact is, if you read the founders—Federalist No. 46, James Madison contrasts us with the tyrannical governments of Europe who are, ''afraid to trust the people with arms.''

Joseph Story in his Commentaries on the Constitution in 1833: ''The right of the citizens to keep and bear arms has justly been considered as the palladium of the liberties of a republic. Since it offers a strong moral check against the usurpation and arbitrary power of rulers; and will generally, even if these were successful in the first instance, enable the people to resist and triumph over them.''

We have a Second Amendment because we understand in this country that there are some things, inalienable rights, that you cannot justly take away from a free and equal human being. Tyrants disarm the people they intend to oppress. Those are the facts.

Jewish people in Germany were prohibited from owning firearms; 13 million Jews were exterminated by the Nazis.

The Soviets instituted gun control and millions were killed; 20 million dissidents were rounded up and exterminated.

Mao disarmed the Chinese people; 20 million dissidents were exterminated.

In Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge was able to take advantage of the fact that limited gun ownership to just hunters and killed 1.5 million to 3 million Cambodians.

Turkey disarmed Armenians, and 1.5 million Armenians were killed in the Armenian Genocide.

The South disarmed slaves and actively fought against their arming. And then in the 20th century, armed Black Army veterans, for example, in Louisiana, were able to defend against the KKK.

Even fact-checking organization Snopes said: ''We find it reasonable to conclude that gun confiscations, facilitated by laws requiring the registration and/or licensing of firearms, played a crucial role in carrying out of 20th-century genocides.''

This is not fiction. This is in our lifetime. This is in our grandparents' lifetime. This is in our recent history. This is why the Second Amendment matters. It is not trivial. It is not something you just brush aside. This is a foundation of liberty. It is who we are. But in order to sell a lie to the American people that the government will protect them from all manners of evil, while defunding the police, leaving our borders wide open—I am glad my colleagues can suddenly find Uvalde on a map—while allowing dangerous cartels operating hundreds of miles into Texas, allowing fentanyl to pour into our communities and kill tens of thousands of children—the very children my colleagues say they wish to protect.

In order to do this, Democrats in this body are willing to take away citizens' God-given right—yes, the God-given right that was mocked earlier—to protect himself or herself, or her family or his family, from harm—the very harm they foster by appeasing lawlessness, and importantly, from the very tyranny being applied to them to deny that right.

That is what is at stake, this bill; and it gets brushed aside, raise the age limit. Well, there are constitutional questions to that, in the 4th Circuit, 9th Circuit, and other circuits.

The second title in straw purchases, the very straw purchases the Democrat DAs don't even want to really prosecute, would prohibit a law-abiding citizen from giving a gun to a friend as a gift.

Safe storage would make it unlawful for me to have the 22- and the 20-gauge, propped up by my door right now in Texas, to kill coyotes and snakes. It would make it unlawful.

This will not do any good. It will harm Americans, and it undermines our foundational liberties that are crucial for a free state.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING).

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, so far this year, our country has experienced more than 250 mass shootings. And it is only June. Gun violence is now the number one cause of death of children in this country. We cannot let this continue.

The Protecting Our Kids Act is an important step toward curbing gun violence by limiting high-capacity magazines, raising the minimum age to buy assault weapons to 21, and encouraging safe storage practices.

If these measures had been in place, the 18-year-old gunman in Uvalde, Texas, would not have been able to buy the two assault weapons he used to murder 19 children and two teachers.

The Dayton, Ohio, shooter would not have been able to buy the high-capacity magazine that allowed him to shoot 26 people in 30 seconds.

Madam Speaker, we can't solve this complex problem at once, but neither can we desist from taking commonsense measures to help make this country safer for our children. Let's honor our oath. Let's do our job to keep the American people safe. Vote ''yes'' on this bill. It is the least we can do for our constituents.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER).

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I believe I am the only Member of this House that is a victim of gun violence. My body is riddled with bullets. I have a divot in my leg that is the size of a football. I have skin grafts on all parts of my body. I live with that every single day.

A victim of gun violence is traumatized over and over again. I implore my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, if we had a 737 that crashed every month for 12 months in this country, we would do something about it. And that is what is happening to children in this country.

Madam Speaker, 1,500 kids die of gun violence every single year. We have to do something about it. All we are saying is don't let them purchase an assault weapon until they are 21. We already say you can't purchase a handgun until you are 21. Dr. Guerrero this morning talked about decapitated heads.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues—I am leaving this institution—to please do something.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

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

Madam Speaker, I will share a conversation that I had with Anna Kate, who is a constituent of mine in my district. She called my office absolutely distraught; this was late in the day of the shooting. She said that parents have really reached their breaking point right now and that she is afraid, and she is afraid for her 7-year-old son.

She said, I want to tell my child, you will be safe in school.

What a simple sentence that most parents—any parent—would want to say. ''You will be safe in school.''

But I can't, she said.

Children continue to die, and this is on all of us, all of our conscience. There is no issue more important than this.

We can do something starting today, something real. We can finally pass this legislation. Let's do it.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO).

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

Madam Speaker, where is the soul of America in this Chamber? I have listened to every speaker since the debate began.

I think that Shakespeare would say: Thou dost protest too much.

We have simple, profound facts. Our children are being blown away. Last week, the first funeral, that casket could not be opened.

I think every single Member here is a parent. Walk behind that casket. Think of yourselves and your own children. They deserve solutions to this. There has to be more from you than damning the Democratic Party.

Come on. We are Members of Congress.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 10 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Ms. ESHOO. Many of us say a prayer, the Lord's prayer. And at the end we say: And lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY).

Mr. TIFFANY. Madam Speaker, not one word from our colleagues when it comes to the crime waves in cities like Chicago, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, San Francisco, and Philadelphia.

To do so would be to criticize their own soft-on-crime policies. It has been going on for a decade now. They hope Americans ignore the inconvenient truth. Criminals don't get background checks, and they don't fear laws because rogue prosecutors financed by progressive dark money groups don't enforce our laws.

□ 1630

These criminal strongholds and Washington, D.C., have one thing in common: They are run by Democrats who refuse to enforce our laws.

This administration, responsible for a 40-year inflation high, erasing our border, and a shrinking economy, will say anything to distract from their own failures. Jimmy Carter says thank you for making the seventies look good.

Week after week, we hear about violent criminals revictimizing communities without being held accountable. The people furthering these policies and making our communities less safe are the same people who are fervently arguing to disarm Americans and defund the police. They are the same people weaponizing the FBI against their political opponents and the same people who want to repeal the Second Amendment. I wish they would just tell the American people the truth instead of deploying Trojan horses.

Whether it is rifle bans, 9-mm bans, Federal red flag laws, one thing is certain: They will not change the outcomes for the people in those cities.

As some Members of this body have said in the last few weeks: This is just the beginning. We will not stop.

They will continue to erode our rights because they believe in a nanny-state government, not a government of the people.

What Americans need is the enforcement of our laws holding criminals accountable and protecting our constitutional rights.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a May 27, 2022, piece from CNN titled ''States with weaker gun laws have higher rates of firearm related homicides and suicides, study finds.''

[From CNN, May 27, 2022]

STATES WITH WEAKER GUN LAWS HAVE HIGHER RATES OF FIREARM RELATED HOMICIDES AND SUICIDES, STUDY FINDS

(By Emma Tucker and Priya Krishnakumar)

A new study published Thursday by a leading non-profit organization that focuses on gun violence prevention found that there is a direct correlation in states with weaker gun laws and higher rates of gun deaths, including homicides, suicides and accidental killings.

The study by Everytown for Gun Safety determined that California had the strongest gun laws in the country. Hawaii topped the list with the lowest rate of gun deaths in the country while Mississippi led the country with both the weakest gun laws and highest rate of gun deaths.

''What this project does, is show what we've been saying for years: Gun laws save lives,'' said Nick Suplina, senior vice president of law and policy at Everytown for Gun Safety Support Fund. ''We think this is going to be a really important tool for lawmakers, reporters and advocates that have been looking for the kind of visual tool that can make that case clearly.''

To compile its list, the group used data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, looked at each state's rate of gun deaths in 2020 and compared those rates with 50 policies that they say are scientifically proven to be effective in preventing gun violence, Suplina said.

The research team then weighed the list of gun safety policies based on their efficacy, ranked each state on its implementation of those policies and compared that score with the rates of gun deaths in each state, he said.

The CDC's data includes homicides, accidental killings and suicides committed by guns. According to the CDC, over 45,000 people in the United States were killed with a firearm in 2020—more than half died by suicide.

The analysis, first reported by CNN, put California at the top of the list for gun law strength—a composite score of 84.5 out of 100, with one of the lowest rates of gun deaths per 100,000 residents, at 8.5 out of 30 and below the national average of 13.6. Hawaii has the lowest rate of gun deaths in the country with the second strongest gun law score. It also has the lowest rate of gun ownership, with firearms in 9 percent of households, the data shows.

As state legislatures begin to convene for their 2022 legislative sessions, lawmakers will consider a breadth of bills that either loosen or expand gun protections across various states.

''I have seen firsthand in California that the work we have done to strengthen gun laws has been both life-saving and effective,'' said Rep. Mike Thompson (D–CA). chair of the House Gun Violence Prevention Task Force. ''Gun laws work, and we need them across the board to ensure that felons, domestic abusers, and those with mental health issues can't simply go to the next state over to circumvent the very laws meant to keep guns out of their hands.''

CNN has reached out to the National Rifle Association (NRA) to comment on the research, but it declined to do so before seeing the data.

Mississippi has the weakest gun laws with a score of 3 out of 100 and has the highest rate of gun deaths per 100,000 residents—28.6 out of 30, the research shows.

Massachusetts has adopted 37 of the 50 policies and has the second-lowest rate of

gun deaths, while Missouri has only eight of the gun safety policies and the fourth highest rate of gun deaths in the US. Louisiana and Wyoming are among the top five states with the highest gun deaths and the weakest gun safety laws.

''Lawmakers in the states at the bottom can't pretend to be ignorant about the importance of gun laws after looking at this report,'' said Shannon Watts, the founder of Moms Demand Action, which has been fighting for gun safety measures since the 2012 Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting in Connecticut that killed 20 children and six educators.

Mother and activist DeAndra Dycus said the gun violence problem in Indianapolis is ''tearing our community apart.''

Nearly eight years ago, her 13-year-old son, DeAndre ''Dre'' Knox, was shot in the back left side of his head at a birthday party in Indianapolis when shots were fired during a confrontation between two boys. DeAndre, now 21, survived after being on life support for several days, Dycus said, and he currently lives in a facility with non-verbal quadriplegic paralysis.

''As a mother, when I look at him, I see everything that was taken away,'' Dycus said. ''My son was a dreamer. He was a scholar. He was on this road to being something great.''

''But on the flip side, I see this little boy who has made such an impact, not just on our city but our country, as it pertains to what it looks like to survive,'' she said. ''Dre has embodied that.''

Everytown designated a list of five foundational laws that have proven to be the most effective in lowering gun violence rates. These include requirements for a background check and/or permits to purchase handguns; a permit to carry concealed guns in public; the secure storage of firearms; the rejection of 'Stand Your Ground' laws; and the enactment of 'extreme risk' laws that temporarily remove a person's access to firearms when there is evidence that they pose a serious risk to themselves or others, according to Everytown.

Last year, several conservative states—such as Texas, Iowa, Tennessee, Montana, Utah and Wyoming—passed legislation allowing some form of permitless carry as President Joe Biden pushed forward executive actions to address gun violence following several high-profile mass shootings.

In Texas, the controversial ''constitutional carry'' legislation went into effect in September that allows most Texans who legally own a firearm to carry it openly in public without obtaining a permit or training.

Supporters of the bill have argued that by removing the licensing requirement they are removing an ''artificial barrier'' to residents' right to bear arms under the Constitution and ensuring more Texans have access to ''the protection of themselves or their families'' in public. But law enforcement officials and experts have expressed concerns that the open carrying of firearms makes it more difficult for police to quell violence.

''As we've seen gun extremism continue to rise in this country, we've also seen people who open carry start out at marches and rallies and then show up in elected officials' homes, in polling places, statehouses and then on January 6th at the US Capitol,'' Watts said.

According to Watts, the shooting in a Michigan high school in December that killed four students is a ''textbook example'' of why laws that require the secure storage of firearms are essential to gun safety.

The alleged gunman in that shooting, 15-year-old Ethan Crumbley, is accused of fatally shooting four classmates and wounding several others on November 30. His parents were charged with four counts of involuntary manslaughter in the same incident. All three have pleaded not guilty.

Prosecutors allege that James Crumbley, the father of the suspected shooter, bought the gun used in the shooting four days earlier. The incident prompted outrage over Ethan's alleged accessibility to the gun, arguing that the shooting could have been prevented.

Only 23 states currently have some semblance of a secure storage requirement, Watts said.

Last year, Everytown successfully worked to pass secure storage laws in Maine, Colorado, and Oregon, among others, according to Watts.

During this year's legislative session, Watts said the organization will work with lawmakers in hopes of passing such laws in at least 14 states. States such as California, Michigan and New Jersey are working on first-of-its kind legislation that requires parents to be notified about secure storage.

Everytown's research shows that 21 of the country's states have rejected Stand Your Ground laws, which allow individuals to use deadly force in public as self-defense even if they can safely walk away from the situation.

Despite strong gun laws, some states still feel the effects of being close to a state with more lax regulations. For example, Illinois has the sixth-strongest gun safety laws in the country, but its neighboring state of Indiana has much weaker gun laws, Suplina says.

According to Suplina, this could explain why such a high number of guns purchased in Indiana have ended up in Chicago. Last year, the U.S. Department of Justice charged six Indianapolis residents related to the straw purchasing of firearms. Prosecutors said more than 20 of the guns were recovered in Chicago after being used in violent crimes, including murder.

Gun violence overall has risen during the pandemic. More than two-thirds of the country's 40 most populous cities saw more homicides last year than in 2020, and most of them were a result of gun violence, according to a CNN analysis of police department data. For many cities, the elevated rates of homicide continued into 2021.

While experts say the reasons for the rise in homicides are varied, murders are increasingly carried out with guns. The increase in gun violence was underscored in the FBI's 2020 Uniform Crime Report, which stated that about 77 percent of reported murders in 2020 were committed with a gun, up from 74 percent in 2019. The agency reported that the number of homicides increased by nearly 30 percent from 2019, the largest single-year jump the agency has recorded. There is no federal database of gun sales, but other independent surveys have found that gun sales have soared during the Covid–19 pandemic.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the package of gun violence prevention bills we are considering today.

Gun violence is at unseen epidemic levels in this country. We need to combat the source of the epidemic: easy access to guns.

I will address, however, the impact of the lack of statehood for the residents of the District of Columbia on their ability to pass and maintain their own commonsense gun violence prevention laws.

If Republicans take the majority in the next Congress, they could eliminate D.C.'s gun violence prevention laws, which they have repeatedly tried to do, including its ban on assault weapons and high-capacity magazines and its universal background checks.

At least seven current Republican Members of Congress have introduced such bills. I have defeated each effort in Congress to overturn D.C. gun violence prevention laws, and I vow to do so again, but the ultimate remedy for congressional interference in local D.C. matters, of course, is D.C. statehood.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise to vote to do something. It is too easy for dangerous people to get dangerous weapons in this country, and we are either going to do something about it or we are not.

I want you to imagine for a second that a shooter with an AR–15 goes into your child's or grandchild's school tomorrow or next fall and leaves a hole the size of a basketball in their chest or leaves their head decapitated off their body. Ask yourself what you would ask of the people who represent you. Would their thoughts and prayers be good enough for you if that happened to your child? Would they being worried about their primary election be okay with you?

The people of Uvalde, when I spoke to them, asked me how it is that somebody who is 18 can't buy beer or cigarettes, but they can go into a gun store and buy two AR–15s and go kill 20 people.

The teachers who died, the cops who died, the children who died cannot vote to change the law. Only we can do that. This is our legacy. Vote ''yes.''

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to confront the Nation's leading child killer: gun violence.

Passing the Protecting Our Kids Act does that by raising the legal age to buy certain semiautomatic rifles and closing the ghost gun loophole. It strengthens safe storage rules at home and clamps down on bump stocks and high-capacity magazines.

Once more, House Democrats will do something meaningful to address this carnage while House Republicans do nothing. Yes, a few Senate Republicans may do the absolute minimum, but when an 11-year-old tells Congress that she smeared her murdered friend's blood on her own body to play dead and stay alive in Uvalde, I will take baby steps over no steps.

From Uvalde and Buffalo to Parkland, Orlando, and Las Vegas, America is bleeding. While this legislation will not end gun violence, it is a tourniquet.

The deaths, suicides, and astronomical health costs are too high, and we cannot continue to forsake our national freedoms to learn, work, and worship without fear.

Let's pass this legislation and reclaim America's values and confront this Nation's leading killer of children: gun violence.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE).

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding.

I rise in opposition to the so-called Protecting Our Kids Act. What we saw 2 weeks ago in Uvalde, Texas, was tragic and horrific, and we should take action to prevent future tragedies such as this one, but this bill is not the solution for several reasons.

First, the bill restricts the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding adults. With very limited exceptions, the bill would prohibit 18- to 20-year-olds from buying nearly all semiautomatic rifles and shotguns.

During the markup of this bill, the Judiciary Committee chairman argued that this is applicable because these young adults don't have fully formed brains. Yet, we entrust these same young adults to serve our country in the military and die for our country. We trust these young adults to vote in our elections.

What is even more interesting is while Democrats believe that these young adults don't have fully formed brains, they certainly are more than willing to try to reduce the age at which a person can vote to 16.

Second, the bill makes it more difficult for a domestic violence victim to keep a firearm for protection. As drafted, the bill would criminalize a domestic violence victim's attempt to seek help from a friend or neighbor in obtaining a firearm.

The safe storage requirements of the bill make it harder for people to access a firearm in an emergency by mandating a one-size-fits-all approach for firearm storage.

Finally, the bill's limits on magazine capacity will essentially ban many common firearms, some of which may accommodate between 15 and 30 rounds of ammunition.

Overall, this bill is an attempt to restrict the constitutional rights of law-abiding citizens while ignoring the broader problems of why these tragedies are happening.

Let's talk about school resource officers in our schools. Let's talk about fortifying school buildings. Let's talk about ending the dangerous mirage of gun-free zones. And yes, let's talk about mental health.

We have to look for commonsense solutions that make it easier for Americans to protect themselves and their loved ones. I oppose this bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, we cannot let America be like this.

Children shouldn't be texting their family good-bye as they lay barricaded behind desks. Parents shouldn't dread having to drop a child off at school, wondering if this is a death sentence. And a grandmother shouldn't have to fear being murdered as she goes into a grocery store to get dinner.

The U.S. is the only country in the world with more civilian-owned firearms than people, and it is costing us our loved ones' lives.

Thoughts and prayers are not enough. They never were. We have to take action. This is what we were sent to Congress to do, to act.

The bill before us today, H.R. 7910, the Protecting Our Kids Act, will save lives. We can no longer act like we are powerless to stop mass murders in our communities when it is clear there is so much we can do.

Pass this bill. Enough is enough.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. GREENE).

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. In 1990, our schools became gun-free school zones, and on September 6, 1990, when I was 16 years old, my high school went on lockdown because one of the students at my school brought three guns to school in a duffel bag on the school bus, brought the guns into our school, and proceeded to take control of our high school. And he was the only person in the school who had guns. That is why that happened.

There was no one to protect us who had a gun that day. The only person with guns was the very mentally ill, upset teenager who had brought guns to school that day to kill other students. I know that fear. As a matter of fact, I think I am the only Member of Congress that that has actually happened to.

I am also a mom. I have dropped off my kids at school for years, wondering would this happen at my children's school. Would they face a terrible fate like the poor children in Uvalde? This should never happen to our children, and I can't help but point out to all of us here, while we are debating how to protect our kids in school and we are debating our Second Amendment gun rights, I want to point out that we are all so privileged to be in this building being protected by armed guards with guns who are protecting our lives.

It is shocking to me that this body of Congress won't do the same thing for children in schools all over America because we know one thing works. We know that a gun is a tool, and it is a weapon that can be used to defend yourself or defend others. We are all lucky enough to have that privilege, but our schoolchildren aren't.

If we really want to be serious about protecting our kids here in America, we will repeal the Gun-Free School Zones Act, and we will put into action real legislation that protects children in schools everywhere, all over America, with good guys with guns, the same way we are being protected.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DEUTCH. Madam Speaker, I am disappointed in the way that our colleagues are so cavalierly avoiding the facts.

These commonsense measures, had we passed them before, could have saved over 400 people killed in mass shootings since Columbine.

I am disappointed in the cavalier mischaracterization of jurisprudence. Justice Scalia said that the rights secured by the Second Amendment are not unlimited. My colleagues know that the changes in this law that we are proposing today will not undermine the Second Amendment in any way.

Madam Speaker, I have two documents that inform everything I do here. One is the Constitution of the United States, and the other is this list that I wrote on February 14, 2018, of every one of the 17 members of my community slaughtered by a killer with an AR–15 in his high school.

We have heard a lot about foundational rights, foundational liberties, as if the Second Amendment is the sum total of the Constitution. Madam Speaker, the First Amendment matters as well, and for these 17, they have no right to practice religion and to pray for themselves or all of those who are killed every time we offer thoughts and prayers. And for these 17 and everyone killed by gun violence, they cannot peaceably assemble as the First Amendment gives the right to all Americans. And, Madam Speaker, most of all, they cannot petition the government for redress of their grievances, not these 17, not the 19 from Uvalde, no one killed by gun violence.

Today, we can help redress the grievances of all those lost to gun violence by passing this important legislation. We must, and we will.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD).

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 7910 because this bill does nothing to stop human violence, which is the real problem at hand here.

Straw purchases are already illegal. You can't buy a gun for someone else to get around the background check. Bump stocks are already regulated like automatic weapons, thanks to the Trump administration.

Infringing on the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding Americans is not the answer. In fact, the bill before us will even make criminals out of legal gun owners.

This bill would put the Federal Government in charge of law-abiding citizens and how they store their firearms

inside their own homes. This bill puts firearms storage over and above self-defense.

Instead, let's work together to address human violence problems by bolstering our mental health system, identifying individuals before they become active shooters and mass murderers, and improving our school safety through crime prevention through environmental design, CPTED. It can be done.

□ 1645

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I have heard over and over again we ought to harden our schools. We ought to let every teacher have a gun.

One question that needs to be asked as that argument goes forward: Why? Why do we need to do that?

We need to do that because an 18-year-old was able to buy two AR–15s, go to the school in Uvalde, and shoot up all of the students and teachers—19. That is presumably why we have to harden our schools.

Maybe it is time for us to come to the reality that it is time for us to pass commonsense gun safety legislation. This particular piece of legislation does just that. It doesn't take away the Second Amendment rights.

What it does is to provide every American with the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and not having to worry about whether their school has been hardened sufficiently to prevent an 18-year-old with two military-style weapons to enter that school. It is time for us to act. Pass this legislation.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, it is time to act.

On January 19, 1989, my wife Patti and I entered the ICU at San Joaquin General Hospital. We were there to see a five-year-old boy and his parents, who recently fled from war-torn Laos. The boy was fighting for his life. A day earlier, a gunman, armed with an AK 47c, walked onto the playground at Cleveland Park Elementary School in Stockton California and started shooting, killing five children and injuring thirty-two. "We came here to escape war," the boy's parents pleaded. "How could this happen in America?"

I represented Stockton in the California Senate in 1989 during the Cleveland Park Elementary shooting. After hearing from first responders and victims, I introduced legislation that would become California's assault weapons ban—the first of its kind in the nation. Senator Dianne Feinstein bravely took up the case in Washington, and in 1994 Congress passed and President Clinton signed the federal assault weapons ban into law. Unfortunately, the federal ban expired in 2004 when the Republican-led Congress refused to extend the ban.

Tragically, mass shootings have been on the rise ever since Congress let the assault weapons ban expire. Last month in Texas, days after his 18th birthday, a man purchased two AR–15-style assault rifles and 375 rounds of 5.56-caliber ammunition. Days later, on May 24, 2022, he entered Robb Elementary School in Uvalde, Texas, and murdered 19 fourth-grade children and two teachers. America was left heartbroken and appalled by the horrific mass shooting and is asking how a youth who could not buy a beer was able to buy and possess more weapons of war than a trained Marine would carry into a deadly conflict.

Unfortunately, the horror witnessed in Uvalde is not an isolated incident in today's America. There have been over 20 mass shootings in America since the tragedy at Robb Elementary in Uvalde, Texas. Mothers, fathers, children, and grandparents have all had their lives cut short and left behind friends and family to mourn their loss. America is experiencing a gun violence epidemic, and we are foolish to think anything will change without immediate action locally and nationally. It is estimated that over 20 million AR–15-style assault rifles are in the homes and streets of America. There have already been 233 mass shootings in America since January 2022. We have to act to change this.

During the 10 years America had a federal assault weapons ban, gun homicide rates declined 49% nationally. Sadly, mass shootings and gun homicides have become more frequent and deadly since the ban expired. There have been more mass shootings in the last two years than in the 10 years under the federal assault weapons ban.

It's time for Congress to reinstate the federal assault weapons ban. H.R. 1808, the Assault Weapons Ban Act, would do just that and institute a buy-back program to remove many of these deadly weapons from our communities. Congress also must also institute a universal background check system with a waiting period, establish a national Red Flag law, ban ghost guns, limit magazine sizes, allow civil lawsuits against gun manufacturers, and institute a stiff tax on all gun sales and assault weapons ammunition. This tax should be used to compensate gun violence victims and increase investments in gun violence research.

The Democratic House of Representatives, with no support from Republicans, has already voted twice this session to pass gun safety legislation. This month, House Democrats will take further action by voting for legislation to protect our communities from gun-wielding men and women bent on murder and violence. The tragic fact is that the Senate Republicans, like their House colleagues, have refused to vote for even the most minimal gun safety legislation and are using the filibuster to block commonsense reforms that will save lives.

The gun violence epidemic cannot be tolerated. It cannot be normalized. We must not reelect lawmakers and candidates who would rather protect the NRA and their gun-obsessed donors than innocent children and teachers. These shooters are cowards going after the most vulnerable.

As I write this, the memory of that family gathered around that hospital bed at San Joaquin General Hospital haunts me as I envision hundreds of families gathered around hospital beds and coffins weeping and asking, "How could this happen in America?" It happens because our courts and too many politicians have chosen to protect gun manufacturers, gun sellers, and gun owners rather than children, teachers, worshipers, and shoppers. In the fall mid-term elections, America must elect candidates who will vote for gun control.

We must be as brave as those children and teachers in that classroom last month. We must stand up to the NRA and its supporters.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY).

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Protecting Our Kids Act.

Today, the victims' families and community members from the mass shootings in Buffalo and Uvalde appeared before the Oversight Committee demanding action. These communities have faced unspeakable tragedy.

It is our duty as lawmakers to listen to them and work to build a world where they will never have to see these horrific events repeated. This legislation will save countless lives from the violence these families have had to endure.

We must support every title in this bill, especially title II, cracking down on interstate gun trafficking. I have spent over a decade fighting for gun trafficking and straw purchases to be made a Federal offense. The illegal interstate movement of firearms into New York, known as the "Iron Pipeline" has caused countless firearms to enter our State unlawfully. Preventing gun trafficking across State lines should be a bipartisan goal.

As a mother and teacher, I am horrified by these attacks on our schools, grocery stores, and our communities. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I came here today to speak on behalf of women and the parents of my district—heck, honestly, I came to speak on behalf of all Americans who want their kids to be safe and secure in their schools, and for people to be safe in their communities.

I came here today to say that we all want these things because our hearts collectively break when any life is lost. We mourn for those lives lost needlessly.

We need to do better, and we can do better, which is why every single Member of this Chamber must, without hesitation, denounce, decline, decide, and oppose against H.R. 7910, the politics over our kids act.

This is common sense. Taking legal firearms out of the hands of law-abiding citizens does nothing but empower criminals.

It is already illegal to commit murder. Has that stopped murder? Has that stopped violence? No.

Madam Speaker, you said in your opening remarks: "Protecting our kids—what could be more important than that?" You said: "We are here for the children." You went on to say: "Everything we do is for the children," and that today's effort to strip our constitutional rights is a "crusade for the children."

You must have forgotten the nearly 60 million children that have been murdered through some of the most horrific means during an abortion. All on your watch.

You invoke JFK, and say: ''Our children are our best resource and our best hope for the future.''

Is that so?

Why do you deny them their future by killing them in the womb? It sounds a bit hypocritical, if you ask me.

You also made the statement that the leading cause of death for children is firearms. Then why does the data refute that? ''NBC News'' reported that motor vehicle deaths of kids from age 1 to 17 continues to be the number one cause of death.

Spare me, Madam Speaker, that you are here fighting for the children because your three decades in Congress reflect a record of anything but a fight for children.

Certainly not the kids being trafficked at the border. Not the kids being abused. Not the kids fighting for their life in the womb, or the kids whose future is being stolen by abusive Big Government policies.

If this were about protecting kids, then why does this bill do nothing to secure or harden our schools? Why were there no bipartisan efforts as part of this package? Why do these bills do nothing to address the mental health crisis that we are facing that is driving the violence? It is not the guns; it is the people.

People who are intent on committing acts of evil and violence will do so by any means necessary. That is a fact.

While you have conveniently forgotten so much, I certainly do not want to forget how many victims of domestic violence will be left without options to protect themselves if this garbage bill becomes law.

The same party screaming to defund our police is the same party screaming about how you—a law-abiding citizen—should not be able to defend yourself.

Finally, I would be remiss if I didn't mention that you have clearly all forgotten your oath. An oath that we took here on this Chamber floor to uphold and defend the United States Constitution, and the Second Amendment is part of that.

Madam Speaker, and to all my colleagues, the Constitution is not a la carte, you can either accept it all or none of it, but you cannot cherry-pick. If you cannot uphold your oath, then you should resign.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All Members are reminded, once again, to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Ms. SHERRILL).

Ms. SHERRILL. Madam Speaker, like so many parents across the Nation, when I sent my four kids off to school this past week, I worried that they wouldn't be coming home, like so many children across the country.

I got a bit hopeful when I heard that my colleagues are speaking for women across the country, and I expected to hear then that they were going to talk about passing universal background checks because we know that 88 percent of the country wants to see universal background checks passed. I am sorry, I must have missed that in their conversation.

When I heard how devastated my colleagues are for the little children that have been dying, like I am, I thought, well, great, maybe we will hear something about passing a law that restricts people 21 and under from purchasing guns, like MITCH MCCONNELL said he is willing to consider. I must have missed that, too.

I have to tell you, we know these gun safety legislation pieces work because in New Jersey, we have passed most of them, and we have made major progress. In fact, while the rest of the country has seen gun rate deaths increase by 33 percent, in New Jersey they fell by 10 percent.

Again, I am hoping, as we speak for mothers and women and children and families across New Jersey, we start to hear about how we are going to pass this great legislation.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, it is repeated over and over again that the Second Amendment is not unlimited, it has limits. No one contends otherwise.

What are the limits? Wouldn't it be nice to hear that in the debate?

The limits as set forth in Heller and McDonald is that it is improper, and you cannot ban weapons that are ''in common use at the time.'' You cannot require that firearms in the home be ''rendered and kept inoperable.''

The Ninth and Fourth Circuits have said that, like other constitutional rights, all of them, the Second Amendment protections apply to 18- to 20-year-olds. The dissenting judge in that opinion in the Fourth Circuit acknowledged that there is ''persuasive evidence of that.''

This bill bans for 18- to 20-year-old adults guns that are in common use. It bans for everyone ammo magazines that are in pervasive use. It requires that weapons be disabled in the home. This one doesn't violate the Constitution, I admit, but it even criminalizes a neighbor who buys a gun for self-protection for a victim of domestic violence.

The Democrats say more is coming. They use the terminology ''weapon of war.'' They intend to ban this class of weapons entirely. You have made it clear in the House Judiciary Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE: Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I will not yield. She has had a lot of time.

Madam Speaker, you made it clear that you will proceed regardless of what the Second Amendment says. Mr. JONES made it clearer than anyone. If the filibuster obstructs us, we will abolish it. If the Supreme Court objects, we will expand it.

Do something, is the mantra. It is probably worth remembering that that is short for the commonly heard phrase, ''do something, even if it is wrong.'' The last thing we need is something that is wrong. What is needed is an answer. You are not pursuing an answer because, frankly, you are not grappling with the problem.

Could we begin with candor? Are these disasters enough to prompt candor? Could we have some truth? You have been doing gun control since 1968. Has it worked to your satisfaction? The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania said earlier: The country is sick. She has misdiagnosed the problem.

They say it is the guns. Madam Speaker, guns have been prevalent in the United States of America since before our founding. We did not suffer the mass shootings. We did not suffer the chaos in the cities like she described. Why do we have this now?

Chesterton, a British gentleman, came closest, he said: ''The disintegration of rational society started in the drift from the hearth and the family; the solution must be a drift back.'' Everybody knows it is true.

If there is a sickness in the country, it is the product of 60 years of disintegration of American culture by the liberal project: Assaults on the family; hostility to God; cheapening life; pervasive expansion of the welfare state; ridicule for individual and parental responsibility; Soros DAs ending punishment for crime; delegitimizing, defunding, and abolishing police.

Behold your handiwork. Stripping Americans of constitutional rights won't cure what ails us. Not the Second Amendment, not the First Amendment to which you are hostile, not the Fourth Amendment, not the Fifth Amendment. Join us to solve the problems you have caused. We can find answers together.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will, once again, admonish Members to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT).

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Protecting Our Kids Act. This overdue legislation will tighten gun regulations.

Unfortunately, in the world's wealthiest country, we have the 32nd highest rate of death from gun violence across the planet. This is a horrific statistic that is impacting all of our districts—blue districts and red districts.

In my district, gun violence has taken far too many lives, including the young life and brutal murder of Krystal Bayron-Nieves, working the midnight shift in an East Harlem Burger King. The brutal murder of two police officers in Harlem's 32nd Precinct.

An 11-month-old gunshot victim in the Bronx. Yes, Madam Speaker, only 11 months old.

Madam Speaker, I am here to tell my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that this epidemic is serious. In fact, it is a public health crisis. For this reason, Congresswoman ESCOBAR and I urge our colleagues to join us in a resolution declaring gun violence a national public health crisis.

This is just the beginning, Madam Speaker. We will continue to pass more gun regulations.

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

□ 1700

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time each side has remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York has 13¼ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Ohio has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK).

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, today in our country 321 people will be shot, and 111 of them will die from those gunshots. Twenty-two of the people who are shot every day in this country are kids, just like the 19 fourth graders sitting in their classroom while they were massacred in Uvalde.

So I ask my colleagues: How many more?

How many more innocent people need to die?

How many more elders will be murdered at a grocery store or in their houses of worship?

How many more children, slaughtered in their classroom, will be enough to do something to save lives?

We are considering the most basic measures to keep people safe from gun violence and to keep families from having to I.D. their children by DNA after their bodies were destroyed by a weapon of war.

Raising the age to 21 to buy assault rifles, safe gun storage, and cracking down on gun trafficking are obvious solutions. Vote ''yes'' to protect families. Vote ''yes'' to save our children.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, it has been heart-wrenching hearing the stories on the floor today.

America is not unique with gun violence. What is unique is that America has accepted the slaughter. Unlike Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Norway, after horrific events they acted decisively to reduce gun violence, and it worked.

We have stood by while the carnage continues to our shame. America should not be the only rich country that cannot protect our children.

After events in Oregon, I met with victims of gun violence, and they developed a package that looks a lot like what we are voting on today.

It is no longer acceptable for gun violence enablers to hide behind thoughts and prayers. If other countries can protect their families, then so can we.

Madam Speaker, pass this package.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD).

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, later this month, 30 years to the day, my father was shot and killed by senseless gun violence.

And so I rise today with a heavy heart for those who have been murdered by gun violence and the survivors who now must live with that trauma every single day.

I have a heavy heart for the 58 victims and survivors in my hometown of Las Vegas who experienced the worst mass shooting in U.S. history.

I have a heavy heart for the parents and families in Uvalde, Texas, whose children were murdered while at school.

I have a heavy heart for the Black Americans who were murdered at a grocery store in Buffalo, New York.

I have a heavy heart for the doctors and nurses who were killed at a hospital in Tulsa.

I have a heavy heart. But I also have the courage to protect our children, and I will continue to work to break the cycle of violence.

The question is: Do my colleagues have the courage to protect our kids?

Vote ''yes'' on this legislation.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEUBE).

Mr. STEUBE. Madam Speaker, guns are not the cause of evil, just like the vehicle used by the domestic terrorist in Waukesha, Wisconsin, to mow down innocent people in a parade killing six was not the cause of that evil. The person driving it was.

Why aren't the pictures of the victims of that heinous act being shown by the Democrats on the floor today, like those victims in Uvalde?

Where was the left's cry to ban vehicles that killed those innocent lives in Waukesha?

There are no cries to ban cars because that is not on the left's agenda. Banning guns is. And Democrats use these heinous crimes to further the long sought-after political objective of disarming America, and many Democrats in this Chamber have called for outright bans on certain firearms.

There is a moral decay in our country that has been created by the left. They have torn down traditional institutions, taken God out of our classrooms, and systematically destroyed the notion of traditional families and values.

Just look at these numbers in a recent article from The Christian Post: Seventy-five percent of most cited school shooters in America are fatherless; 60 percent of America's rapists grew up without fathers; 63 percent of teenagers who commit suicide don't have a father in their life; 72 percent of adolescent murderers are fatherless. The same was true for the murderer at Robb Elementary. And I could go on.

Why isn't the majority talking about that?

Why isn't the majority talking about solutions to have role models in children's lives?

Because that doesn't accomplish a policy objective for them.

This bill, nor any bill before us this week, will stop mass shootings. This bill won't even decrease gun violence, and the facts and evidence from the jurisdictions with similar policies make that clear. Just look at any holiday weekend in Chicago and see how many people have been shot with many of these policies already in place.

This bill is simply a step further to restrict the ability of law-abiding citizens to own firearms and defend themselves while doing nothing to address the cultural rot that leads to these acts.

This bill seeks to take the Second Amendment rights away from 18- to 20-year-olds by taking away their ability to purchase a firearm.

Comparing Census data on the total 18- to 20-year-old population with Department of Justice data on violent crimes committed by that age group—and this includes violent crimes not involving guns—only 0.3 percent of 18- to 20-year-olds commit violent crimes in a year.

Madam Speaker, when you look at murder, including murder without guns, only 0.013 percent of 18- to 20-year-olds commit murder in a year. So today Democrats are going to take away the lawful right for 99.7 percent of adult Americans between the ages of 18 and 20 for the acts of a few wicked people.

Now, think about that, Madam Speaker. So the daughter off to college and living by herself can't buy a shotgun to keep in her home to protect herself against a rapist all because of 0.3 percent of that age group has committed a violent crime.

The magazine limits in the bill are even more egregious because it affects all Americans and all firearms, not just rifles, and will effectively serve as a ban on most commonly used handguns. As I demonstrated in the Judiciary Committee last week, numerous firearms that millions of Americans use every single day to protect themselves and their families could be rendered useless by a 15-round magazine limit. And those 15-round magazine limits have absolutely no effect on solving mass shootings.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to stand for freedom, to stand for the Constitution, and to stand for the right of law-abiding citizens to defend themselves.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7910, the Protecting Our Kids Act. I thank Chairman NADLER for bringing these bills to the floor.

Gun violence is responsible for more than 32,000 deaths each year. This is a heartbreaking moment for so many of us. This is a public health crisis in our country. It is an epidemic.

The victims of Buffalo, Uvalde, Tulsa, and other mass shootings deserve more than our thoughts and prayers.

Last week, I met with young, gun violence survivors in my district. They spoke powerfully about the cycle of violence and the easy access to guns, especially ghost guns. They talked about the trauma they endured by themselves, their families, and their communities. This is nothing new. This has been going on for so many years, and they are asking us to take action to save lives.

This bill responds to their call by raising the age for purchase of certain firearms.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 15 seconds.

Ms. LEE of California. All I am saying is, all of our children who have died through gun violence had a right to live, and they had a right to life.

So I urge all of my colleagues to vote ''yes'' and to take action so that we can save countless lives. Let's protect our kids. I thank the chairman again for yielding.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. ALLRED).

Mr. ALLRED. Madam Speaker, after the mass shooting in El Paso in 2019, I received a letter from then 6-year-old Cal from Rowlett, Texas.

He wrote:

> When kids get shot, that is less friends to play with. When I grow up I don't want to hear any more on the news about people being killed with guns.

He was 6, and he had to write that to his Congressman. Today, just 3 years later, he is the same age as some of the kids murdered in Uvalde.

I refuse to accept that there is nothing that we can do, and I refuse to say there is nothing we can do to protect kids like Cal or my sons in their schools.

We have to act by passing commonsense measures, like raising the age to 21 to buy an assault-style weapon, banning high-capacity magazines, and increasing safe storage. That will save lives. This legislation, the Protecting Our Kids Act, will save lives.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' to help us save lives and for the Senate to finally act and to join us in trying to end this crisis.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, we are here today because for the victims of Uvalde, it is too late; for the victims of Parkland, it is too late; for the victims of Sandy Hook, it is too late; and for the victims of Columbine, it is too late.

Constituents from my district are still reeling from recent gun violence incidents. We all saw the images of people running desperately away from the shooter at the subway station in Sunset Park. I am tired of watching again and again my constituents suffer from horrific acts of gun violence.

This legislation is a necessary step to prevent gun violence from happening in our schools, places of worship, grocery stores, malls, and public transportation. Moreover, it imposes stronger regulations on those who can buy these weapons of war.

Congress cannot be too late anymore. Enough is enough.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE).

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Protecting Our Kids Act. I am a parent of two great kids. When they were young, my husband or I would drop them off at school, and we were confident that they were in a safe space. But for so many parents, that is no longer the case.

I recently hosted a roundtable with some of the over 1,000 constituents who have written or called into my office following the tragedies in Uvalde and Buffalo and the over 240 mass shootings in 2022.

It is heartbreaking to hear how parents have to explain to their kids what to do if there is an active shooter, as if it is inevitable.

We know what we can do to help prevent future tragedies like Uvalde. We can pass commonsense gun safety policies like this legislation. Enough is enough. We have to end the senseless deaths of our children and our neighbors. Vote ''yes.''

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE).

Mr. MASSIE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding.

The Democrats today say they don't want to take your guns away. Well, then why does the legislation do just that?

What they should say today is: We don't want to take all of the guns away from all of the people just yet because we know we can't get away with that.

The reality is the anti-Second Amendment lobby has vastly outspent all of the pro-Second Amendment groups put together in the last several elections.

Who is in the pocket of whom?

So the red flag laws take all of the guns from some of the people, and the bill that will pass tonight, if the Democrats are fortunate enough to do so, will take some of the guns from all of the people.

Now, why are the gun owners who don't own so-called high-capacity magazines, for instance, concerned?

Why are the gun owners who don't own, for instance, AR–15-style weapons concerned about this legislation?

Because they know the legislation won't work, and the response to this unserious and unconstitutional legislation that will allow the school shootings to continue will be more gun control from the Democrats.

Let me give you an example, Madam Speaker. They have a high-capacity magazine ban in here that bans any magazine that can accept over 15 rounds.

Well, guess what?

At Virginia Tech, the shooter carried 17 magazines none of which held more than 15 rounds and most of which held 10 rounds. The shooter at Columbine carried 13 magazines, each of which held 10 rounds. This legislation would have done absolutely nothing.

It is not about how many rounds a magazine holds. It is about the evil intent of the shooter and is there somebody there with the capacity to stop that shooter before they can get going.

□ 1715

Why is this legislation dead on arrival in the Senate?

Why is it dead on arrival in the Supreme Court?

One of my colleagues has already acknowledged they know this is unconstitutional, and they will pack the Court if they have to. They said it in the Judiciary Committee, to keep this legislation alive after it should long since die.

But why is it dead? Because Americans don't support it.

You have quoted statistics. Those statistics are fake. If they were true, this would breeze through the Senate. But they are not.

And so I urge my colleagues to respect the Constitution; respect the will of the American people; to respect the safety of American citizens and, most of all, the safety of children. Let's do something to protect them instead of these fake virtue signals that will do nothing but to curtail the Second Amendment rights of Americans.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7910, Protecting Our Kids Act.

You know, I am so tired of hearing about Chicago and other big cities. Local governments do what they can, do what they will. But this is not a local issue. This is a national issue. It is a national problem and it requires a national solution.

And so I urge all of my colleagues, no matter where you are from, make sure that you vote to protect our kids. And the only way to do that is get rid of these assault weapons and seriously reduce the number of guns in our society.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL).

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, as a child, I lived with a man, my father, who should not have had access to a gun. When his temper flared, we would hide in the closet, my brothers and sisters, praying we would see the morning. My baby sister never recovered from those fears and ultimately died by suicide, haunted by the memories.

Too many children are living with those fears today, in classrooms, and in their homes. We cannot afford to look away, once again, and do nothing.

Twenty-eight years ago, when the assault weapons ban was debated, my husband, then an NRA board member, and who, by the way, slept with a gun under his pillow until the day he died, made one of the toughest votes of his career. He supported the bill, though he didn't agree with everything in it.

We all have a job to do for our country. I don't want to take the guns away from any responsible gun owner. But the clock is ticking.

Who will be the next mass shooting? Who is the next target?

What do we want our American story to be?

We need to act now.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I had intended to stand up here and speak about my provision preventing bump stocks being added to guns but, after sitting here and listening for several hours, my colleagues across the aisle, they have been misrepresenting the Second Amendment. They have been pretending to care about children, and they have been blubbering about their need for big guns to protect themselves.

I have just got to say one thing. America is listening, and it will remember who allowed this plague to continue to kill our loved ones and spread disaster around our country. They are listening, and they will remember who it was.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

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

Well, we have heard the plan from Democrats. This is not a modest, trimming around the edges of gun laws. It has been a full-throated assault on the Second Amendment; a desire to deprive people of the weapons that they choose at the age that they achieve majority.

And we have heard countless examples of where the good guy with the gun has been the difference between more or less bloodshed.

But this is particularly an aggrieved time to bring this legislation forward because we heard the Speaker of the House recently say that members of the Republican Party were members of a cult. So you now have House Democrats demeaning, defaming, calling extremists, tens of millions of Americans, while they try to disarm you and then subsequently defund the police.

And so no good guys are coming when the woke mob ends up at your door. That is their plan for America.

And gun control, unrestrained gun control is a key part of it. And just like they said, they will pack the Court; they will blow up the filibuster; they will abuse every mores of this place for the opportunity to take down the Second Amendment. That is what is at issue. That is what we are fighting for.

And Republicans in the United States Senate should not sign up for this charade. They should stand with our fellow Americans for the Constitution and with American gun owners.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I could not sit idly by to hear the abuse of the Second Amendment that Judge Scalia would not recognize; and that is, that there are no restrictions.

I believe Judge Scalia would look at these dead babies and realize that the Constitution and the Second Amendment that is protected, untouched, would ask you the question, is there no sense of responsibility to be able to provide restrictions to save lives?

How dare you suggest that we cannot provide the kind of laws in Protecting Our Kids Act that provides the incentives and guidelines to save lives?

Ask the mothers and fathers of these babies. The Second Amendment is not absolute. It does allow restrictions; just as President Reagan said: He sees no reason for an AK–47, at that time, to be used for sport or to be used for anything else.

Support our babies and vote for this act. Where is your responsibility and courage?

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Representative MASSIE was right on target when he said red flag laws take all guns from some people and they do so without due process. This bill takes some guns from all people. But Democrats say, don't worry. We are not out to get the Second Amendment. Really?

Here is what Representative CICILLINE said in committee last week: Spare me the B.S. about constitutional rights.

Here is what Representative JONES said last week in committee: If the filibuster obstructs us, we will abolish it. If the Supreme Court objects, we will expand. We will not rest until we have taken weapons out of circulation in our communities. Each and every day, we will do whatever it takes; whatever it takes.

They are out to get the Second Amendment.

The right of the American people, the right of we, the people, to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed. That is what bothers them. They don't trust we, the people. They are smarter than us. They are better than us. They don't trust law-abiding American citizens. They do not trust them.

And that is what is so wrong with the direction we are going with this legislation and the legislation they are going to bring to the floor tomorrow.

We have seen they don't trust Americans to exercise their First Amendment liberties. Now they are going after their Second Amendment liberties. And that red flag law they are going to bring up tomorrow goes after the Fifth Amendment due process rights that we enjoy as American citizens. That is why we should oppose this legislation and the legislation tomorrow.

And I hope, as my friend from Florida said, I hope the United States Senate doesn't go down this red flag trail that they are now on and further take away liberties from law-abiding American people.

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

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

Too many cities in this country have become a shorthand for mass shooting: Newtown, San Bernardino, Charleston, Las Vegas, Parkland, Santa Fe, El Paso, Buffalo, Uvalde. The list goes on.

How many more communities must be visited by tragedy before we take action?

How many more parents need to bury their own children because an 18-year old with an AR–15 assault rifle stormed into their school?

How many more children must grow up without a parent because a high-capacity magazine allowed a shooter to spray dozens of bullets through a supermarket?

Let today be the day that we begin to end this cycle of gun violence and we take meaningful action to protect our communities and, most of all, to protect our kids.

You know, the Republicans tell us that we want to defund the police. We

don't want to defund the police. President Biden just said the other day we want to fund the police.

They want to defund the police. They want to disarm the police. What chance does a policeman, with a regular service revolver, have against someone with an AR–15 assault rifle? None at all.

They want to make sure that our police have no chance at all to resist the dishonest people who use weapons of war because weapons of war overwhelm whatever any policeman may have. That is the problem here.

The problem here is that they want to defund—or I shouldn't say defund. They want to disarm our police, compared to the crooks and the murderers who have the weapons of war which can outweigh the service revolvers that any police officer will have.

So we want to protect the police officers. We want them to not be outgunned by the murderers. That is where we are. That is what this bill does. That is perhaps why they are afraid of this bill.

But we must pass this bill to save our police officers, to save our communities, to save our children.

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

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, we have a gun epidemic which is unique to America.

As a mother and grandmother, like the rest of the nation, I am heartbroken by the horrifying killings of innocent Americans, especially our children.

In 2021, homicides hit a 15 year high in Los Angeles. And this year, according to the Los Angeles Police Department, people are being killed at a faster pace than last year.

According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), in 2020, 45,222 people died from gun-related injuries. Of these, 19,384, died violently.

These are not just numbers. They represent individuals whose lives were cut short as a result of gun violence. They were moms, dads, sons, and daughters. They belonged to a family, they were loved, and will forever be missed.

They should be here today.

Mass shootings must not be an acceptable norm.

Changing our culture of gun violence will not happen overnight. We must start the process now. There is no excuse for failing to try.

I urge my Republican colleagues to put partisan politics and special interests aside and join us in support of this commonsense legislation to help keep our children and fellow Americans safe.

Our thoughts and prayers are not enough if we fail to act and continue to ignore the gun violence which forever shatters the hearts of families across our nation.

Martin Luther King Jr., reminded us that "the arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends toward justice."

To my Republican colleagues, you do not need more time. Americans need you to bend towards justice now and help us to prevent another Uvalde, another Buffalo, Tulsa, El Paso, Parkland, Sandy Hook, and Columbine.

Enough is enough.

We must pass this legislation and the Senate must get it to the President's desk, without delay.

I urge my colleagues to make our children's lives a priority and support this commonsense legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under House Resolution 1153, the previous question is ordered.

Pursuant to section 3(a) of House Resolution 1153, the Chair will put the question on retaining each title of the bill, as amended.

The Chair will put the question on retaining title I of the bill. The question is: Shall title I be retained?

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on retaining title I of H.R. 7910 will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Retaining title II;
Retaining title III;
Retaining title IV;
Retaining title V;
Retaining title VI;
Retaining title VII;
The motion to recommit, if offered;
Passage of the bill, if ordered; and
Motions to suspend the rules and pass:
H.R. 7352;
H.R. 7334;
H.R. 5879;
H.R. 7622;
H.R. 7664;
H.R. 7670;
H.R. 7694;
H.R. 7776; and
H.R. 7667.

Pursuant to section 3(b) of House Resolution 1153, the yeas and nays are ordered. Members will record their votes by electronic device, and this will be a 15-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 199, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 237]

YEAS—228

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
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
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
Malliotakis
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
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
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
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—199

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
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
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
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
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
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
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schrader

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
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—1

Hollingsworth

□ 1805

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri and Mrs. MCCLAIN changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mses. LEE of California and ROYBAL-ALLARD changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and title I of the bill was retained.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Buchson (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Cawthorn (Gaetz)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (García (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). The Chair will now put the question on retaining title II of the bill.

The question is, Shall title II be retained?

Pursuant to section 3(b) of House Resolution 1153, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 226, nays 197, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 238]

YEAS—226

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
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
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
Malliotakis
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
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—197

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
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
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
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
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
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
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
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

NOT VOTING—5

Donalds
Hollingsworth
Mace
Rodgers (WA)
Zeldin

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1819

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and title II of the bill was retained.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now put the question on retaining title III of the bill.

The question is, Shall title III be retained?

Pursuant to section 3(b) of House Resolution 1153, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 226, nays 194, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 239]

YEAS—226

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
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
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
Malliotakis
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 (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
Underwood
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—194

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Carey
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Díaz-Balart
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
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
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
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
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8

Cammack
Carl
Donalds
Graves (LA)
Hollingsworth
Keating
Mace
Walberg

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1826

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and title III of the bill was retained.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 239.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I was in a meeting during this vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 239.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (García (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now put the question on retaining title IV of the bill.

The question is, Shall title IV be retained?

Pursuant to section 3(b) of House Resolution 1153, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 205, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 240]

YEAS—220

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
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
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
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—205

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
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
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
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
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kind
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
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (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—3

Ferguson
Hollingsworth
Schrader

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1834

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and title IV of the bill was retained.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (García (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now put the question on retaining title V of the bill.

The question is, Shall title V be retained?

Pursuant to section 3(b) of House Resolution 1153, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 233, nays 194, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 241]

YEAS—233

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
Calvert
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
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)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
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
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
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
Salazar
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
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—194

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
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
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
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
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
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—1

Hollingsworth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1843

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and title V of the bill was retained.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (García (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now put the question on retaining title VI of the bill.

The question is, Shall title VI be retained?

Pursuant to section 3(b) of House Resolution 1153, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 207, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 242]

YEAS—220

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
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
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
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
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—207

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
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
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kind
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
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schrader
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
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—1

Hollingsworth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1851

So the question was decided in the affirmative.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (García (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now put the question on retaining title VII of the bill.

The question is, Shall title VII be retained?

Pursuant to section 3(b) of House Resolution 1153, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 380, nays 47, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 243]

YEAS—380

Adams
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.

Dunn
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
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
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
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 (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—47

Aderholt
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Brady
Burgess
Cline
Comer
DesJarlais
Duncan
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Feenstra
Fitzgerald
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Hartzler
Jackson
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
Lucas
Mann
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
Moolenaar
Mullin
Nehls
Palmer
Pence
Pfluger
Rose
Roy
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Stefanik
Thompson (PA)
Wagner
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Westerman
Williams (TX)

NOT VOTING—1

Hollingsworth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1901

Ms. STEFANIK, Messrs. KELLY of Mississippi, ELLZEY, and DUNCAN changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. LAHOOD and VAN DREW changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and title VII of the bill was retained.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (García (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. HUDSON. Madam 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:

Mr. Hudson moves to recommit the bill H.R. 7910 to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The material previously referred to by Mr. HUDSON is as follows:

Strike the text of the bill and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Secure Every School and Protect Our Nation's Children Act'' or as the ''STOP II Act''.

SEC. 2. INCREASED AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDING FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS.

(a) BYRNE-JAG.—For fiscal year 2023, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General to carry out the grant program under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.), in addition to any amounts made available for such purpose, $500,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be used for additional personnel.

(b) COPS.—For fiscal year 2023, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General to carry out the grant program under part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10381 et seq.), in addition to any amounts made available for such purpose, $500,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be used as provided under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 1701(b) of such Act (34 U.S.C. 10381(b)).

(c) STOP SCHOOL VIOLENCE.—Subsection (a) of section 2705 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10555) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated $833,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028, of which—

''(1) $555,333,334 shall be made available to the BJA Director to carry out this part; and

''(2) $277,666,666 shall be made available to the COPS Director to carry out this part.''.

(d) GRANTS FOR MENTAL HEALTH GUIDANCE COUNSELORS.—Section 4112 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7122) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting '', other than subsection (c),'' after ''this subpart''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) MENTAL HEALTH GUIDANCE COUNSELORS.—There authorized to be appropriated for the hiring of mental health guidance counselors by State and local educational agencies $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.''.

(e) OFFSET.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under sections 602(a)(1) and 603(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 802(a)(1), 803(a)) on the date of enactment of this Act, $7,055,000,000 is rescinded as of such date: *Provided*, That such rescission shall be applied first on a pro rata basis to the unobligated balances of the payment amounts allocated by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to subsection (b)(3)(B) of section 602 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 802): *Provided further*, That any remaining amounts to be rescinded shall be applied next on a pro rata basis to the unobligated balances of the payment amounts allocated by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(B) and (b)(2)(B) of section 602 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 802): *Provided further*, That any remaining amounts to be rescinded shall be applied on a pro rata basis to the unobligated balances of the payment amounts allocated by the Secretary of the Treasury for each of the entities authorized to receive payments under section 603 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 803).

SEC. 3. ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZED USE OF STOP SCHOOL VIOLENCE GRANTS.

Section 2701 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10151) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''paragraphs (5) through (9)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (5) through (10)''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (9) as paragraph (10); and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following:

''(9) Assessment of a school to find weaknesses in security and identify any lack of coverage in mental health support staff for students.''.

SEC. 4. FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON SCHOOL SAFETY BEST PRACTICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 2220D. FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON SCHOOL SAFETY BEST PRACTICES.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall establish in the Department a Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices (in this section referred to as the 'Clearinghouse').

''(2) PURPOSE.—The Clearinghouse shall be the primary resource of the Federal Government to identify and publish online through SchoolSafety.gov, or any successor website, best practices and recommendations relating to school safety for use by State educational agencies and local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, State and local law enforcement agencies, health professionals, and the general public.

''(3) PERSONNEL.—

''(A) ASSIGNMENTS.—The Clearinghouse shall be assigned such personnel and resources as the Secretary considers appropriate to carry out this section.

''(B) DETAILEES.—The Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services may detail personnel to the Clearinghouse.

''(4) EXEMPTIONS.—

''(A) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the 'Paperwork Reduction Act') shall not apply to any rulemaking or information collection required under this section.

''(B) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply for the purposes of carrying out this section.

''(b) CLEARINGHOUSE CONTENTS.—

''(1) CONSULTATION.—In identifying and publishing best practices and recommendations pursuant to subsection (a)(2), the Clearinghouse may consult with appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, and private sector entities, and nongovernmental organizations.

''(2) CRITERIA.—Best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse identified and published pursuant to subsection (a)(2) shall, at a minimum—

''(A) incorporate comprehensive school safety measures, including threat prevention, preparedness, protection, mitigation, incident response, and recovery to improve the safety posture of a school, including relating to the health, safety, and welfare of persons in school settings;

''(B) include any evidence or research rationale supporting the determination of the Clearinghouse that the best practice or recommendation at issue has been shown to have a significant effect on improving the safety posture of a school, including relating to the health, safety, and welfare of persons in school settings, including—

''(i) relevant research that is evidence-based supporting such best practice or recommendation;

''(ii) findings and data from previous Federal or State commissions recommending improvements to the safety posture of a school, including relating to the health, safety, and welfare of persons in school settings; or

''(iii) other supportive evidence or findings relied upon by the Clearinghouse in determining best practices and recommendations to improve the safety posture of a school, including relating to the health, safety, and welfare of persons in school settings; and

''(C) include information on Federal grant programs for which implementation of such best practices or recommendations is an eligible use for any such program.

''(3) OTHER BEST PRACTICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—To the greatest extent practicable, in identifying and publishing best practices and recommendations pursuant to subsection (a)(2), the Clearinghouse shall so identify and publish, as appropriate, best practices and recommendations to improve the safety posture of a school, including relating to the health, safety, and welfare of persons in school settings, adopted by a Federal, State, local, Tribal, or private sector entity or nongovernmental organization.

''(c) ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—The Secretary, acting through the Clearinghouse, may publish materials to assist and train State educational agencies and local educational agencies and State and local law enforcement agencies regarding the implementation of best practices and recommendations identified and published pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

''(d) CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT.—The Secretary shall—

''(1) collect for the purpose of continuous improvement of the Clearinghouse—

''(A) data analytics;

''(B) user feedback on the implementation of best practices and recommendations identified and published pursuant to subsection (a)(2); and

''(C) any evaluations conducted on implementation of such best practices and recommendations; and

''(2) in coordination with the Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services—

''(A) regularly assess best practices and recommendations identified and published pursuant to subsection (a)(2) with respect to which there are no resources available through Federal Government programs for implementation; and

''(B) establish an external advisory board comprised of appropriate State, local, Tribal, and private sector entities and nongovernmental organizations, including organizations representing parents of students attending elementary schools or secondary schools, to—

''(i) provide feedback on the implementation of best practices and recommendations identified and published pursuant to subsection (a)(2); and

''(ii) propose additional recommendations for best practices for inclusion in the Clearinghouse.

''(e) PARENTAL ASSISTANCE.—The Clearinghouse shall produce materials to assist parents of students with identifying relevant Clearinghouse resources related to supporting the implementation of Clearinghouse best practices and recommendations identified and published pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.—The term 'elementary school' has the meaning given such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

''(2) EVIDENCE-BASED.—The term 'evidence-based' has the meaning given such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

''(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term 'institution of higher education' has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

''(4) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term 'local educational agency' has the meaning given such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

''(5) PARENT.—The term 'parent' has the meaning given such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

''(6) SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The term 'secondary school' has the meaning given such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

''(7) STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term 'State educational agency' has the meaning given such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2220C the following new item:

''Sec. 2220D. Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices.''.

SEC. 5. NOTIFICATION OF FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON SCHOOL SAFETY BEST PRACTICES.

(a) NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.—The Secretary of Education shall provide written notification of the publication of the Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices (referred to in this section as the ''Clearinghouse'') under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 4, to—

(1) every State educational and local educational agency; and

(2) other Department of Education partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Education.

(b) NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide written notification of the publication of the Clearinghouse under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 4, to—

(1) every State homeland security advisor;

(2) every State department of homeland security; and

(3) other Department of Homeland Security partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(c) NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide written notification of the publication of the Clearinghouse under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 4, to—

(1) every State department of public health; and

(2) other Department of Health and Human Services partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(d) NOTIFICATION BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall provide written notification of the publication of the Clearinghouse under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 4, to—

(1) every State department of justice; and

(2) other Department of Justice partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Attorney General.

SEC. 6. GRANT PROGRAM REVIEW.

(a) FEDERAL GRANTS AND RESOURCES.—The Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Attorney General shall each—

(1) review grant programs administered by their respective agency and identify any grant program that may be used to implement best practices and recommendations of the Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices (referred to in this section as the ''Clearinghouse'') under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 4;

(2) identify any best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse for which there is not a Federal grant program that may be used for the purposes of implementing the best practice or recommendation as applicable to the agency; and

(3) periodically report any findings under paragraph (2) to the appropriate committees of Congress.

(b) STATE GRANTS AND RESOURCES.—The Clearinghouse shall, to the extent practicable, identify, for each State—

(1) each agency responsible for school safety in the State, or any State that does not have such an agency designated;

(2) any grant program that may be used for the purposes of implementing best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse; and

(3) any resources other than grant programs that may be used to assist in implementation of best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse.

SEC. 7. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) WAIVER OF REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to create, satisfy, or waive any requirement under—

(1) title II of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.);

(2) the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.);

(3) title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.);

(4) title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.); or

(5) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.).

(b) PROHIBITION ON FEDERALLY DEVELOPED, MANDATED, OR ENDORSED CURRICULUM.—Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to authorize any officer or employee of the Federal Government to engage in an activity otherwise prohibited under section 103(b) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3403(b)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. HUDSON. 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.

Members will record their votes by electronic device, and this will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 198, nays 228, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 244]

YEAS—198

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
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)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
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
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
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—228

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buck
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
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
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gosar
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
Massie
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
Roy
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—1

Hollingsworth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1911

Mr. GALLEGO changed his 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

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (García (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

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

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 223, nays 204, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 245]

YEAS—223

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
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
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
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
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—204

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
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
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
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
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
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schrader
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
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—1

Hollingsworth

□ 1920

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

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (García (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

PPP AND BANK FRAUD ENFORCEMENT HARMONIZATION ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia). 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. 7352) to amend the Small Business Act to extend the statute of limitation for fraud by borrowers under the Paycheck Protection Program, 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 gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 421, nays 0, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 246]

YEAS—421

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
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
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
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
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
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—6

Cheney
Doyle, Michael F.
Golden
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
Schakowsky

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1928

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

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (García (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Neal (Beyer)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

COVID–19 EIDL FRAUD STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS 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. 7334) to extend the statute of limitations for fraud by borrowers under certain COVID–19 economic injury disaster loan programs of the Small Business Administration, 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 gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) 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 416, nays 3, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 247]

YEAS—416

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
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
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
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
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
Horsford
Houlahan
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
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
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
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
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
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—3

Casten
Garcia (TX)
Waters

NOT VOTING—8

Cheney
Doyle, Michael F.
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Jacobs (NY)
Kinzinger
Perlmutter
Wagner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1934

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 THOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (García (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Neal (Beyer)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

HUBZONE PRICE EVALUATION PREFERENCE CLARIFICATION 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. 5879) to amend the Small Business Act to clarify the application of the price evaluation preference for qualified HUBZone small business concerns to certain contracts, 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 gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) 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 359, nays 61, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 248]

YEAS—359

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

NAYS—61

Allen
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Davidson
DesJarlais
Duncan
Fallon
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Granger
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Lesko
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Nehls
Norman
Obernolte
Pence
Perry
Posey
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Schweikert
Sessions
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Steube
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Cheney
Deutch
Doyle, Michael F.
Golden
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Kinzinger

□ 1943

Mr. PFLUGER changed his 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

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (García (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Neal (Beyer)

Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

SMALL BUSINESS WORKFORCE PIPELINE 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. 7622) to amend the Small Business Act to include requirements relating to apprenticeship program assistance for small business development centers, 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 gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) 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 368, nays 52, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 249]

YEAS—368

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
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
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
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
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
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
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—52

Arrington
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Burchett
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Duncan
Estes
Fallon
Fleischmann
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hice (GA)
Jackson
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Lesko
Mann
Massie
McCaul
Miller (IL)
Nehls
Norman
Pence
Perry
Posey
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Steube
Tiffany
Timmons
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Cheney
Deutch
Doyle, Michael F.
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Jacobs (NY)
Kinzinger

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1950

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

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (García (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Neal (Beyer)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

SUPPORTING SMALL BUSINESS AND CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION 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. 7664) to amend the Small Business Act to include requirements relating to graduates of career and technical education programs or programs of study for small business development centers and women's business centers, 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 gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) 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 399, nays 18, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 250]

YEAS—399

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)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos

Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
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
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
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
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
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
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—18

Arrington
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Buck
Casten
Gaetz
Garcia (TX)
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Hice (GA)
Massie
Norman
Pence
Perry
Roy
Waters

NOT VOTING—10

Cheney
Deutch
Doyle, Michael F.
Gohmert
Gonzalez, Vicente
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Kinzinger
LaHood
Tlaib

□ 1957

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

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Garcia (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Neal (Beyer)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAM TRANSPARENCY 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. 7670) to amend the Small Business Act to require a report on small business concerns owned and controlled by women, 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 gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) 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 402, nays 19, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 251]

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)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
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
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)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
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
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
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 (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
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
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
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—19

Arrington
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Burchett
Clyde
Davidson
Fulcher
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Harris
Hice (GA)
Massie
Norman
Pence
Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—6

Cheney
Doyle, Michael F.
Gaetz
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Kinzinger

□ 2004

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

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (García (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Neal (Beyer)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

STRENGTHENING SUBCONTRACTING FOR SMALL BUSINESSES 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. 7694) to amend the Small Business Act to modify the requirements relating to the evaluation of the subcontracting plans of certain offerors, 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 gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) 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 411, nays 11, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 252]

YEAS—411

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
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
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
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 (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
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
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
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—11

Biggs
Buck
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Harris
Hice (GA)
Massie
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—5

Cheney
Doyle, Michael F.
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Kinzinger

□ 2011

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.

Stated for:

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, on Roll Call No. 252, I mistakenly voted "no" when I intended to vote "yes".

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (García (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Neal (Beyer)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT 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. 7776) to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, 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 Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) 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 384, nays 37, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 253]

YEAS—384

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
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
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
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
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 (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
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
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
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
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—37

Banks
Bentz
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Buck
Cline
Clyde
Davidson
Estes
Fallon
Fitzgerald
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hice (GA)
Jordan
Lesko
Massie
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Pence
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Steube
Taylor
Tiffany
Timmons
Wilson (SC)

NOT VOTING—6

Doyle, Michael F.
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Kinzinger
Murphy (FL)
Spanberger

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 2019

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

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

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

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (García (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Neal (Beyer)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

FOOD AND DRUG AMENDMENTS 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. 7667) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revise and extend the user-fee programs for prescription drugs, medical devices, generic drugs, and biosimilar biological products, 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 New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 28, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 254]

YEAS—392

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
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
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
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
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 (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
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—28

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Cawthorn
Cloud
Davidson
Donalds
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Harris
Higgins (LA)
Massie
Mast
Miller (IL)
Mooney
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Steube
Taylor
Tiffany

NOT VOTING—7

Cheney
Deutch
Doyle, Michael F.
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Keller
Kinzinger

□ 2027

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

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (García (IL))
Lamb (Blunt Rochester)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Donalds)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Neguse)
Neal (Beyer)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)
Ryan (Beyer)
Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Beatty)
Sherman (Beyer)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Banks)
Strickland (Takano)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)
Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia (TX))
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

□ 2030

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.RES. 921

Mr. NORMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H. Res. 921, a resolution originally introduced by Representative Hagedorn of Minnesota, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Homeland Security:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 8, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: I write to respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Homeland Security. It has been an honor to serve in this capacity.

Sincerely,

RALPH NORMAN,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Financial Services:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 8, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, I write to respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the House Financial Services Committee. It has been an honor to serve in this capacity.

Sincerely,

DAVID KUSTOFF,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1159

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS: Mr. Kustoff.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES: Mr. Norman.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER S. 4160, SUPREME COURT POLICE PARITY ACT

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

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, a man was arrested for plotting to kill Justice Kavanaugh.

Over a month ago, the Senate unanimously passed a bill to provide more security for Supreme Court Justices and their families, but House Democrats have let that bill gather dust. This is the same party whose heated rhetoric has encouraged political pressure on conservative Justices.

Former White House Press Secretary Jen Psaki said:

> I know that there is an outrage right now, I guess, about protests that have been peaceful to date, and we certainly do continue to encourage that, outside judges' homes, and that is the President's position.

And Majority Leader SCHUMER said:

> I want to tell you, Justice Kavanaugh and Justice Gorsuch, you have unleashed a whirlwind, and you will pay the price. You won't know what hit you if you go forward with these awful decisions.

Mr. Speaker, with words like that and threats like these, Congress cannot afford to wait. We have a duty to protect the Court, the Justices, and their families from political violence and intimidation. And we can meet that duty tonight before the House adjourns by sending this bill to the President's desk.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table S. 4160, Supreme Court Police Parity Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, it is cleared on the Republican side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman stating a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. MCCARTHY. No. I am just stating there is no objection on the Republican side, so that would only be the Democrats holding the bill up.

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

WILBUR DUMAS' 100TH BIRTHDAY

(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 in honor of the 100th birthday of Wilbur Dumas, a veteran and a well-accomplished Georgian.

Wilbur was born in McRae, Georgia, in 1922 to James and Effie Dumas. In 1943, he married the love of his life, Pollie Snow, in Morven, Georgia.

Following his marriage, he was drafted into the Army in 1944 during World War II and served in the Pacific. Wilbur was in the Tokyo Bay on September 2, 1945, when the official instrument of surrender was signed by the Japanese on the USS Missouri.

After the war, he and Pollie moved to Port Wentworth where they raised a daughter and two sons. They bought a house on Commonwealth Avenue in 1951 where Wilbur still resides to this day. Wilbur retired from Kaiser Agricultural Chemical Plant in Port Wentworth in 1984.

Unlike many, Wilbur lived to see his 100th birthday this past May, and it was an honor and a privilege to celebrate his birthday with him at our home church at Port Wentworth United Methodist Church.

I wish Mr. Dumas a happy 100th birthday.

What an amazing achievement.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER S. 4160, SUPREME COURT POLICE PARITY ACT

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

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, today an armed man with the intent to kill justice Kavanaugh was arrested near the Justice's home. The Senate unanimously passed a bipartisan bill that would provide security to the Justices and their families. Yet House Democrats have refused to act on it.

Unlike the bills we voted on today, we actually have a bipartisan, commonsense solution to protect one of our Nation's most sacred institutions. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table S. 4160 and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

THE CONSTITUTION IS ABSOLUTE

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, we have certainly heard our fair share of hot air from Democrats as they attack the Constitution and the rights of Americans.

A Member from Rhode Island recently said that the constitutional rights of the American people are BS. President Biden claimed that the Second Amendment was not absolute.

This is a new and dangerous standard that is being set—that the Constitution is merely a doormat that a Member of Congress wipes his or her feet on.

It will surely pain my Democrat colleagues to hear this, but I will say it anyway: the Constitution is absolute.

If they have a problem respecting our founding document, then why did they take a take an oath to protect and defend it in the first place?

Perhaps they need to do some soul searching.

NUCLEAR ENERGY IS RENEWABLE ENERGY

(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, it is not just American oil and natural gas energies that are under attack. Another one of the Nation's top sources of energy, nuclear generation, has faced repeated operational obstacles and is facing threats of extinction.

Nuclear power is one of the best choices for renewable energy we have. It is consistent, it runs 24/7, and it isn't intermittent or dependent on the weather like wind or solar. It takes up a small physical footprint, such as California's sole remaining reactors at Diablo Canyon, take up only 900 acres of land and provides nearly 10 percent of California's energy portfolio and 23 percent of our carbon-free generation that everybody is so worried about.

It is affordable. Although power plants are expensive to build, like most things are, they are relatively cheap to run.

Interestingly, nuclear generation has recently garnered widespread bipartisan support. Recently, last month, the Biden administration launched a $6 billion Federal effort to keep nuclear power plants open that are at risk of closing. Even California Governor Gavin Newsom seems to have reversed his opinion on nuclear energy and has expressed some level of support to keep Diablo Canyon open.

Nuclear energy has had an unfair bad rap from past incidents, most notably Chernobyl. Well, this isn't the 1980s Soviet Union. This is the United States. We have the innovation and technological advances to make nuclear energy a cornerstone of our future in energy independence. We need to hang on to it.

PAYING TRIBUTE

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I come tonight to pay tribute to the Wheeler Avenue Baptist Church in Houston, Texas, celebrating its 60th anniversary—its diamond anniversary—and to thank the senior pastor, Dr. Marcus Cosby, and, of course, the pastor emeritus, the world renowned Rev. Dr. William A. Lawson.

The leadership of Pastor Cosby is founded in his own spiritual grounding and as well his commitment, dedication, and respect for Pastor Lawson and his family.

It is an interesting church now called the cathedral, and it is a place where people can come for refuge. It is a place of intellect and genius because of its many members of great talent.

But, oh, they are the Good Samaritans. They are reminded as a church body that it is their goal and their responsibility to feed the hungry and those without clothes, those who need housing, and as well to open its doors to civic participation.

This is a place that was founded by Pastor Lawson and his wife, the late Audrey Lawson, in their living room 60 years ago as Pastor Lawson was, in fact, being the Pastor for TSU's, Texas Southern University, students.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Wheeler Avenue Baptist Church because they are a church of action, service, and love of God. Bless them for their 60th anniversary.

CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, there are a variety of topics that I think have not been discussed enough lately but I think should be addressed on the floor.

We have been gone for 2 weeks prior to reconvening this week, and in that time I took one more trip to the southern border. I took the trip to the border because other than arguably the threat of an absolute catastrophe over the Ukraine, it is easily the biggest cause for concern in this country at this time.

□ 2045

I went down to McAllen, Texas, with 11 other Congressmen. Rather than having a trip of twelve which, as I understand, is the biggest group that has been at the border since COVID, we should have had 80 or 90 people there to see what is going on.

Prior to talking about things that I saw on the trip, I will talk about the size of the problem, because the numbers tell the story. In the most recent April, we let 183,000 people in the country.

Frequently, the press, for whatever reason, and some politicians, talk about the number of people who have contact with the Border Patrol. 183,000 is the number who actually came in the country. A year ago in April, that number was 66,000. And 2 years ago it was 6,000. So we have gone from 6,000 let in the country in April of 2020, April of 2021, 66,000 and, most recently, 183,000.

These numbers are staggering. The press should be reporting every monthly number with banner headlines. Perhaps, because the story seems old, they get tired of reporting it. But it is a more significant story every month.

Of those 183,000, about 60,000 are what we refer to as gotaways; that is, not people who checked in at the Border Patrol and got a cursory review. They are people who did not touch the Border Patrol at all. We don't know whether they were sneaking in this country with drugs. We don't know whether they had diseases. We don't know whether they have criminal background problems. We don't know.

So from 6,000 to 66,000 to 183,000. Who knows what it is going to be by this time next year. Obviously, it is changing America dramatically.

We do have ways to come in this country legally. We like to make sure that the future America is people who have proved themselves, law-abiding, hardworking. Here we have no idea who we are getting.

I point out that one of the reasons more people are sneaking across the border is that, as we have approximately 120,000 people who check in with the Border Patrol, the Border Patrol has to spend more of their time doing paperwork and not doing what they want to do, which is guard the border. That is why we are having a much more significant number of people come here without any contact whatsoever.

The Biden administration says they inherited a mess. They inherited 6,000 a month; and now we are at 183,000 a month.

As far as other observations along the Rio Grande, the heartlessness of the Mexican drug cartels continues to be shown. When they want to get drugs here, because they know the Border Patrol is understaffed, what they do is they send a group of people across the river, and they know the Border Patrol will be obligated to deal with that group of people. And then they send another group of people, say, a mile or 2 miles further on down or further up river, where they know they can get across with their drugs.

They also know the cartels are so brutal and heartless that they will throw a young child overboard in the Rio Grande because they know our ethical Border Patrol will save that child, rather than deal with the people who are sneaking across, perhaps sneaking across with drugs.

For the first time since I have been at the border—I have been down there several times, in part, due to my subcommittee assignment, the fact that I am a ranking member. The people who showed me the Rio Grande pointed out at the bend of a river, here is where we have a lot of Chinese come across.

Again, I think people are under the impression these are largely Mexican, Central American folks. I was surprised to hear from my guide that they pointed out this is the bend where we see a lot of Chinese coming across; which is, by the way, typical of what I have seen in other regions. This is people from all around the world.

They also pointed out that one of the reasons so many people are coming here, they come here because the drug cartels are making money off them and advertising on social media all around the world, be it Central America, be it Brazil, be it Peru, be it India, or Pakistan, or Bangladesh, the drug cartels are making money on these folks.

The further you come, the more they make per person. Maybe they are getting six or $7,000 for Mexican, maybe 9 or 10,000 for Central American, maybe 15 or $20,000 from Asia.

One more time—and I repeat things up here I find almost hard to believe. But one more time, I was told by the Border Patrol that right now the Mexican drug cartels make more money smuggling people across the border than drugs, and that is really saying something.

So, in addition to the other problems, we are strengthening the financial hold the drug cartels have on Mexico and, to a lesser degree, on the United States.

It is not rocket science how to stop this. You stop it by going back to the migrant protection protocol in which people coming here were held in Mexico pending a hearing.

When I talk about the non getaways, about 120,000 a month, these folks are let in the United States and told to show up for a hearing at some time. They rarely show up.

When people are paying 10 or $15,000 to get this far, they would not come here in the first place if they were on the Mexican side of the border. People are not going to pay $15,000 to sit in Mexico and hope a hearing goes their way.

So we should go back to the common sense provisions we had just a year and a half ago, and we would quickly get back down to the six or 10 or 15,000 a month, rather than the massive amount that is coming across the border.

Another benefit of not having so many people cross the border, is we would decrease the number, the horrifically high number of drug overdoses we have in America. These numbers have been repeated, but it is another story that I think the press is dropping the ball on because they think because it is an old story it is not an important story.

When I was elected to this job 7 years ago, about 47,000 Americans were dying every year of drug overdoses. That is now over 110,000. By comparison, 57,000 American troops died in Vietnam. Over

twice as many Americans die every year from drug overdoses in this country as died in 12 years in Vietnam.

The apathy of the Biden administration on these numbers and, quite frankly, the apathy from the people in this Chamber is stunning. 110,000 people are dying. Not only does that, by itself, mean we have to do a lot more at the border, we should greatly increase the penalties for people who smuggle fentanyl or sell fentanyl in this country.

Think about that. 110,000 people. Think about their parents. Think about their children. Think about their siblings as, for the rest of their life, they are going to carry that death with them.

And what do we get from this administration? Nothing. The border is not a priority. We don't care how much fentanyl comes here.

So again, my request to this body and the request from the Biden administration, show a little bit of sympathy for the families, where the people who use these drugs die, and care a little bit about the future of America.

In some years, over 800,000 people are sworn in as new citizens. Nobody complains. They have been in the country 5 or 6 years. They have proven they are not going to go on welfare. They have proven they are not going to commit crimes. I have attended their ceremonies. They make one feel very good about being an American. I don't know why we wouldn't want to have everybody come here under those circumstances, rather than this massive increase of people coming across the border.

The next topic which should be discussed, and every Congressman who didn't spend the last 2 weeks in their house heard about it, is the dramatic amount of inflation that is out here.

One thing that bothers me, and it bothers me about my own party, is I don't think we spend enough time talking about where the inflation came from. It came from excessive government spending and the need of the Federal Reserve to, in essence, print money to deal with that spending.

I point out that this was not a surprise. I personally—I could say who am I—personally pointed out at the time the original stimulus package that President Biden signed almost immediately upon getting—coming into office, the $1.9 trillion stimulus package, predictably caused this dramatic increase in cost of food, cost of oil, certainly, cost of housing.

I remind people that Larry Summers, key economist, key economic adviser to Barack Obama, said at the time that this was the least responsible economic policy in 40 years. That is what Barack Obama's economic adviser said.

But, instead, we got from the other side of the aisle, they ignored Mr. Summers' concerns. They ignored the concerns of Republicans. And upon President Biden taking office, whoosh, a new $1.9 trillion stimulus package.

Soon thereafter, they added to that an over $1 trillion infrastructure bill which was bipartisan because they got a few irresponsible Republican Senators to vote for it. But, again, outside of regular budget process, these massive bills.

And predictably, what happened is what Larry Summers and, quite frankly, me and many Republicans said was going to happen, dramatic increase in inflation; huge increases in the money supply; increases in the money supply even greater than what we saw in the 1970s under the Carter inflation.

It is such a dangerous path we are taking. And I think, in the future, as President Biden continues to ask for more spending, and I think the level of spending he asked for in the regular budget is excessive in its own right; over 12 percent increase in nondefense spending there. It would be good if not just the Republicans, because we are in the minority, but the Democrats as well would stand up to President Biden and say no.

We cannot have any more inflation. Inflation used to be known—and what it is is a regressive tax on the public. The average person spends more on gas—the average middle-class person spends more on gas than the wildly well-off person. They spend more on housing. They spend more on food.

This is a policy that harms the middle class and harms the poor, quite frankly, far more than the billionaires which have such influence politically and get so involved in the last election.

I know there were times where Republicans stood up to President Trump when he wanted to issue new checks on some of this COVID bills and voted ''no.'' It would be refreshing in the future if we had some Democrats stand up and say, I voted for you President Biden, but this spending was just irresponsible and out of control, and I cannot stand with you.

I would love it, in the appropriation bills, if we pass—in the current fiscal year, had no increase at all. That is not a dramatic thing. They should be cut dramatically. But it would be good if both the Republicans and Democrats got together and said we are going to go back to sequester sort of increases; things that we saw under Barack Obama even, and try to hold the increases into under 1 percent, or perhaps nothing, because it is going to take quite a while to recover for the excessive COVID spending, as well as the huge stimulus package that President Biden led off with.

This is not something that was a surprise. It was not something that was caused by Ukraine. It was something that every middle schooler should know. You cannot just print money and not have a huge impact on inflation.

The next thing we are going to look at here tonight is, quite frankly, the reason I ran for the job, and what I thought was the major problem in America, and still believe, other than the border, which maybe is nudged by it, or the threat of some catastrophic war in Europe, and that is the role that the Federal government has played in the breakdown of the American family.

The number of children born without a father in the home was under 5 percent before World War II, and kind of in the golden age of America, that is what was the norm.

It is hard to believe anybody would not want the nuclear family to be the standard that American children grow up in.

□ 2100

However, we do know that Karl Marx—and there is this romance with socialism that permeates part of the Democrat Party, permeates a lot of our academic institutions. Karl Marx felt that we had to destroy the American family.

As I have said many times before, Black Lives Matter, on their website around the time of the last campaign, said that they wanted to get rid of the Western-proscribed nuclear family.

First of all, it is an insult to the rest of the world because families with mothers and fathers at home are common in Asia, common in Africa, common everywhere.

But in any event, it is apparent that the powerful Black Lives Matter at least said they wanted to get rid of the nuclear family. Karl Marx wanted to get rid of the nuclear family.

What happened in America that we went from very few children not having a mom and dad at home to working our way to 40 percent of the children born in America without mom and dad at home?

It didn't just happen. It happened because this institution, beginning with who I think is the worst President in the country's history until now, Lyndon Johnson, began a war on the family. I guess he called it a war on poverty. He really should have called it a war on the family.

He began to put the government in a position in which they would take care of the children instead of both parents—traditionally, the father. So, in other words, they substituted the government for the father in the home.

Quickly, we reached the point where it ramped up from the middle sixties to the nineties, then dipped a little with welfare reform in the sixties, and now is on the upward climb. Forty percent of children go home to one parent.

There are some parents who are able to swing it and do a good job, but let's face it: It is much more difficult to raise kids in that circumstance, and the statistics show it.

So, how has this body responded? It has responded by increasing the incentives to not form a nuclear family. Right now, all the government transfer payments, be it medical care, be it food stamps, be it low-income housing, be it the earned income tax payment, be it the TANF payments, are all conditioned upon families being in poverty.

A lot of people considered in poverty I don't think we would consider in poverty. They maybe have an air-conditioned apartment. They may have iPhones. They may have cars. But you are considered in poverty if you are not earning a great deal of money. And the bag of things you are getting can, in many cases, exceed that of what a working parent, frequently a father, in the home can provide.

The government says provided you don't get married to a guy with an income or much of an income, we are going to give you a free apartment, frequently a nicer apartment than people who are not in the system yet. We are going to give you free food.

When I talk to the clerks at the grocery stores and such, they frequently say the food one gets is more expensive than the clerks who work at the grocery stores can afford.

When you give free healthcare, when you give additional checks of some basis, TANF checks, you can quickly wind up in a situation in which, like I said, you are better off financially not getting married.

This was, I think, the biggest policy mistake we have seen in America, perhaps in hundreds of years, the decision in the 1960s to, in essence, have the government replace the husband.

I think so many of the problems in America today, including the crime problems that we addressed or tried to address in the gun bills that were passed earlier today, actually wouldn't be anywhere near the problem they are had we not done what we could to destroy the American family as Karl Marx wanted.

It is the bag of things one gets. Efforts have been made throughout the last year and a half, some successful, some not, to push more and more money in the system for people or for single parents—could be a man, could be a woman—who are not married to someone with much of an income, the efforts made to increase the earned income tax credit, the increases in the food stamps, the efforts made to put more low-income housing out there.

I remember, too, as I mentioned, I talked to some of the admittedly more liberal people who administer the low-income housing. I asked them: What about the program don't you like?

Well, it is a good program I am glad to be part of here, but these people are getting nicer housing than I am getting.

It kind of reminds me like when you talk to the clerk at the grocery store. The people in the system are getting nicer groceries than the people not. The people getting the low-income housing, once they get off the waiting list, are sometimes getting better accommodations than people who are off on their own, particularly couples starting out.

In any event, I think if there is one thing I would like to have the Republican Party do, if we ever do get both Houses and the Presidency again, is to make a concerted effort to change these welfare programs so never again will the United States be in the business of encouraging families without both parents, particularly encouraging families without a father at home.

The results of Lyndon Johnson's policies have been written about for 50 years now. Whether we are talking about Daniel Moynihan or George Gilder or Robert Rector, everybody points it out.

This breakdown in the family, which everybody knows is ruining America or is largely responsible for causing the moral decline in America, it didn't just happen. It happened because the U.S. Government and people in this body wanted to take money and give it to people living a certain lifestyle and take it from the tax dollars of people living the nuclear family lifestyle.

I strongly encourage people in this body, including Republican leadership, if we take control of this House 2 years from now with the Presidency, to make their number one priority flipping around these welfare programs which have done so much to lead to the moral decline that we have in America today.

I realize it means standing up to the media. It is standing up to—a former Democrat mayor of Milwaukee used to refer to the poverty pimps. I don't know whether they use that word anymore.

It will take standing up to the poverty pimps and finally getting the strength of the American family back where it was in the 1960s, back where it was in the 1950s where our schools seemed to be doing a better job, where it didn't seem like the crime was anywhere near as great as today.

By the way, things like the murder rate should be falling precipitously because of improved medical care, but we still have a higher murder rate today, last year, than we did in the fifties, which is just preposterous but one of the effects of Lyndon Johnson's war on the family.

I leave that goal for both the Republicans and Democrats, to stop and think what they can do to get the American family back where it was 60 years ago.

Those are some of what I consider the major issues in America, issues that should be talked about today and are, quite frankly, of more significance than some of the things that the media talks about.

I hope when we get done taking our break near the end of June that we do something to address the border, or President Biden would address it immediately, that we do something to address the huge number of drug overdoses and all the broken hearts out there of the people who died because of this problem.

I hope we begin to address the breakdown of the family that didn't just happen. It happened almost by design of the government. I hope we do something about the excessive spending, which results in this inflation that makes it difficult for people at all ages of life. But I think it must make it so difficult for the youngest people as they look forward: Can we buy a home? Can we have children?

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 9, 2022, at 9 a.m.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 7776, the Water Resources Development Act of 2022, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 7776

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—												
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2022–2027	2022–2032
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	748	0	−1	0	0	0	0	0	0	−748	747	−1

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–4312. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in United States Environmental Protection Agency Programs, State and Local Assistance, Research and Demonstration Grants, National Environmental Education Act Grants [EPA-HQ-OMS-2020-0018; 7573-01-OMS] received May 10, 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–4313. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Mercury Cell Chlor-Alkali Plants Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2020-0560; FRL-7546-02-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AU59) received May 10, 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–4314. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; NC: Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill and Rocky Mount Areas Limited Maintenance Plans for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS [EPA-R04-OAR-2021-0062; FRL-9504-02-R4] received May 10, 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–4315. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's interim final determination — Determination to Defer Sanctions; California; San Diego County Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2022-0306; FRL-9713-02-R9] received May 10, 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–4316. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Kentucky; Fugitive Emissions Rule [EPA-R04-OAR-2021-0686; FRL-9124-02-R4] received May 10, 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–4317. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; GA; Updates to References to Appendix W Modeling Guidelines [EPA-R04-OAR-2022-0187; FRL-9606-02-R4] received May 10, 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–4318. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; California; Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, Placer County Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2020-0573; FRL-9453-01-R9] received May 10, 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–4319. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Quality State Implementation Plans; Approvals and Promulgations: California; Opacity Testing of Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicles [EPA-R09-OAR-2021-0452; FRL-8834-02-R9] received May 10, 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–4320. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; SC; 2018 General Assembly Miscellaneous Revisions [EPA-R04-OAR-2020-0445; FRL-9621-02-R4] received May 10, 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–4321. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-434, ''Fiscal Year 2022 Revised Local Budget Adjustment Temporary Act of 2022'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4322. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-435, ''Removal and Disposition of Abandoned and Other Unlawfully Parked Vehicles Reform Amendment Act of 2022'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4323. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-436, ''Department of Motor Vehicles Extension of Deadlines Amendment Act of 2022'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

CONSENSUS CALENDAR

Under clause 7 of the rule XV, the following motion was filed with the Clerk: Motion No. 5, June 8, 2022 by Ms. SCHAKOWSKY on H.R. 3630.

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. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 7976. A bill to amend the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to eliminate the use of valid court orders to secure lockup of status offenders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 7977. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require the Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation to provide educational resources and host events to promote capital raising options for traditionally underrepresented small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 7978. A bill to make reforms to provide support for minority depository institutions, community development financial institutions, and minority lending institutions to promote and advance communities of color through inclusive lending, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:

H.R. 7979. A bill to allow certain funds provided in response to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 to be made available for school security measures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 7980. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for deferment on the repayment of loans for borrowers who are victims of sexual violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. DEAN (for herself, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 7981. A bill to require qualifying smoke alarms in certain federally assisted housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 7982. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to allow certain Federal student loans to be transferred from a parent to a child, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ELLZEY, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BUCK, and Ms. FOXX):

H.R. 7983. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to expand the requirements for the collection of biometric data, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, 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. MOONEY (for himself, Mr. PERRY, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Ms. TENNEY):

H.R. 7984. A bill to nullify Executive Order 14019 relating to promoting voter access; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Oversight and Reform, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MURPHY of Florida:

H.R. 7985. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to submit a report on the inflationary impact of certain tariffs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself and Mrs. STEEL):

H.R. 7986. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal posthumously to Dr. John Cheng, a hero who died protecting others on May 15, 2022; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington (for herself, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. BACON, and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 7987. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to seek cooperation with allies and partners in the Middle East to identify an architecture and develop an acquisition approach for certain countries in the Middle East to implement an integrated air and missile defense capability to protect the people, infrastructure, and territory of such countries from cruise and ballistic missiles, manned and unmanned aerial systems, and rocket attacks from Iran, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BERA, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr.

HARDER of California, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. COSTA, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. CHU, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. PETERS, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. WATERS, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LIEU, Mr. GOMEZ, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. BASS, Mrs. KIM of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CORREA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. ISSA, Mr. VARGAS, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ):

H.R. 7988. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 79125 Corporate Centre Drive in La Quinta, California, as the ''Corporal Hunter Lopez Memorial Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. SCHRIER (for herself, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H.R. 7989. 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 Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SEWELL (for herself, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina):

H.R. 7990. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to temporarily expand the low-income housing tax credit for healthcare-oriented housing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself, Mr. CROW, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BACON, Mr. GARAMENDI, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. KIM of California, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 7991. A bill to prohibit contracting with persons that have business operations with the Government of the Russian Federation or the Russian energy sector, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BEYER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. MANNING, Mr. CARSON, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. SCHIFF):

H.R. 7992. A bill to establish a democracy advancement and innovation program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. KILMER, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CASE, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER):

H. Res. 1158. A resolution recognizing World Oceans Day and the necessity to protect, conserve, maintain, and rebuild our ocean and its resources; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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. MCCARTHY:

H. Res. 1159. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H. Res. 1160. A resolution commending Sewa International USA and all its volunteers in chapters across America for their critical role in combating the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States, India, and several other countries; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H. Res. 1161. A resolution recognizing the significance of National Caribbean American Heritage Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 7976.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representative.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 7977.

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 Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 7978.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with he power to ''regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.''

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:

R.R. 7979.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S.C

By Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 7980.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section I, Article 8

By Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 7981.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 7982.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 7983.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Thus, Congress has the authority not only to increase taxes, but also, to reduce taxes to promote the general welfare of the United States of America and her citizens. Additionally, Congress has the Constitutional authority to regulate commerce among the States and with Indian Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. MOONEY:

H.R. 7984.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1

''The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.''

By Mrs. MURPHY of Florida:

H.R. 7985.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, which gives Congress the power to lay and collect taxes and provide for the general welfare of the United States.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, which gives Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 7986.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

H.R. 7987.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to ''provide for the common Defence'', ''to raise and support Armies'', and ''to make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces'' as enumerated in Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 7988 .

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 7989.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Ms. SEWELL:

H.R. 7990.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution

ByMr. WALTZ:

H.R. 7991.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution, which provides Congress with the ability to enact legislation necessary and proper to effectuate its purposes in taxing and spending.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 7992.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 72: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 369: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 432: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
H.R. 475: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.
H.R. 541: Mr. STEIL.
H.R. 623: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 750: Mr. WOMACK, Mr. BENTZ, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, and Mr. MANN.
H.R. 807: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 825: Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. SHERRILL, and Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 962: Mrs. BEATTY and Ms. WEXTON.
H.R. 1011: Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.
H.R. 1016: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1229: Mr. BENTZ.
H.R. 1321: Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 1352: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1361: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 1456: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 1518: Mr. MANN and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1560: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin and Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 1567: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 1604: Mr. WOMACK, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Mr. BENTZ.
H.R. 1642: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 1758: Mr. GOHMERT and Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 1800: Ms. PORTER and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1933: Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 1941: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 1990: Mr. FEENSTRA, Ms. SEWELL, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2161: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 2238: Mr. MCNERNEY and Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 2271: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 2282: Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 2376: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 2415: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 2447: Ms. NEWMAN and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2448: Mrs. HINSON.
H.R. 2509: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 2525: Ms. MANNING and Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 2544: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 2717: Mr. HUDSON and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 2750: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 2773: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. KEATING, Mr. GOLDEN, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2814: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. MANNING, Mr. JONES, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 2828: Mr. FITZGERALD.
H.R. 2903: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania and Mr. LATURNER.
H.R. 2907: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 3031: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 3077: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 3087: Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 3089: Ms. CRAIG, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 3109: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 3159: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 3165: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 3183: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 3215: Mr. WALTZ.
H.R. 3294: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 3297: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 3402: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 3480: Mr. PETERS, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SIRES, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. RUSH, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. KAHELE, and Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 3517: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 3573: Ms. NORTON, Ms. MENG, and Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 3611: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 3630: Ms. HERRELL.
H.R. 3733: Mr. MAST, Ms. MANNING, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 3748: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 3780: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 3829: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 3865: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 3897: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
H.R. 3906: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 3907: Ms. BUSH.
H.R. 3932: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 3962: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 4077: Ms. PLASKETT.
H.R. 4108: Mrs. MCBATH.
H.R. 4141: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 4151: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 4271: Ms. DELBENE and Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 4277: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 4390: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 4436: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 4479: Mr. FERGUSON.
H.R. 4546: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 4602: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 4750: Ms. TITUS and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 4833: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 4853: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 4859: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 5244: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 5261: Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 5273: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 5407: Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 5503: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 5562: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 5568: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 5581: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 5585: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia and Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 5606: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 5611: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 5684: Mr. WELCH, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 5726: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 5750: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 5775: Mr. EVANS and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 5828: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 5905: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 5919: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 5981: Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 6026: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 6094: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 6109: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 6121: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 6161: Ms. CHU and Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 6219: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 6223: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
H.R. 6238: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 6272: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 6290: Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 6370: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 6398: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 6411: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 6493: Mr. CASTEN and Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 6519: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
H.R. 6532: Ms. NEWMAN and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 6567: Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 6571: Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 6580: Ms. SCANLON and Ms. BUSH.
H.R. 6589: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 6643: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 6678: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 6681: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 6733: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 6801: Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 6852: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 6872: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 6941: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 7002: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 7011: Mr. FEENSTRA.
H.R. 7030: Mr. PAYNE and Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 7051: Mr. TRONE and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 7053: Mrs. STEEL and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 7061: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 7078: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. STANTON, Ms. TITUS, and Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 7174: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 7213: Ms. ROSS, Mr. KATKO, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 7217: Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 7219: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.
H.R. 7236: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. TITUS, Mr. JONES, and Mr. STANTON.
H.R. 7240: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. MENG, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 7279: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 7283: Mrs. BUSTOS, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, and Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 7305: Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 7350: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 7365: Mr. TIFFANY.
H.R. 7379: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 7431: Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 7435: Mr. FEENSTRA.
H.R. 7468: Ms. BROWNLEY and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 7477: Mr. KILMER, Ms. OMAR, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 7533: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 7537: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 7539: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 7541: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 7543: Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. NEWMAN, and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 7585: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 7603: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 7641: Mr. GRIFFITH.
H.R. 7651: Mr. GRIFFITH and Mr. BARR.
H.R. 7705: Mrs. MCCLAIN.
H.R. 7713: Mr. BANKS.
H.R. 7738: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 7775: Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. KILMER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. COLE, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 7803: Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 7830: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 7832: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 7853: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 7861: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 7871: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 7887: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 7892: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 7925: Mr. PETERS and Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 7942: Mr. LATURNER, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 7945: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 7946: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 7949: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 7961: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 7966: Mrs. WAGNER, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. SALAZAR, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. MANN, Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LATURNER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. BENTZ, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. DUNN, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. HILL, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 7967: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 7969: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia and Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 7970: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.J. Res. 81: Mr. MULLIN and Mrs. CAMMACK.

H.J. Res. 87: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. BUSH, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. POSEY.

H. Con. Res. 65: Mr. ARMSTRONG, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Mr. EVANS.

H. Res. 434: Ms. Sánchez, Ms. STANSBURY, and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.

H. Res. 517: Mr. HOYER.

H. Res. 633: Mr. MOONEY.

H. Res. 682: Mr. NORCROSS.

H. Res. 891: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H. Res. 968: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.

H. Res. 1009: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CORREA, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H. Res. 1061: Mr. MOONEY.

H. Res. 1074: Mr. MOONEY.

H. Res. 1129: Mr. TRONE and Ms. NEWMAN.

H. Res. 1132: Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mrs. FLETCHER.

H. Res. 1137: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H. Res. 1141: Ms. TITUS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. CROW, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. NEWMAN, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H. Res. 1148: Mr. LATTA, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. KELLER, and Mr. DAVIDSON.

H. Res. 1149: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H. Res. 1152: Ms. PINGREE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. NEGUSE, and Ms. SLOTKIN.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 2022 No. 98

Senate

(Legislative day of Tuesday, June 7, 2022)

The Senate met at 10 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

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

Eternal God, robed with honor and majesty, we praise You for the marvelous things You have done throughout our Nation's history. Lord, thoughts about Your mighty deeds continue to fill us with joy. You are Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending.

Lord, in these tumultuous times, we continue to trust You to compel evil forces to retreat. Surround this Nation with the shield of Your divine favor as You execute judgment from Your throne. Lord, continue to remind our lawmakers of their accountability to You.

And Lord, bless Ukraine.

We pray in the Name of our Savior. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). The Senator from Vermont.

GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, it is hard really to know where to start. I am here on the Senate floor to talk about guns. In a world in chaos, we cannot forget about the chaos right here at home. Gun violence is killing our children: 19 students and two of their teachers in Uvalde 2 weeks ago; 20 children, and 7 others, in Newtown, CT—nearly 10 years ago; 12 students and a teacher at Columbine—23 years ago. In between? Las Vegas, 58 dead; the Pulse nightclub, 49 dead; Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School, 17 dead—all victims of gun violence. And this is just a snapshot of the epidemic of gun violence in our country.

I look back at my 48 years here in the Senate and say, When will we say enough? We hadn't yet finished honoring and celebrating the lives of the 10 victims in Buffalo before news broke of the tragedy unfolding in Uvalde—19 children, 2 teachers, massacred in their school, where they learn and work, where they should be safe—safe to just be children.

This weekend, at least a dozen people were killed and 60 more injured in shooting incidents across the country. When is it enough?

After Sandy Hook, well over decade after Columbine shook the Nation, the conscience of the country was stirred. Now, we said, now we must look at our gun laws. Now, we must think about what simply makes sense and what does not. The Judiciary Committee acted. I was proud to lead that, but the Senate did not. There were bipartisan proposals—proposals that I believe can muster bipartisan support again today, support that acknowledges that there is a problem and acknowledges that we can and must do something about it. The problem is not the Second Amendment. The problem is the view that the Second Amendment is itself absolute.

I was in Vermont last week, and people would say to me, Of course, we pray for the victims, but we also pray that Congress will finally stand up and do something.

I am with my fellow Vermonters. I am a lifelong gun owner. I was on the target shooting team at St. Michael's College in Vermont, my alma mater—earned my letter in that. Millions of other Americans like myself, lifelong gun owners, are responsible gun owners and honor Americans' rights to own firearms and choose to own firearms to defend their families, or to hunt—but not to commit battlefield-style murders. To most Americans, firearms are valued for defensive purposes and not for murder and mayhem.

There are ways that we can use our common sense to keep our communities safe and keep guns out of the hands of people who are dangerous. Let's start with background checks. They are a quick and easy way to help accomplish that goal. There is bipartisan support to require background checks for commercial firearms sales. Now, I think we should go further, but we have to start somewhere, and commercial sales background checks are a good start; background checks would help to bring common sense back into this discussion.

How about extreme risk laws, also called ''red flag'' laws? We should encourage more States to enact these laws to allow loved ones or law enforcement agencies to petition a court for an order that would temporarily prevent an individual in crisis from accessing firearms. People who are in crisis and are a danger to themselves or others should not have ready access to firearms. This, again, is practical common sense.

We have seen where criminal gangs will send people into other States to make straw purchases of weapons that are then sold back to them. There is no criminal statute specifically prohibiting straw purchasing, so prosecutors have to rely on laws that prohibit making false statements in connection with the purchase of a firearm—a paperwork

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

Printed on recycled paper.

offense. There is bipartisan agreement that we should strengthen the penalties for straw purchasers to deter this dangerous conduct. This, again, is practical common sense.

We should also add common sense and consistency to minimum age requirements to purchase guns. You have to be 21 to buy a handgun. You also have to be 21 to purchase alcohol or even cigarettes. But under our Federal laws? Just 18 to buy a shotgun or rifle, including an automatic rifle like those used on battlefields, like the ones used in Buffalo and Uvalde. And if we cannot find enough common ground to ban military-style assault rifles, we should at least raise the age at which they can be purchased from 18 to 21.

All of these proposals are practical common sense; they should be the least that Congress can do to help prevent the next mass shooting. But we have a problem. We have a problem in the United States when the leading cause of childhood death in 2020 was firearms. Think of that. Our children and our grandchildren—and the leading cause of death is firearms.

We have a problem when we cannot stand up—and together—to respond to the fears of our children. We have a problem when we cannot push aside the interests of the NRA and the gun industry or of the Gun Owners of America or other pressure groups that tell us that Democrats are ''coming for your guns.'' Of course, some of the gun industry will say that because it boosts their sales. It boosts their sales, and children die.

I am a Democrat. I am a gun owner. I have been both, nearly my entire life. I have also been a prosecutor and prosecuted cases and went to death scenes at 3 in the morning and seeing people shot. I am also parent and a grandparent. I am a U.S. Senator. I am the Dean of the Senate, and I am a proud Vermonter. In my home State, we have a long tradition, dating back to our founding, of hunting the land. Ownership of our firearms is part of that. I have also heard from more than 1,000 Vermonters since Uvalde, urgently telling me that something must be done.

When is it enough? Everywhere Marcelle and I went last week in Vermont, we heard, When is enough enough?

I have spent months—or actually years—listening to my friends on the Republican side in Congress talk about protecting children. Who will step up now and who will step in to say enough? If we are to protect our children, we must be the adults with the courage to listen to their fears and to act to alleviate them. We are the adults who must protect our children. We must protect our children. If we do nothing, we are not protecting them.

This isn't about politics. This isn't about the moneyed interests of pressure groups, lobbying Congress without acknowledging the tragedies in our world today. This isn't even about you or me, Mr. President. This is about the thousands of people who are killed through gun violence every year and the countless family members forced to sorrowfully move on in their absence, saying, Why our family? Why our loved one? Why my parents? Why my children? Why my brother? Or why my sister? Why? In this, the greatest country on earth, our horrific record of gun violence.

In no way is this about revoking the Second Amendment, but about applying practical common sense safeguards to help mitigate the violence.

Yet again, I ask, as I have since I have been in the Senate, and the American people ask: When is it enough? When is it enough? I join those who pray for the victims, but I especially join those who pray that Congress will have the courage, Democrats and Republicans alike, to finally do something meaningful.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, today, the House oversight and reform committee heard from a witness who, by all means, should never ever have had to come before the Congress, Miah Cerrillo, an 11-year-old girl who survived the shooting in Uvalde, TX.

Our House colleagues will also hear from Felix and Kimberly Rubio, the parents of 10-year-old Lexi, who was killed in the shooting. You can just imagine their broken hearts.

They will also hear from the only pediatrician in Uvalde available to treat the victims on that awful, awful, awful day.

I hope every single Member of the House and Senate pays attention to these proceedings. God knows, many in Congress need to listen to what these witnesses have to say.

We need to listen, and Congress needs to act, because across every neighborhood, every school, every city, every town—urban, suburban, rural—Americans are wondering the same thing: When is Congress going to act to stop the violence?

Now, that is precisely what we are working on right now in the Senate. It will be hard to believe, after hearing what these witnesses have to say, that the Senate cannot find a way to come together and act on gun violence.

Over the past week and a half, my Democratic colleagues, led by the efforts of Senators MURPHY, SINEMA, BLUMENTHAL, MANCHIN, COONS, HEINRICH, and others, have been holding good faith talks with Republicans to see if we can arrive at an agreement on gun violence legislation.

As I have said, these bipartisan talks deserve the space they need to produce meaningful results, and so I hope my colleagues continue to make progress toward an effective agreement—hopefully, by the end of the week.

The overwhelming consensus of our caucus, among the gun safety violence prevention advocates and among the American people, is that even if we can't get everything done, that getting something real done is worth pursuing.

Let me repeat that. It is an overwhelming consensus in this caucus, among the broad panoply of gun groups, gun safety groups, and among the American people: Get something done. Get something real done, even if it is not everything that many of us would wish for.

Given the other side's long-held refusal to do anything meaningful on gun violence, we know how difficult this is. But that is all the more reason for us to explore every realistic opportunity to getting something real done.

We know we won't get everything we want. The debate for gun safety will continue after this moment, but we have a moral obligation right now to try and get something meaningful—something meaningful—done for the American people in the name of those who have died.

This is not a partisan issue. Gun safety is overwhelmingly backed by a large majority of Americans, a majority of Democrats, Republicans, Independents. It is bipartisan because all Americans know the same thing: We stand alone in the developed world in the number of mass shootings that take place every year. We stand alone among the developed nations in the world in that on any given day, another school, another grocery store, another hospital, another concert, another neighborhood can suddenly become a site of unimaginable tragedy.

Americans, many for the first time, are thinking: I am going to be shot, whether they are in a supermarket, their kids are in a school, or anywhere else.

And we stand alone in that year after year, the plague of mass shootings in this country has been met by inaction. When other countries have faced these mass shootings, they have acted, and they have acted well.

Why aren't we?

The American people are tired and angry of the same thing happening again and again. They are tired of nothing getting done. They are tired of the greatest country in the world being paralyzed and not acting in a right way, mainly because people on the other side of the aisle haven't joined us.

But I urge my colleagues now, let's get something done. The sooner we act, the greater chance we have of preventing another senseless mass shooting in America. Let's break this cycle of gun violence, and let's end the days when parents, doctors, and children have to come to the U.S. Capitol in order to beg their elected representatives to take action.

JANUARY 6 HEARINGS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, now, on FOX News and January 6.

Tomorrow evening, the House Select Committee will hold its first public hearings on the insurrection of January 6. It will be a watershed moment for what has now been a 10-month investigation to uncover the truth of what happened on that terrible, terrible day in our Nation's history.

The American people need to see January 6 for what it was—a deliberate, organized, and violent attempt to reverse a free and fair election. It was a profane and grotesque assault upon American democracy. Worst of all, it was part of a larger effort from the hard right to erode our constitutional order from within.

Just a couple of days ago, someone was arrested who said he was within 20 feet of me and was trying to get me as we left this Chamber.

These hearings will be essential viewing. They are a direct look into the dark soul of the hard right, and every single American needs to know the truth of what happened that day.

Every major broadcast and cable network will cover these proceedings live—every network except one, that is: FOX News.

In one of the most cowardly journalistic decisions in modern memory, FOX News, one of main amplifiers of the Big Lie about January 6 and about the election, has stated they will not broadcast Thursday's hearing.

After giving the likes of Tucker Carlson a blank check to spread conspiracy theories and White supremacist views night after night, it is beyond repugnant that FOX News refuses to cover the investigation into the deadliest attack on our democracy in modern history.

It is a disgusting and treacherous decision, one that will gravely harm our democracy, one that deliberately will conceal the truth from a large portion of the viewing public.

Let me say it once again. FOX's decision not to air live proceedings on January 6 is cowardly and is tantamount to hiding the truth from the American people.

FOX News has an obligation to report the facts of the January 6 investigation so their viewers can learn the truth, especially after FOX News was one of the main propagators of so many of the Big Lies.

Are they a real news station? They don't seem to be. I hope they reverse this awful decision.

HONORING OUR PACT ACT OF 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, finally, on the PACT Act, today, the Senate is going to adopt a motion to proceed to Honoring our PACT Act, and my colleague from Montana, chair of our Veterans' Committee, who has worked so hard on this, will speak about that shortly, in a moment.

The PACT Act is one of the most important veteran healthcare bills this Chamber has considered in decades. Yesterday, the Senate invoked cloture on the motion to proceed by a whopping 86 votes.

Three and a half million veterans—three and a half million—have been likely exposed to toxic chemicals in the line of duty since 2001. Over the years, these toxic exposures have led to terrible healthcare complications that have cut too many lives short and burdened far too many of our Nation's heroes.

Tragically, many of our Nation's veterans have been unable to access the care they need because of outdated VA rules that dictate eligibility for benefits. The PACT Act would fix that for some of the biggest reforms to the VA ever.

It is a no-brainer to move forward on a bill to take care of veterans who have been exposed to toxins in the line of duty. We cannot let dilatory or destructive amendments stand in the way of the need of our veterans' dire and crucial needs.

Again, last night's vote was overwhelmingly bipartisan. There is no reason for us not to pass this important, vital, sensible bill A-S-A-P. Every one of us in this Chamber has heard from a military servicemember who is struggling to afford quality healthcare, and this is one of the best steps the Senate can take to improve the lives of those who have given their all for our country.

Veterans service organizations across the country are urging the Senate to act, so let's get this bill passed with the same bipartisan good will that has characterized the negotiations to date.

I yield the floor.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

HONORING OUR PROMISE TO ADDRESS COMPREHENSIVE TOXICS ACT OF 2021—MOTION TO PROCEED—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 3967, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to H.R. 3967, a bill to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all postcloture time has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

HONORING OUR PROMISE TO ADDRESS COMPREHENSIVE TOXICS ACT OF 2021

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3967) to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

AMENDMENT NO. 5051

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.)

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 5051.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Montana [Mr. TESTER] proposes an amendment numbered 5051.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I ask to dispense with any further reading of the amendment.

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

(The amendment is printed in the RECORD of June 7, 2022, under ''Text of Amendments.'')

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

AMENDMENT NO. 5065 TO AMENDMENT NO. 5051

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 5065.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 5065 to amendment No. 5051.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask to dispense with further reading of the amendment.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. ___. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, the Senate is on the verge of honoring our commitment to our country's toxic-exposed veterans and their families through the Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our PACT Act.

Look, generation after generation of veterans have been exposed to toxic substances during their time in service, dating all the way back to World War I and every conflict since then.

And they have returned only to face yet another battle here at home when

they seek care and benefits because of the impact of toxic exposure on their lives.

In the worst care scenarios, folks are paying the price with their lives—veterans and heroes like Sergeant First Class Robinson, for whom this bill is named after.

Look, we have made some incredible advances as a country over our history when it comes to taking care of our servicemembers both in-theater and after they get back home. The survival on the battlefield now compared to 50 years ago has been improved amazingly.

Prosthetics—we have done some amazing work with prosthetics for the folks who have come back who are missing limbs. We have been working hard on mental health. We are not where we need to be, but we are making some advances. We have got more stuff to do, particularly in the area of transition and implementation of alternate forms of mental healthcare.

But the fact is, with toxic exposure, we have never done a good job. This bill will put the VA and put this Nation on the right track to addressing decades of inaction and failure by our government—by us—to pay for the cost of the war.

So what does it do? It expands eligibility—expands eligibility—for VA healthcare to more than 3½ million combat veterans exposed to burn pits since 9/11.

It supports our post-9/11 and Vietnam-era veterans by removing the burden of proof for 23 presumptive conditions caused by toxic exposure, from cancers to lung diseases.

It establishes a framework for the establishment of future presumptions of service connection related to toxic exposure. So why is this important? Well, you know how the Senate works. Oftentimes, it takes a long time to get much done, and it has taken an act of Congress—literally, an act of Congress—to get these presumptives approved in the past.

Now the VA is going to have a structure where they can follow the science and get these toxic exposures covered, the ones that are going to happen in the future—and, unfortunately, I am afraid that they will happen in the future so this structure is important.

This bill also gives the VA the tools it needs to bolster its workforce, to establish more healthcare facilities, to improve claims processing, which will better meet the immediate and future needs of every veteran that the VA serves.

I have talked about the costs. The costs are $287 billion over 10—significant, very significant, but it is a cost of war.

Keep in mind that this substitute—because of the work that the staffs have done in a bipartisan way—is $50 billion less than the House-passed toxic exposure bill.

So we have done our best to make sure that this bill meets the needs of our veterans and also meets the needs of our taxpayers.

This is the right thing to do, and it is the right thing to get done today because right now our veterans are paying the cost. They are the only ones paying the cost, and they cannot afford to wait any longer.

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Lisa M. Gomez, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, 6 months ago, the Washington Post published an extremely disturbing report.

According to the report, a man in his mid-20s was stopped near the house of a Supreme Court Justice carrying a weapon and burglary tools. He reportedly told police he intended to murder the Justice. Reportedly, he indicated he was angry at the decision he thinks the Court may reach in an upcoming case in light of the unconscionable leak from a few weeks back.

So this is where we are. This is where we are. If these reports are correct, it was an assassination attempt against a sitting Justice, or something close to it.

This is exactly—exactly—the kind of event that many feared that the terrible breach of the Court's rules and norms could fuel. This is exactly the kind of event that many worried the unhinged, reckless, apocalyptic rhetoric from prominent figures toward the Court going back many months and especially in recent weeks could make more likely.

This is exactly—exactly—why the Senate passed legislation very shortly after the leak to enhance the police protection for Justices and their families. This is commonsense, noncontroversial legislation that passed in this Chamber—in this Chamber—unanimously.

But House Democrats have spent weeks blocking—blocking the measure that passed here unanimously related to security for Supreme Court Justices. The House's Democrats have refused to take it up.

Now, look, that needs to change, and it needs to change right now. Right now. House Democrats must pass this bill and they need to do it today. No more fiddling around with this. They need to pass it today. They need to stop their multiweek blockade against the Supreme Court security bill and pass it before the sun sets today.

I will have more to say on this subject as the facts continue to unfold.

INFLATION

Mr. President, on a completely different matter, rising food prices have been one of the most relentless and painful aspects of the historic inflation unfolding on Democrats' watch.

One year ago, President Biden's White House bragged—bragged—that the cost of an Independence Day cookout would be 16-cents cheaper than the year before. Well, in the past year food prices have jumped more than 9 percent. So that same spread won't be cents cheaper, it will be dollars more expensive.

Grocery store prices have risen at their fastest rate since 1980, and at full-service restaurants, prices have jumped more in the past 12 months than any year on record. Any year on record. There has been 17 straight months of rising food prices.

So this is not a ''Putin'' price hike. As one of my constituents in Nancy, KY, put it a few months back, ''Many people are scared that they might have to choose between eating and heating the house.''

Democrats' failed policies have made it harder to feed a family in America, but the pain isn't limited to the supermarket or to the dinner table, it includes producers at every step of the supply chain.

According to the owner of Jot 'Em Down Store, which boasts the oldest lunch counter in Lexington, rising costs have come from all directions. ''This year, we've been hampered by supply chain issues, rising gas prices [and] inflation . . .''

In my hometown of Louisville, the operator of one stand at the local farmers market elaborated, ''The feed to feed animals has gone up. Packaging, processing has gone up. . . . Butter has gone up three times in the last 4 weeks.'' Our food producers are feeling the pinch.

A soybean farmer in Muhlenberg County put it this way: ''I can put out two, maybe three crops in years past for what it's costing this year.''

A corn grower in Christian County says rising prices are ''crippling family farms like mine.''

Of course, Kentucky farmers are not alone. Across America, farm country has been absolutely hammered on Democrats' watch. And by the Biden administration's own data, farm production expenses from animal feed to diesel fuel are climbing even higher this year than last year.

It is a really hard time to be in the business of feeding America. But it didn't have to be this way. It didn't have to be this way. Washington Democrats didn't have to ram through a multitrillion-dollar wish list of inflationary spending last spring. The Biden administration didn't have to declare war on affordable American energy on day one.

Needless to say, millions of working American families sit down for dinner these days wondering why on Earth they did.

TRIBUTE TO KENNY KLEIN

Mr. President, now finally, on one totally different matter, it is my privilege today to pay honor to an iconic Kentuckian.

The NCAA basketball season may only last 5 months, but for our outgoing University of Louisville media relations manager and Senior Associate Athletic Director Kenny Klein, the game has been a four-decade odyssey.

When Kenny joined the U of L program in 1983, he was the youngest Sports Information Director at an NCAA Division I football school. Now some might have doubted this young Tennessean could manage U of L's impassioned fan base or Louisville's prickly sports reporters, but he proved them all wrong. Long after games ended, after players went back to the locker rooms, after fans returned home, Kenny would stay in his office well into the night. He would pore over notes and statistics to perfect his answers to journalists' questions, and he would stash a cold beer in his desk for any reporter who spent the long nights with him.

He was there for the team's highs—888 wins, two NCAA titles—and he deftly managed the team's lows as well. Referring to Kenny's flawless handling of media frenzies, one former Courier-Journal sports journalist suggested Kenny could run a course in crisis management in his retirement. That kind of sterling praise from an adversarial journalist, no less, is proof of Kenny's magic touch with the media.

Over the course of his long career, he became the face U of L basketball to fans spanning generations. As an example, the star player of the 1986 championship squad Kenny Payne arrived on campus during Klein's second year on the job. And next year, Payne will be on the court coaching the school's basketball program. So students, athletes, and administrators came and went, but they could always count on Kenny Klein's constant presence.

Since announcing his retirement, Kenny has received an outpouring of support from across the country, including a Lifetime Achievement Award from the College Sports Information Directors of America.

Everyone, from Louisville's newest students to Kenny's biggest fan in the U.S. Capitol, is sad to see him leave his post. And we are glad that, after some begging, he has promised to stay at U of L in a reduced capacity.

So we all wish him the best in the next chapter of his extraordinary life.

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

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

TITLE 42

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, 3 weeks ago, a Federal judge blocked the Biden Administration from lifting title 42 COVID restrictions. It was a welcome decision that will hopefully stave off an additional flood of illegal immigration on our southern border. But it has been pretty much the only bit of good news on this front, because the situation at our southern border is out of control.

In April, U.S. Customs and Border Protection encountered 234,088 individuals attempting to cross our border illegally—234,088. That is the highest number ever recorded.

The Border Patrol is stretched thin. A recent article reported that ''around 60 percent of CBP agents have been assigned to process migrants, taking them away from field work.'' Sixty percent. Detention facilities are overflowing and massive numbers of illegal immigrants are being released into the country, many of whom will never report to an immigration office as ordered.

In short, our southern border is in chaos, and if title 42 is lifted, the situation is almost guaranteed to become much worse.

The Department of Homeland Security has estimated that as many as 18,000 migrants per day could attempt to cross our southern border if the policy is lifted. Eighteen thousand per day—that is more than double the number we are currently experiencing, and the administration has yet to implement any plan for dealing with such a situation.

Illegal immigration, especially the kind of out-of-control illegal immigration we are now experiencing, has serious consequences. Criminals, including human traffickers, drug smugglers, and gang members, regularly attempt to cross our southern border. The worse the situation at our border gets, the easier it is for those individuals to make their way into the United States, and that has consequences for our entire country.

South Dakota law enforcement officials tell me that they are seizing drugs that they can trace directly back to the cartels who smuggle these drugs across our border. Our country is currently in the midst of a fentanyl crisis. In fact, right now, fentanyl overdose is the leading cause of death for U.S. adults between the ages of 18 and 45. And where is all this fentanyl coming from? Most of it is being trafficked across our southern border; and when more and more of our Customs and Border Protection agents have been pulled off the border to process migrants, it is pretty much a guarantee that drug smugglers are having a much easier time in getting their product into the country.

I mentioned that Customs and Border Protection encountered more than 234,000 individuals who were attempting to cross our southern border illegally in the month of April, but that number only reflects individuals the CBP has actually apprehended. In April, Homeland Security Secretary Mayorkas testified that, in addition to the 1.7 million apprehensions at the southern border in fiscal year 2021, there were more than 389,000 ''gotaways''—individuals the Border Patrol saw but was unable to apprehend.

The Economist recently reported:

> One border expert estimates that less than 20 percent of people trying to cross the border undetected are stopped.

The administration has attempted to suggest that the surge in illegal immigration that we have been experiencing since President Biden took office is, in large part, a function of conditions in other countries; but while these factors exist—and there are legitimate asylum claims at the border—that doesn't mean there is nothing the President can do about our out-of-control border situation. Better border security is well within the President's control. He is just not interested in putting it in place, and his Vice President has all but formally abandoned her role as border czar.

In fact, since taking office, the President has invited increased illegal immigration with the policy decisions that he has made. On his very first day in office, President Biden rescinded the declaration of a national emergency at our southern border; he halted construction of the border wall; he revoked a Trump administration order that called for the government to faithfully execute our immigration laws; and his Department of Homeland Security issued guidelines pausing deportations except under certain conditions. That was all—all—on his first day in office.

Needless to say, the effect of all of this was to declare to the world that the U.S. borders were effectively open. And, of course, the President's anti-border security efforts didn't end there.

The President has significantly limited the ability of Immigration and Customs Enforcement to enforce immigration laws. Deportations dropped precipitously during fiscal year 2021, as did arrests in the interior of the country. In March, the administration rescinded a 2019 rule expanding the expedited removal for individuals here illegally; and as I have mentioned, of course, the administration is attempting to remove title 42 COVID–19 restrictions with no visible plan to control the resulting surge in illegal immigration.

President Biden has made it known that he wants to create a ''fair, orderly, and humane'' immigration system. Well, he is failing on all fronts. I don't need to tell anyone that the situation at the southern border, right now, is far from orderly, but it is also not humane. The President and other members of his party tend to convey an attitude that strong border security and the enforcement of our Nation's immigration laws are somehow not compassionate or humane. Well, they are wrong. We are seeing the effects of the President's anti-border security policies at our southern border right now, and the results are neither compassionate nor humane.

Encouraging individuals to make the oftentimes dangerous journey to our southern border in the hopes they will be able to slip across illegally is not humane. Encouraging families and, at times, unaccompanied children to expose themselves to the dangers of heat and the elements and human trafficking is not compassionate. At least 557 migrants died while attempting to cross the southern border during fiscal year 2021. That, too, was a record number. How many of them were encouraged to make the journey by the President's lax border policies?

And I haven't even mentioned the lack of compassion and humanity the President displays for Americans affected by the illegal immigration crisis. Straining the resources of U.S. border communities by smoothing the way for illegal immigration and cross-border criminal activity is not compassionate. Making it easier for cartels to flood our Nation with fentanyl is not humane.

The President of the United States—any President—has a special responsibility for our Nation's security, and that includes securing our Nation's border. So far, President Biden has spectacularly failed to meet that responsibility. This week, a caravan of thousands has reportedly started working its way north, through Mexico, aligning with the Summits of the Americas.

It is long past time for the President to get serious about the border crisis that he has created, and this summit could be an opportunity for him to finally take action. I hope that he will reverse his current course before his administration's signature accomplishment ends up being a legacy of chaos at our southern border.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as if in morning business.

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

HONORING OUR PACT ACT OF 2021

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, every Senator here has a serious responsibility to make sure that our veterans get the support and help they are promised after their service to our country, and that includes making sure that those who have been harmed by toxic exposures during their service get the service and care they deserve. It seems pretty simple, but I hope we can hold up our end of the bargain today.

My dad was a World War II veteran—he was a Purple Heart recipient—and when he got really sick with multiple sclerosis, help from the VA made a huge difference for my family. So I want to really thank Senators TESTER and MORAN for their persistent work on this bill. I am glad we have come to a bipartisan agreement on the PACT Act because it does matter, it will help people, and it will save lives.

Right now, the reality is that too many veterans are living with chronic illness and respiratory diseases as a result of toxic exposures from their time serving our country in uniform. I have heard countless stories about the challenges they have faced struggling to get access to VA care and benefits they have earned, and that is unacceptable.

I believe very strongly that no one who put their life or health on the line for our Nation should face hurdles getting the care or medical treatment they need as a result of that sacrifice. When they signed up to serve, we told them we would have their backs long after their service, so if we are going to live up to our promise, then we need to pass comprehensive legislation to ensure all veterans have access to the VA services they deserve. Simply put, we need to pass this PACT Act.

With this bill, generations of toxic-exposed veterans would finally be able to get the high-quality care they need, and the VA will get the resources needed to process claims efficiently and better serve our veterans.

I remember, back when I was 22 years old, I interned at the Seattle veterans hospital. I have visited with and met with VA staff in every part of Washington State. The doctors, the nurses, and everyone else working at our VA medical centers really care about this work, they care about this Nation, and they care about their mission, but they need us here in Congress to care just as much and fight just as hard for their patients, our veterans. That is really what this bill is about.

When VA was considering closing or reducing services in Walla Walla, I fought back to make sure that our veterans in rural Washington were able to see a doctor without having to drive 2 hours or longer, sometimes through a lot of rain and snow.

About 1 in every 10 residents in Washington State is a veteran, and I am privileged enough to serve on the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee. It is my job to be a voice for Washington State veterans who are in Seattle or Spokane or Walla Walla or anywhere, and that is a job I take seriously. That is why I have been continually pressing the VA Secretary to cut redtape and make sure the VA caregivers program works for everyone who needs it, the way we wrote it. It is why I introduced the Helping Heroes Act to get families and kids of disabled veterans the assistance they need. It is why I will keep doing everything in my power to hold the VA accountable for its really unacceptable rollout of the electronic health record system in Washington State.

There is a lot we need to do to really make sure the VA works for veterans, but passing the PACT Act, getting this done, is an important and meaningful process.

Washington State veterans deserve the very best the VA has to offer, and there should be absolutely nothing controversial about making sure all veterans across all generations who are suffering from chronic illness get the care they have earned.

I am glad to see we have bipartisan support for this bill. Let's get it done and to the President's desk.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

HEALTH INSURANCE

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I come to the floor today on behalf of 9 million Americans who directly benefited from very important health insurance credits in the American Rescue Plan—credits that are set to expire at the end of the year if Congress doesn't act. I don't believe enough attention has been focused on this issue.

Last year, in March of 2021, we came to this very Chamber and passed the American Rescue Plan, which provided a crucial lifeline for so many families. We eliminated health insurance premiums for low-wage workers making less than 150 percent of the Federal poverty level, expanded eligibility for health insurance tax credits to middle-class families, and guaranteed that health coverage would not cost more than 8.5 percent of a person's income. The American Rescue Plan also increased the size of the tax credit for all eligible income brackets, putting more money in workers' pockets.

As a result, ACA health insurance premiums were brought down by an average of $50 per person per month, and people in both New Mexico and in Minnesota took great advantage of that. As a result, a record number of Americans—14.5 million Americans—are enrolled in the Affordable Care Act health insurance plans. That is 2.5 million more people who signed up in a

single year than ever before. In my home State, that translated to a record-low uninsured rate of just 4 percent. That means 96 percent of Minnesotans have health insurance, which is a great improvement over where it was.

Millions more Minnesotans and Americans now have the peace of mind that comes with affordable, quality health coverage. Eligible households in Minnesota have an annual average ACA tax credit of $3,600. That is $3,600 freed up for housing, gas, and groceries, while maintaining access to healthcare. But unless Congress acts to make the enhanced, family-friendly tax credits currently set to expire at the end of 2022 permanent, millions of Americans will have the rug pulled out from under them, likely seeing a double-digit hike on their health insurance premiums. Karen Tumulty, a columnist for the Washington Post, called it a ''ticking time bomb.''

If these tax credits are not made permanent, 70,000 Minnesotans—or 61 percent of Minnesota families—purchasing health insurance on their own could see a 35- to 41-percent increase in their health insurance premiums, and over 10,000 Minnesotans could lose their health insurance tax credits in 2023 unless Congress acts.

In my State, Americans between the ages of 55 and 64 would be most affected, and you think about this with cost issues and inflation and all the things people are already facing. Right now, a 60-year-old Minnesota couple with a household income of $75,000 is saving $773 in monthly premiums. Taking away those tax credits would increase their annual health spending by at least $9,000. That is like taking away multiple paychecks.

It is no wonder that Americans overwhelmingly support making these tax credits permanent. Doctors and patients have called on us to protect these historic gains in affordability, coverage, and equity. Families can't afford to go back to paying upwards of 20 percent or more of their monthly income toward healthcare premiums.

This is important for patients, and it is also important for providers. We know—hearing when we are back home—that many hospitals are stretched thin right now, and putting millions of Americans' healthcare in jeopardy is going to create a lot of volatility as patients are forced to disrupt their care and cancel procedures.

At a time when so many families are struggling to make ends meet, we just can't sit back and let those ACA tax credits expire. More Americans insured is good for patients, good for families, good for communities, and good for our country.

I would note one other thing I would do when it comes to healthcare, and that is making sure that we allow Medicare to negotiate prices under Medicare Part D for pharmaceuticals. While our communities are facing the potential of this—what the Washington Post called a ''ticking time bomb''—we also must act when it comes to pharmaceuticals because those prices are also going up.

I have just presented two really straightforward ways that we can help families with costs when it comes to healthcare. One is making sure we keep in place the tax credits that protect middle-class families in this country, and the second is to make sure we allow Medicare to negotiate better prices under Medicare Part D because when you look at what is happening right now, we continue to see major drugs—major drugs—go up, doubling, go up 200 percent, 300 percent, to the point where we are already paying double what they pay in Canada for a significant number of drugs. For Minnesota, that is right across the border.

We must allow, in my mind, reimportation of less expensive drugs, but the biggest game changer would be to lift the ban that the pharmaceutical companies got in place in law that says Medicare, representing tens of millions of seniors, is not allowed to negotiate cheaper prices. That is what the VA does, and it has been really good for our veterans. We should allow the same help for 46 million seniors. It will be good for all Americans because it will bring down the taxpayer expense in part of the payment of drugs, and it will be good for individual consumers. So let's get these two things done.

I yield the floor.

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

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

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I just want to say I know many of us recognized your enormous service yesterday, and we really appreciate it and so much today, the day after your 50th birthday, appreciate the fact that you are presiding over this august body.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON GOMEZ NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Gomez nomination?

Ms. BALDWIN. 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.

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 219 Ex.]

YEAS—49

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

NAYS—51

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

The nomination was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The majority leader.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I enter a motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is entered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the next 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.

VOTE ON MORRISON NOMINATION

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

Ms. SMITH. Mr. 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 senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY).

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 220 Ex.]

YEAS—53

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

Van Hollen	Warnock	Whitehouse
Warner	Warren	Wyden

NAYS—46

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

NOT VOTING—1

Romney

The nomination was confirmed.

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

The Senator from Michigan.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume consideration of Executive Calendar No. 675, the nomination of Todd Harper, and that upon disposition of the Harper nomination, the Senate resume consideration of the Loyd nomination, as provided under the previous order.

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

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

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).

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Ms. STABENOW. For the information of Senators, at 4:30 p.m. today, the Senate will vote on confirmation of the Harper and Loyd nominations, in the order listed.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, in 1946, the National School Lunch Program was signed into law by President Truman—broadly supported in a bipartisan manner. And for 76 years, we have been providing food for our children's schools so they have every opportunity to learn and to be successful. Over the years, we have added school breakfast, and then summer meals, and other support.

At the beginning of COVID, we worked together on a bipartisan basis to make sure our children still had access to healthy meals, even though they weren't able to physically be in school. We have worked together to provide critical funding and flexibility until now. Our kids are counting on us to do this again.

In 22 days—22 days—healthy meals for many American children will stop if we can't get the bipartisan support necessary to extend the flexibilities and the funding that allows schools and summer programs to keep feeding our children healthy meals—22 days.

Again, critical funding will stop in 22 days. That is not very far. Summer programs need to be planning right now. And many children are already starting those summer programs. Critical funding is going to stop in 22 days, even though supply chains are still broken and costs are still rising.

In July 2020, with bipartisan changes we made in the middle of the pandemic, almost 6 million children received summer meals, and that was double the year before. This was a great thing for children and families across the country.

During the school year, the roughly 30 million children who participate in school meals knew that they could count on breakfast and lunch each day. They may not get supper, they may not get other food, but they could count on breakfast and lunch.

These are real kids, the same as my grandchildren and yours, and they need our continued support to be healthy and to be successful. That is what this is about. They want to spend their summers playing with their friends and their school days focusing on learning, not just trying to ignore a headache and a growling tummy.

There is a little boy in Coopersville, MI, who got summer meals for the first time because his school district could deliver to his neighborhood. If local sites can't open or flexibility doesn't happen, if these options end at the end of the month in just 22 days, 20 percent of the meal providers in Michigan will likely no longer be able to provide that healthy food in the summer.

Kids have always been able to count on healthy meals at school, but next year is going to bring new challenges for children, for families, for schools.

Take the little girl in Port Huron, MI, whose family is doing their very best to make ends meet as they recover from the pandemic. Over the past 2 years, she has been able to get school meals without her parents and her school having to worry about lots and lots of paperwork and redtape. But when the flexibilities end, schools will be right back at it, having mounds of paperwork for too many families, which, too often, result in kids who need help being missed or left hungry. Schools may also be forced to increase the price of meals for children, and that is going to be very difficult for many working families.

This lack of action is not only about our children, which, of course, that should be enough that this is about our children; but, too often, when we talk about the budgets and the programs, we lose sight of the people who are doing the work to feed our children, and they have to make the hard choices on how they are going to continue to do that.

For example, 357,000 students get their meals at a school in the Miami-Dade school district. It is the fourth largest school district in the country serving more than 35 million meals each year to young people. But because of the uncertainty in the supply chains, Miami-Dade has struggled to find a single distributor to serve their school district.

While this contract has since been addressed, many districts have not been so lucky, because if we go back to low reimbursements in the fall, they are finding they can't find vendors, providers, that will bid for those contracts.

Issues are popping up all over the country. In Fort Worth, TX, kids have increasingly limited options for food. Again, supply chains have broken down; food supply chains have broken down. The school district is reporting over 400 options out of stock, things as simple as orange juice or chicken wings.

In a Cleveland school nutrition program, they have got 67 open positions they are trying to fill, which is the other issue right now coming out of the pandemic as we look at our labor shortage.

Outside Portland, OR, school food staff are going to grocery stores to get the food and supplies they need when their distributor cancels their order, and they are paying up to 10 times more doing that in a retail store.

Starting this month, kids will have fewer options for healthy milk and other dairy products when the main dairy serving Northern Virginia schools is going out of business. There are a lot of challenges.

When Senator MCCONNELL, Leader MCCONNELL, said he didn't want to extend the funding and flexibilities because the pandemic is over—the effects of the pandemic are not over, nor is the pandemic. We are managing it better. Thank you to the President's leadership and all of our hard work to make sure we have the vaccines, and the testing, and the therapeutic medicines, and so on, but the supply chains that broke down when you shut down an entire economy—not just an American economy, by the way, but global economy. These are still trying to be fixed in so many different ways to try to get things up and going, which, of course, has led to the increased cost in inflation.

So we are in a situation where our schools, going into next year—not only this summer but next year—are going to have a very, very difficult time making sure they can provide healthy meals to our children, and there is no excuse for that to be happening if we come together and act.

The fact is, we are seeing shortages across the board. Healthy options are hard to find, and there are delays for new equipment so schools could safely store prepared food. What happens when school food staff are faced with challenges like this? Kids don't eat;

that is what happens. And that is not OK.

Nationwide, 90 percent of our schools and summer programs count on the funding and flexibility that is currently in place—90 percent of our schools. All of this in red, 90 percent—over 90 percent—count on the flexibilities, they count on the funding that we put in place during the pandemic that is still needed because of the challenges going on. This is who is counting on us to act to be able to help them feed children.

Starting July 1, 22 days from now, that is going to stop for many schools. I have been told that if we don't act, one-third of our schools will be in such a dire situation that they may not be able to continue the National School Lunch Program at all. Let me repeat that. One-third of our schools may not be able to provide healthy meals to our most at-risk children through the school lunch program at all if we don't come together and do something to help them. And we know what to do. We just need the bipartisan support to do it. This is a shocking failure of our country's responsibility to provide for our children and set them up for success.

Throughout the pandemic, Democrats and Republicans have come together to make sure that schools and summer meal programs have the tools they need to feed hungry kids. We need Republicans to join us again. We are working to return to normal, but we aren't there yet. It is so urgent that we pass my Support Kids Not Red Tape Act right now. I am extremely grateful that we have every Democratic Member of the U.S. Senate and Independent Members and two of our Republican colleagues leading the way: Senator MURKOWSKI and Senator COLLINS. It is a bipartisan, broadly supported way to make sure our kids aren't going hungry. But time is running out, and we only need eight more Republican colleagues to join us. We have 52; we need 8. We need eight more Republican colleagues to join us to be able to provide support for our children and support for our schools throughout the next year as we are working our way through all of these supply chain issues and so on that are getting in the way.

Our kids are counting on us. Twenty-two days—twenty-two days—that is what we are talking about. We have got 22 days before all of the support, all of the funding to be able to make sure that as many children are getting healthy food in the summer as possible, the children who need it—and in the schools that we have a school lunch program and that we are able to provide healthy meals so that kids can focus on learning, they can focus on being kids, they can focus on being successful—not just how they are going to manage their hunger through another day.

Twenty-two days, Mr. President. Our kids are counting on us. We need to act.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WHITEHOUSE). The Senator from Vermont.

HONORING OUR PACT ACT OF 2021

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I rise today in strong support of the PACT legislation that we are now considering.

As a former chair and longtime member of the Senate Veterans' Committee, one of my highest priorities is to make certain that every veteran in this country, people who have put their lives on the line to defend us, get the quality healthcare and benefits that they have deserved.

This is an important piece of legislation, and I want to congratulate Senator TESTER, chair of the committee, and Ranking Member MORAN for their hard work on this. This legislation will improve healthcare, research, and resources for veterans who were exposed to deadly toxic substances and environmental hazards, including open-air burn pits, during their military service. This legislation will finally recognize and treat toxic exposure as a cost of war for the millions of veterans Congress has ignored for far too long. And we do that by adding 23 burn pit and toxic exposure-related conditions to the VA's list of service presumptions. This will mean that some 3.5 million veterans will now be eligible for VA healthcare, and that is very, very important.

It goes without saying that in the wealthiest country on Earth, where we spend more on defense than the next 11 nations combined, no veteran should be without the healthcare that they are, in my view, entitled to. I understand there is not the political support for this in Congress right now, but I happen to believe that in a world in which nation after nation guarantees healthcare to all of their people as a right—in fact, we are the only major country on Earth not to do that—that the very least we could do is to make certain that every man and woman who has put the uniform of the United States of America on, put their lives on the line, are, in fact, entitled to healthcare because they served our country. That is my view. This bill does not do that, but this bill does at least enroll 3.5 million more people for VA healthcare, and it is a step forward.

In terms of this bill, clearly, it is unacceptable that we have exposed our military members to toxic burn pits and other dangerous substances on the battlefield. For decades, the Pentagon has utilized open-air burn pits to dispose of a wide variety of waste, including medical, human, and hazardous waste.

Way back in 2009, when he led the U.S. Central Command, GEN David Petraeus sounded the alarm ''about the effects of burn pits and airborne toxins on our servicemembers and civilians.'' Despite those concerns, DOD continued to expose U.S. forces to burn pits, leaving the VA with the responsibility of dealing with the consequences of these dangerous and deadly actions.

So the bottom line is, I am deeply supportive of this legislation. It is a step forward. But we can significantly improve this bill, and that is why I have introduced four amendments to this important bill that I hope will be supported by the Senate.

First, this first amendment that I have offered will expand permanent access to VA healthcare to members of the National Guard and Reserve who are not otherwise eligible. Right now, National Guard men and women who are activated on Presidential orders are eligible for VA healthcare, and that is good, but that turns out to be only a very small percentage of people who are in the National Guard and Reserve. And I happen to believe that if you are in the National Guard or Reserve and you could be called up at any moment to put your life on the line, I think you should be entitled to VA healthcare. And that is what that amendment does.

The second amendment deals with—what can I say—a pathetic and laughable bureaucratic nightmare that currently exists in the VA. And Rube Goldberg would have a hard time coming up with a system like this. This is really quite amazing. And that is, within the VA bureaucracy, which is itself difficult to overcome for many veterans, you have a system which now has over 3,000 income eligibility standards based on ZIP Codes.

So a veteran out there watching this says: You know, I would like to apply for VA healthcare. I served my country honorably. How do I do it?

Well, it turns out that, depending on your income and depending on the ZIP Code that you live in, you may or may not be eligible for VA healthcare. So, in other words, in Vermont you can have one veteran with an income of X living across the street from another veteran who has an income of Y, $3,000 more or less. One veteran will be eligible for VA healthcare; another will not. In a large State like California, you have literally hundreds of different income eligibility standards that veterans are going to have to overcome.

So if people go to a service officer in the VFW or the American Legion and ask: Am I eligible, it takes a lot of research to determine whether you are eligible. Look at the eligibility standards for San Francisco versus Los Angeles, for example. There are many, many thousands of dollars in differential. So you could be eligible in San Francisco—rather, eligible in Los Angeles and not in San Francisco. It really makes no sense. It is a nightmare.

This amendment simplifies it. It simply says that every State in the country takes the highest level of income eligibility and that is the standard. So you will have 50 standards rather than 3,000 standards, and I think that will make it a lot easier for veterans to access VA healthcare.

My third amendment is a pretty simple one. It says that the VA should

maintain a dental clinic in every State in the country to provide necessary dental services for veterans. Right now, there are very few States that do not have at least one dental clinic. My own State of Vermont is one of those States, and I think every State should have that.

My fourth amendment again deals with the issue of dental care. One of the many, many crises facing the American dysfunctional healthcare system is that, by and large, we do not recognize dental care as being healthcare, and the result of that in the general public is there are many, many, many millions of people who cannot afford the outrageously high cost of dental care. These are people, including many seniors, who literally lose all of the teeth in their mouth; they can't chew their food properly. For younger people, they can't go out and get a job successfully because if you open your mouth and you don't have any teeth in it, it is kind of hard to get hired under those conditions.

Currently, out of the 8.9 million veterans enrolled in VA healthcare, only 16 percent—or 1.4 million veterans—are eligible for dental care, and that is because, within the VA, almost the only people eligible for dental care are those with service-connected problems. In other words, if you have a service-connected issue with your mouth, with your teeth, you are eligible for VA healthcare, but if you don't, if you are simply a veteran whose teeth are rotting in his or her mouth, sorry, you are not eligible.

And the limitations of that approach are not only that dental care should be considered as healthcare in general; if somebody is suffering with poor dental care, we should take care of that person because it is healthcare. But there is no question that dental problems, oral problems—infections, et cetera—have an impact on our overall health.

According to the VA, there are roughly 3.9 million veterans who have chronic diabetes and heart disease who are enrolled in the VA—3.9 million. Most of the veterans diagnosed with diabetes were exposed to Agent Orange during their service in the Vietnam war. Furthermore, the overwhelming healthcare consensus is that poor oral health worsens the symptoms of diabetes and heart disease. So what that means in English is that you have veterans out there who are struggling with diabetes, struggling with heart disease, and their problem is exacerbated by poor dental health, poor oral health; and yet they can't get the dental care they need, which not only should be an end in itself, but it also impacts their overall health.

So, without going into great detail, I would say that providing dental care to veterans not only eases pain, not only addresses overall healthcare concerns, but it ends up being a very cost effective approach. In a 2019 report to Congress on the cost of expanding dental care—something that I asked for—the VA stated—and I quote:

> . . . the provision of dental services could result in some reduction in total health care costs.
>
> Neglecting oral health can contribute to health problems including bacterial pneumonia, cardiovascular disease, and oral cancer.

In other words, when you treat oral problems, you are treating overall health issues; and you can keep people healthier and not have to expend a whole lot of money dealing with the health problems of those veterans.

During a VA briefing earlier this month, the VA's office of dentistry stated unequivocally that ''dental care is essential to overall health care'' while simultaneously advocating to maintain VA's dental eligibility status quo.

The bottom line is that it is not complicated; dental care is healthcare. By ignoring dental care, we cause other healthcare problems and we increase expenses to the VA.

So those are the four amendments, and I hope the Senate will give them serious consideration.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, I want to talk today about one of the most disturbing human catastrophes in the world. Now, I have recently visited the Ukraine border, and I have done medical mission work around the world from Haiti to Honduras to Africa. I have seen malnutrition and starvation. I have seen trauma. I have seen the consequences of the lack of potable water and sewage.

I describe this so when I say our southern border—yes, our own southern border—is a humanitarian crisis, you know I am not speaking in ignorance or hyperbole. And this crisis, this humanitarian nightmare, has been created by our own President's policies.

You see, when he was elected, he sent a loud invitation to the whole world; and more recently, when he said he was ending title 42, it was like turning on a stronger magnet. It was like sending a flare, a signal. It was like a giant Times Square billboard telling all the world: Come now, come to the United States. Amnesty is waiting for everyone.

As for the cartels—the people traveling, they paid no mind to the court ruling. Instead, they kept coming. And as we speak, the largest caravan to date is on its way, with more than 15,000 people—bigger than my hometown of Great Bend.

This invitation, this magnet has made an already treacherous, inhumane situation worse. Our President is, indeed, inviting people to their own peril, to their own harrowing, life-threatening journey.

Let me share with you what I saw just 16 days ago on my fourth visit to the border.

Upon our arrival and a short drive to the river, we found the Border Patrol and our National Guard hard at work with some 30 migrants in line waiting to be processed. They had turned themselves in. And within moments, within minutes, that line was over 100 people. And at the front of the line were two beautiful young sisters, ages 7 and 9. They were unaccompanied—no parents and no families. I can only imagine what it would have been like traveling over 1,000 miles from Central America to the Rio Grande River without your parents or without a family member. I can only imagine what might have happened to them on that trek.

From the river, we traveled to a detention center where the migrants were held for 2 to 3 days.

I have to again compliment our Border Patrol; they are doing an incredible job in a humanitarian crisis by providing showers, shelter, clothing, healthcare, and meals. The challenge is 80 percent of our Border Patrol officers are having to function like they are like running a restaurant, like running a hotel, functioning as social workers while our borders are left unguarded.

And the get-aways—we haven't talked about the get-aways. Let me tell you the story of one young lady I met. Let's say she was probably 17 years of age from Central America. She or her family paid the cartel some $3,000 to get from Central America through Mexico across the river and into the United States. Now, I don't know if she was raped or violated, but this certainly is a very common situation—all too common during this trek. We do know that some people in her group were asked to smuggle drugs across the border as part of their thoroughfare.

Now, after crossing this treacherous river, she was abandoned by her coyote. She was already dehydrated, had dysentery. She was malnourished. She hadn't slept for days. And she was no doubt frightened. Eventually she found refuge at a cartel stash house on the Texas side of the border. Yes, now the cartel has cartel members living in America along the river and, as I later found out, all across America.

Next the cartel arranged—of course, for a price—for her to be smuggled via car from a border city to a checkpoint some 60 miles away. Now these journeys, too, are treacherous, as migrants are often placed in containers, in the backs of trucks, or in the trunks of cars. And when they are chased by sheriffs, the drivers recklessly place their own human cargo in peril.

But this person wasn't done yet. About 5 miles short of the checkpoint, the human smugglers let her out of the car. Then she had to walk around the checkpoint—probably a journey of 15 to 20 miles—through the Texas heat, scrub brush, and rattlesnakes. In fact, many days now Texas Rangers find dead, decayed bodies of migrant workers or migrant folks who had not made the trek successfully.

So this journey around the checkpoint would take 3 to 4 days. She was

given 2 days' worth of water—a milk jug full of water.

A couple miles beyond the checkpoint, a new human smuggler, hired and coordinated by the cartel to pick her up, awaits. This is where I met our young lady. We watched as she and four others packed into a small car, and a fifth hopped in the trunk. After a short, high-speed chase, the car finally pulled over and the riders fled on foot. Now, most were apprehended very shortly, including the young lady in this photo.

This is when I met the woman in the story for the first time. Again, she hadn't had water for 2 days. Her left knee was swollen and painful. She had multiple cuts that were infected, multiple bruises, and she was semicomatose, fading in and out. She had certainly heat exhaustion and was bordering on a heatstroke. Now, we were fortunate. With some minor first aid, giving her hydration, cooling her down, she is going to make it and she is going to be fine. But for many making this treacherous journey across the southern border, this story ends much more differently and much more tragically.

I am asking—I am begging our President to turn off the magnet, to turn off the billboards that advertise for these people to risk their lives, to stop inviting them to their peril and perhaps their death.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ROSEN). The Senator from Iowa.

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, today, America looks like a country governed by teenagers who grew up reading ''Choose Your Own Adventure'' books. They got some authority and decided they could govern under a system of choose-your-own-laws. But a government that derives its power from the people cannot endure if its laws change every few years based on the whims of a select few in positions of power. That is, after all, why John Adams said we are ''a government of laws, not men.''

Folks, our laws are not a buffet. You can't pick and choose which ones to uphold and which to overlook based on your desires. But that is exactly what we are experiencing today under Democratic control. This is a political party that wants to rule but do so without following the rules. They want to break our institutions, rig the system in their favor, and fundamentally transform our country.

Today, we are seeing the result of this radical agenda. Look no further than the Biden border crisis. U.S. law requires that immigrants be deported or detained pending determination if they don't have a legal right to be here, but under this administration, enforcement simply no longer exists.

In September 2019, on the campaign trail, Joe Biden proudly said to those seeking asylum in America:

> You should come.

In March 2020, he said:

> The only deportations that will take place are commissions of felonies.

President Biden knew we didn't have the detention space, the enforcement capacity, or the administrative staff to follow the law, but he encouraged people to come, and they listened.

If the illegal immigrants who have entered the United States since President Biden took office establish a new city, it would be the ninth largest city in the country, with a population of 1.34 million. And they are still coming. Just this week, we learned that what might be the largest caravan ever—nearly 15,000 migrants—is headed to our southern border. This is unacceptable and unsustainable, and it was completely avoidable.

This manufactured border crisis is also a boon for the deadly drug cartels. Customs and Border Protection estimates that smuggling migrants into the United States earns cartels up to—get this, folks—$6 billion a year. And in the first 3 months of 2022, Border Patrol seized over 150 pounds of drugs on the southern border. Our country has been struggling with an opioid epidemic for far too long, and the Biden administration's solution is an open border that will allow some of the deadliest drugs to be transported across the country, turning every State into a border State. In fact, in 2021, more than 100,000 Americans died from drug overdoses—the highest number ever recorded—with opioids such as fentanyl responsible for 3 out of 5 of those deaths. Not to mention the horrific abuses many young girls and women face at the hands of their smugglers.

Folks, don't miss this: The Biden administration is aiding and abetting illegal immigration and all the criminal activity that comes with it. They have the tools in their toolbox to curb the flow of drugs and human trafficking and to stop the historic record of illegal border crossings, but they refuse to use them.

On his first day in office, the President canceled the construction of the barrier along our southern border, calling it ''a waste of money.'' Ironically, his decision to not build the wall is the real waste of money because, while it is not providing any security, it is still costing taxpayers. Since pulling the plug on the project, Biden has continued paying contractors upwards of $3 million a day—yes, you heard it right, folks: $3 million a day—to watch over the unused materials that are lying in the desert. Taxpayers are being billed to babysit piles of surplus materials.

But some States being overrun by the influx of illegal immigrants would still like to set up barriers to control who is coming across the border from Mexico. Taxpayers have already paid $350 million for the concrete, the steel, and the fencing that is now sitting idle, collecting dust and dollars. Why not let States that want to build the wall access these unused materials? It would save taxpayers money and deter the unprecedented number of border crossings that we have seen as a result of Biden's border policies—or in this case, lack thereof.

To paraphrase a well-known quotation in Iowa, if you build it, they will come. Let's paraphrase: If you don't build it, they will come.

Folks, America is and always has been a welcoming nation, but those seeking a better life here have an obligation to respect our laws, and the President has a sworn duty to enforce them. That is why I introduced the Border's Unused Idle and Lying Dormant Inventory Transfer Act, or the BUILD IT Act, which would turn over the unused materials already purchased by taxpayers to construct the southern border barrier to any State wishing to finish the job.

President Biden's refusal to secure our border is causing chaos and allowing cartels to smuggle drugs into communities in Iowa and across the country, while costing taxpayers billions of dollars for nothing.

Here is a simple solution: President Biden, please enforce current immigration laws, curb cartel activity, and put these materials to use. Let's end the taxpayer-funded waste, and let's stop the unprecedented flow of illegal migrants, and let's build it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, normally I don't like to use numbers in speeches because I think numbers get lost in people's minds as they are trying to wrap their heads around numbers, but I do want to use some numbers today because the numbers are just so incredible.

During President Biden's time in office, the Department of Homeland Security has encountered illegal immigrants crossing our border more than 2.8 million times. In not quite a year and a half, 2.8 million people were encountered crossing the border. Last month alone, they caught people trying to cross the southern border illegally 234,088 times. So a quarter of a million people just last month were caught trying to cross the border. That is the highest number in the Department's history. It is more than four times the average monthly number from 2018 to 2020. If you have a problem that is four times bigger than it was in the 3 preceding years, it is probably time to ask, what were they doing in those 3 preceding years that we are not doing now?

Some of the people who cross the border got sent back and may have gotten caught later in the month. They may have been a catch-and-release, and then they come back. But some people who cross the border didn't get caught at all. I am not sure that number is not bigger than the other number. But even if you had double-counting, it is still an incredible number: a quarter of a million people coming across the border illegally in 1 month who were caught—not who were coming across the border but who were caught coming across the border.

We have never seen such a massive or prolonged effort by people to illegally enter our country as we are seeing now. It has created a giant humanitarian crisis at the border. Ask anyone who lives in a border community the problem that has been created by this.

The Biden administration's response has actually been to tie their own hands by removing the most effective tools we have to try to manage the situation. We developed a reasonable approach to the border based on lessons we learned from previous surges—one in 2014 when President Biden was Vice President and one in 2019. These policies helped cut the number of people trying to cross the border illegally. They allowed us to deal with legitimate cases of people seeking asylum in a much more responsible way.

People who actually qualify for asylum come to the United States like people don't come to any other country in the world. We are still the most welcoming country in the world for people who have a legitimate request for asylum, but that doesn't include everybody who lives in a poor and dangerous place.

In contrast to what we have been doing to make it easier for people to seek asylum and harder for people to illegally cross the border, the Biden administration has over and over again reversed the progress that is being made.

As Senator ERNST just well pointed out, on their first day, they halted the construction of the border wall. The logical debate to have there was finish the wall in progress and then have a debate with the new administration about whether you needed more border wall, but they halted construction of the border wall. The material was there. The wall was in progress. In fact, the wall, in some places, had been removed so you could put the more effective wall up, so now there is no wall. There were places where we had known for several years now that people would come across if they could where there was no wall and there was no building the wall. They revoked a 2017 Executive order calling for stricter enforcement of the immigration laws. They canceled the Migrant Protection Protocols. They suspended asylum cooperation agreements known as safe third party agreements, third country agreements. If someone is unsafe where they live and has a legitimate claim for asylum, this is not a legitimate claim for entry into the United States; it is a legitimate claim to get to a safer place for them. Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador all had agreed to those third party, third country agreements.

Even the leaders of even Guatemala and Mexico said that President Biden's policies are incentivizing illegal crossings at our southern border, which, of course, create a lot of illegal transit through their country as well.

Now the administration seems intent on ending the public health policy known as title 42, which allows authorities to turn back many of the people caught crossing the border illegally. A Federal judge issued a preliminary injunction blocking the efforts to eliminate title 42, but the administration immediately decided they would appeal that decision.

Now, that is exactly the wrong decision at this moment, particularly when the administration is arguing that we need billions of dollars of more money to fight COVID, and I think there is some merit to that argument, but you can't argue that we need billions of dollars to fight COVID and COVID is over at the border and is no longer a problem there.

In fact, just the latest example of the administration over and over again responding to the crisis at the border with the wrong decision. Time after time, the White House could have looked at problems that it was causing with its immigration policies and reverse course. And time after time, it responded by going ahead anyway, doubling down on more than one occasion.

According to the New York Times, there are tens of thousands of people who have been waiting in the border region for title 42 to be lifted. They are watching the Biden administration and the signals it is sending now and how it intends to deal with them the next time they cross the border.

Most of them will be allowed to stay in the country while they go through immigration proceedings, many of which can take years to just get a hearing. That is why waiting in another country like Mexico was a policy that we should have continued to improve and move forward with because most people, when they are waiting, would find out that they didn't have a legitimate asylum claim; that they weren't going to successfully get into the United States and disappear into the country that we live in. And they would wind up going back and making it easier for other people who had a legitimate asylum claim to have that asylum here.

What makes it worse, the administration has proposed taking away essential resources to enforce immigration law. With the budget that they requested for this year, the Department of Homeland Security specified cutting the enforcement and removal budgets to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement by $614 million. It doesn't sound like, to me, that that is the way to deal with a problem that is the size of the problem that almost every American has a sense of.

In April, the Homeland Security Secretary said that he will need to reprogram funding from other DHS accounts to respond to increased activity at the border, while the administration—his administration—is asking for $614 million in cuts.

Other parts of the Department, like the Coast Guard, the Transportation Security Administration, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, could have their operational funding diverted to process paperwork for illegal immigrants at the border.

The human tragedy unfolding on our border is due, in large part, to the policies of this administration, a massive turnaround that occurred on day 1 and hasn't stopped since.

We need that act—and they need to act on border security effectively and restore order to our immigration process.

It is long past time for the administration people to be honest with the American people about the crisis it has created and to do something about it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. HOEVEN. Madam President, I rise today, again, regarding the need to secure our southern border. Right now there is a caravan of migrants making its way to Mexico through the southern border.

Media reports that it could be the largest caravan ever, growing to 15,000 migrants by the time it reaches the U.S. border. The unprecedented and growing crisis at the southern border is due to the Biden administration's misguided immigration policies.

This includes the lack of enforcement of key tools, including the ''Remain in Mexico'' policy, the safe third country agreements, and the title 42 public health order.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection reported that in April of this year, over 234,000 individuals were encountered attempting to illegally cross the southern border—234,000 in the month of April.

This is an increase of 31 percent from April of 2021, last year, and a staggering 1,268-percent increase from April of 2020, 2 years ago. There are 234,000 individuals attempting to cross the border illegally in just 1 month—just 1 month.

I was recently in Del Rio and Eagle Pass, TX, to draw attention to the challenges at the border and to meet with the North Dakota Army National Guard soldiers. Our Guard members are providing support to Customs and Border Protection in light of the immigration crisis.

Our dedicated CBP officers and agents are working tirelessly to try to fulfill their mission of securing the border, with the added pressure and stress of addressing the humanitarian crisis occurring with the continuing surge of migrants seeking to cross the border illegally.

While they do everything they can, they face an impossible task that the Biden administration's actions are exacerbating. As I mentioned earlier, the current crisis at the southern border is the result of the Biden administration's policies.

Notably, the Biden administration is now attempting to end the use of public health order 42—just last month. Those efforts failed when a Federal judge correctly issued an injunction preventing the Biden administration from ending title 42.

The Federal injunction noted that rescinding title 42 will result in a significant increase in illegal immigration at the southern border. This includes an anticipated tripling of illegal border crossings at the border, increasing from 7,000 per day to 18,000 per day, should public health order 42 end.

At the same time, the ongoing crisis at the southern border is creating significant challenges for northern border operations and the security of our northern border. Northern border personnel and resources continue to be depleted because of the surge at the southern border. That is unacceptable.

We need to address the ongoing crisis at the southern border and ensure that we have the resources we need at our northern border as well.

Border security is vital to national security, and we need to secure them both. President Biden's actions have incentivized migrants to take the dangerous journey to the U.S. border. We need to change those policies to get the border crisis under control.

That means we need to do three things to ensure that we have a secure border. We need to make sure that we continue the border wall, along with personnel and technology to make sure that we secure the border; we need to reinstate key immigration policies like I talked about; and we need to move toward a merit-based immigration system.

Again, we need to enforce our Nation's immigration laws, resume construction of the border wall, and ensure that we have in place the infrastructure, the personnel, and the technology to adequately secure the border. The Biden administration needs to take these steps, and they need to do it now.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, one of the dangers of having a weak President is that our enemies will be able to test the boundaries that used to keep them in check. They want to see just how far they can push it before we start pushing back. Indeed, we have seen that in action during this Presidency.

The threat of violence, crime, and of the dangerous influence of those who do not wish us well has crept into the American consciousness and made an already stressful time in our history even worse.

Now, last week's news about what could be the largest migrant caravan yet hasn't helped the situation. We are all hearing about it. At least 6,000 people, probably 10,000 people, have set out from the Guatemala-Mexico border because Joe Biden invited them to come or so they think. That is what they heard. That is how they interpreted his actions.

This is not up for debate. You can look at the reports on TV. Now, this is very shocking to so many of the Tennesseans I am talking to every single day.

First, they say this is a massive national security and safety concern. It makes common sense that you would try to stop this, but more importantly because they know that this President isn't just abandoning the border; he is intentionally giving control of that border to international criminals, to cartels, to gangs, to people who do not wish us well.

Now, what it appears to be is that for many of my Democratic colleagues and for this administration, this action of intentionally leaving the border open is there to keep the radical left happy.

This is what they want, an open border policy. But that open border policy for terrorist organizations, fugitives, cartel mules, this is to them all about exploiting Joe Biden's terrible choices and making the chaos work in their favor.

They will continue to push until they are stopped. And right now they are using this to turn these cartels into international organizations. Last year, 160 different countries came to that border.

The drug dealers, they are all very happy with the way it is operating. In April, Customs and Border Protection intercepted more than 50,000 pounds of drugs—37 percent more than in March.

Now, think about that, 1 month, a 37-percent increase. Keep in mind, this data only reflects what the CBP found.

We know for a fact that every month the got-aways make it into the country undetected. And we have no clue what they have brought with them. Law enforcement officials in Tennessee have told me that around 80 percent of the drugs they seize contain fentanyl—fentanyl. That is what they are finding. It is coming right over the border and coming to a community near you, courtesy of the Biden administration.

We also know that business is booming for the human smugglers, and this caravan is about to provide them some excellent cover.

Over the course of 48 hours this week, Border Patrol agents in the Rio Grande Valley sector interrupted four separate human smuggling attempts, and that included 156 different people. That is right, 156 people in 48 hours.

Now, that is just one example that we chose to pull out and share. I have heard a great many advocates on the left accuse Republicans of blowing the scope of these smuggling operations out of proportion, but here is what I will say. I say that just one person falling into the hands of the cartels is a problem. That is one person too many who is being subjected to drug trafficking, human trafficking, sex trafficking, being forced into a gang, being put on a bracelet that is going to track them until they pay their debt to the cartel.

The people locking these migrants into shipping containers and stash houses without food or water—these are not people on a humanitarian mission. A good outcome is not guaranteed, and, indeed, it is quite the opposite. If the cartels guaranteed good outcomes, no one would be left for dead in the desert or die of heatstroke in an overcrowded truck. No one would have to work off their debt as a prostitute or a drug runner after they got here. But the cartels are after money. They are not providing humanitarian aid. So what do they do? They look at the ''welcome'' mat, and they see it as a way to cash in.

In 2020, the National Human Trafficking Hotline reported more than 10,000 unique cases of potential human trafficking in the United States. Only 6 percent of those victims reported themselves as being U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents. That is correct—10,000 cases and only 6 percent were citizens or legal residents. About 60 percent of those victims were female. More than 72 percent of them revealed that they had been forced into prostitution or some other form of sex work. Eighty-four percent of those sex trafficking victims were female.

This problem doesn't begin and end at the border. End Slavery Tennessee reported that they just helped 207 potential trafficking victims in 2021. Now, that is one organization in Middle Tennessee—one. Two hundred and seven trafficking victims in Middle Tennessee.

You know, every town is a border town, every State is a border State, and every U.S. citizen deserves to know why this barbarity has gone unanswered by this administration.

Remember what I said at the beginning of my remarks: Our enemies are watching. They are paying attention. They are looking for loopholes. They are looking for ways to exploit. They want to see how far they can push Joe Biden, how far they can push this administration, and so far, they have not found his limit.

As the President and Democrat allies here on Capitol Hill contemplate how long they are willing to be pawns in this game our enemies are playing, I would advise them to just take a look at the data—at the data. Look at the reports from our own Federal and State Agencies. Go talk to the human trafficking organizations in your State. Look at the number of known terrorists whom our Federal Agencies have apprehended. Look at the drugs that are being seized at the borders, at the ports, and back in your hometowns. Look at the number of people Border Patrol has had to save from smugglers. And remember that you are not the victims here. You have the power to fix this. You could do something about this. You do not have to choose to let the cartels run unabated at the southern border, bringing thousands upon thousands of people to our border. You might be pretending that this situation on the border isn't getting worse by the day, but people can see with their very own eyes exactly what is going on. Tennesseans are watching. I think the American people are watching, and when it gets worse, and it will, they

will never forget that you sided with drug dealers and with sex traffickers over your own citizens.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MARKEY. 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. 925, Alan M. Leventhal to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Denmark; that there be 10 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form on the nomination; and 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. Is there objection?

The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WICKER. Madam President, reserving the right to object, and I certainly hope we don't have to prolong this for very long, but I can report to Members of the Senate that there are Members on this side who have concerns about this particular nomination. Perhaps those matters can be resolved in short order. I certainly understand my friend from Massachusetts and his support for this nominee, and I respect that. In addition, there are larger issues involving actions and conduct of the State Department in Europe writ large that go beyond this nominee. Again, I hope the State Department will work with us on those important concerns. But for those stated reasons, I do object at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Madam President, I just want to say that I appreciate the position of the Senator from Mississippi, but I will say this on behalf of Alan Leventhal: He is a favorite son of Massachusetts. He has left an indelible mark on our community, on the surrounding community, and he has done just incredible work in his life.

He is in a senior position at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has worked to train the next generation of innovators and leaders. He has received broad accolades for his transformational work as chairman of the board of trustees at Boston University.

In every professional, philanthropic, and personal endeavor, no matter how big or challenging, Alan has embodied excellence.

The men and women of our Foreign Service and locally employed staff in Copenhagen will have an exceptional advocate and an accomplished manager and Ambassador, and our strong ally Denmark will get a committed partner with a direct line back to Washington to further strengthen our bilateral relationship. This is critical, as we rely on Denmark—a key member of NATO and of the European Union—to sustain its leadership role in defense of Ukraine in the wake of Russia's invasion.

So I think it would be invaluable to have him on duty right now, especially at this critical time in European history. I understand the objection of the Senator from Mississippi, and I look forward to working with him and other Senators in order to find a route to removing the objection to this extremely qualified candidate as Ambassador to Denmark.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. LANKFORD. Madam President, over Memorial Day weekend, I spent a chunk of it in Yuma, AZ. In Yuma, AZ, it is 107 degrees in daytime, 102 at sundown. Those of us from Oklahoma are not used to that kind of heat, but it was very helpful to be there, to be on the ground and to see what is happening at that particular border area.

You see, each area of the border is a little bit different. But what we are experiencing right now on our southern border is a continual rolling, chaotic crisis there.

I have people who will catch me occasionally in Oklahoma and will say: It seems like things are going better because I don't hear the media talking about what is happening at the border anymore. And I will smile at them and say: Well, you remember last summer when the media was focused on the southern border? We had 6,000 people illegally crossing a day at that time. Now we have 8,000 people illegally crossing a day—8,000. In fact, last month, we had a quarter million people that illegally crossed the border in 1 month. That was a record, by the way. The previous record for a 1-month illegal crossing was the month before. Things continue to get worse.

But each area of the border is a little bit different. Now I had not been to this particular border crossing in Yuma, AZ, to be able to see how things are different there, but this is either the No. 1 or No. 2 most trafficked areas for illegal traffic across the entire southern border at this point.

What you see first when you are in Yuma, AZ, when you get there to the fencing area, you notice this: You notice in Yuma, AZ, that you have got a port of entry there; and at that port of entry, you have miles and miles of border fence and then a gap in the fence, where on January 20, 2021, construction was on to be able to complete this, but literally, that day, it stopped. And so that gap has never been closed, and so border crossings look like this.

Another picture of it is a picture like this. This scenario where there is a dam on the Mexico side, and on the American side there is the fencing—or at least there was going to be fencing. There is fencing on both sides of this. So individuals literally step over the dam, walk over and walk right up into the country. And you ask, well, why is this not complete? Is it because we ran out of materials? Actually, if you go just a mile from that last picture, in the desert you will see this: just stacks and stacks and stacks of steel, 30-foot sections all cut and ready to go to be able to close those gaps. But those gaps are not being closed because the Biden administration a year and a half ago determined they were not going to close those gaps; they were just going to leave them open. So there they sit open.

So that is one of the issues. That is different in Yuma than in some of the other areas where they just literally left the steel sit horizontally in the desert rather than being installed vertically—what it was designed for.

The second big issue is in this area because of those gaps in the fence, individuals, as they fly into Yuma—they are not coming in long caravans to come in—they are literally flying into Mexicali, Mexico, taking a charter bus that the cartels have organized for them, where they will pick them up at the airport, load up into a charter bus. They will drive them up to the gaps in the fence with the bus and allow them to be able to step across the border. They were literally—I could see it—they will literally step across the border and wait for the Border Patrol to come and pick them up, like it's Uber XL coming to be able to pick them up at their spot. And they know if they just stand here on this side of the fence and wait long enough, Border Patrol will come by, pick them up in a van. They will take them to the processing area where they get processed and then within a couple of days released into the country wherever they want to go.

These individuals are traveling from all over the world. In fact, when I met with some of the leadership there in Yuma, AZ, I just asked the question: How are things going? What is happening in different spots? What are you seeing?

One of the folks there said: Well, last week—last week—we encountered people from 50 different countries crossing just in this spot.

Why is that? Because the border remains open and people from all over the world know they can fly to Mexicali, Mexico, pay the cartels—and the current rate is between $7,000 and $15,000 a person for that section of the border. They get on the buses, drive up to the border, and then they step across.

It is a different kind of thing. We see sometimes pictures of people who have traveled 3,000 miles in a caravan. And by the way, there is another caravan that is actually organizing through Central America right now and coming through Mexico. The current caravan has an estimated 6,000 people in it that are walking their way up and traveling their way up through Central America and Mexico right now.

But the folks coming through Yuma, AZ, are not like that. They step across

the border, and they are carrying luggage with them. In fact, Border Patrol has had to actually limit the weight that they can actually bring in luggage to no more than 50 pounds. They come into the process area. They are bringing their luggage with them. They are dressed in nice clothes. They are clean. They just got a shower the day before.

They come across the border. They wait on Border Patrol. We take them to the processing area. In fact, when I got to the processing area, one of the Border Patrol agents walked up to me and said, ''Do you see the lady behind you?'' And I turned around and said, ''Yes.''

She said, ''She is wearing a Versace dress.''

I said that probably should mean something to me as a guy, but it currently doesn't. And my wife later explained to me, ''That is a pretty expensive dress.''

Why are we seeing people like that crossing the border? Because it is easier to come in illegally into the country now than it is legally.

Most years we have a million people a year that legally cross our border—legally—that go through the process, fill out the paperwork. We do a background check on those individuals. They come through and come into our country, and we celebrate people who come legally into our country and have for over two centuries. These individuals are finding it faster and cheaper to just pay the cartel, fly to Mexico, walk across the border. And when you walk across the border, you are in the country not just for a few months. Right now, when you cross the border and enter into this area, as you walk across the border you are given a work permit and the ability to stay in the United States for 8 years until your asylum hearing comes up.

Why do we have people coming from all over the world? We have a million people doing it legally, but last year we had 2 million people do it illegally because it is faster to just illegally come into the border.

Let me ask a simple question to this body: Do we really want a system that incentivizes illegal activity as the entrance into the United States of America, because right now the incentive is to come into the country illegally?

Let me phrase it this way. For the individuals who come across this border, we do not do a background check on these individuals. We have no idea any criminal history they have in the country from where they are coming. We do a background check with American records. We know if they committed a crime here in the past, but we have no idea from any of the countries that they are coming from. And let me remind you, in Yuma, when I was there a week ago, the week before, 50 different nations crossed that border that week. We have no criminal background check on any of those individuals.

What else happens with this? Because of the chaos that is happening here and Border Patrol are having to run their Uber XL vans to be able to pick people up and take them to processing, and they have to come off the line to be able to come into the processing center. What else is happening? The open desert areas not far from here, where they know the drug traffickers are actually moving large quantities of drugs, they don't have enough agents to be able to patrol that anymore. They can see them on cameras. They just don't have enough people to get to it.

The checkpoints that are on the highways typically leading out from this area to try to pick up the gun and drug smugglers coming in and out of the country, those checkpoints don't exist anymore. Why? Because they don't have enough staff anymore because they are managing this chaos at the border.

We are losing our security presence on our southern border because the President is incentivizing illegal immigration, and it is taking everybody that is there for our national security to actually be on the border to manage the check-in staff for people coming in.

This is a ticking time bomb. It is solvable.

Let me give you just some very basic things on this. No. 1, keep title 42 in place. The Border Patrol that I speak to when I talk to the folks on the line, their No. 1 fear is the Biden administration is going to cancel title 42. Now, currently, the court is prohibiting them from doing that, but their biggest concern is, if the Biden administration cancels title 42, even more people will come across, and this chaos will be even worse. That is their No. 1 issue. Keep title 42 authority in place.

The second thing is, stop giving people that cross the border between the port of entry and illegally cross, stop giving them work permits that incentivizes people to come between the ports of entry in an illegal fashion. The administration can do that right now.

Third thing: Stop giving people a free pass to come into the country for 8 years to stay in the country while they await their asylum hearing.

Whoever is last in, first up for the asylum hearing, and do it right there at the border. The asylum hearings can be done in less than a month, and do it right there at the border so they have to remain in place to have their hearing.

What happens is, these individuals cross the border, they cross the border, they get their 8-year pass in the country, they get their work permit. They snap a picture of it. They send it to their family back home and say: I paid this cartel member this much money. I crossed in this spot. I stood in this line. When I got there, I got into the country. Come join me. And it keeps accelerating. That is a policy decision that the administration could stop now, and they are choosing not to stop now.

And the final thing on this. Again, it is not hard. Close that gap.

Why is this so hard? Close that gap.

We have fewer people crossing in California right now than we do in Yuma. Why is that? Because the gap is closed in California. And while many of my colleagues scream ''fences don't work,'' why do we have fewer people crossing in California than we do in Yuma, AZ? Well, it is because there is a functioning fence in California and a big, giant gap in Yuma. This does work, and everybody knows it. That is why the Biden administration leaves it open—because they are facilitating this. This is something that is going to bite our Nation. It is a national security issue, and we should not ignore it.

Again, I celebrate legal immigration. I want more of it in our country. This is unchecked, illegal activity, and we had better pay attention to it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The Senator from Wyoming.

INFLATION

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I come to the floor today to talk about another Biden crisis. We just had my friend and colleague from Oklahoma talk about the crisis, as he saw it, at the southern border while he was on his trip there very recently. We hear from other colleagues about the crisis of crime in our cities across the country as another failure of this administration's. I come today to talk about the Biden economic crisis, which is hitting families in all of our States, in all of our communities, and it is the thing that I heard the very most about when I was home in Wyoming last week.

Across the country, summer is almost here. It is time for barbecues, visiting friends, and family vacations for many. This year, there will be many fewer who will be able to afford what has been a natural part of their family lives.

The American people have just been through the most expensive Memorial Day ever, and it has been painfully expensive for families across this country. This is just a preview of the summer of stress that families are going to be facing all across America. Hamburger meat today is at its highest price ever; chicken, its highest price ever; a gallon of gasoline, its highest price ever.

They say inflation is up by a certain percentage, but gas prices have doubled since Joe Biden became President. There has been a 100-percent increase in gas prices since the Democrats became the majority in the Senate and Joe Biden was sworn into office. Gas prices in America, under the Democrats, have gone up 15 out of 16 months since Joe Biden came to the White House and CHUCK SCHUMER came to be majority leader. Gas now costs more than $4 a gallon on average in every State of the Union, and we are approaching $5 on average across the country. In the liberal paradise of California, the gas price today is over $6 a gallon if you can find it at that price. Financial analysts who have looked at

this thing recently predicted that the average price of a gallon of gasoline nationwide could be $6.20 all across the country this summer.

So what do the President of the United States and the Democrats in this body have to do about that? What is the solution? Because people are looking for solutions.

The Democrats say: We run the place. We are the House. We are the Senate. We are the White House. We run the place.

Well, where are your solutions? I would say to those Democrats.

Oh, Joe Biden has a solution: I think I will go and beg for oil from Saudi Arabia. I think I will go and beg for oil from Saudi Arabia.

The Democratic policy on energy seems to be ''anything but American energy.'' The Biden administration has already been begging Venezuela, Iran, the OPEC cartel, and even Vladimir Putin to sell us more oil. We have seen that all in the last year. If North Korea had oil, I am sure the Democrats would go and try to beg them as well. This President would rather beg the Saudis to sell us energy than to let hard-working American energy workers get it out of the ground here at home.

Now, we don't need to go to Saudi Arabia. We don't need to go to Iran. We don't need to go to Venezuela. We don't need to go to OPEC. We don't need to go to Russia. We have it here at home in America, and we have an abundance of energy. Joe Biden is transferring the wealth of our Nation to the Middle East. Why? Because that is a decision by Joe Biden and the Democrats—to send our wealth to the Middle East rather than to use the wealth that we have here in America.

Joe Biden has blocked off the vast majority of Federal lands from energy exploration and production. Even on the remaining Federal land, Joe Biden continues to cancel major oil and gas lease sales. Just last week, while Members were home, the Biden administration, with none of us in Washington but all of us at home, said they are going to redo the environmental reviews of leases made by the previous administration. Now, this includes 2,000 leases in my home State of Wyoming. For every existing energy lease, Joe Biden has done what he can to stop production there. He has put 4,300 drilling permits in limbo.

What does he say about this? He said it in Japan. He said: We are going through an incredible transition.

This is Joe Biden, the President of the United States.

He said: God willing, when this is over, this incredible transition we are going through, we will be stronger and less reliant on fossil fuels.

What Joe Biden is saying to every American is, tough luck. Take your medicine. Take your medicine, and pay the price because we are going through an incredible transition, and God willing, when it is over, we are going to be stronger.

The real transition that is happening today is that we are going from being a nation of energy dominance to being an energy-dependent nation. We are going from prosperity to poverty and from wealth to weakness. That is what we are getting from the Democrats in Congress, the Democrats in the Senate, the Democrats in the House, and Joe Biden.

Today, we are still producing 1 million barrels of oil fewer than we were before the pandemic. So what do Democrats want to do? Once again, the Secretary of the Treasury was with us yesterday. They want to raise taxes on the American public and on American energy. Well, what do you think higher taxes on energy production are going to do when oil is already at a point at which people are paying $5 a gallon for gasoline?

For Democrats who choose to go home and listen to the people at home, I would imagine they are getting an earful from the people at home.

One Democratic Member of the Senate was on TV yesterday, bragging in a hearing. I saw it played a number of times. She didn't care how high energy prices went. She didn't care at all because she had an electric car and drove it here, from her home to Washington, DC, so it didn't matter. Oh, if you can't afford to have $55,000 to buy an electric vehicle, too bad for you. That is the Democrats' response. That is what we are seeing in this country which Joe Biden has led into crisis after crisis after crisis.

High energy prices, of course, mean higher prices for almost everything else. Higher energy prices are already driving up food costs. For any Senator who went to a grocery store—and I am not sure how many Democrats do the shopping for themselves or how many Democrats saw how high food prices are, but I certainly saw it in Wyoming this past weekend—food prices are rising at the fastest rate in 40 years. Does a single Democratic Senator make reference to that? talk about it? come up with or try to find solutions for it? Will we have a solution? Joe Biden can't blame Vladimir Putin for high food prices. The price of food has gone up every single month—every single month—since Joe Biden came into office. High energy prices. High food prices.

There is a 40-year high of inflation in this country today, so inflation has driven the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates. What does that mean? Well, for the seniors and retirees who are watching their savings and their retirements melt away, it means a lot. Interest rates have gone up, and mortgage applications have dropped. Many Americans are giving up on their dreams of even owning their own homes.

Young mothers can't buy or find infant baby formula to buy. Joe Biden didn't see it coming. People saw it coming, and mothers saw it coming, but it was ignored by the administration. Once again, they dropped the ball, and the President was caught by surprise. Seven out of every ten stores in America have run out of baby formula. There have already been cases of children being hospitalized because they can't get the right kind of formula. What did the Biden administration finally say? They admitted they knew about the crisis last year; yet they did nothing.

Month after month after month, this administration did nothing. That is kind of what we have gotten with this President. The President is too slow—too slow to react, to slow to act, and too slow to respond to the needs of the American people. No wonder they are nicknaming him ''Too Slow Joe.'' That is what we have in the White House today. It is a disgrace. The country deserves better. Americans of every background and in every stage of life are being punished by the bad policies of Joe Biden's and the Democrats' in Congress.

For most Americans, this is the worst economy they have ever seen. More and more Americans are having to borrow money just to pay the bills to try to keep up. Household debt is near an alltime high, and credit card day is near an alltime high. The average car in the United States is now 12 years old. This is a record high.

I would have to say to my colleague who bragged about having an electric car and driving it here and not caring about the fact that gas prices have gone up and was actually laughing about it, it seemed to me, well, you are different than most Americans, I would have to say, because most Americans can't do what you do. They don't have that opportunity. The average car in the United States is 12 years old because that is what people can afford, but they can hardly afford the gas to go in it. They can't afford to buy a new car or a used car, let alone an electric car.

Since Joe Biden became President, prices have gone up faster than wages. That is the complaint I continue to hear about at home. Month after month after month, the buying power of the average American family keeps going lower and lower and lower. Now two-thirds of the American people are talking about living paycheck to paycheck with nothing left over—nothing. As a result, the American people are feeling stuck and stressed and squeezed.

The pessimism of the economists is only exceeded by the pessimism of the American people about the Joe Biden economy. All told, Joe Biden's economic crisis has become a perfect storm of bad economic news.

Jamie Dimon is the CEO of JPMorgan Chase. He warned of an upcoming economic hurricane. The economic hurricane is a perfect storm of record inflation, record debt, a shortage of necessities, higher interest rates, vanishing savings, and a shrinking economy. The Biden inflation crisis

is quickly spiraling into an all-around economic crisis. If the Democrats continue on this path, it is going to get a lot worse soon.

Inflation for producers is even higher than inflation for consumers. In fact, inflation for producers has been the highest on record. Wholesale prices for producers went up 11 percent in the last year. That means higher prices for the people who grow our food, who build our buildings, and who keep the lights on. Inflation for producers today means inflation for consumers tomorrow.

After 13 months of this inflation crisis—a crisis that the administration kept ignoring, kept denying, kept refusing to admit was here, kept saying wasn't coming—the Secretary of the Treasury said: Well, if it comes, and there is a small chance it comes, it will be manageable.

There is no light at the end of the tunnel. If there is any light at the end of the tunnel, it is because the freight train marked ''recession'' is about to hit America. Inflation is so bad that the Democrats can't even deny it anymore. So they create it; they ignore it; they deny it; they blame inflation on everybody else.

Yesterday, in the Finance Committee, the Secretary of the Treasury said: No, no. It wasn't them.

The Democrats denied it. They said: No, no. It was Putin. It was the pandemic.

But now the Democrats want to make it worse.

Well, it took about 14 months, but Janet Yellen admitted earlier this week in a CNN interview that she had been wrong about inflation. When she said there was a slight risk, she was mistaken. When she said it was manageable, she was mistaken.

She said: Now, I was wrong about the path inflation would take. This is the Secretary of the Treasury for Joe Biden, his handpicked person to run the economy. She also admitted that inflation was a matter of supply and demand and that the spending in the American Rescue Plan did feed the demand. I think she is talking about the $2 trillion that every Democrat voted for and that every Republican voted against; the $2 trillion to which even the Democratic economists said: Don't do that. It is going to make us have bad inflation. And we had bad inflation. But Joe Biden and the Secretary of the Treasury and every Democrat in the House and Senate voted in favor of pouring fuel on the fire that turned into the inflation we are facing today.

This was an enormous mistake on the part of the Democrats and the President—CHUCK SCHUMER and every Democrat in this Senate, all the Democrats in the House and Speaker NANCY PELOSI. It is costing the average American family today $5,000 more this year than last year just to stay even—not to get ahead, just to stay even.

Democrats were warned. They were warned by Republicans. They were warned by their own experts, and they ignored it; simply, flatly ignored the warnings, passed the largest spending bill in American history. And ever since that day, inflation has spiraled out of control. More than a year later, Democrats still don't have anything to offer beyond blame and excuses.

Last week, the Secretary of Commerce was asked:

> Is there one specific category [of high prices] where you think you can actually make a difference?

This is her answer. She said:

> I wish.

That is what Democrats are left with: wishes, wishes—no plan to fix the crisis that they have created.

Joe Biden's so-called energy inflation plan made so many false promises. And he talked about this. He wrote an editorial in the Wall Street Journal. You would think that maybe somebody at the White House who wrote it would have been vetted before they gave it to the President, before he put his name on it. It got Four Pinocchios from the Washington Post which talked about what the President had to say about energy as just being a lie.

We know what we need to do. We need to stop the reckless spending. We need to unleash American energy. Instead of canceling lease sales, Joe Biden needs to open up Federal lands to American energy production instead. Instead of canceling pipelines, Joe Biden should speed up the pipeline permitting process. Instead of begging other countries to sell us oil, we should get it out of the ground right here in America.

Oh, we have the American energy skills and skilled workers to see us through this crisis. The President just needs to let them go to work.

Working families have already been pushed to the breaking point. People are spending their savings, seeing it melting away. They have run up credit cards just to get by, and now recession is heading toward us. We need to change course. The administration needs to change course because the Joe Biden economic hurricane is about to hit America.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, yesterday, as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I had the honor of welcoming a group of important guests to Washington.

The committee was joined by the families of some of the victims in last month's mass shooting in Buffalo, NY, when a White supremacist marched into the Tops Grocery store with an assault rifle and massacred 10 Black Americans in cold blood and wounded three others. Just weeks after laying their loved ones to rest, these families flew to Washington to deliver one very simple, straightforward message to Congress: Do something. Do something to prevent the next mass shooting, to combat the lethal threat posed by violent White supremacists, to honor the memory of those who were slain in this horrifying act of racist violence.

One of the family members who attended yesterday was Garnell Whitfield, Jr., and his brother Raymond. Their mother Ruth Whitfield was the eldest victim in this Buffalo shooting. She was 86 years old.

In the hours before her murder, Mrs. Whitfield just finished her regular daily ritual, visiting her husband, Mr. Whitfield's father, at his nursing home. The two had been married for 68 years, and in an instant, she was gone. Her family is shattered.

During yesterday's hearing, Mr. Whitfield courageously voiced what millions of Americans feel about the devastating run of mass shootings in America: outrage. He asked me and the fellow committee members there a really important question:

> What are you doing? You were elected to protect us. Is there nothing that you [can] personally [be] willing to do to stop the cancer of White supremacy and the domestic terrorism it inspires?

Mr. Whitfield concluded his testimony with the following words I hope every Member of the Senate will hear. He said:

> Mrs. Ruth Whitfield's life mattered. Your actions here will tell us if and how much it mattered to you.

We heard the same sentiment from across the country—from Uvalde, TX, to Chicago, IL. It is impossible to keep track of these mass shootings. They have claimed so many innocent lives.

During this past weekend alone, our Nation was hit with at least 10 of them—10. Think about it: In this country, 10 in one weekend. In many countries—most countries around the world—there are none. No other developed Nation on Earth experiences this degree of bloody carnage every day, every week. And if we want to prove to Americans like Garnell Whitfield that the lives of their loved ones who were lost really do matter to us, we have to do something in the Senate.

The first thing is simple: close the loopholes on the purchase of guns. Currently, there is a bipartisan group of Senators working on this issue. I commend this group, especially Senators MURPHY and CORNYN—Democrat and Republican—who are leading this effort.

We are also going to hold a hearing next week in the Judiciary Committee over a phenomena which is equally embarrassing. Gunfire is now the leading cause of death for kids in America. Did you hear that? Gunfire, the leading cause of death of children in America.

We talk about protecting our kids, our highest priority. Well, the guns are killing our kids more than automobiles, more than poison, more than accidents in the home.

DOMESTIC TERRORISM

Madam President, that brings me to our second obligation to families like

the Whitfields. It was the focus of our hearing yesterday. We have got to condemn and combat the hateful ideology that has inspired attacks like the mass shooting in Buffalo.

During the previous administration, officials within the FBI and Department of Homeland Security shared a sobering assessment—this was under the previous President, Trump. They found that since 2000, the year 2000, White supremacists have been ''responsible for . . . more [homicides] than any other domestic extremist movement.''

Right now, in the words of FBI Director Wray, the threat of domestic terrorism is ''metastasizing across [America],'' and we have seen evidence of it time and again.

In the past decade alone, White supremacists have committed mass shootings in a church, at a Sikh gurdwara in the State of Wisconsin, synagogues, not to mention a Walmart, and a grocery store.

We have seen other acts of domestic terrorism. This past weekend, in Wisconsin, Madam President, a violent extremist broke into the home of a former judge and shot him to death. The murderer was found with a list of names that included that judge and other officials, including the Governor of your State.

It is no coincidence that the threat of White supremacy is growing worse at a time when racist rhetoric is being dragged into the mainstream of our discourse.

The fact is, in 2022, hate has a formidable platform on FOX News. Media figures like Tucker Carlson are amplifying false racist conspiracy theories like the so-called ''great replacement theory'' to millions of vulnerable Americans.

Night after night, Tucker Carlson legitimizes the fiction that his political opponents are scheming to deliberately change the demographics of America. It is the same racist dogma that inspired the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan 100 years ago. They just took off the white robes on this gang.

Tucker Carlson, and pundits like him, traffic in fear and hate. They are radicalizing their viewers by preying on paranoia and winking to the far-right extremists who look to them for leadership.

Tragically, we have seen the growing use of political violence against elected officials, against flight attendants, against election workers, school board members, and other public servants. To make it clear, our condemnation of violence applies on the right and on the left.

Just this morning, news broke that a man was arrested near the home of Supreme Court Justice Brett Kavanaugh. Carrying at least one weapon, and with burglary equipment, he told police he was planning on killing the Justice.

Let me be clear: We have to stand united—Democrats, Republicans, Independents, left and right, voters and nonvoters alike—in condemning violence wherever its source, right or left.

Whether violence is being threatened against a sitting Supreme Court Justice or the Capitol Hill police officers on January 6 who wanted to defend this building from the insurrectionist mob, it is unacceptable and inexcusable.

As the threat of domestic terrorism looms over the country, we must ensure that members of law enforcement have resources, training, and our support in their legitimate exercise of their duty. That is why we need to pass the Domestic Terrorism Protection Act.

I put this bill on the floor in 2017. It ensures that the Federal Government will keep track of the crimes and the nature of them. That is it. It doesn't give any new powers of investigation, surveillance, or arrest—simply counts the number of attacks and where they come from.

It was the decision of the Trump administration to remove White supremacy as one of the motives for this domestic terrorism at a time when the head of the FBI tells us that threat is metastasizing across America. President Trump was wrong. The FBI should be keeping track of these crimes so that we know the source of this violence.

That is why this legislation is needed not just to pass through the Senate but to say to the Whitfield family in Buffalo, NY: We hear you. We are going to start by doing something very basic.

As we watch one community after another torn apart by sickening acts of violence, the Members of this Senate have to go beyond thoughts and prayers. If anyone in this body is unwilling to take even the most basic steps to save lives, I would encourage them to follow the advice that Mr. Garnell Whitfield offered yesterday. If you don't want to take any action, ''yield your positions of authority and influence to others that are willing to lead.''

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Madam President, I want to thank the chairman of the Judiciary Committee for his remarks just now. I, too, sit on the Judiciary Committee, and I listened to Garnell Whitfield talk about his 86-year-old mother, who was murdered, and his charge to us to do something, because basically he said: If you are not going to do something in the face of all this gun carnage in our country, what are you doing here?

I think that is a question that each of us should ask: What the heck are we doing here if not to protect America's citizens?

One of the questions that I asked of the panel, which consisted of two invitees from the Republican side and three panel members of Democratic invitees—I asked them: Is the easy access to guns in our country a major part of the gun violence and the massacres and the killings in our country? And they each said yes. They acknowledged that the easy access to guns, regardless of ideology, is what makes our country the outlier country among all developed nations. What that says to me is that we need to be very, very committed and very serious about the need to enact sensible gun safety legislation.

As I listened to one of my other colleagues a little bit earlier talking about inflation, yes, inflation is a problem, but certainly it is not the answer to just blame the Democrats. I would like my Republican colleagues to make a commitment to do what we need to do and at least get a start in ending the gun violence in our country. As I said at yesterday's hearing, Hawaii has among the strongest gun safety legislation in the country. We have the lowest gun violence in the country. There is a cause and effect here.

As Mr. Whitfield charged us with yesterday, do something. That is our responsibility.

HONORING OUR PACT ACT OF 2021

Madam President, turning to another subject, over decades of conflict, millions of American servicemembers have been exposed to burn pits and other toxic materials. These men and women risked their lives in service to our country, and we have a duty to ensure they get care for conditions caused by these toxic exposures.

For months, my colleagues and I on the Veterans' Affairs Committee have worked to craft a bill that meets our responsibility, our duty to our veterans, and now we have the responsibility to pass this legislation here in the Senate and deliver for our veterans.

This legislation is a bill named for SFC Heath Robinson from Ohio, who served tours of duty in Kosovo and Iraq, where he was exposed to toxic burn pits. A decade after returning home, Sergeant Robinson developed a rare form of lung cancer caused by his toxic exposure. Tragically, he passed away in 2020.

The Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring Our PACT Act is historic, comprehensive legislation that provides the care toxic-exposed veterans like Sergeant Robinson deserve. This bipartisan legislation extends VA healthcare eligibility to millions of post-9/11 veterans, including nearly 3.5 million who were toxic-exposed. It also adds nearly two dozen conditions to the VA's list of service presumptions and strengthens the VA's ability to provide the high-quality care and benefits these veterans need in a timely manner. Altogether, this bill delivers the historic investment in caring for our Nation's veterans.

The Honoring Our PACT Act is the latest step we are taking to support our veterans in Hawaii and across our country. Just yesterday, President Biden signed legislation to name the state-of-the-art VA clinic under construction on Oahu after the late Senator Daniel Akaka. He also signed our

bill to expand access to breast cancer screening and treatment for veterans, helping ensure every VA patient can get the care they need. By passing the Honoring Our PACT Act, we can continue building on this progress and delivering for our veterans.

I would like to thank Chairman TESTER, Ranking Member MORAN, and Chair MARK TAKANO in the House for their leadership in this effort, and I would like to thank all the veterans and their loved ones who have shared their stories and advocated for so long to help us get to this moment.

This is an important and long-overdue step toward honoring our Nation's veterans, caring for them. I urge my colleagues to pass this bill without delay.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Florida.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF THE HEINOUS ATTACK AT THE PULSE NIGHTCLUB ON JUNE 12, 2016

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Madam President, nearly 6 years ago, our State, Nation, the city of Orlando, and Hispanic and LGBTQ communities were attacked. Forty-nine innocent and beautiful lives were lost. It was an evil and hateful act, an act of terrorism designed to divide us as a nation and strike fear in our hearts and minds. But, instead, we came together, we supported each other, and we persevered. We have proved to the world what we in Florida already knew: Floridians are resilient.

The days I spent in Orlando following the shooting will always be with me. I talked to parents who lost their children. I went to funerals and wakes. I sat in hospital rooms. It was one of the hardest things I have ever had to do. It was heartbreaking. But in this horribly dark time, the selfless courage of so many—from community members to law enforcement, to healthcare workers—provided a sense of hope. This incredible strength, love, and bravery lifted up Orlando and the State of Florida and helped us begin to rebuild.

This week, on the sixth anniversary of this devastating tragedy, the State of Florida comes together to honor the lives lost too soon, and we vow to always stand up and fight against evil and hatred in this world.

I was proud that last year Congress passed and the President signed into law legislation I introduced with Senator RUBIO and Senator PADILLA to designate the location of the Pulse nightclub in Orlando as the National Pulse Memorial, which will honor the memory of those we lost.

Today, I am requesting all my colleagues to join Senator RUBIO and me to pass a resolution honoring the memory of the 49 lives lost during the heinous attack at the Pulse nightclub. Let's come together now to say that our Nation will always stand against hate and evil in this world.

Mr. RUBIO. Madam President, this weekend will mark 6 years since 49 of our fellow Americans were killed in one of the deadliest attacks in our Nation's history.

It was a tragic, despicable terrorist attack on the Hispanic and gay communities in Orlando. Each person killed was a son or daughter, brother or sister, mother or father, husband or wife. They were part of our families and communities. The assault on Pulse was an act of pure evil that was and remains the worst terror attack on U.S. soil since September 11, 2001. And it was inspired by the same ideology of hate. But ultimately, that hateful ideology failed to tear apart our community.

June 12, 2016, is a day that I will never forget. The senseless, tragic loss of life will never dull with time, nor will the memory of how our communities came together in the days and weeks that followed. Pulse was a well-known nightclub in central Florida. It was part of the fabric of the local community, and that awful day struck a terrible blow. But the community awoke from the tragedy stronger and more united than it was before.

The terrorist would have been horrified to see the First Baptist Church in Orlando—another pillar of the local community—opening its doors to the LGBT community, welcoming them and their families, and holding services there. The terrorist would have hated to see Floridians from all across the State bringing food and water to support victims, families, and first responders. There were unending lines to donate blood. There were memorial services around the State. There was a sense that there was something greater than any one person worth sacrificing for; there was a sense of community, fellowship, and solidarity. This is the America I know and love, and it is our country at its best.

Sunday will be a day for reflection, for remembering those who lost their lives to an evil, hateful ideology. It will also be a day to acknowledge the tremendous impact their families and the survivors have had, not only on their community and State, but on our Nation.

And while the fight against evil and hate continues, we can and should take inspiration from their strength.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. As if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 663, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 663) honoring the memory of the victims of the heinous attack at the Pulse nightclub on June 12, 2016.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. 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. 663) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. 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. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

GUN SAFETY

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, when the Senate considers complex and profound issues of public policy, I am particularly reminded of the wisdom of our late friend, Mr. Mike Enzi, the Senator from Wyoming. Not long after I came to the Senate, I noticed how productive that Senator Enzi, one of the most conservative Members of the Senate, was working on the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions committee with Teddy Kennedy, the ''liberal lion of the Senate.'' You had one of the most conservative Members of the Senate working with one of the most liberal Members of the Senate. But, amazingly, to me, they seemed to get a lot done.

So I asked Senator Enzi, I said: How is it that you, a staunch conservative, could work so productively with somebody with such different views? Senator Enzi told me: It is easy. I call it the 80–20 rule.

Well, the fact of life is we are not going to agree with everybody 100 percent of the time. And I sometimes say I don't agree with my wife 100 percent of the time, but she is always right.

But, seriously, if we are going to get things done here in the U.S. Senate for the benefit of the American people, we have to understand nobody is going to get everything they want. And I think for purposes of simplicity, an illustration of Senator Enzi's comments about the 80–20 rule are very helpful.

I have tried to employ that strategy many times since those days, and I hope we can apply that wisdom and strategy again dealing with this recent string of shootings, including Uvalde, TX.

Now this debate evokes strong emotions and strong opinions from people across the political spectrum, and it is an understatement to say that there are serious differences of opinion.

I start with the premise that I took an oath to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States, and I

have no intention of violating that oath. That is where I start. Part of the Constitution is the amendments, including the first 10 which are the Bill of Rights that includes the Second Amendment, which provides a constitutional right to keep and bear arms for law-abiding Americans. I have no intention of violating my oath, and I have no intention of undermining the rights of law-abiding gun owners in America because it is a constitutional right.

It is no secret that when it comes to the culture in America, there are very different views ranging from, let's say, Connecticut, where Senator MURPHY comes from, to places like Texas, where guns are commonplace but people know how to use them and they use them responsibly and they are not a threat to public safety.

There are those who would like to restrict the rights of law-abiding gun owners because that is their view—they strongly hold that view, but I have been clear that is a nonstarter for me.

But to Senator Enzi's wise advice, rather than focus on the 20 percent we can't agree on, I have been trying to explore common ground with our colleagues on a bipartisan basis. These were devastating tragedies. We all agree with that. We all agree that no child should ever fear for his or her safety while sitting in a classroom.

I think we even all agree that there is a mental health epidemic in America today, and that is a piece of the puzzle. To me the shootings are a symptom of a larger problem, which is the failure of our mental health system in America, and it manifests itself in many different ways. Now, people suffering from mental health challenges, by and large, they are not violent, but a subset of them threaten their own lives with suicide. Some of them, even a subset of others, not only commit suicide by attacking a known armed police contingent, but they also engage in homicides, too, which is what happened with Salvador Ramos in Uvalde, TX.

I think there is a consensus in America that criminals and people experiencing severe mental health crises should not have access to guns. It is not just my opinion; it is actually the law. That is what the National Instant Criminal Background Check System is supposed to vet for—to make sure that people who have criminal records, people who have been institutionalized for mental health problems, people who are dishonorably discharged, people who are under a protective order, people who have committed felonies, people who have committed domestic violence, those are all people who now, if you went to buy a firearm and underwent a national instant criminal background check, you would not be able to legally purchase or possess a firearm because that is the law of the land and has been a long time.

With that in mind, Senator MURPHY from Connecticut, Senator TILLIS from North Carolina, Senator SINEMA from Arizona, and I have been looking at these various factors and tried to come up with a targeted bill that might have prevented some of these tragedies. To me, that is the best way to look at this, is to say: If this had been in place, is it less likely that this tragedy would have occurred? Stated another way, If we do this, is there a chance or a probability that we could save lives in the future? To me, that should be our focus.

Instead of wasting time talking about what we don't agree on, I think it is productive for us to focus on this subset of issues where I believe there is room for a consensus because, of course, that is the only way to make progress and to get a result.

When the Constitution was written, it created three branches of government; but in particular, the legislative and the executive branch, with two branches of the Congress. They are very different in their nature. They made it difficult to pass legislation. It is hard. We do it, but it is hard. And it is hard because it takes consensus, and consensus sometimes takes time, particularly on issues that evoke such strong views and opinions and reflect, frankly, the diversity of this country.

I am glad to say, on this topic, we are making steady progress. It is early in the process, but I am optimistic where things stand right now. What am I optimistic about? I am optimistic that we could pass a bill in the Senate, it can pass the House, and it will get a signature by President Biden. It will become law of the land.

What is the test of that legislation? It is, to me, not whether it meets your ideological standard of what the bill should look like, but it is simply this: Will it save lives? If it will, it is worth all of our best efforts.

As I said, there is broad agreement about the mental health challenges, not only in our schools, but in our society at large and how that manifests itself. Sixty percent of the gun deaths in America are suicides. Don't we want to try to prevent those suicides? I think so. That is why the mental health issue is so important, among other reasons. And then, obviously, the school safety issues. We need to try to figure out ways to make our schools harder to get into for people like Salvador Ramos.

Unfortunately, the mental health challenges of young, disaffected, and alienated boys is a profile that is all too familiar. It is reflected in the shooter in Uvalde. It is reflected in the shooter in Sandy Hook, Adam Lanza. They came from much different places in terms of their socioeconomics, but in terms of their alienation and their developing mental illness and their willingness to not only take their own life but other people's lives, unfortunately, it paints an eerily similar picture.

The shooter in Uvalde was isolated and bullied at school. He had a record of cutting his face—self-mutilation—and abusing and torturing animals, and he was known for fighting and threatening his fellow students with everything from assault to rape. He was a ticking time bomb, and many people—not all the people but many people in this small community of 15,000 people knew it. Certainly, his mother knew it. Unfortunately, his mother was a drug user, and he was living with his grandmother. But this is a young man who shot his own grandmother because she wanted him to go back to school because, of course, he had been out of the classroom because of COVID–19 restrictions. Frankly, that isolation just made his mental illness that much worse.

As I said, the shooter at Sandy Hook, Adam Lanza, experienced what was later described as ''severe and deteriorating'' mental health problems that went untreated, not because his parents didn't try—they did—but when he was prescribed medication to help him manage his mental illness, he refused to take it, and his mom finally gave up, exhausted, as you can imagine. It was a period of 3 years that he didn't see any mental health provider at all, sitting in his room, playing video games, killing people online virtually, becoming increasingly desensitized, and spiraling down that psychiatric, psychological, and emotional drain.

We need to equip all of our young people in America with the resources and the assistance they need in order to manage their emotional and mental health struggles. I think that is part of what we need to do.

School security, as I said, was also a glaring issue at Uvalde. The shooter was able to enter Robb Elementary School through a door that wasn't even locked. That is a problem. School districts need to be prepared for the worst-case scenario. They need to prepare for the worst and hope for the best. That means evaluating physical security, reviewing current protocols, developing best practices, and potentially adding or expanding the number of school resource officers. Those are law enforcement officers on campus.

I think there is a lot of common ground on things we can agree on here—safer schools, better mental health resources, and coming up with additional assistance that will harden our schools and provide greater deterrence and protections for our students.

The Senators whom I have been talking to—including the group of four but even the larger group today at noon—we have been talking about other things we might do to keep individuals who are already prohibited by law because they have a criminal background or they have mental health adjudications and problems.

How do we keep guns out of the hands of criminals and those who are undergoing mental health crises? That is an area of common ground. This is not about creating new restrictions on

law-abiding citizens; it is about ensuring the system we already have in place works as intended.

One idea we have discussed is, because this young man in Uvalde turned 18 and because there was no look back at his juvenile record, he passed a background check. It is as if he was born on his 18th birthday and nothing that happened before was important. That is obviously a problem. So we are looking at taking steps to encourage States to upload juvenile records into the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. This is standard practice in some but not most States, and it is easy to see why it is important. If we are uploading information about adults' mental health adjudications but we don't have access to juveniles' mental health adjudications, to me, that is a problem. If a 17-year-old, for example, is convicted of aggravated assault, the record should show up in his background check if he tries to purchase a gun when he turns 18.

I think this is a commonsense way to make sure the National Instant Criminal Background Check databases are complete and they are accurate. That is not about expanding the system; that is about making sure the system we have actually works.

I want to make sure that we are committed to providing due process protections for citizens in all circumstances. Again, this is part of our Constitution, due process of law—the right to appear, the right to contest a decision by the government and to produce evidence and to cross-examine witnesses. That is an essential aspect of due process. When you talk about depriving somebody of a constitutional right, it is even more important.

The goal here is to make a law; it is not to make a political statement. As I said, I am encouraged by the progress we are making, but I don't think artificial deadlines are useful. The majority leader, Senator SCHUMER, has threatened to schedule votes if an agreement isn't reached by a certain time. I don't think that is particularly helpful.

Again, my goal and I think most Senators' goal here is to come up with a bill that can pass; otherwise, we might as well move on to other topics. But I sense a feeling of urgency and a desire to actually get things done. Around here, if you know people have the will, there is a way, and I believe there is a collective bipartisan will. So far, everybody, I believe, has been working in good faith. We all understand the differences that we have regionally and culturally when it comes to things like the Second Amendment. We understand the different politics in different States. That is the genius of the Senate that brings us all together. It doesn't make it easy, but it makes it possible for us to try to find some common ground.

The most common cry you hear today when it comes to incidents like Uvalde is to do something. I think we agree with that, but what that something is is not easy, but it is important, and we need to try. Again, I am optimistic because of the progress we have made so far that we will do something here that is important that will save lives. To me, that is the goal. And I think all 100 Senators would agree, if we can achieve that goal, then our efforts will have been worthwhile.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The clerk will call roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

VOTE ON HARPER NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Harper nomination?

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. 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 senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 59, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 221 Ex.]

YEAS—59

Baldwin	Heinrich	Portman
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Risch
Booker	Kaine	Rosen
Brown	Kelly	Sanders
Cantwell	King	Schatz
Capito	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cardin	Leahy	Scott (SC)
Carper	Luján	Shaheen
Casey	Lummis	Sinema
Collins	Manchin	Smith
Coons	Markey	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Tester
Crapo	Merkley	Van Hollen
Daines	Murkowski	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Graham	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	

NAYS—40

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

NOT VOTING—1

Gillibrand

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SMITH). 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 next 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.

VOTE ON LOYD NOMINATION

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

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

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

The result was announced—yeas 57, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 222 Ex.]

YEAS—57

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

NAYS—42

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

NOT VOTING—1

Burr

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 actions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Georgia.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. OSSOFF. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, like millions of my fellow Americans, I contracted COVID–19 from a close contact. Fortunately, because I am vaccinated and boosted, my symptoms were mostly mild. However, as a growing number have also experienced, after taking Paxlovid and recovering, I then experienced what is known as ''Covid-19 Rebound.'' I again had to isolate, per CDC guidance, and was not able to make a number of votes as I could not travel back to Washington, DC, to be present on the Senate floor.

On May 24, 2022, I missed rollcall vote No. 194, confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 855, Stephanie Dawkins Davis, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted yea.

On May 24, 2022, I missed rollcall vote No. 196, confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 896, Dara Lindenbaum, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted yea.

On May 25, 2022, I missed rollcall vote No. 200, confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 857, Evelyn Padin, of New Jersey, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of New Jersey. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted yea.

On May 25, 2022, I missed rollcall vote No. 201, confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 915, Charlotte Sweeney, of Colorado, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Colorado. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted yea.

On May 25, 2022, I missed rollcall vote No. 203, confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 806, Sandra Thompson, of Maryland, to be Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted yea.

On May 25, 2022, I missed rollcall vote No. 205, confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 651, Henry Christopher Frey, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted yea.

On May 25, 2022, I missed rollcall vote No. 209, confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 717, Cathy Ann Harris, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted yea.

On May 26, 2022, I missed rollcall vote No. 210, motion to invoke cloture on the Motion to Proceed to H.R. 350, 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. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted yea.

As recent, unthinkably tragic events at a grocery store in Buffalo, NY, a Taiwanese church in Laguna Woods, CA, and now an elementary school in Uvalde, TX, have shown, we need to be doing much more to protect our fellow Americans. Every man, woman, and child has the fundamental human right to live their life; to be and feel safe in their classrooms, house of worship, and within their communities. White supremacy and gun violence are crises that are plaguing our Nation, and inaction is unacceptable. I am disappointed that the Senate failed to advance this important legislation, and I will continue working to pass it in the future.

On May 26, 2022, I missed rollcall vote No. 211, S.J. Res. 46, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security relating to ''Procedures for Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers.'' Had I been in attendance, I would have voted nay.

On May 26, 2022, I missed rollcall vote No. 212, confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 461, Marcia Stephens Bloom Bernicat, of New Jersey, to be Director General of the Foreign Service. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted yea.

On June 7, 2022, I missed rollcall vote No. 214, confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 477, Alex Wagner, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted yea.

On June 7, 2022, I missed rollcall vote No. 216, confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 652, Chavonda J. Jacobs-Young, of Georgia, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Research, Education, and Economics. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted yea.

On June 7, 2022, I missed rollcall vote No. 217, confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 792, Kenneth L. Wainstein, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, Department of Homeland Security. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted yea.

On June 7, 2022, I missed rollcall vote No. 218, confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 772, Shalanda H. Baker, of Texas, to be Director of the Office of Minority Economic Impact, Department of Energy. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted yea.

NATIONAL SEERSUCKER DAY

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam President, today I rise in recognition of seersucker manufacturers and enthusiasts across the United States. I wish everyone a Happy National Seersucker Day. This uniquely American fashion has a storied history dating back to 1909. The first seersucker suit was designed by Joseph Haspel at his Broad Street facility in New Orleans, LA. Louisiana is proud to have played an important part in introducing the country to seersucker apparel.

This lightweight cotton fabric, known for its signature pucker, has been worn and enjoyed by Americans across the country during the hot summer months. Mr. Haspel said it best: ''Hot is hot, no matter what you do for a living.''

In the 1990s, Seersucker Day was established by Members of this Chamber to honor this unique American fashion. I proudly resumed this tradition in 2014 in the U.S. House of Representatives and continued this tradition in the U.S. Senate. This year, I wish to designate Thursday, June 9, 2022, as the ninth annual National Seersucker Day. I encourage everyone to wear seersucker on this day to commemorate this traditionally American clothing.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN BUSINESS OWNERS

• Mr. PAUL. Madam President, the Kentucky Chapter of the National Association of Women Business Owners—NAWBO—provides dynamic opportunities for women to network with other business owners, mentor one another, develop partnerships, and incubate and foster that next big idea. It is composed of women of all ages and levels of experience from all sectors of the marketplace.

This year, as NAWBO Kentucky continues to celebrate three decades of success stories that are as diverse as our Commonwealth, its members have established a series of awards to recognize women business owners who have excelled. These include the Woman Business Owner of the Year, the Next-Gen Women Business Owner of the Year, the Public Policy Catalyst of the Year, NAWBO Corporate Partner of the Year, and the NAWBO Member of the Year.

Christine Smalley, owner of Fort Thomas Coffee, was named the Woman Business Owner of the Year. FTC opened in March of 2019 and will expand in June of 2022, to include a wine and cocktail bar and a business center. Christine's husband Justin and their two children Kaelan and Cadence have been embraced by their community as ''The Hot Chocolate House,'' by serving hot chocolate instead of candy to their neighbors on Halloween. To this day, trick-or-treaters will make plans weeks ahead to visit the Smalley household and it delights the family to no end.

Brooke Corder, owner of Squeaky Cleaners, was awarded as the Next-Gen

Women Business Owner of the Year. Brooke has developed what was once an idea into a beautiful dream with her housekeeping, residential, and commercial cleaning services business in Louisville that opened in February of 2020.

Adriane Polyniak, owner of the Kentucky Cannabis Company, was awarded the Public Policy Catalyst of the Year. Based in Midway, this family-owned business has been involved in multiple policy changes that have been beneficial to women business owners. Some of these policies include the legalization of hemp, Shawna's Law, and improved access to cannabis research.

The NAWBO Corporate Partner of the Year was awarded to Wiser Strategies, a public relations and communication firm in Lexington, KY. President and APR Nancy Wiser has worked with NAWBO on many projects, including the NAWBO website and media relations efforts that made the EPIC event possible.

Vanessa Pennoyer, founder and owner of Go2Girl, LLC, was awarded the NAWBO Member of the Year. Vanessa helps diverse-owned businesses seek and obtain certification by navigating the time-consuming portal process. Vanessa has also been involved with NAWBO for years and stepped up this year to assist with all marketing efforts, as well as assistant duties.

I am proud to salute the Kentucky Association of Women Business Owners on its 30th anniversary and to honor these awardees.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Swann, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a withdrawal which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:46 a.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, without amendment:

S. 3823. An act to amend title 11, United States Code, to modify the eligibility requirements for a debtor under chapter 13, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 187. An act for the relief of Victoria Galindo Lopez.

H.R. 680. An act for the relief of Arpita Kurdekar, Girish Kurdekar, and Vandana Kurdekar.

H.R. 681. An act for the relief of Rebecca Trimble.

H.R. 739. An act for the relief of Median El-Moustrah.

H.R. 785. An act for the relief of Maria Isabel Bueso Barrera, Alberto Bueso Mendoza, and Karla Maria Barrera De Bueso.

H.R. 6087. An act to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to cover, for purposes of workers' compensation under such chapter, services by physician assistants and nurse practitioners provided to injured Federal workers, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 88. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 187. An act for the relief of Victoria Galindo Lopez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 680. An act for the relief of Arpita Kurdekar, Girish Kurdekar, and Vandana Kurdekar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 739. An act for the relief of Median El-Moustrah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 785. An act for the relief of Maria Isabel Bueso Barrera, Alberto Bueso Mendoza, and Karla Maria Barrera De Bueso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6087. An act to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to cover, for purposes of workers' compensation under such chapter, services by physician assistants and nurse practitioners provided to injured Federal workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

PRIVILEGED NOMINATION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

On request by Senator ROGER F. WICKER under the authority of S. Res. 116, 112th Congress, the following nomination was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Susie Feliz, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, vice Michael Platt, Jr., resigned.

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–4271. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Television Broadcasting Services; Wichita, KS'' (MB Docket No. 22–78) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 25, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4272. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Updating FM Broadcast Radio Service Directional Antenna Performance Verification'' ((MB Docket No. 21–422) (FCC 21–38)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 25, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4273. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Television Broadcasting Services; Bozeman, Montana'' (MB Docket No. 21–422) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 25, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4274. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a certification entitled ''Conservation of Sea Turtles''; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4275. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of the West Sonoma Coast Viticultural Area'' (RIN1513–AC40) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 6, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4276. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to Safety Standard for Baby Changing Products'' (Docket No. CPSC–2016–0023) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 6, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4277. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Television Broadcasting Services; Weston, West Virginia'' (MB Docket No. 22–112) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 25, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–141. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging the United States Congress, federal agencies, and state departments to address the ongoing fertilizer price increases and shortages that are impacting Michigan farmers; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 205

Whereas, Michigan's agricultural industry is vitally important to the state economy. As our nation's second most diverse agricultural system, it contributes more than $104.7 billion in economic activity annually to the state. More than 800,000 people work in Michigan's agricultural industry, and care for nearly 10 million acres of land; and

Whereas, Fertilizer is a critical agricultural input that is utilized by farmers to provide nutrients to their land and maximize the productivity of their farms. It is essential that Michigan's farmers have access to fertilizers so they can nourish their land and maintain production levels; and

Whereas, Fertilizer prices in the United States have dramatically increased over the past decade. While the increase in prices can

be attributed to several factors, such as strong demand for fertilizer and rising costs of raw materials, the recent decision by the United States Department of Commerce to impose tariffs on imports of phosphate-based fertilizers from Morocco and other countries has significantly increased fertilizer prices. These tariffs were implemented in 2021 after the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) determined that the import of foreign phosphatic fertilizers injured U.S. manufacturers; and

Whereas, These tariffs place a substantial burden on farmers who are unable to compete with rising costs of production. Additionally. due to the highly consolidated structure of the U.S. fertilizer manufacturer industry, many farmers have little bargaining power with suppliers. For example, one company controls an estimated 90 percent of the U.S. phosphate fertilizer production while another controls nearly half of U.S. urea fertilizer production. This highly concentrated structure has resulted in local input dealers having very little bargaining power with the manufacturers. and cost increases are inevitably passed on to farmers; and

Whereas, Michigan farmers are facing the greatest increase in fertilizer prices in 13 years. Without access to fertilizer, Michigan's agricultural production will fall, and the state's economy will suffer. Not only will farmers be directly impacted, but the broader supply chain will also suffer: now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we urge the U.S. Congress, federal agencies, and state departments to address the ongoing fertilizer price increases and shortages that are impacting Michigan farmers; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the members of the Michigan congressional delegation, the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, the commissioners of the U.S. International Trade Commission, and the Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

POM–142. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana urging the President of the United States and the United States Congress to take any action necessary to halt federal actions resulting in the delay or cancellation of offshore oil and natural gas lease sales, and urging the United States Department of Interior to expedite actions necessary to comply with a court order to resolve lease sales, finalize a new five-year plan for oil and gas leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf, and focus efforts on lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12

Whereas, the Gulf of Mexico produces approximately seventeen percent of the United States crude oil and five percent of United States natural gas while contributing five to eight billion dollars to the federal treasury each year and sending hundreds of millions of dollars to coastal states for coastal restoration and hurricane protection projects; and

Whereas, the oil and gas industry directly supports two hundred forty-nine thousand eight hundred jobs in Louisiana; and

Whereas, the oil and gas industry activities represent twenty-six percent of Louisiana's gross domestic product, accounting for nearly four billion five hundred million dollars in state and local tax revenue in 2019 alone, representing fourteen and one-half percent of total state taxes, licenses, and fees collected; and

Whereas, according to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, which regulates offshore lease sales, the Gulf continues to be the nation's primary offshore source of oil and gas, generating about ninety-seven percent of all United States Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas production and since 2017, Gulf of Mexico lease sales have generated more than one trillion dollars from offshore leasing; and

Whereas, since 1953, the United States Secretary of the Interior has been required by law to prepare a five-year plan to set a schedule for oil and gas leases in United States offshore waters based on a lengthy, multi-year regulatory process with multiple stages for public comment, input, and consultation; and

Whereas, the Obama administration issued a five-year-plan for oil and gas leasing that expires on July 1, 2022, which includes two remaining lease sales for the Gulf of Mexico, Lease Sale 259 and Lease Sale 261; and

Whereas, the United States Department of Interior missed the deadline to issue a notice of sale for Gulf of Mexico Lease Sale 259 in order to meet the expiration of the current five-year plan; and

Whereas, on January 27, 2021, President Biden signed Executive Order 14008, ''Tackling the Climate Crisis'' declaring a pause on leasing on federal lands and waters, including the Outer Continental Shelf of the Gulf of Mexico; and

Whereas, the United States District Court issued a preliminary injunction on the leasing pause and ordered federal oil and gas lease sales to proceed on June 15, 2021; and

Whereas, the Department of Interior held Lease Sale 257 on November 17, 2021; however, on January 27, 2022, a ruling by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia invalidated the sale and required the Department of Interior to reassess the environmental impacts of Lease Sale 257; and

Whereas, the Department of Interior is not appealing the court ruling and therefore there is no indication that leases will be awarded to the offshore companies from Lease Sale 257; and

Whereas, there is no indication that the federal government will hold another Gulf of Mexico offshore lease sale for the duration of the Biden administration's term and there is no indication that the Department of Interior is working on the next five-year plan; and

Whereas, according to the most recent federal data, although U.S. crude output fell slightly with a drop of nearly thirteen and one-half percent in offshore Gulf of Mexico production from December 2019 through December 2021, the demand for oil climbed nine and four-fifth percent from a year earlier; and

Whereas, oil and gas production in the Gulf of Mexico is the only reliable source of funding for Louisiana's coastal programs such as the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act that allows the Gulf states to share in offshore revenue generated from offshore oil activity including bonus bid revenue; and

Whereas, over the past five years Louisiana approximately has received between one hundred sixty million dollars and four hundred seven million dollars from bonus bids alone; and

Whereas, it is estimated that in 2021 the state of Louisiana lost approximately twenty to forty million dollars due to the cancelled lease sales and lost bonus bid revenue; and

Whereas, Louisiana depends on Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act revenues to fund a fifty billion dollar coastal restoration plan; and

Whereas, delaying or cancelling Gulf of Mexico leasing negatively impacts federal and state revenue, as well as Louisiana businesses and jobs; and

Whereas, drilling contractors will see impacts, dropping as many as twenty-five percent of the remaining Gulf of Mexico rigs over the next several years, in addition to the network of staff, supply boats, and other vendors that support and maintain drillships that equates to roughly one thousand jobs per rig; and

Whereas, the Gulf of Mexico is the safest and cleanest oil produced anywhere in the world; and

Whereas, halting domestic energy development in one of the lowest carbon intensive energy producing regions in the world to shift production and capital investment overseas undermines decades of environmental progress; and

Whereas, a 2016 Obama administration study conducted by Bureau of Ocean Energy Management concluded that America's greenhouse gas emissions will be little affected by leasing decisions on the bureau's offshore leasing program and could in fact result in an increase of greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of new Outer Continental Shelf leasing due to an increase in importing foreign oil; and

Whereas, the Biden administration is pursuing a policy which places the United States at the mercy of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and Russia to meet domestic needs and harming national and economic security. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby urge and request the President of the United States and Congress of the United States to take any action necessary to halt federal actions resulting in the delay or cancellation of offshore oil and natural gas lease sales. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby urge and request the United States Department of Interior to expedite any actions necessary to comply with United States District Court for the District of Columbia order to resolve Lease Sale 257, finalize a new five-year plan for oil and gas leasing on the outer continental shelf, and focus all efforts on mandated lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the United States Secretary of the Interior, the United States Secretary of Energy, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the White House National Climate Advisor, the clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the secretary of the United States Senate, and to each member of the Louisiana delegation of the United States Congress.

POM–143. A resolution from the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico requesting that the government of the United States to grant a partial exemption from the application of the Coastwise Laws to the maritime transportation of crude oil and petroleum products between the United States and Puerto Rico for the duration of the armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia and the collateral effects thereof; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 718

The implementation of the so-called Coastwise Laws in Puerto Rico began with the approval of the Organic Act of 1900, known as the Foraker Act. The Jones Act was subsequently approved in 1917 which, among other

things, maintained the effectiveness of the coastwise laws until the present day. The Jones Act was enacted at a historical juncture which posed certain challenges to the United States of America that are no longer a concern. As a result, maritime transportation from U.S. ports to the Island may only be provided by U.S.-built, -owned and -crewed vessels. Thus, the U.S. Congress enacted legislation providing that, in order to move goods between the United States of America and Puerto Rico, vessels should not only be built in the United States but must also be owned and operated by U.S. citizens. This federal legislation also applies to Guam and the states of Alaska and Hawaii. The territory of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, however, are exempt from the Jones Act.

With regard to maritime transportation, on March 14, 2013, the U.S. Government Accountability Office, commonly known as GAO, issued a report stating that the Jones Act may result in higher freight rates, particularly for certain goods, than would be the case if service by foreign carriers were allowed. Likewise, the conclusions of the report state that the original goal of the Act remains important to military preparedness and to the shipbuilding and maritime industries, but understanding the full extent and distribution of the costs that underlie these benefits is elusive.

It is a well-known fact that Puerto Rico is facing difficult economic challenges that have worsened with the passage of hurricanes Irma and Maria, the earthquakes of January 2020, inflation, the ongoing COVID–19 emergency, and more recently, the cost of fuel, factors that are out of the government and the consumer's control. That is, the rising oil prices coupled with the effects of inflation and the emergencies have steadily increased the prices of food, transportation, and electricity, thus adversely affecting consumer and business spending.

In addition to global security concerns, the war between Russia and Ukraine has resulted in a shortage of consumer goods and pushed oil prices above $125 per barrel, after having remained steady between $80.00 and $90.00 for a considerable time. Should this war continue and no agreement be reached, it might lead to a crude oil shortage in Europe, which would have repercussions on the global market, such as even higher prices. There is concern due to the fact that there is no indication as to whether the price of crude oil, goods, and transportation shall stabilize any time soon. On the contrary, projections show that rising costs and instability shall persist.

In spite of our efforts to transform electric power generation in Puerto Rico, our system still relies primarily on crude oil and petroleum products. Likewise, most individual, mass transit, and freight motor vehicles on the Island run on gasoline or diesel. Therefore, granting Puerto Rico a partial exemption from the Jones Act is necessary to prevent future electricity rate increases, mitigate the rising costs of gasoline, diesel, transportation, as well as the potential shortage of crude oil in Europe.

For all of the foregoing, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico deems it necessary to take action in order to mitigate the multiplier effect that crude oil price fluctuations are having on the economy, by requesting the President of the United States of America and his government to approve a partial exemption from the application of the Coastwise Laws to the maritime transportation of crude oil and petroleum products between the United States of America and Puerto Rico for the duration of the armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia as well as the collateral thereof.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of Puerto Rico:

Section 1.—The President of the United States of America is hereby requested to grant a partial exemption from the application of Coastwise Laws to the maritime transportation of crude oil and petroleum products between the United States of America and Puerto Rico for the duration of the armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia and the collateral effects thereof. The foregoing for the purpose of addressing the demand for land transportation and energy generation on the Island, as well as to mitigate what would otherwise be higher crude oil prices given the volatility of the international market.

Section 2.—A copy of this Resolution, translated into the English language, shall be delivered to the President of the United States of America; the Department of Homeland Security; the leadership of the United States Congress; and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington, D.C.

Section 3.—This Resolution shall take effect upon its approval.

POM–144. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of Rockland County, New York, urging the United States House of Representatives to pass the Sunshine Protection Act of 2021, which would make daylight saving time permanent; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 2142. An act 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''.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BROWN for the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

*Jaime E. Lizarraga, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term expiring June 5, 2027.

*Mark Toshiro Uyeda, of California, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 5, 2023.

*Michael S. Barr, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of fourteen years from February 1, 2018.

*Michael S. Barr, of Michigan, to be Vice Chairman for Supervision of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of four years.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

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. CANTWELL (for herself and Mr. WICKER):

S. 4357. A bill to reauthorize the Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 4358. A bill to establish an awareness campaign related to the lethality of fentanyl and fentanyl-contaminated drugs, to establish a Federal Interagency Work Group on Fentanyl Contamination of Illegal Drugs, and to provide community-based coalition enhancement grants to mitigate the effects of drug misuse; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. OSSOFF (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 4359. A bill to designate the regional office of the Department of Veterans Affairs in metropolitan Atlanta as the ''Senator Johnny Isakson Department of Veterans Affairs Atlanta Regional Office'', and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. OSSOFF (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 4360. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to extend the authority to temporarily adjust the basic allowance for housing in certain areas; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LUJÁN:

S. 4361. A bill to require reports to Congress on reporting and disclosure requirements related to retirement plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY:

S. 4362. A bill to amend the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to eliminate the use of valid court orders to secure lockup of status offenders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 4363. A bill to require commissary and exchange stores in the United States that offer gasoline for commercial sale to offer the sale of at least one fuel that contains not less than 13 percent ethanol; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 4364. A bill to prohibit contracting with persons that have business operations with the Government of the Russian Federation or the Russian energy sector, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 663. A resolution honoring the memory of the victims of the heinous attack at the Pulse nightclub on June 12, 2016; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. Res. 664. A resolution expressing opposition to the criminalization of essential healthcare, including the full range of sexual and reproductive healthcare such as abortion, gender-affirming care, and contraceptive care, and disapproving of the criminalization of pregnancy outcomes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. Res. 665. A resolution to authorize testimony and representation in United States v. Seefried, et al; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. Res. 666. A resolution to authorize testimony and representation in United States v. Williams; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. KELLY (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

S. Res. 667. A resolution commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Rodeo-Chediski Fire in Arizona; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 466

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 466, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require providers of a covered service to provide location information concerning the telecommunications device of a user of such service to an investigative or law enforcement officer or an employee or other agent of a public safety answering point in an emergency situation involving risk of death or serious physical harm or in order to respond to the user's call for emergency services.

S. 467

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 467, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program to improve the identification, assessment, and treatment of patients in hospital emergency departments who are at risk of suicide, and for other purposes.

S. 618

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 618, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify and extend the deduction for charitable contributions for individuals not itemizing deductions.

S. 1079

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1079, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the troops from the United States and the Philippines who defended Bataan and Corregidor, in recognition of their personal sacrifice and service during World War II.

S. 1131

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1131, a bill to regulate firearm silencers and firearm mufflers.

S. 1618

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1618, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow first responders to continue to exclude service-connected disability pension payments after reaching the age of retirement.

S. 1819

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1819, a bill to support State, Tribal, and local efforts to remove access to firearms from individuals who are a danger to themselves or others pursuant to court orders for this purpose.

S. 1892

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1892, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify employer-provided fringe benefits for bicycle commuting.

S. 1896

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1896, a bill to prohibit the discriminatory use of personal information by online platforms in any algorithmic process, to require transparency in the use of algorithmic processes and content moderation, and for other purposes.

S. 2130

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2130, a bill to modify the disposition of certain outer Continental Shelf revenues and to open Federal financial sharing to heighten opportunities for renewable energy, and for other purposes.

S. 2198

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2198, a bill to amend the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 to give the Department of Education the authority to award competitive grants to eligible entities to establish, expand, or support school-based mentoring programs to assist at-risk students in middle school and high school in developing cognitive and social-emotional skills to prepare them for success in high school, postsecondary education, and the workforce.

S. 2429

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2429, a bill to amend chapter 38 of title 31, United States Code, relating to civil remedies, and for other purposes.

S. 2607

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) 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. 3018

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3018, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish requirements with respect to the use of prior authorization under Medicare Advantage plans, and for other purposes.

S. 3242

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3242, a bill to provide for the settlement of claims relating to the Shab-ehnay Band Reservation in Illinois, and for other purposes.

S. 3335

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3335, a bill to provide liability protection for the sharing of information regarding suspected fraudulent, abusive, or unlawful robocalls, illegally spoofed calls, and other illegal calls by or with the registered consortium that conducts private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls, and for the receipt of such information by the registered consortium, and for other purposes.

S. 3607

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3607, a bill to award a Congressional gold medal, collectively, to the First Rhode Island Regiment, in recognition of their dedicated service during the Revolutionary War.

S. 3726

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3726, a bill to address research on, and improve access to, supportive services for individuals with long COVID.

S. 3766

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3766, a bill to increase the benefits guaranteed in connection with certain pension plans, and for other purposes.

S. 3821

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3821, a bill making appropriations to provide emergency assistance for the Community Development

Fund for disaster response and recovery for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022.

S. 3850

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3850, a bill to increase the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Customs and Border Protection officers and support staff and to require reports that identify staffing, infrastructure, and equipment needed to enhance security at ports of entry.

S. 3895

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3895, a bill to extend and authorize annual appropriations for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom through fiscal year 2024.

S. 3909

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3909, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make employers of spouses of military personnel eligible for the work opportunity credit.

S. 4015

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4015, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to eligible entities for creating or enhancing capacity to treat patients with Long COVID through a multidisciplinary approach.

S. 4105

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4105, a bill to treat certain liquidations of new motor vehicle inventory as qualified liquidations of LIFO inventory for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

S. 4147

At the request of Mr. TUBERVILLE, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4147, a bill to prohibit the Secretary of Labor from constraining the range or type of investments that may be offered to participants and beneficiaries of individual retirement accounts who exercise control over the assets in such accounts.

S. 4232

At the request of Mr. KELLY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4232, a bill to address the recovery of certain costs with respect to certain Reclamation facilities in the Colorado River Basin, and for other purposes.

S. 4276

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4276, a bill to improve services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs for veteran families, and for other purposes.

S. 4293

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4293, a bill to prevent unfair and deceptive acts or practices and the dissemination of false information related to pharmacy benefit management services for prescription drugs, and for other purposes.

S. 4343

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4343, a bill to require any convention, agreement, or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response reached by the World Health Assembly to be subject to Senate ratification.

AMENDMENT NO. 5048

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5048 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3967, a bill to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 4363. A bill to require commissary and exchange stores in the United States that offer gasoline for commercial sale to offer the sale of at least one fuel that contains not less than 13 percent ethanol; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4363

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 ''Armed Forces Fuel Choice Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. FUEL CHOICE AT COMMISSARY AND EXCHANGE STORES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by subsection (b), each commissary or exchange store located on a military installation in the United States or any territory or possession of the United States that offers gasoline for commercial sale shall offer the sale of at least one fuel that contains not less than 13 percent ethanol not later than January 1, 2024.

(b) EXCEPTION FOR GAS STATIONS REQUIRING NEW STORAGE TANKS.—A commissary or exchange store described in subsection (a) that requires the replacement of an underground storage tank to offer for sale fuel described in that subsection shall offer the sale of at least one such fuel not later than January 1, 2025.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 663—HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF THE HEINOUS ATTACK AT THE PULSE NIGHTCLUB ON JUNE 12, 2016

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 663

Whereas, on June 12, 2016, a gunman inspired by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria targeted the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida, where he killed 49 innocent victims and wounded dozens more in a despicable attack;

Whereas the attack at the Pulse nightclub was an attack on the LGBTQ community, the Hispanic community, the City of Orlando, the State of Florida, and the United States;

Whereas the Orlando community continues to mourn the tragic loss of life but has demonstrated remarkable strength, unity, and resilience in the aftermath of the horrendous event;

Whereas June 12 is designated as ''Pulse Remembrance Day'' in the State of Florida to honor the victims and survivors of the senseless attack;

Whereas the people of the United States continue to pray for those affected by the tragedy; and

Whereas June 12, 2022, marks 6 years since the lives of the 49 innocent victims were tragically cut short by this senseless act of terrorism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 49 innocent victims killed in the attack at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida, on June 12, 2016, and offers heartfelt condolences to the families, loved ones, and friends of the victims;

(2) honors the dozens of survivors of the attack and pledges continued resolve to stand against terrorism and hate; and

(3) expresses gratitude to the brave law enforcement and emergency medical personnel who responded to the attack.

SENATE RESOLUTION 664—EXPRESSING OPPOSITION TO THE CRIMINALIZATION OF ESSENTIAL HEALTHCARE, INCLUDING THE FULL RANGE OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTHCARE SUCH AS ABORTION, GENDER-AFFIRMING CARE, AND CONTRACEPTIVE CARE, AND DISAPPROVING OF THE CRIMINALIZATION OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 664

Whereas access to the full range of sexual, gender-affirming, and reproductive healthcare, including abortion, is essential to the health and well-being of all people;

Whereas reproductive and sexual healthcare providers, and those who support people making important healthcare decisions, provide high-quality, essential healthcare and play a critical role in ensuring people are able to make decisions about their bodies and lives with dignity, empathy, compassion, and respect;

Whereas no one should be criminalized for providing essential healthcare;

Whereas no one should be criminalized for their pregnancy outcomes, for using contraception, or for obtaining gender-affirming care;

Whereas States and localities have attempted to prohibit healthcare providers from providing gender-affirming and reproductive healthcare, including abortion care, to patients;

Whereas people have been prosecuted in the United States for their actions during pregnancy that allegedly caused harm or risk to their pregnancies;

Whereas people have been forced to undergo unwanted medical procedures or surgical interventions, including involuntary sterilization and cesarean sections, prosecuted for not seeking healthcare, prosecuted for experiencing a miscarriage or stillbirth, criminalized for alcohol and drug use during pregnancy, and prosecuted for self-managing an abortion;

Whereas groups like the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Society of Addiction Medicine, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American Bar Association, and others oppose the criminalization of healthcare provision and the criminalization of pregnancy outcomes;

Whereas the threat of criminalization or prosecution can result in negative outcomes by intimidating people from seeking or providing care;

Whereas abortion and gender-affirming care have become increasingly restricted in the United States;

Whereas research shows there is an increased need and demand for pills to self-manage an abortion in States with abortion restrictions, and that self-managed abortion with access to medications and accurate information is safe;

Whereas the reasons why people self-manage an abortion are varied and valid;

Whereas healthcare providers have an ethical obligation to provide essential care to their patients and to protect the private medical information integral to the patient-provider relationship;

Whereas even when charges are dropped or the defendant is exonerated, the turmoil caused by arrest or prosecution is irreparable;

Whereas several States have taken steps to repeal or reform laws that had been used to criminalize pregnancy outcomes and to increase access to abortion, contraception, and gender-affirming care;

Whereas Black, indigenous, and people of color, people with low incomes, LGBTQ+ individuals, and other marginalized individuals are disproportionately likely to be surveilled, arrested, charged, prosecuted, convicted, and heavily punished within the criminal justice system;

Whereas Black, indigenous, and people of color, people with low incomes, LGBTQ+ individuals, and other marginalized individuals are more likely, due to persistent disparities, to experience adverse pregnancy outcomes that place them under the scrutiny of the legal system; and

Whereas punishing people for their pregnancy outcomes or for providing essential reproductive and sexual healthcare violates their fundamental rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the misapplication of criminal laws to punish people for the outcomes of their pregnancies;

(2) affirms that people deserve access to high-quality healthcare without fear of reprisal or punishment;

(3) condemns the criminalization of providing essential healthcare;

(4) affirms the ethical obligations of healthcare providers to safeguard patient privacy; and

(5)(A) declares a vision for a future where access to abortion, contraception, and gender-affirming care is free from restrictions and bans universally, and people are able to manage care on their own terms, free from discrimination or punishment; and

(B) affirms the commitment of the Senate to working toward this goal in partnership with providers, patients, advocates, and their communities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 665—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. SEEFRIED, ET AL.

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 665

Whereas, in the case of United States v. Seefried, et al., Cr. No. 21–287, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony from Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, and from Nate Russell and Diego Torres, custodians of records in the Senate Recording Studio, a department of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former officers and employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for evidence relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, and Nate Russell and Diego Torres, custodians of records in the Senate Recording Studio, are authorized to provide relevant testimony in the case of United States v. Seefried, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Messrs. Schwager, Russell, and Torres, and any current or former officer or employee of their offices, in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 666—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. WILLIAMS

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 666

Whereas, in the case of United States v. Williams, Cr. No. 21–377, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony from Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former officers and employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for evidence relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, is authorized to provide relevant testimony in the case of United States v. Williams, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Mr. Schwager and any current or former officer or employee of his office in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 667—COMMEMORATING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RODEO-CHEDISKI FIRE IN ARIZONA

Mr. KELLY (for himself and Ms. SINEMA) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 667

Whereas June 18, 2022, is the 20th anniversary of the Rodeo-Chediski Fire;

Whereas the Rodeo-Chediski Fire forced the evacuation of more than 30,000 people in Arizona, including in the City of Show Low, Pinetop-Lakeside, Navajo County, and the White Mountain Apache Tribe communities of Hon-Dah;

Whereas the Rodeo-Chediski Fire burned 468,638 acres (742 square miles), making it second largest wildfire recorded in the State of Arizona;

Whereas the Rodeo-Chediski Fire damaged and destroyed 491 structures, including homes and businesses;

Whereas the Rodeo-Chediski Fire started as 2 wildfires that later merged into the first megafire in Arizona history;

Whereas, on June 18, 2002, the human-caused Rodeo Fire ignited near the Rodeo Fairgrounds near the community of Cibecue, located on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation (commonly known as the ''White Mountain Apache Reservation'');

Whereas Rodeo Fire burned at a rate of 2,000 acres per hour for the first 30 hours with flame lengths up to 1,000 feet and ground temperatures above 2,000 degrees;

Whereas fire-fighting aviation support was grounded during the Rodeo Fire due to high, erratic winds, requiring a total airspace closure for the third time in the history of wildland firefighting in the United States;

Whereas, on June 20, 2002, the human-caused Chediski Fire was reported near Chediski Peak in the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests about 20 miles northwest of the Rodeo Fire;

Whereas, on June 20, 2002, Arizona Governor Jane Dee Hull declared a state of emergency and authorized mobilization of the Arizona National Guard to support firefighters;

Whereas, on June 23, 2002, the 2 fires burned together and were redesignated as the Rodeo-Chediski Fire;

Whereas, on June 25, 2002, President George W. Bush arrived at Springerville Municipal Airport, Springerville, Arizona, and signed a declaration that designated the Rodeo-Chediski Fire a national disaster;

Whereas more than 4,500 firefighters and support personnel, 30 helicopters, 251 engines, 92 water tankers, and 90 bulldozers were assigned to the Rodeo-Chediski Fire; and

Whereas the Rodeo-Chediski Fire burned for 5 weeks until the fire was declared contained on July 7, 2002: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 20th anniversary of the Rodeo-Chediski Fire;

(2) commends the courage of local residents affected by the Rodeo-Chediski Fire;

(3) extends condolences to individuals who lost homes, businesses, and property; and

(4) honors the life-saving bravery and sacrifices of the firefighters and first responders assigned to the Rodeo-Chediski Fire.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5065. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes.

SA 5066. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5067. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5068. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5069. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5070. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5071. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3967, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5072. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5073. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5074. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5075. Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5065. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC.____. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take efect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5066. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

Subtitle C—Other Health Care Matters

SEC. 121. INCREASED PER DIEM RATES FOR STATE HOMES OUTSIDE THE CONTIGUOUS UNITED STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1741(a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''paragraph (3) and'' before ''section 1745 of this title''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) The Secretary shall pay to a State a per diem rate that is more than the rate specified under paragraph (1) or determined under paragraph (2) in the case of a State located outside the contiguous United States based on the reevaluation of such rates conducted under section 121(b) of the Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2022.''.

(b) REEVALUATION OF PER DIEM RATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report reevaluating the per diem rates paid under section 1741(a) of title 38, United States Code, to States located outside the contiguous United States.

(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans' Affairs, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans' Affairs, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 5067. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 708. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION TREATMENT PROGRAM FACILITY IN ALASKA.

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall construct a new Residential Rehabilitation Treatment Program facility in Alaska.

SA 5068. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 708. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW COMMUNITY LIVING CENTER IN ANCHORAGE, ALASKA.

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall construct a new community living center in the vicinity of the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Anchorage, Alaska.

SA 5069. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 809. APPRAISALS FOR HOUSING LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) COMPLETION OF APPRAISALS.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall ensure that any appraisal that is being conducted for purposes of a housing loan guaranteed under chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, and is outstanding as of the date of the enactment of this Act is completed not later than December 31, 2022.

(b) APPRAISAL POLICIES.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall maintain policies that ensure that an appraisal conducted for purposes of a housing loan guaranteed under chapter 37 of such title is completed not later than 45 days after the date on which the appraisal is ordered.

SA 5070. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. MAKING ADDITIONAL LAND AVAILABLE FOR SELECTION UNDER THE ALASKA NATIVE VIETNAM ERA VETERANS LAND ALLOTMENT PROGRAM.

All Federal land identified as suitable for allotment selection in the report under subsection (c)(1) of section 1119 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (43 U.S.C. 1629g–1), and published by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in the report entitled ''Identification of National Wildlife Refuge System Lands in Alaska That Should Be Made Available for Allotment Selection by Eligible Alaska Native Vietnam Era Veterans'' (November 2020), shall be made immediately available for selection in accordance with that section.

SA 5071. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3967, to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. LIMITS ON USE OF OFFICIAL TIME BY EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

Section 7131 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''Any employee'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subsection (e), any employee'';

(2) in subsection (c), by inserting ''or (e)'' after ''subsection (a)'';

(3) in subsection (d), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''provided in the preceding subsections of this section'' and inserting ''provided otherwise under this section''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) An employee of the Department of Veterans Affairs representing a labor organization (including an exclusive representative) may not be authorized official time to participate in—

''(1) any negotiations with respect to a collective bargaining agreement under this chapter, including any impasse proceeding; or

''(2) an arbitration proceeding in which the Department and the labor organization are opposing parties.''.

SA 5072. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 408. CONDITIONAL EFFECTIVE DATE.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, no other provision of this title shall take effect until the date on which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs certifies to Congress that there will not be any negative operational impact on existing disability claims processing and health care delivery for veterans.

SA 5073. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

Subtitle C—Other Health Care Matters

SEC. 121. SYSTEM FOR ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION OF COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

Section 7309A(c) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) Beginning not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, the Director shall establish an information technology system that will allow a veteran (or the designated representative of a veteran) to electronically—

''(A) file a complaint that will be received by the appropriate patient advocate; and

''(B) at any time view the status of the complaint, including interim and final actions that have been taken to address the complaint.''.

SA 5074. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

Subtitle C—Expansion of Dental Care for Veterans

SEC. 121. REQUIREMENT THAT SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FURNISH DENTAL CARE IN THE SAME MANNER AS ANY OTHER MEDICAL SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 17 is amended—

(1) in section 1701(6)(B), by striking ''as described in sections 1710 and 1712 of this title'';

(2) in section 1710(c), by striking the second sentence; and

(3) in section 1712—

(A) by striking subsections (a) and (b);

(B) by redesignating subsections (c), (d), and (e) as subsections (a), (b), and (c), respectively; and

(C) in subsection (a), as redesignated by subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''Dental appliances'' and inserting ''The Secretary may furnish dentures, dental appliances''; and

(ii) by striking ''to be furnished by the Secretary under this section may be procured by the Secretary'' and inserting ''under this section and may procure such appliances''.

(b) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) PROTECTION OF HEALTH CARE ELIGIBILITY.—Section 1525(a) is amended by striking ''medicines under section 1712(d)'' and inserting ''medicines under section 1712(b)''.

(B) DENTAL INSURANCE PLAN.—Section 1712C(h) is amended—

(i) by striking ''section 1712 of this title'' and inserting ''this chapter''; and

(ii) by striking ''such section 1712'' and inserting ''this chapter''.

(2) HEADING AMENDMENT.—The heading for section 1712 is amended to read as follows:

''§ 1712. Appliances; drugs and medicines for certain disabled veterans; vaccines''.

(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter II of chapter 17 is amended by striking the item relating to section 1712 and inserting the following new item:

''1712. Appliances; drugs and medicines for certain disabled veterans; vaccines.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 122. EXPANSION OF FURNISHING BY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OF DENTAL CARE TO ALL ENROLLED VETERANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall furnish dental care to all veterans enrolled in the system of annual patient enrollment of the Department of Veterans Affairs established and operated under section 1705(a) of title 38, United States Code, pursuant to the phased approach required under this section.

(b) PHASE ONE REQUIRED.—

(1) COMMENCEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Commencing not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall furnish dental care to all covered veterans who are not eligible for dental services and treatment and related dental appliances under the laws administered by the Secretary as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) PHASE ONE.—In this section, the furnishing of dental care under subparagraph (A) shall be referred to as ''phase one''.

(2) DURATION OF PHASE ONE.—Phase one shall be carried out during the two-year period beginning on the date of the commencement of phase one.

(3) LOCATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out phase one at the following locations:

(i) Each medical center of the Department with an established dental clinic.

(ii) Not fewer than four military medical treatment facilities of the Department of Defense with the capacity to furnish dental care, which shall be selected in consultation with the Secretary of Defense.

(iii) Not fewer than four community-based outpatient clinics with space available for the furnishing of dental care under phase one.

(iv) Not fewer than four Federally Qualified Health Centers.

(v) Not fewer than four facilities of the Indian Health Service with established dental clinics, which shall be selected in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In selecting locations for phase one, the Secretary shall consider the feasibility and advisability of selecting locations in each of the following:

(i) Rural areas.

(ii) Areas that are not in close proximity to an active duty military installation.

(iii) Areas representing different geographic locations, such as census tracts established by the Bureau of the Census.

(C) MOBILE DENTAL CLINICS.—In carrying out phase one, the Secretary shall test the efficacy of mobile dental clinics to service rural areas that do not have a population base to warrant a full-time clinic but where there are covered veterans in need of dental care.

(D) HOME BASED DENTAL CARE.—In carrying out phase one, the Secretary shall test the efficacy of portable dental care units to service rural veteran in their homes, as the Secretary considers medically appropriate.

(4) SCOPE OF SERVICES.—The dental care furnished to covered veterans under phase one shall be consistent with the dental services and treatment furnished by the Secretary to veterans with service-connected disabilities rated 100 percent disabling under the laws administered by the Secretary.

(5) USE OF THERAPISTS AND TELE-DENTISTRY.—In carrying out phase one, the Secretary shall test the efficacy of the use of

dental therapists and tele-dentistry to service the dental care needs of covered veterans.

(6) VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION.—The participation of a covered veteran in phase one shall be at the election of the veteran.

(7) COPAYMENTS.—The Secretary may collect copayments for dental care furnished under phase one in accordance with authorities on the collection of copayments for medical care of veterans under chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code.

(8) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) NOTICE TO COVERED VETERANS ON PHASE ONE.—In carrying out phase one, the Secretary shall inform all covered veterans of the services and treatment available under phase one.

(B) CONTRACTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (iii), in carrying out phase one, the Secretary may enter into contracts with appropriate entities for the provision of dental care under phase one.

(ii) PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND METRICS.—Each contract entered into under clause (i) shall specify performance standards and metrics and processes for ensuring compliance of the contractor concerned with such performance standards.

(iii) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may only enter into contracts under clause (i) if the Secretary determines that the Department does not employ, and cannot recruit and retain, qualified dentists, dental hygienists, and oral surgeons in the applicable location.

(9) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) COVERED VETERAN.—The term ''covered veteran'' means a veteran enrolled in the system of annual patient enrollment of the Department of Veterans Affairs established and operated under section 1705(a) of title 38, United States Code, pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) of such section.

(B) FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTER.—The term ''Federally Qualified Health Center'' means a federally-qualified health center as defined in section 1905(l)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(l)(2)(B)).

(c) EXPANSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the completion of phase one, the Secretary shall expand the provision of dental care under this section to all veterans, including through the use of the recommendations of the Secretary under subsection (d)(2)(F), as follows:

(A) In phase two, which shall—

(i) commence not later than 90 days after the completion of phase one; and

(ii) consist of the provision of dental care to all veterans enrolled in the system of annual patient enrollment of the Department of Veterans Affairs established and operated under section 1705(a) of title 38, United States Code, pursuant to paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of such section.

(B) In phase three, which shall—

(i) commence not later than 90 days after the completion of phase two; and

(ii) consist of the provision of dental care to all veterans enrolled in such system pursuant to paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of such section.

(C) In phase four, which shall—

(i) commence not later than 90 days after the completion of phase three; and

(ii) consist of the provision of dental care to all veterans enrolled in such system.

(2) FACILITY EXPANSION.—Under each phase specified in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall expand the number of facilities described in subsection (b)(3) furnishing dental care under this section commensurate to the number of new veterans furnished care under such phase, including through the use of any other facilities to which veterans have access.

(3) DURATION.—Each phase specified in paragraph (1) shall be carried out during a period not to exceed two years and all such phases, including phase one, shall be carried out for a period not to exceed eight years.

(4) CONCLUSION.—Upon the conclusion of phase four specified under paragraph (1)(C), all veterans enrolled in the system of annual patient enrollment of the Department of Veterans Affairs established and operated under section 1705(a) of title 38, United States Code, shall be eligible for dental care from the Department.

(d) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days before the completion of phase one, and not later than 180 days after the completion of each subsequent phase under subsection (c)(1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report on the phase about to be completed and the plans of the Secretary for implementation of expansion of the provision of dental care pursuant to subsection (c).

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of the implementation and operation of the phase covered by the report.

(B) The number of veterans receiving dental care under such phase and a description of the dental care furnished to such veterans.

(C) An analysis of the costs and benefits of such phase, including a comparison of costs and benefits by location type.

(D) An assessment of the impact of such phase on appointments for care, prescriptions, hospitalizations, emergency room visits, wellness, employability, and satisfaction of patients, and perceived quality of life of veterans.

(E) An analysis and assessment of the efficacy of mobile clinics and home based dental care to service the dental needs of veterans during such phase.

(F) An analysis and assessment of the efficacy of dental therapists and tele-dentistry to service the dental needs of covered veterans during such phase, to include a cost benefit analysis of such services.

(G) The findings and conclusions of the Secretary with respect to such phase.

(H) A comparison of the costs for private sector dental care with cost of furnishing dental care from the Department, broken down by each locality included in such phase.

(I) Such recommendations for the expansion of dental care pursuant to subsection (c) as the Secretary considers appropriate.

SEC. 123. PROGRAM ON EDUCATION TO PROMOTE DENTAL HEALTH IN VETERANS.

(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall carry out a program of education to promote dental health for veterans who are enrolled in the system of annual patient enrollment of the Department of Veterans Affairs established and operated under section 1705(a) of title 38, United States Code.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The program required by subsection (a) shall provide education for veterans on the following:

(1) The association between dental health and overall health and well-being.

(2) Proper techniques for dental care.

(3) Signs and symptoms of commonly occurring dental conditions.

(4) Treatment options for commonly occurring dental issues.

(5) Options for obtaining access to dental care, including information on eligibility for dental care through the Department.

(6) Available and accessible options for obtaining low or no-cost dental care, including through dental schools and Federally Qualified Health Centers.

(7) Such other matters relating to dental health as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) DELIVERY OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide educational materials to veterans under the program required by subsection (a) through a variety of mechanisms, including the following:

(A) The availability and distribution of print materials at facilities of the Department (including at medical centers, clinics, Vet Centers, and readjustment counseling centers) and to providers (including members of Patient Aligned Care Teams).

(B) The availability and distribution of materials over the Internet, including through webinars, My HealtheVet, and VA.gov.

(C) Presentations by the dental program office of the Department of information, including both small group and large group presentations, and distribution of such information to all locations in which the program is being carried out.

(2) SELECTION OF MECHANISMS.—In selecting mechanisms under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall select mechanisms designed to maximize the number of veterans who receive education under the program.

(d) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or revise the eligibility of any veteran for dental care under the laws administered by the Secretary.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTER.—The term ''Federally Qualified Health Center'' means a federally-qualified health center as defined in section 1905(l)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(l)(2)(B)).

(2) VET CENTER.—The term ''Vet Center'' has the meaning given that term in section 1712A(h) of title 38, United States Code.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 124. STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM TO INCENTIVIZE DENTAL TRAINING AND ENSURE THE DENTAL WORKFORCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to ensure that the Department of Veterans Affairs has sufficient staff to provide dental service to veterans, shall implement a loan reimbursement program for qualified dentists, dental therapists, dental hygienists, and oral surgeons who agree—

(1) to be appointed by the Secretary as a dentist, dental therapist, dental hygienist, or oral surgeon, as the case may be, under section 7401 of title 38, United States Code; and

(2) to serve as a dentist, dental therapist, dental hygienist, or oral surgeon, as the case may be, of the Department pursuant to such appointment at a dental clinic of the Department for a period of not less than five years.

(b) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary may reimburse not more than—

(A) $75,000 for each dentist participating in the program under subsection (a);

(B) $20,000 for each dental therapist participating in such program;

(C) $10,000 for each dental hygienist participating in such program; and

(D) $20,000 for each credentialed doctor of medicine in dentistry serving as an oral surgeon and participating in such program.

(2) DUAL ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary may reimburse an individual serving in multiple

positions described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of paragraph (1) not more than $95,000.

(c) SELECTION OF LOCATIONS.—The Secretary shall monitor demand among veterans for dental care and require participants in the program under subsection (a) to choose from dental clinics of the Department with the greatest need for dentists, dental therapists, dental hygienists, or oral surgeons, as the case may be, according to facility enrollment and patient demand.

SEC. 125. EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PARTNERSHIPS FOR DENTISTS, DENTAL THERAPISTS, DENTAL HYGIENISTS, AND ORAL SURGEONS.

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall enter into educational and training partnerships with dental schools to provide training and employment opportunities for dentists, dental therapists, dental hygienists, and oral surgeons.

SEC. 126. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2023 such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subtitle and the amendments made by this subtitle.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—The amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) shall be available for obligation for the eight-year period beginning on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 5075. Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5051 proposed by Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3967, to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

Subtitle C—Other Health Care Matters

SEC. 121. REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE CARE UNDER VETERANS COMMUNITY CARE PROGRAM FOR TOXIC-EXPOSED VETERANS.

Section 1703(d)(1) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

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

''(F) the covered veteran is a toxic-exposed veteran.''.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I have seen 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 in executive session during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 8, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to vote on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 8, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

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, June 8, 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, June 8, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 8, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

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, June 8, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to. conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 8, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, upon the recommendation of the Republican Leader, pursuant to Public Law 105–292, as amended by Public Law 106–55, Public Law 107–228, and Public Law 112–75, appoints the following individuals to the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom: Mr. Abraham Cooper of California; The Honorable Eric M. Ueland of Oregon.

AUTHORIZING TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. SEEFRIED, ET AL.

Mr. OSSOFF. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 665, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 665) to authorize testimony and representation in United States v. Seefried, et al.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, another criminal trial arising out of the events of January 6, 2021, is scheduled to begin on June 13, 2022, in Federal district court in the District of Columbia. The two defendants in this case, Kevin and Hunter Seefried, are charged with five counts: obstructing the counting by Congress of the electoral ballots for President and Vice President; entering and remaining in a restricted area within the United States Capitol grounds; unlawful parading, demonstrating, and picketing; and two counts of engaging in disorderly and disruptive conduct. Hunter Seefried is additionally charged with destruction of government property and two counts of engaging in physical violence.

The prosecution has requested trial testimony from Daniel Schwager, formerly counsel to the Secretary of the Senate, related to the obstruction count, including his knowledge and observations of the process and constitutional and legal bases for Congress' counting of the Electoral College votes. The prosecution is also seeking testimony at trial, if necessary, from Nate Russell and Diego Torres, custodians of records in the Senate Recording Studio, which operates under the authority of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, to authenticate Senate video of the proceeding that day. Senate Secretary Berry and Senate Sergeant at Arms Gibson would like to cooperate with these requests by providing relevant testimony in this proceeding from Messrs. Schwager, Russell, and Torres, respectively .

In keeping with the rules and practices of the Senate, this resolution would authorize the production of relevant testimony from Messrs. Schwager, Russell, and Torres, with representation by the Senate legal counsel.

Mr. OSSOFF. Madam President, I further ask that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and 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. 665) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

AUTHORIZING TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. WILLIAMS

Mr. OSSOFF. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 666, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 666) to authorize testimony and representation in United States v. Williams.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, another criminal trial arising out of the events of January 6, 2021, is scheduled to begin on June 27, 2022, in Federal district court in the District of Columbia. The Federal indictment

charges the defendant with five counts: obstructing the counting by Congress of the electoral ballots for President and Vice President; entering and remaining in a restricted area within the United States Capitol grounds; unlawful parading, demonstrating, and picketing; and two counts of engaging in disorderly and disruptive conduct.

The government has requested trial testimony from Daniel Schwager, formerly counsel to the Secretary of the Senate, related to the obstruction count, including his knowledge and observations of the process and constitutional and legal bases for Congress' counting of the Electoral College votes. Senate Secretary Berry would like to cooperate with this request by providing relevant testimony in this proceeding from Mr. Schwager.

In keeping with the rules and practices of the Senate, this resolution would authorize the production of relevant testimony from Mr. Schwager, with representation by the Senate legal counsel.

Mr. OSSOFF. Madam President, I further ask that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and 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. 666) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

COMMEMORATING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RODEO-CHEDISKI FIRE IN ARIZONA

Mr. OSSOFF. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 667, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 667) commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Rodeo-Chediski Fire in Arizona.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. OSSOFF. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and 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. 667) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 2022

Mr. OSSOFF. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. Thursday, June 9; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of Calendar No. 388, H.R. 3967; further that at 1:45 p.m., the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of Executive Calendar No. 728, vote on confirmation of the Bagenstos nomination as provided under the previous order, and that upon disposition of the nomination, the Senate resume legislative session; finally, if any nominations are confirmed during Thursday's session, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. OSSOFF. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:16 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, June 9, 2022, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

DANIEL B. MAFFEI, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSIONER FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2027. (REAPPOINTMENT)

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

CATHERINE J.K. SANDOVAL, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE KRISTEN MARIE KULINOWSKI, TERM EXPIRED.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

DOUGLAS J. MCKALIP, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE CHIEF AGRICULTURAL NEGOTIATOR, OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR, VICE GREGORY DOUD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JESSICA DAVIS BA, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE.

ROBERT J. FAUCHER, OF ARIZONA, 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 THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME.

KENNETH MERTEN, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. DARRYL A. WILLIAMS

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. MICHAEL E. LANGLEY

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 8, 2022:

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

AMY LOYD, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CAREER, TECHNICAL, AND ADULT EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

TODD M. HARPER, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 10, 2027.

THE JUDICIARY

NINA MORRISON, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on June 8, 2022 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

MARIA DUAIME ROBINSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (OFFICE OF ELECTRICITY), VICE BRUCE J. WALKER, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 4, 2022.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SUPPORTING H.R. 7910 AND H.R. 2377

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, today is day 159 of 2022. There have already been over 200 mass shootings this year.

Madam Speaker, we cannot let this be our new reality. Thoughts and prayers are no longer enough. We must act, and we must do it now.

This week, we must pass H.R. 7910, the Protecting Our Kids Act, and H.R. 2377, the Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act of 2022.

The Protecting Our Kids Act includes provisions that would raise the lawful age to purchase an assault-style weapon from 18 to 21, impose new restrictions on large capacity magazines, strengthen safe storage requirements, and crack down on the sale and distribution of unlicensed guns.

The Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act of 2022 encourages states to improve and implement extreme risk laws, which would help keep guns out of the hands of those who are likely to pose an increased threat to themselves or to others.

Madam Speaker, these are small—but necessary—first steps. I would urge my colleagues to join me in supporting these bills, and to commit themselves to doing all they can to address the issue of gun violence.

COMMEMORATING THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF GRANITE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Granite Construction Company on its centennial anniversary and honor the lasting contributions of founder, Walter J. Wilkinson. Granite Construction Company is a leader in the construction industry, paving the way for innovation and progress. The company's Founder Walter J. Wilkinson was a man of integrity, perseverance, and dedication. He not only lived by these principles, but also instilled them in the culture and work of the Granite Construction Company; these quality ethics and values remain today.

After earning his Bachelor of Arts degree in engineering, Mr. Wilkinson began his career as an engineer for the Lakeport Ice Company. In 1901, at the age of 20, he joined the Granite Rock Company and would eventually lead the construction division as superintendent. When Granite Construction Company was formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of Granite Rock in 1922, Mr. Wilkinson was chosen as Vice President and Arthur R. Wilson as President.

In 1936, the Wilson family sold their shares of Granite Construction to Mr. Wilkinson, who then became President. In those early years of the Great Depression, Mr. Wilkinson and his wife, Carrie B. Earle, struggled to keep the company afloat, making personal sacrifices, including mortgaging all that they owned to help sustain the business. This perseverance and personal commitment left a lasting imprint on the company.

With the advent of World War II, the business turned around and the company began to reach unprecedented levels of growth. Projects such as the $400,000 contract to build Camp Ord, now known as Fort Ord, in 1940 allowed Granite Construction to not only produce a profit, but also become a leader in the construction industry. In 1942, Mr. Wilkinson retired from active service with the company, and Bert Scott took over as President. Mr. Wilkinson sold his shares to his two sons, Walter Junior and Jack.

A scrupulous but fair businessman, Mr. Wilkinson adhered diligently to the code of conduct he established for the company, prioritizing integrity, hard work, and determination in his professional and personal life. His colleagues called him a "visionary" as he successfully steered Granite Construction Company through rocky times to recovery.

Outside of his professional work, Mr. Wilkinson was devoted to serving his community. He kept a daily diary, written in impeccable penmanship, chronicling his life and the founding of Granite Construction. He was a skilled orator, storyteller, and speech writer. Active in civic organizations, Mr. Wilkinson was a charter member of the Watsonville Exchange Club and President of the Chamber of Commerce as well as the Rotary Club. Moreover, as President and Founding Member of the Association of General Contractors of Northern California, Mr. Wilkinson was instrumental in establishing the Association's first bylaws.

Walter J. Wilkinson conducted himself in a manner deserving of respect. With loyalty, dedication, and perseverance, he laid the foundation for a company able to weather the toughest of storms. The success of Granite Construction as the beacon of progress in today's construction industry is a tribute to him. Congratulations to Granite Construction Company on their centennial celebration.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING DANIEL KANDALAFT

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following letter to share additional information I recently learned about concerning the Drug Enforcement Agency's encounter with Daniel Kandalaft on or about January 24, 2016 at Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris, France. At a July 8, 2017 Foreign Affairs Committee hearing entitled, "Attacking Hezbollah's Financial Network: Policy Options," a witness referenced that Mr. Kandalaft was arrested by the DEA. As this recent letter from the Drug Enforcement Agency describes, the "DEA does not have the authority to perform arrests or detainments in foreign countries."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

Springfield, VA, April 18, 2022.

Hon. STEVE COHEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COHEN: This responds to your letter to Administrator Anne Milgram, dated October 8, 2021, regarding a potential Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) encounter with Daniel Kandalaft on or about January 24, 2016, at Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris, France. We appreciate the opportunity to address your inquiry, and we apologize for our delay in responding to your letter.

DEA is aware that Mr. Kandalaft was detained by French Authorities on January 24, 2016, at Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris, France. DEA does not have the authority to perform arrests or detainments in foreign countries. For further information, we recommend reaching out directly to the French Authorities who have oversight of these actions. We apologize that we are unable to provide more information.

Sincerely,

JASON M. THURMAN,
Chief, Congressional Affairs Section.

HONORING NANCY CASSIDY

HON. CHRIS PAPPAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Nancy Cassidy, who is being honored for her retirement from the Department of Safety after more than twenty-two years of service. Throughout her time as a government employee, Nancy has worked in a wide range of departments and roles. Nancy has served the state of New Hampshire with distinction and is revered by her peers for her expertise.

Prior to her time in the Commissioner's Office, Nancy worked in the Bureau of Financial Responsibility with the Division of Motor Vehicles. She quickly moved up in the ranks and was promoted to Executive Secretary in the Forensic Lab for the Division of State Police, where she worked closely with state agencies, local officials, and the Attorney General's Office for nearly seven years. After being further promoted to the Commissioner's Office, Nancy continued to work tirelessly for her community.

On behalf of my constituents in New Hampshire, I want to thank Nancy for her continued

dedication to the Granite State. I congratulate her again on her incredible career and wish her the best in retirement.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ALEXANDER AURRICHIO

HON. THOMAS R. SUOZZI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. SUOZZI. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to honor the life of Alexander Aurrichio, a talented young Australian Rules Footballer who touched the lives of his family, friends, and community. Alexander's teammates describe him as a compassionate soul with a smile that would light up the room. Alexander's father, Lou Aurrichio, remembers his son as ''a leader of men, a teacher of children and a true motivator.'' Alexander Aurrichio grew up playing basketball at Half Hollow Hills West High School, in Suffolk County, Long Island and went on to play collegiate soccer and baseball at Columbia University. This June, Alexander will surely be missed when his Columbia University team and classmates come together for their 10–year reunion.

Nicknamed ''Rooch'' Alexander stood tall at 6'6'' and 220 pounds, Alexander is described as a big young man with an even bigger personality. According to his mother, Jill, he was born an incredible 14 lbs. and called Alexander the Great by all the nurses at the hospital. Not only was Alexander loved by his community, he had many close friends worldwide, especially in Australia where he had been playing football since 2014, with a dream to one day play for the AFL. He later played for South Adelaide in the South Australian National Football League (SANFL) before moving north to join Northern Territory Football League (NTFL) club Waratah in Darwin.

Alexander's ''Australian brother'' Tom Fields remembered Alexander by saying ''Alex had the gift to enter into someone's life for a brief moment and instantly make them feel happier, safe, and better about themselves, to me that is the mark of an exceptional human being'' NBA star Tobias Harris played high school basketball with Alexander and tweeted, ''Alex was seriously one of the greatest human beings I've come across. I've lost a friend that I will forever miss.''

Alexander Aurrichio was riding a bicycle in Howard Springs on June 8, 2020, when he was involved in a fatal crash with a car. He was 30 years old. Alexander Aurrichio is survived by his mother Jill, father Lou and siblings John, Michael, Jillian, and Christopher. As we honor him today, we keep his family and friends in our thoughts and prayers, with the hope that all those he inspired will flourish as they keep his memory alive eternally in their hearts.

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF THE ALPHA BETA CHAPTER OF ALPHA GAMMA DELTA FRATERNITY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the one-hundredth anniversary of the Alpha Beta Chapter of the Alpha Gamma Delta Fraternity at the University of Michigan—Ann Arbor. Their one hundred years of service and dedication to our local community is worthy of commendation.

Alpha Gamma Delta Fraternity was founded in 1904 by eleven women at Syracuse University. Over the years, the fraternity has expanded to include chapters at 199 different colleges and universities in the United States and Canada and has been home to over 197,000 women. The Alpha Gamma Delta Alpha Beta Chapter at the University of Michigan was founded in 1922. Starting with only 25 members, the fraternity has grown immensely, and members have gone on to be leaders in Michigan and around the globe.

At the University of Michigan—Ann Arbor, the Alpha Gamma Delta fraternity has served children, families, and individuals affected by social and economic challenges in the City of Ann Arbor and in surrounding communities. The fraternity is dedicated to making a positive impact through their philanthropy and leadership. Their volunteer work includes partnering with charitable organizations such as Feeding America and Meals on Wheels.

A century after its founding, the Alpha Gamma Delta fraternity is working harder than ever to make a difference in Ann Arbor. While fundraising for Fighting Hunger, the fraternity recently raised almost seven thousand dollars to help fight hunger in Ann Arbor and all around the United States. With the help of their enthusiastic members, the Alpha Gamma Delta fraternity has lent vital support to those in need, supporting our local community and beyond.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the Alpha Beta Chapter of the Alpha Gamma Delta Fraternity at the University of Michigan—Ann Arbor. We are grateful for the fraternity's century of impactful work and wish Alpha Gamma Delta members and alumni continued success in service in the years ahead.

HONORING DR. EVE KURTIN-STEINBERG

HON. JUDY CHU

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, I rise today with Members of my delegation, the Honorable MARK TAKANO and the Honorable ALAN LOWENTHAL, to honor the life of Dr. Eve Kurtin-Steinberg, who passed away on May 5, 2022, at the age of 68. From her career in the healthcare sector to her outstanding dedication to the Jewish community, Eve tirelessly put the needs of others before her own. We were also lucky enough to call Eve a friend.

A graduate from the University of the Pacific's Thomas J. Long School of Pharmacy and the University of California, Los Angeles' Anderson School of Management, Eve used her medical and business expertise to kickstart a decades-long, prolific career as a healthcare executive and investor. With a passion for medical technology advancement and reducing the cost of patient care, Eve served in myriad leadership roles including as the managing director of Pacific Venture Group, founder and CEO of Physician Venture Management and CEO, and President of Kurtin Communications. She also served as vice president of American Medical International, was a founding member of the RAND Health Board of Advisors, and sat on numerous other healthcare boards, including that of her alma mater, the Pacific Board of Regents.

This commitment to helping others also seeped into Eve's longtime advocacy for the Jewish community, of which she was considered a pillar. For decades, Eve devoted herself to the Stephen Wise Temple in Los Angeles, California, and served in many leadership roles including chair of the Wise Parents Association, chair of the Temple's Financial Oversight Committee, and even as president of the Temple's congregation from 2003 to 2005. Even when she was not in a leadership position within the Temple, Eve was known for being an active, vivacious participant in any service or event she attended.

Eve's dedication to the Jewish community and Israel expanded beyond her work with the Wise Temple. Eve was also engaged for decades with the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), where she served as Political Chair for Southern California and helped to foster an active AIPAC community within the Wise Temple. Furthermore, as director of the Union for Reform Judaism, Eve was invited to attend a meeting with former president Obama's then-chief of staff, Jack Lew, to discuss international relations with Israel, the Affordable Care Act and more because of her extensive knowledge on the matters. And a lifelong donor to the Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles, Eve served as cochair of their literary program KOREH LA and was a longtime member of their Community Engagement Committee. She even dedicated her time to being a volunteer for School on Wheels, a school tutoring program.

Eve is survived by her spouse, Dr. Michael Steinberg, her children Beth and Drew, and her grandchildren Lev, Liam, and Micah. It is clear that a driving force in Eve's life was serving those around her, in whatever sector or group she touched. Eve will be remembered for this very service and dedication through the Hebrew saying Eshet Chayil, or Woman of Valor. We ask our colleagues to join us in commemorating the life of this extraordinary individual.

HONORING EDWARD KNUDSON'S SERVICE TO HIS COMMUNITY IN THE ANTELOPE VALLEY

HON. KEVIN McCARTHY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Antelope Valley Community

College District (AVCCD) President and Superintendent, Edward Knudson, on his retirement from AVCCD after serving in higher education for over three decades.

Like many Americans in the Vietnam era, Ed answered the call to serve our nation in the United States Armed Forces. He continued this proud legacy of service by transitioning to the field of higher education. Working at his alma mater in the College of Business at Oregon State University, Ed moved on to teach at a number of institutions, including the University of Georgia, Western Oregon University, and the Linn-Benton Community College.

In 2002, Ed made his way to Bakersfield, California, where I would get to know him, his passion for teaching, and his love for the college community. Initially the Dean of Economic and Workforce Development at Bakersfield College, Ed was swiftly promoted to Vice President of Academic Affairs in 2006. In 2009, Ed moved to Moorpark College and in 2013, began his career with Antelope Valley College.

Serving as the President and Superintendent of AVCCD, Ed transformed the school. Under his leadership, Antelope Valley College awarded a record-setting number of degrees and certificates to students and a significant construction bond was passed, providing $350 million towards renovations of the school's facilities. Moreover, Ed positioned Antelope Valley College to better serve our community's local workforce needs by developing a bachelor's degree program in Airframe Manufacturing for students.

Throughout his life, Ed has devoted himself to instilling a sense of duty and love of learning to every student he met. Though he will be greatly missed at AVCCD, I am confident he will continue to shape the lives of countless individuals. On behalf of the 23rd Congressional District of California, I would like to thank Ed for his service in higher education to our community in Bakersfield and Lancaster, and I wish him and his wife, Susan, the very best as they enter this new chapter in their lives.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF FATHER MICHAEL DANDURAND AND THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION

HON. ROBERT E. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Father Michael Dandurand, an outstanding citizen from Assumption, Ohio, who will celebrate the 25th anniversary of his ordination on June 11, 2022. This milestone provides the opportunity to recognize Father Dandurand's service to the Catholic Church and to our country.

Born and raised in Tiffin, Ohio, Father Dandurand earned a bachelor's degree in history from Saint Meinrad College Seminary in Indiana, a master's degree in Corporate and Public Communication at Seton Hall University in 1993, and a Masters of Divinity from St. Meinrad school of Theology in 1997.

After ordination, Father Dandurand served as an Associate Pastor in St. Charles Parish in Lima, St. Rose Parish in Perrysburg, and St. Joseph Parish in Maumee. Father Dandurand also served as an instructor and chaplain at Calvert Catholic High School in Tiffin, Ohio. From 2006 to 2013, he was pastor at the St. Thomas More University Parish in Bowling Green, also serving as the Chaplain for the Bowling Green State University Football Team. At his current parish, Holy Trinity Catholic Church, he serves the students at the Holy Trinity School as well as the wider parish community. Father Dandurand was commissioned as an Air National Guard Chaplain in 2014 and was assigned to the 180th Fighter Wing of the Ohio Air National Guard. He deployed in March 2020 to Bagram Airfield in Afghanistan and also served as the Catholic chaplain at the Ali Al Salem Air Base in Kuwait.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 25th anniversary of Father Michael Dandurand's ordination. It is my great pleasure to recognize this outstanding achievement, and I thank him for his service to our country and his flock. On behalf of the people of the Fifth Congressional District of Ohio, I wish Father Dandurand the best in all his future endeavors.

HONORING ANDREW ''STEVE'' HEALEY, III

HON. ANDY KIM

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Andrew ''Steve'' Healey, III, a dedicated teacher and coach of 33 years for students throughout New Jersey.

For more than 25 years, Steve served as a teacher, head track coach, and defensive coordinator for the Central Regional High School football team. Using his experience as a Division I athlete at Simpson College, he oversaw the school's teams becoming multiple Shore Conference and State champions. Because of his leadership and passion, Steve was inducted into the New Jersey State Coaches Association Hall of Fame in 2003. At the conclusion of his tenure as head track coach, the team's final record was an impressive 188–51. It seems only fitting that tomorrow Central Regional High School will be naming the school's track in his honor.

His passion for coaching and encouraging students was seen just as frequently on the field as it was in the classroom. For his incredible work he was awarded Central Regional Teacher of the Year, the NJ Governor's Award for Outstanding Teacher, and the Who's Who Among America's Teachers.

Steve Healey is a shining example of what makes a coach and teacher successful: the ability to inspire athletes and students to reach their fullest potential by imparting knowledge and the tools necessary to succeed. I know I speak for New Jersey's 3rd District in congratulating Steve on this incredible tribute. The newly named track and the athletes who use it will now and forever know about Steve's incredible work ethic, competitive drive, and compassion. I congratulate coach on a distinguished career and thank him for imparting his values so we can strive to live by his example.

HONORING MICHAEL CLARK FOR HIS SERVICE

HON. JAKE ELLZEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. ELLZEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a true Texan, Michael Clark. Mike was a hero that dedicated his life to the service of his country. He started his career as an interrogator conducting strategic level debriefings of legal travelers, escapees, and defectors along the border between East and West Germany. He later moved to counterintelligence where he was assigned to Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command and was the covering agent for the Missile Intelligence Agency and the Strategic Defense Initiative Program (Star Wars) programs. It was here that he participated in multiple espionage investigations, the most notable was that of James Durwood Harper. After his success with counterintelligence Mike spent the next 20 years of his career in the HUMINT operations. It was with HUMINT as a case officer that Mike focused on spotting, assessing, and recruiting foreign nationals in order to conduct espionage for the United States. He then spent his final 8 years of service with U.S. Army Special Operations as the 1st Special Forces Operational Detachment Delta (Delta Force). Even after retirement Mike still served as a Senior Intelligence Operations Specialist for a USAF Special Operations unit and as CEO of OST–I, a security consulting company in Fort Worth Texas.

Michael Clark is a national hero who was a expert in his field and true war fighter. We lost a great man who will always be remember for his service, love of his country, cigars, and Jameson Whiskey. But most of all the love he had for his family and friends. I thank Mr. Clark, for his dedication to our country and we all pray for peace for his family during this time.

RECOGNIZING THE 90TH BIRTHDAY OF JO ANNE CORBITT LANEY

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 90th birthday of Jo Anne Corbitt Laney.

Jo Anne was born on January 25, 1932. She was married to James Ellison Laney and blessed with two children, three grandchildren, and four great grandchildren.

Jo Anne lives in Phenix City, Alabama, and is active member of Crawford United Methodist Church. She also serves as a member of the United Women of Faith.

She worked at Kirven's of Columbus, Georgia, and helped run Laney's Dairy. The Laneys also owned a tire store named Laneys Tire and Battery.

Jo Anne was the first Russell County Alabama Farmers Federation Women's Leadership Committee Chair, has held various roles in Women's Leadership Committee, a former member of the Crawford Maintenance Club, and a founding member of the Crawford Volunteer Fire Department.

Madam Speaker, please join me in recognizing the 90th birthday of Jo Anne Corbitt Laney.

HONORING MRS. DORA SMITH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a tenacious and self-motivated trailblazer Mrs. Dora Smith. Dora has shown what can be done through hard work, dedication, and a desire to achieve success.

Dora is a native of Vicksburg where she attended and graduated from Rosa A. Temple in 1965. She earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Educational Psychology from Alcorn State University.

Dora, a woman of integrity, honor and dignity, was the first black female officer at the Vicksburg Police Department, where she worked for 26 years. In this capacity, she has worked in patrol, Juvenile Division, desk sergeant and Drug and Alcohol Division.

As a member of the Vicksburg Police Department, Dora touched the lives of many children through her work in the Juvenile Division and in her relationship with child abuse agencies, shelters, and MS Dept. of Human Services. On her off days from the police department, Dora worked as substitute teacher at Vicksburg Public School District. After retirement, she worked as a security guard at Riverwalk Casino, where she is recognized as a Happy Hero.

Dora has received the Officer of the Year Award from Vicksburg Benevolent Homecoming Organization; Officer of the Year from the American Legion Hut and a certificate of Appreciation from the Mike Moore Drug & Alcohol Division for being steadfast and tenacious in her efforts to help children not abuse drugs and alcohol.

She is the proud wife of Charles Smith, Sr., who she was joined in holy matrimony on April 14, 1968. Dora and Charles have 5 children, and two followed in her footsteps and chose law enforcement as a career. Dora is member of the King David M. B. Church No. 1, where she is committed to the women ministry and is the program coordinator.

She is a member of the Vicksburg NAACP Chapter, Alcorn Alumni Association, and the Essence Social & Civic Club, where she is the founding member, mentor and event's organizer.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Dora Smith for her passion and dedication to serve others and the City of Vicksburg.

RECOGNIZING CASWELL COUNTY

HON. TED BUDD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Caswell County for celebrating its 245th anniversary.

Caswell County has a rich history, and a celebration of the county is a celebration of the people who made the region home. Established on June 1, 1777, during the Revolutionary War, the county was named in honor of Richard Caswell, one of North Carolina's delegates to the Continental Congress and the state's first non-colonial governor. Throughout the years, Caswell County has left an indelible mark on the trajectory of the Old North State. It was the birthplace of many distinguished North Carolinians such as our ''Father of Education'' Archibald Murphy, and it was the home of acclaimed furnituremaker Thomas Day. The county's farmers developed the land into an agricultural powerhouse for over two centuries, and they gained international renown for discovering the region's distinct ''bright leaf'' flue-cured tobacco. Caswell County is fortunate to continue to have residents and community leaders who are proactively engaged on the top issues facing the county and are always looking to improve the quality of life for its citizens.

Madam Speaker, please join me in congratulating the people of Caswell County for celebrating this momentous anniversary. It is my sincere hope that the county will continue to prosper over the next two centuries and beyond.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JODEY C. ARRINGTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, I was unable to be present for the following votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 183; NAY on Roll Call No. 184; NAY on Roll Call No. 185; NAY on Roll Call No. 186; NAY on Roll Call No. 187; NAY on Roll Call No. 188; NAY on Roll Call No. 189; YEA on Roll Call No. 190; YEA on Roll Call No. 191; YEA on Roll Call No. 192; NAY on Roll Call No. 193; YEA on Roll Call No. 194; YEA on Roll Call No. 195; YEA on Roll Call No. 196; YEA on Roll Call No. 197; YEA on Roll Call No. 198; YEA on Roll Call No. 199; YEA on Roll Call No. 200; YEA on Roll Call No. 201; YEA on Roll Call No. 202; YEA on Roll Call No. 203; YEA on Roll Call No. 204; YEA on Roll Call No. 205; YEA on Roll Call No. 206; YEA on Roll Call No. 207; NAY on Roll Call No. 208; NAY on Roll Call No. 209; YEA on Roll Call No. 210; NAY on Roll Call No. 211; NAY on Roll Call No. 212; YEA on Roll Call No. 213; YEA on Roll Call No. 214; YEA on Roll Call No. 215; YEA on Roll Call No. 216; YEA on Roll Call No. 217; YEA on Roll Call No. 218; YEA on Roll Call No. 219; NAY on Roll Call No. 220; NAY on Roll Call No. 221; YEA on Roll Call No. 222; YEA on Roll Call No. 223; YEA on Roll Call No. 224; YEA on Roll Call No. 225; YEA on Roll Call No. 226; YEA on Roll Call No. 227; YEA on Roll Call No. 228; NAY on Roll Call No. 229; NAY on Roll Call No. 230; YEA on Roll Call No. 231; and NAY on Roll Call No. 232.

FOOD AND DRUG AMENDMENTS OF 2022

SPEECH OF

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 2022

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise in full support of H.R. 7667, the Food and Drug Amendments Act of 2022 and I'm proud to sponsor this strong, bipartisan FDA user fee bill.

Our nation is an international leader in biomedical innovation. With that achievement comes an increasingly complex FDA review process for drugs and devices. Over the past few decades, the user fee agreements have evolved to ensure the FDA has the resources necessary so its reviews for drugs and devices are prompt, transparent, and predictable. The agreements included in the bill before us today are the latest evolution, and will in total, provide billions of dollars to the FDA over the next five years, allowing FDA to hire hundreds of new full-time employees. These resources will help the FDA recover from the pandemic and pick up its regular day-to-day work even more effectively.

Beyond the user fee agreement, the bill includes several important legislative riders. It includes key portions of my bipartisan DEPICT Act, which I introduced with Representatives KELLY and FITZPATRICK. FDA data shows that for the drugs approved in 2020, 75 percent of clinical trial participants were white. Only 8 percent of trial participants were African American and 11 percent were Hispanic. The DEPICT Act included in the bill would statutorily require drug companies to demonstrate how they will include diverse populations in their clinical trials by reporting to FDA a ''diversity action plan'' with targets by demographic subgroups. As we heard from Dr. Mesa during our hearing, diverse clinical trials are not only fair and just—it's good science.

H.R. 7667 also includes important reforms to the FDA's inspections program based on bills introduced by Representatives GRIFFITH and WELCH, as well as by myself and Representative HUDSON. These provisions will help the FDA catch up from a two-year inspection backlog due to the pandemic and conduct a pilot program of unannounced foreign inspections.

H.R. 7667 includes targeted reforms to improve the accelerated approval program so that drugs approved under that program ultimately show their clinical effectiveness.

The bill reauthorizes the Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act (BPCA), which I first authored in 1997. Thanks to BPCA and its partner, the Pediatric Research Equity Act, 900 drugs newly have pediatric use information.

Overall, this is a very strong bill with many worthy reforms, and I encourage my colleagues to vote for it.

HONORING WHITE STAR MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the history of White Star Missionary Baptist Church.

The history of White Star Missionary Baptist Church will help to inspire the present and future congregations. Since its beginning, White Star has stood pointing men and women, boys, and girls to the Heavenly way. Amid world turmoil in the face of strife and war, and at times when Christian ideals are crumbling this church has ever held high the banner of Christ who said, "Upon this rock I build my church and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it."

White Star Church had its beginning intricately tied to another church, the "Colored Methodist Episcopal Church." The first church held its services in the Methodist church building that was located on the northwest corner of Railway Avenue and Willis Street (the present residence of Mr. & Mrs. S.A. Payton). White Star Church developed out of the desires of and efforts of some of the residents of Belzoni to organize a church. These members met in the Methodist building until they were able to purchase the Methodist lots and build their own church. According to Mrs. Geneva York and the legal documents at the county courthouse, White Star Church was organized in 1915.

The White Star Church became a separate entity in 1920 under the leadership of its first pastor, the Reverend I.E. Taylor. During his leadership, White Star Church moved to its present site at 609 Railway Avenue.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing White Star Missionary Baptist Church for their dedication and tenacity to serving their members and community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANDREW R. GARBARINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. GARBARINO. Madam Speaker, on Roll Call No. 233, I mistakenly voted Yea when I intended to vote Nay.

COMMEMORATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 340B DISCOUNT DRUG PROGRAM

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID B. McKINLEY

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 2022

Mr. MCKINLEY. Madam Speaker, in West Virginia, the 340B Drug Pricing Program is essential to providing access to low-cost medicine for inividuals in rural and underserved areas.

Without it, many health care providers would not be able to deliver critical services to the communities they serve.

The benefits are clear and the need is obvious, not just in West Virginia, but for rural and underserved communities across the country.

Since coming to Congress more than a decade ago, I've been strong advocate for the 340B program.

It has been an honor to join Rep. SPANBERGER on numerous occasions in our ongoing effort to defend and protect 340B, because it is the right thing to do for the people we serve.

On the 30th anniversary of the program, we must recommit to holding pharmaceutical companies accountable and protect the program going forward. This means ensuring care for the uninsured, low-income and rural patients is not interrupted and our most vulnerable communities continue to have access to affordable medicine.

If 340B ended in West Virginia, for example, the State's hospitals would see losses of nearly $300 million, resulting in services being cut, and access to care and low-cost prescriptions severely limited, hurting the neediest people the most.

We need to stay engaged and keep up the charge. God Bless America.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICE OF J.D. HESS

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize J.D. Hess.

J.D. was first elected in 1990 and has served as Calhoun County District 4 Commissioner for 28 years—the longest serving commissioner in Calhoun County history. His service was from 1990 through 1998 and 2002 through 2022. The district includes Blue Mountain, Saks, Weaver, Alexandria, Pleasant Valley, Cedar Springs, Wellington, and Webster's Chapel.

J.D. is a lifelong resident of Calhoun County. Before his time as Commissioner, he served in the United States Army Reserve and as a fireman. He also owned a small business. Some of J.D.'s accomplishments in office include the Tag and License Branch Office, Ronnie Carr Park, the Camp McClellan Horse Trails, the reopening of Woodland Park in Lenlock, and the AgCenter's development. He also had a hand in starting community centers across his district including in Saks, Alexandria, Webster's Chapel and Weaver as well as numerous road and bridge projects.

J.D. is a founding board member of the Calhoun County Sports Hall of Fame. He has supported numerous youth and school programs and projects throughout the county. He is a supporter of Jacksonville State University and a past Gamecock Club President. J.D. has been involved in various community and civic organizations and is an active member of First Baptist Church of Saks.

J.D. plans to spend time with his wife, Debbie, family, and his grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, please join me in recognizing my friend, J.D. Hess, and his tireless service for the folks across Calhoun County.

HONORING ABUNDANT LIFE ASSEMBLY CHURCH OF APOSTOLIC FAITH, INC.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable church, Abundant Life Assembly Church of Apostolic Faith, Inc.

In 1978, God instructed Apostle James T. Herrington, a native of Sardis, Georgia, to transition from his surroundings because he had been assigned to a greater work. Leaving his family behind, Apostle, his wife, and young son moved to Grenada, Mississippi, and started what was then, a very humble ministry.

Apostle James T. Herrington is the Vice President of the General Board of the Alliance of Apostolic Churches of Christ Jesus (AACCJ). He is a member of the Grenada Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance; Grenada Chamber of Commerce; Grenada's Chapter of 100 Black Men of America; and Grenada's Chapter of the Rotary Club.

The Abundant Life Assembly Church of the Apostolic Faith, Inc. was literally birthed out of his heart and was the first apostolic church to grace the city of Grenada.

Since the church's inception in 1982, and its humble beginning, the church has experienced tremendous growth and now Apostle serves as Senior Pastor of this assembly and Presiding Bishop and Chief Apostle of the Abundant Life Assembly Churches of the Apostolic Faith, Inc. (ALCAF) which has churches throughout the southeastern continental United States.

June 2022, the Abundant Life Assembly Church of the Apostolic Faith, Inc. will honor its' 40-year anniversary. The ALCAF has done so much for the Grenada community. Through ALCAF, Apostle Herrington has provided a daycare for children to attend, and he has provided transportation to the community that needed rides to their doctor appointments or work. Apostle Herrington has also provided food boxes.

We are very thankful for Abundant Life Assembly Church of Apostolic Faith, Inc. and Apostle James T. Herrington for all the astonishing things he has done for the Grenada community.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Abundant Life Assembly Church of Apostolic Faith, Inc. for its longevity and dedication to serving the community.

CELEBRATING THE MERGER BETWEEN THE BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE KANSAS CITY CHAPTER OF THE ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS TO FORM THE BUILDERS, A CHAPTER OF THE AGC

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the merging of The Builders' Association and the Kansas City Chapter

of the Associated General Contractors (AGC), the two most prominent commercial building associations in the region. Operating as separate entities for nearly eighty years, The Builders' Association and the Kansas City Chapter of the AGC hope to better serve their respective members by bringing them together under one roof. With the signing of a ceremonial charter, the presentation of a charter certificate, and the unveiling of the new, unified association's logo, today marks a historic milestone for mid-America's construction industry. Now representing one of the largest commercial construction associations in the county, The Builders, a chapter of the AGC, is poised to advance the interests of the construction industry and its workers further than either of the original, separate entities could do on their own. As members from both associations gather today to recognize this important occasion, let us reflect on the history of The Builder's Association and the AGC, the profound impact they have made in the heart of America, and the spirit of collaboration that made this merger possible.

The Builders' Association, originally known as The Builders' and Traders Exchange, was founded in 1887 with nearly one hundred and forty original members. Under the leadership of B.F. Swain, the first Board Chairman, and C.L. McDonald, the first managing director, The Builders' played a profound role in the development of Kansas City, incorporated just thirty-four years prior, and the midwestern United States. For nearly one hundred and fifty years, The Builders' have faithfully delivered safety, craft, and management training; employment, labor, and government relations; along with construction plans and technology tools. Today, The Builders' Association serves hundreds of member companies that employ over twenty-five-thousand people in mid-America. For these members, the services offered by The Builders' Association are invaluable to fostering a healthy, thriving construction industry. From hosting academies and seminars for individuals hoping to enter the industry or advance within their companies, to helping employers and job seekers establish mutually beneficial relationships, The Builders' role in supporting the commercial construction industry cannot be overstated. By providing young people with information and resources about careers in the construction industry, and by supporting the educational endeavors of students planning to enter construction-related fields through The Builders' Association Scholarship Foundation, The Builders' have gone above and beyond to ensure a strong construction industry for generations to come. Moreover, The Builders' Training Center in North Kansas City, home to eight apprenticeship training programs, guarantees that tomorrow's construction will be carried out by welltrained and well-educated workers. And in all that they do, The Builders' have never failed to set the highest standards for workers' safety, understanding that the wellbeing of the construction industry depends on the wellbeing of construction workers.

The Kansas City Chapter of the Associated General Contractors was chartered as a sister association to The Builders' Association in the early 1900s. Today, the Kansas City Chapter of the AGC represents more than one-hundred firms in the heartland region. Realizing the value of national connection and engagement offered through the Associated General Contractors of America, The Builders' added the option of membership in the AGC soon after the organization established roots in Kansas City. Herein lies an important observation—for nearly a century, The Builders' and the AGC have operated in close collaboration, not only sharing members and staff, but also a common mission and vision. However, as part of the Associated General Contractors of America, the largest and oldest national construction trade association in the United States, the Kansas City Chapter of the AGC has historically been able to offer greater access to resources and services, along with expanded opportunities to network with others in the industry, develop business, and create a stronger voice to advocate on behalf of the construction industry.

Thus, today's merger is in keeping with decades of collaboration between The Builders' and the AGC, in addition to the longstanding commitments of both organizations to best serve the interests of their members and the commercial construction industry. Indeed, the One Builders initiative helps strengthen and solidify a sense of unity that has long bound The Builders' and the local AGC chapter, and in doing so, will enhance the industry's influence in the Kansas City region and throughout the nation. The Builders, a chapter of the AGC, will undoubtedly expand economic opportunities for the Greater Kansas City area and usher in a new era of prosperity for the region's construction industry and the thousands of workers it employs.

Madam Speaker, please join me in celebrating the merger of The Builders' Association and the Kansas City Chapter of the Associated General Contractors to form The Builders, a chapter of the AGC.

HONORING TRUE LIGHT M.B. CHURCH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the history of True Light M. B. Church.

In 1934, approximately 43 members marched with candles from Morning Star Baptist Church on Kane Street to a small store on East Bell Street in Jackson, Mississippi. Rev. J. H. Sims was the founder and first pastor of True Light M. B. Church. A few of the pioneers were Mary Lee Hicks, Sarah Lynn, Pearlina Smith and Rev. James Thomas. Rev. Sims served True Light faithfully until his departure. Then, Rev. Will Robinson was installed as the second pastor of True Light and served for three years. Under Rev. Robinson's leadership, the membership relocated from the store on Bell Street to a wooden framed building in the back of True Light Church present location.

Reverend (Dr.) Robert H. Walls was the third and most tenured pastor of True Light. He was a licensed minister from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and joined True Light in 1935 along with his wife, Leatha Warren Walls. After Rev. Robinson departure, the church asked Rev. Walls to serve as Pastor until they decided to call a pastor. The church made great progress under his leadership, and the membership increased. Because of this progress, Rev. Walls was ordained to preach the Gospel. In April of 1940, the church asked Rev. Walls to serve as True Light's Pastor, and he accepted this calling of God.

Because of the church's growth, a survey revealed a need for additional space. To address this need, the church purchased two lots with a seven-room house. Uplifting services were held in a small wood framed building on the recently purchased property. The continued growth created the need for a modern church building. The church borrowed $10,000 to construct the building. Pastor Walls drew on a brown paper bag a sketch of the present edifice. Pastor Walls once stated, "True Light Church was spiritually built." He had never constructed a building before but became a "Master Builder." For five years, day and night, he toiled. He had many sleepless nights and cried many tears, but he kept on working and had faith that God would surely see them through. In 1953, the church marched into our present edifice. The church began full-time worship service in 1961. True Light Church was one of the first Black churches in the City of Jackson and the first Black church to be constructed with bricks in the City of Jackson.

In 2001, after Pastor Walls entered the evening time of his life, Reverend Marvin Adams began to serve as Interim Pastor of True Light. Rev. Adams and his family were long time members of True Light Church. Thus, he was familiar with the membership and the various ministries. He was installed as the fourth Pastor of True Light that same year. Under Rev. Adams leadership, three ministers served as Associate Ministers: Carlos Casanova, Henry Taylor, and James Thomas. Brother Clarence James was ordained as a deacon. The interior sanctuary was renovated, and a Vesta View added to accommodate members and visitors waiting to enter the sanctuary. The church purchased a 47-seat passenger bus and carpeting was placed in the dining area of the Fellowship Hall. A Dance Ministry and Food and Clothing Ministry were organized. Rev. Adams faithfully served as Pastor of True Light Church for three years.

In March of 2006, God sent the church a spirit-filled anointed man of His choice, Marcus E. Cheeks. Pastor Cheeks was installed as the fifth pastor of True Light Church. He is an educator by trade holding degrees from Tougaloo College, Jackson State University and soon to be the University of Mississippi. Pastor Cheeks believes that a church's main focus should be in growing spiritually. He has the belief that through faithful study, dedication to the Word, and an intimate daily walk with Jesus Christ, the Lord will surely use him to glorify His Kingdom. Under his leadership, four ministers have served as Associate Ministers, Carlos Casanova, Henry Taylor, James Thomas, and Darrel Woullard, Sr. Five Deacons, Leroy Carter, Marc Clay, Curtis Holmes, Lee Lyle, and Harvey Marshall have been ordained. In addition, True Light's ministries have increased to include a Couples Ministry, an Outreach Ministry, Small Group Study platform for all Christian teachings, and the implementation of the Unity Drive designed to increase our personal and financial commitments to God. The church has purchased three adjacent properties for future growth. Physical renovations have taken place in several areas of the church: the Pastor's Study,

church sanctuary and restrooms, parking lot, technology has been added to Leatha Walls Educational Complex and the purchase of an additional church minibus. Most importantly, Pastor Cheeks has provided a vision into the future, with fervent prayer, focused commitment and faithful service united with our Lord and Savior, "One in Jesus."

True Light Missionary Baptist Church has made significant contributions to the community, state and Nation by being actively involved in the Midtown Community, the Jackson District Missionary Baptist Association, the Jackson District Congress of Christian Education, General Missionary Baptist State Convention of Mississippi and the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the history of True Light Missionary Baptist Church.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA PHILHARMONIC'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, today I honor the Northeastern Pennsylvania Philharmonic as they celebrate their 50th anniversary. Under the direction of Music Director Mélisse Brunet and Executive Director Nancy Sanderson, the NEPA Philharmonic is a premier symphony orchestra bringing high caliber pops performances and classical music to Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Until the late 1960s, Northeastern Pennsylvania was home to two independent orchestras in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. In early 1969, the boards of the two symphonies began to discuss the idea of increased cooperation between the two groups, and by October, a goal was set to have a joint orchestra give four performances in each city during the 1970–71 season. In January of 1970, the joint venture announced: a two-year trial period of a united symphony orchestra to be called the Northeastern Pennsylvania (NEPA) Philharmonic.

The new orchestra was under the direction of Scranton's, Beatrice Brown, then one of the few female conductors in the country, and Wilkes-Barre's Ferdinand Liva. After Brown's departure in 1971, conductor of the Pittsburg Symphony, Polish-born Thomas Michalak, was hired as the first official music director after the Philharmonic's historic incorporation. The first performances were held in October 1972 at the Irem Temple in Wilkes-Barre and at the Masonic Temple in Scranton, featuring Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and Schuman's Piano Concerto in A Minor.

In 1979, Hugh Wolff, educated at Harvard University and the Peabody Institute, took over the baton. Under Wolff's direction, the orchestra soared to new heights and established its reputation as a prestigious symphony. In 1982, the Philharmonic gained statewide recognition during a televised performance of a work commissioned for the Commonwealth's tercentennial. During the early 1980s, the Philharmonic also began to attract world renown guest artists.

In 1986, Wolff left the symphony, and the board appointed London-Born and Cambridge-educated Hugh Keegan to the podium. Over 14 seasons, he grew the orchestra into one of the country's best regional orchestras with an impressively broad repertoire. Following Keegan's tenure, the orchestra continued to thrive under the tutelage of Clyde Mitchell and later Lawrence Loh.

Today, the orchestra continues to strive for and deliver the highest level of musical excellence and remains the only fully professional symphony in the region. The Philharmonic also provides arts outreach and education to foster the next generation of musical talent.

I am honored to join with the NEPA Philharmonic to celebrate 50 years of making music in Northeastern Pennsylvania. I look forward to seeing their future musical accomplishments, and I wish them great success as they continue to bring exceptional performances to our theaters and concert halls.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF LIFETIME EDUCATOR, MARY CALTAGIRONE

HON. KATHY CASTOR

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the life and contributions of Mary Mortellaro Caltagirone, a beloved member of the Tampa Bay community, who passed away on April 7, 2022, at the age of 99 after a lifetime of service as a devoted mother, educator and community volunteer.

A Tampa native of Sicilian decent, Mary grew up attending local public schools before leaving home to attend college, a rarity for a woman of her background at that time. Mary attended college at Florida College for Women, now Florida State University, and graduated in three years with a Bachelor of Science in Spanish and Math in 1943. In addition to this, she earned a certificate in Elementary Education from the University of Tampa and was a member of three honor societies. Mary took all of the education and experience she gained and brought it back home to serve her community in Tampa. She went on to teach for 40 years in Hillsborough County public schools at various grade levels and I am very grateful and proud to have been one of her students myself.

Mary retired from teaching in 1983, though her promotion of education and her community involvement only grew from there. Honoring her Sicilian heritage and Ybor City roots, Mary was a founding member of Lucerna and its offshoot organization, Pan American University Women (PAUW), whose mission it is to unite women of Latin decent who are graduates of institutions of higher learning, to promote fellowship, encourage education and professional accomplishments and to provide charitable contributions to the Tampa community. Mary served as a four-time president and was twice honored as PAUW Woman of the Year. Other community organizations and philanthropic involvements of hers included the Italian Club and their Ladies Auxiliary, Sons of Italy, St. John's Presbyterian Church, Spanish Lyric Theater, Judea-Christian Health Clinic and the Ybor City Museum, where she amassed over 1000 hours of service! Mary's incredible devotion to these groups was extremely appreciated by their community members. In 2005, she was presented with the Italian Woman of Excellence Award for Cultural and Civic Involvement and in 2007, she was named Person of the Year for Outstanding Service by St. John's Presbyterian Church.

Mary was a truly selfless and loving individual, and her legacy will continue to live through her sons Sam A. and Vincent G. Caltagirone (Sue), former daughters-in-law, Norma Tomasello Caltagirone and Carol Bond Caltagirone, nephews Vincent and Douglas Mortellaro (Tracy), cousin George Garcia (Bonnie), grandchildren, great-grandchildren and many more extended family. Her memory will truly be a blessing for her family, her students and all in our Tampa Bay community who have known her, learned from her and worked alongside her.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of my neighbors in Tampa Bay and the citizens of Florida, I am proud to honor Mary Mortellaro Caltagirone for her lifelong dedication to education and for her demonstrations of service above self. All in our community are eternally grateful for her immense contributions. Her legacy will live on and inspire many others in the Tampa Bay community and beyond for years to come.

HONORING PASTOR ROBIN ROBINSON FOR HER SERVICE TO KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

HON. KEVIN McCARTHY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. McCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding leadership and proud legacy of community service of Pastor Robin Robinson of Bakersfield, California.

Born in Bakersfield and raised in Oklahoma, Pastor Robinson returned to her roots in Kern County when she was 15 years old, moving back to the Golden State to attend Arvin High School. After graduation, she went straight into the workforce, earning a California State contractor's license to start out and becoming a small business owner within the oil industry. By age 26, Pastor Robinson joined Canyon Hills Church as Bus Director—a move that would alter the trajectory of both the church and Pastor Robinson's life forever.

Transformed by the word of God while at Canyon Hills Church, Pastor Robinson decided to enroll in seminary and embark on a life of service. Upon graduation, she served as the church's Children's Pastor for ten years, sharing the Gospel with our community's youth. Because of her dedication and devotion to the congregation, she later became the Outreach Pastor, the Junior High Pastor which she served as for 19 years, and then the Adult Ministries Pastor, helping to lead the congregation with strength and compassion.

In 2019, Pastor Robinson accepted an offer to lead CityServe Kern County, a nonprofit that helps connect and empower local churches to better support the needs of our community. As the Community Development and Church Engagement Director, Pastor Robinson coordinated with businesses, local partners, and 120 churches in Kern County to help the most vulnerable receive much-needed food, secure housing, and obtain critical job

training. CityServe's work grew tenfold during the coronavirus pandemic and in 2020, the organization provided over 150,000 meals and supplies to residents, due in large part to Pastor Robinson's work, which led to CityServe being recognized as the 2021 Nonprofit of the Year for California's 16th Senate District.

Throughout her life, Pastor Robinson has led with grace, humility, and a steadfast devotion to God and community. Though she will be greatly missed in Bakersfield, I am confident she will continue to uplift and transform the people around her. On behalf of the 23rd Congressional District of California, I would like to thank Pastor Robinson for her decades of service to our community and I wish her and Corby the very best as they enter this next chapter of life spending more time with their children, Casey and Haley, in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

RECOGNIZING WWII ARMY PRIVATE WALTER J. KOWALCZYK ON THE 78TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the sacrifices of Walter J. Kowalczyk, a U.S. Army Private who earned a Bronze Star, a Purple Heart, and a Presidential Unit Citation while serving in the battles following the Invasion of Normandy.

Walter Kowalczyk was born in Niagara Falls in 1916 to Franciszek Kowalczyk and Sophie Smiech, Polish immigrants who had moved to the United States just a few years prior. Walter enlisted in the U.S. Army on April 23, 1941 as part of the Third Battalion, 334th Regiment, of the 84th Infantry Division, more commonly known as the ''Railsplitter'' division. He served in the European Theater of Operations from December 8, 1944 until September 26, 1945, during which his unit supported troops in Normandy in the aftermath of D-Day.

While serving as a paratrooper in Europe, Private Kowalczyk participated in the battles of Ardennes, Central Europe, and Rhineland. The campaign in Ardennes, otherwise referred to as the ''Battle of the Bulge'', was carried out from December 16, 1944 to January 25, 1945, and was the last German offensive which resulted in tremendous loss of life.

Later, Private Kowalczyk's unit was awarded a Presidential Unit Citation for extraordinary heroism, gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps under unusually difficult and hazardous conditions during the Battle of Rhineland where he was wounded in action. The citation notes that the unit was assigned to the mission spearheading the advance between the Roer and Rhine rivers. The battalion encountered and defeated considerable enemy resistance, but advanced 42 miles along the banks of the Rhine River in 12 days. During the advance they captured and defended a strategically important German town, as well as several other cities, towns, and villages. Despite little rest and aggressive attacks from the enemy, the Third Battalion, 334th Infantry's conspicuous bravery and dauntless determination played a critical role in the Allied Forces advancement deep into Germany.

Private Kowalczyk was honorably discharged from the military on October 10, 1945 after more than four years of service. After serving, he returned to Niagara County and worked for Tam Ceramics before retiring in 1981. In Western New York he was a member of United Steel Workers, American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), Lewiston Fire Company No. 1, Power City Lodge, Italian Daughters and Sons of America, and St. Peter's Church. An avid sportsman, he participated in the 3F Sportsmen's Club and became a charter member of the North American Fishing Club. Additionally, he was an active member of the local veteran community, joining Portage Post 146 of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Loyal Order of the Moose, and the Polish Legion of American Veterans.

Private Kowalczyk married Sophie Saleski with whom he had three children: Carol, Chester, and Paul. They also had four grandchildren: Sarah, Michael, Teresa, and Jacquelyn as well as greatgrandchildren: Geffory, Maylianna, and Antonio. Walter sadly passed away on November 12, 1993 with the shrapnel that resulted from enemy fire during the Battle of Rhineland still in his body. His legacy continued, however, as his son Chester and grandchildren Sarah and Michael all served in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Madam Speaker, I take this moment to recognize the bravery of World War II Army Private Walter J. Kowalczyk.

HONORING BETHLEHEM CHURCH NO. 1 AND 2

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable community church, Bethlehem Church No. 1 and 2.

The old Bethlehem No. 1 church was given in 1973 down on Porter's Bayou. The founder of the Bayou was Anderson Robinson. The Robinson's were the first Black family on the Bayou. A letter found written by Martin, recounts that several families suggested a plan to build a Brush Harbor Church in 1888, which was done. Shortly, thereafter, the Bethlehem Church No. 1 was built on land donated by Randall Miller and was pastored by Zachariah Coleman. The No. 2 church was bought from Jeff Arrington and a congregation was formed there in early 1890. The first pastor was Reverend Williams, as mentioned in the letter. The last pastor of the Bethlehem Church No. 2 was Reverend Clarence Hunt, who still lives in Cleveland, Mississippi.

Bethlehem Church No. 2, an old Baptist church, was built in November of 1889. They closed in 2018 due to mold in the church and it was beyond repair. Unfortunately, there were no funds available for the needed repairs, so the decision was made to shut its doors. There are eight church members who joined in with Bethlehem Church No. 1, which is equally historic, about a quarter mile down the road.

When Bethlehem Church No. 2 closed its doors, the church only had a small congregation. There had been a disagreement within the church for approximately 20 years and many of the members left because of it. Bernice Watts-Griffin, one of the eight people, left as congregants when Bethlehem No. 2 closed in 2018. She had been a member at Bethlehem Church No. 2 for over fifty years. The former church member said, ''I was one of the first students to integrate Shaw Public Schools in the mid-1960's and we had many Civil Rights activists in the congregation.'' Mrs. Griffin was a young girl during that time and do not remember any specific or historic meetings held during that time.

Recently, there has been a discussion about trying to bet the church placed on a historic registry or named a historic site through the state. Hopefully, that comes to fruition. When asked what she would like to see happen to Bethlehem Church No. 2, Watts-Griffin said she wished the church would be formally declared and recognized as a historic building. It is the wish of the former members of Bethlehem Church No. 2 that the property could be repaired, however the damages inside the church would be of tremendous cost. It is with honor and hope to commend the vision of such a remarkable church as Bethlehem Church No. 2, where history is still standing. Although, they have joined with Bethlehem Church No. 1, the churches will continue to serve the community through service and commitment that has sustained the Bethlehem Church No. 2 family throughout this journey, and whose venture is a testament to God's promise of success and longevity to those who diligently seek Him and obey His will.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Bethlehem Church No. 2 for their dedication to serving their members and community.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF AUSTIN KOHLHOFER ON HIS OFFER OF APPOINTMENT TO ATTEND THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

HON. ROBERT E. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay special tribute to an outstanding student from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. I am pleased to announce that Austin Kohlhofer of Delta, Ohio, has been offered an appointment to the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York.

Austin's offer of appointment permits him to attend the United States Military Academy this fall with the incoming Class of 2026. Attending one of our nation's military academies offers the opportunity to serve our country and receive a world-class education. At the same time, these young men and women undertake one of the most challenging and rewarding experiences of their lives.

Austin brings a tremendous amount of leadership, service, and dedication to the incoming Class of 2026. While attending Delta High School in Delta, Ohio, Austin participated in student government and was on the honor roll. Throughout high school, Austin was involved with football, wrestling, and track and field, earning varsity letters in all three. I am confident that Austin will carry the lessons of his

student and athletic leadership to the Military Academy.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Austin Kohlhofer on his offer of appointment to the United States Military Academy. Our service academies offer the finest military training and education available. I am positive that Austin will excel during his career at the Military Academy, and I ask my colleagues to join me in extending their best wishes to him as he begins his service to our Nation.

IN RECOGNITION OF PAUL J. SASS

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 2022

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize my long-time staffer, Paul Sass, as he marks his last week on Capitol Hill after more than 20 years.

Every Member knows that nothing would get done around here if it weren't for the dedication and commitment of our staff. I have served in Congress for 22 years, and I have had a lot of great staff over that time. Paul has worked for me in a variety of different roles over the course of his Capitol Hill career, in both my Congressional Office and the two committees I have had the privilege of leading. Paul is my longest serving staffer and is unquestionably one of the best and capable staffers I've ever had.

In 2002, I hired Paul fresh out of college as a Staff Assistant, where he was tasked with making the coffee and answering the phones. And as I like to remind him, he was our third choice for the job at the time. Despite that, Paul was determined to prove himself, and he quickly climbed the ranks of my legislative team, rising to Legislative Director and eventually to Deputy Chief of Staff.

After I was elected by my colleagues to serve as the Republican Leader of the Small Business Committee, Paul served there as my Deputy Staff Director from 2009 to 2015. After my time as Chairman was done, I asked Paul to return to my personal office as Chief of Staff to help lead my internal campaign to succeed my friend Bill Shuster as Republican leader of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. In 2019, I was fortunate enough to be elected to that position, and it was an obvious choice to ask Paul to come with me again and lead the Republican Committee staff as Staff Director. And for the last three and a half years, he has done a fantastic job.

During this time, Paul oversaw and led our staff in negotiations on multiple bipartisan, bicameral legislative efforts of great consequence to our Nation, many of which were signed into law. He has worked on two Water Resources Development Acts; an aircraft certification bill, which was crafted in response to two major international aviation accidents; the CARES Act, which was the first major comprehensive legislative response to the COVID–19 pandemic and included significant support targeted toward the transportation industry; two Coast Guard reauthorizations; and efforts to reauthorize the surface transportation programs.

While Paul's accomplishments are not limited to legislative achievements and bills signed into law, they do represent some of the very real and tangible impacts his 20-year career of public service has had on our Nation. If you asked Paul, he would say his real legacy and career accomplishments are best measured by the relationships he has developed over the past two decades—from those he served under and beside at the beginning of his career—to those he has since hired, mentored, and guided in their own careers. And even to those he met extending his Hartwick College baseball career into a ''legendary'' softball career as part of the Lawn Wranglers and Owego dynasties, coaching the Republican Congressional baseball team, or just talking politics over a beer at the storied, now sadly shuttered, Capitol Lounge, without a doubt, Paul has put his imprint on the offices, committees, policies, and colleagues across Capitol Hill he's been involved with throughout his career, and we are all better for it.

As Paul enters the next phase of his already-successful career, I thank him for sticking with me for over 20 years. I thank him for his advice and guidance. And I thank him for his loyalty and friendship. When I look back at my Capitol Hill service, it is those dedicated staffers like Paul that I am most thankful for in helping me address the needs of Missouri's Sixth District and the Nation at large. I thank Paul and I wish him continued success in his next endeavors.

COVID–19 EIDL FRAUD STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS ACT OF 2022

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 2022

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I stand in support of H.R. 7334, the ''COVID–19 EIDL Fraud Statute of Limitations Act of 2022,'' to establish a 10-year timeframe during which those who defrauded the government in unlawful receipt of Economic Injury Disaster Loans can be brought to justice.

The COVID–19 pandemic has robbed our nation of over one million souls.

It has taken from us mothers and fathers, children and siblings, friends and neighbors.

For every tragic death there are countless others for whom the world now holds a space that can never be filled.

When the pandemic first arrived on our soil, Congress acted quickly to provide Economic Injury Disaster Loans to small businesses across the country.

Thanks to these loans—in the face of fear, loss, and uncertainty—our nation's business owners kept their doors open.

They provided meals, manufactured PPE, served in non-profits, and safeguarded the color, culture, and economic security of America's towns and cities.

While struggling with their own losses, hardships, and grief these small business owners supported their employees and their communities.

Through our EIDL funding they kept our nation running.

To imagine that some would take advantage of the necessary relief provided by our government for self-serving gains is abhorrent and shameful.

In New York City, one man defrauded the American taxpayers of over $180,000 in Economic Injury Disaster Relief funds—and spent it at Saks Fifth Avenue.

A couple in Connecticut used the relief not to keep their hair salon open or pay employees—but to buy investment properties in Florida.

One man, right here in Washington D.C. stole money that should have been used to keep our small businesses afloat and instead bankrolled his own yacht and million dollar row house.

While millions of people were dying across the country these people chose to look out for their own self-interest.

Today, we hold them accountable to the law and to the American people.

That is why I place my support behind the addition of a 10-year statute of limitations for criminal and civil charges against COVID–19 Economic Injury Disaster Loans fraud.

We owe it to those who did right by their businesses, their employees, and their community.

We owe it to the American people.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for H.R. 7334 to ensure that anyone who wrongfully abused small business COVID relief be held accountable.

FOOD AND DRUG AMENDMENTS OF 2022

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 2022

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7667, the ''Food and Drug Amendments Act of 2022,'' which will reauthorize user fees for prescription drugs, medical devices, generic drugs, and biosimilar products from fiscal 2023 through 2027.

Congress has successfully supported the reauthorization of this important legislation with bi-partisan support for over 80 years.

We must continue in our efforts to generate guidance and regulation on the healthcare products and pharmaceutical drugs available to the American people we serve.

Let it be known, however, that today, the 117th Congress brings forward new requirements of racial and cultural diversity.

In addition to providing reauthorization for pharmaceutical drug, equipment, and trial funding, H.R. 7667 recognizes the millions of Americans who are racial and ethnic minorities who have been too long mistreated by medical trials and studies—to the detriment of our health.

Today we add amendments to this Act that will ensure medical care reflects people across all groups so that we may receive healthcare that is developed and designed to serve us.

The law that we are reauthorizing today will require pharmaceutical manufacturers to submit to the Secretary of Health and Human Services detailed Diversity Action Plans.

These plans must outline their initiatives to include in clinical studies participants across various subgroups including: age, sex, geographic location, socio-economic status, ethnicity and race.

America has an ugly history of racialized medical testing.

As I am sure many of you know, People of Color, Black people specifically, have been used and abused by the American medical system.

White doctors once claimed that Black patients couldn't feel pain—so they used us as medical experiments.

J. Marion Sims, the ''father of gynecology'' perfected his craft by repeatedly slicing open enslaved Black women for painful medical surgeries without anesthesia.

On one unmedicated woman, he performed 30 surgeries.

For forty years—until 1972—Black men in Tuskegee, Alabama were studied and experimented on without their consent.

Out of 600 men, over 120 died from what was a treatable disease.

In yesteryear, People of Color were treated as expendable research material.

In recent times, we have been left out of medical trials entirely.

When Moderna first began research for their life-saving COVID–19 vaccine, it was discovered that Black participants made up only 7 percent of their clinical trial despite making up twice that percentage nationally.

This is not an isolated problem.

Nationally, though People of Color make up about 39 percent of the U.S. population, we are represented by only 2 percent to 16 percent of patients in trials.

Nearly 50 percent of the residents of Houston are People of Color.

We are parents, children, siblings, and loved ones.

We are front-line workers, educators, healthcare providers, and servicemen and women.

We deserve more.

We deserve better.

We deserve to receive medications and to use life-saving medical tools that are designed and developed with the people's specific needs in mind.

H.R. 7667 will work to rectify this inequity in the United States' Health Care system through mandatory Diversity Action Plans, Educational Workshops and Accountability Reports.

In addition to its vital diversity initiatives, ''The Food and Drug Amendments Act of 2022'' establishes tools to seek out new and innovative technology to better meet the needs of the American people.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services will establish National Centers of Excellence in Advanced and Continuous Pharmaceutical Manufacturing to design, develop, and implement better and more efficient pharmaceuticals.

H.R. 7667 will accelerate the development of drugs needed in rapid response situations like the COVID–19 pandemic, supply chain disruptions, and other large scale medical emergencies.

As we have learned over the last two and a half years of this pandemic, now is the time to prepare for whatever tomorrow might bring.

These developments will help our healthcare system get ahead of national medical needs before they become crises.

This Act will arm America with a strong medical foundation in technological and medical advancement for our future, and will encourage clinical trials that better represent the face of America.

Madam Speaker, it is a privilege to continue in the decades long bipartisan support for the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the amendments provided in ''The Food and Drug Amendments Act of 2022.''

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for H.R. 7667 to provide for a better and more equitable medical future for our country.

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, June 9, 2022 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 13

5:30 p.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Strategic Forces
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023.
SR–232A

JUNE 14

9:30 a.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support
Business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023.
SD–562

10 a.m.
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the index fund voting process.
SD–538

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine short term and long terms solutions to extreme drought in the western United States.
SD–366

Committee on Finance
To hold hearings to examine the impact of South Dakota v. Wayfair on small businesses and remote sales.
SD–215

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Business meeting to consider S. 4348, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revise and extend the user-fee programs for prescription drugs, medical devices, generic drugs, and biosimilar biological products, S. 958, to amend the Public Health Service Act to expand the allowable use criteria for new access points grants for community health centers, and other pending calendar business.
SH–216

Committee on the Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine protecting our democracy's frontline workers.
SD–226

11 a.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023.
SR–232A

2 p.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Cybersecurity
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023.
SR–232A

2:30 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

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Spending Oversight
To hold an oversight hearing to examine the findings and recommendations of GAO's 2022 report on duplication, overlap, fragmentation and opportunities to achieve financial benefits.
SD–342

Committee on the Judiciary
Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and Border Safety
To hold hearings to examine strengthening our workforce and economy through higher education and immigration.
SD–226

3 p.m.
Committee on Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2023 and proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2024 for the Department of Veterans Affairs.
SR–418

3:30 p.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Personnel
Business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023.
SD–562

5 p.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Seapower
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023.
SR–232A

5:30 p.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Airland
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023.
SR–232A

JUNE 15

9:30 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 Labor.
SD–138

Committee on Armed Services
Closed business meeting to markup the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023.
SR–222

10 a.m.
Committee on Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings to examine S. 2194, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, through the Coastal Program of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, to work with willing partners and provide support to efforts to assess, protect, restore, and enhance important coastal areas that provide fish and wildlife habitat on which Federal trust species depend, an original bill entitled, ''the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act'', S. 3069, to reauthorize the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990, and S. 3767, to amend the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act to reauthorize Delaware River Basin conservation programs.
SD–406

Committee on the Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine protecting America's children from gun violence.
SD–226

2 p.m.
United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control
To hold an oversight hearing to examine the Office of National Drug Control Policy and its 2022 National Drug Control Strategy.
SD–608

2:30 p.m.
Committee on the Judiciary
Subcommittee on Competition Policy, Antitrust, and Consumer Rights
To hold hearings to examine the impact of consolidation on families and consumers, focusing on baby formula and beyond.
SD–226

3 p.m.
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

JUNE 16

9:30 a.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Closed business meeting to continue to markup the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023.
SR–222

10 a.m.
Committee on Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Tamara Cofman Wittes, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and Geeta Rao Gupta, of Virginia, to be Ambassador at Large for Global Women's Issues, and Michael Alan Ratney, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, both of the Department of State.
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 S2841–S2873

Measures Introduced: Eight bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4357–4364, and S. Res. 663–667. **Pages S2865–66**

Measures Reported:

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''. **Page S2865**

Measures Passed:

Pulse Nightclub Attack Anniversary: Senate agreed to S. Res. 663, honoring the memory of the victims of the heinous attack at the Pulse nightclub on June 12, 2016. **Page S2859**

Authorizing Testimony and Representation: Senate agreed to S. Res. 665, to authorize testimony and representation in *United States v. Seefried, et al*. **Page S2872**

Authorizing Testimony and Representation: Senate agreed to S. Res. 666, to authorize testimony and representation in *United States v. Williams*. **Pages S2872–73**

Rodeo-Chediski Fire 20th Anniversary: Senate agreed to S. Res. 667, commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Rodeo-Chediski Fire in Arizona. **Page S2873**

Measures Considered:

Honoring Our Pact Act—Agreement: Senate began consideration of H.R. 3967, to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, after agreeing to the motion to proceed, and taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S2843–44**

Pending:

Tester/Moran Amendment No. 5051, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S2843**

Schumer Amendment No. 5065 (to Amendment No. 5051), to add an effective date. **Page S2843**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill at approximately 10 a.m., on Thursday, June 9, 2022; and that at 1:45 p.m., Senate resume consideration of the nomination of Samuel R. Bagenstos, of Michigan, to be General Counsel of the Department of Health and Human Services, and vote on confirmation of the nomination, as provided under the previous order of Wednesday, May 25, 2022. **Page S2873**

Appointments:

United States Commission on International Religious Freedom: The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, upon the recommendation of the Republican Leader, pursuant to Public Law 105–292, as amended by Public Law 106–55, Public Law 107–228, and Public Law 112–75, appointed the following individuals to the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom: Mr. Abraham Cooper of California, and Eric M. Ueland of Oregon. **Page S2872**

Gomez Nomination: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Lisa M. Gomez, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor. **Pages S2844–47**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 49 yeas to 51 nays (Vote No. EX. 219), Senate failed to confirm the nomination. **Page S2847**

Senator Schumer entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the nomination was not confirmed. **Page S2847**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 53 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. EX. 220), Nina Morrison, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York. **Pages S2847–48**

By 59 yeas to 40 nays (Vote No. EX. 221), Todd M. Harper, of Virginia, to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration Board for a term expiring April 10, 2027. **Pages S2848–59, S2859–61**

By 57 yeas to 42 nays (Vote No. EX. 222), Amy Loyd, of New Mexico, to be Assistant Secretary for Career, Technical, and Adult Education, Department of Education. **Page S2861**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Daniel B. Maffei, of New York, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner for a term expiring June 30, 2027.

Catherine J.K. Sandoval, of California, to be a Member of Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a term of five years.

Douglas J. McKalip, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Agricultural Negotiator, Office of the United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador.

Jessica Davis Ba, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire.

Robert J. Faucher, of Arizona, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Suriname.

Kenneth Merten, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Bulgaria.

1 Army nomination in the rank of general.

1 Marine Corps nomination in the rank of general. **Page S2873**

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:

Maria Duaime Robinson, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Office of Electricity), which was sent to the Senate on January 4, 2022. **Page S2873**

Messages from the House: **Page S2863**

Measures Referred: **Page S2863**

Executive Communications: **Page S2863**

Petitions and Memorials: **Pages S2863–65**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S2865**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S2866–67**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S2867–69**

Additional Statements: **Pages S2862–63**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S2869–72**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S2872**

Record Votes: Four record votes were taken today. (Total—222) **Pages S2847–48, S2861**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:16 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Thursday, June 9, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2873.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Michael S. Barr, of Michigan, to be a Member, and to be Vice Chairman for Supervision of the Board of Governors, and Jaime E. Lizarraga, of Virginia, and Mark Toshiro Uyeda, of California, both to be a Member, all of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Robin Meredith Cohn Hutcheson, of Utah, to be Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, Michael Cottman Morgan, of Wisconsin, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Sean Burton, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Annie Caputo, of Virginia, who was introduced by Senator Inhofe, and Bradley R. Crowell, of Nevada, who was introduced by Senator Cortez Masto, both to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

U.S.-SYRIA POLICY

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the path forward on U.S.-Syria policy, focusing on strategy and accountability, after receiving testimony from Barbara Leaf, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs; Dana Stroul, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Middle East Policy; The Gravedigger, Witness to Mass Graves in Syria; and Milena Sterio, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, Cleveland, Ohio.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Carlton W. Reeves, of Mississippi, to be a Member, and to be Chair, and Laura E. Mate, of Iowa, Luis Felipe Restrepo, of Pennsylvania, and John Gleeson, of New York, and Claire McCusker Murray, of Maryland, Claria Horn Boom, of Kentucky, and Candice C. Wong, of the District of Columbia, who were introduced by Senator McConnell, each to be a Member, all of the United States Sentencing Commission, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

SMALL BUSINESS WORKFORCE CHALLENGE

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the small

business workforce challenge, focusing on causes, impacts, and solutions, after receiving testimony from Annelies Goger, The Brookings Institution, Rachel Greszler, The Heritage Foundation, and John Arensmeyer, Small Business Majority, all of Washington, D.C.; and Michael Faulkender, University of Maryland, College Park, on behalf of the America First Policy Institute.

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: 17 public bills, H.R. 7976–7992; and 4 resolutions, H.Res. 1158–1161 were introduced. **Pages H5408–09**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H5410–11**

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Matsui to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H5337**

Recess: The House recessed at 11:17 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. **Page H5345**

Protecting Our Kids Act: The House passed H.R. 7910, to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for an increased age limit on the purchase of certain firearms, prevent gun trafficking, modernize the prohibition on untraceable firearms, encourage the safe storage of firearms, by a yea-and-nay vote of 223 yeas to 204 nays, Roll No. 245. **Pages H5363–96**

Rejected the motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary by a yea-and-nay vote of 198 yeas to 228 nays, Roll No. 244. **Pages H5393–95**

Agreed to retain Title VII of the bill, relating to background check reports, by a yea-and-nay vote of 380 yeas to 47 nays, Roll No. 243. **Pages H5392–93**

Agreed to retain Title VI of the bill, relating to large capacity magazines, by a yea-and-nay vote of 220 yeas to 207 nays, Roll No. 242. **Page H5392**

Agreed to retain Title V of the bill, relating to the bump stock loophole, by a yea-and-nay vote of 233 yeas to 194 nays, Roll No. 241. **Page H5391**

Agreed to retain Title IV of the bill, relating to safe storage, by a yea-and-nay vote of 220 yeas to 205 nays, Roll No. 240. **Pages H5390–91**

Agreed to retain Title III of the bill, relating to untraceable firearms, by a yea-and-nay vote of 226 yeas to 194 nays, Roll No. 239. **Pages H5389–90**

Agreed to retain Title II of the bill, relating to preventing gun trafficking, by a yea-and-nay vote of 226 yeas to 197 nays, Roll No. 238. **Page H5389**

Agreed to retain Title I of the bill, relating to raising the age to purchase certain classifications of firearms, by a yea-and-nay vote of 228 yeas to 199 nays, Roll No. 237. **Pages H5388–89**

Pursuant to the Rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–48 shall be considered as adopted, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill. **Pages H5363–67**

H. Res. 1153, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 2377) and (H.R. 7910) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 218 yeas to 205 nays, Roll No. 236, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 217 yeas to 205 nays, Roll No. 235. Pursuant to section 5 of H. Res. 1153, House Resolution 1151 was considered adopted. Pursuant to section 6 of H. Res. 1153, House Resolution 1152 was considered adopted. **Pages H5348–63**

Suspensions—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure. Consideration began Tuesday, June 7th. PPP and Bank Fraud Enforcement Harmonization Act of 2022: H.R. 7352, to amend the Small Business Act to extend the statute of limitation for fraud by borrowers under the Paycheck Protection Program, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 421 yeas with none voting "nay", Roll No. 246; **Pages H5396–97**

COVID–19 EIDL Fraud Statute of Limitations Act of 2022: H.R. 7334, to extend the statute of limitations for fraud by borrowers under certain COVID–19 economic injury disaster loan programs of the Small Business Administration, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 416 yeas to 3 nays, Roll No. 247; **Pages H5397–98**

Hubzone Price Evaluation Preference Clarification Act: H.R. 5879, to amend the Small Business Act to clarify the application of the price evaluation preference for qualified HUBZone small business concerns to certain contracts, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 359 yeas to 61 nays, Roll No. 248; **Page H5398**

Small Business Workforce Pipeline Act of 2022: H.R. 7622, to amend the Small Business Act to include requirements relating to apprenticeship program assistance for small business development centers, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 358 yeas to 62 nays, Roll No. 249; **Page H5399**

Supporting Small Business and Career and Technical Education Act of 2022: H.R. 7664, to amend the Small Business Act to include requirements relating to graduates of career and technical education programs or programs of study for small business development centers and women's business centers, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 399 yeas to 18 nays, Roll No. 250; **Pages H5399–H5400**

Women-Owned Small Business Program Transparency Act: H.R. 7670, to amend the Small Business Act to require a report on small business concerns owned and controlled by women, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 402 yeas to 19 nays, Roll No. 251; **Pages H5400–01**

Strengthening Subcontracting for Small Businesses Act of 2022: H.R. 7694, to amend the Small Business Act to modify the requirements relating to the evaluation of the subcontracting plans of certain offerors, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 411 yeas to 11 nays, Roll No. 252; **Page H5401**

Water Resources Development Act of 2022: H.R. 7776, amended, to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 384 yeas to 37 nays, Roll No. 253; and **Page H5402**

Food and Drug Amendments of 2022: H.R. 7667, amended, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revise and extend the user-fee programs for prescription drugs, medical devices, generic drugs, and biosimilar biological products, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 392 yeas to 28 nays, Roll No. 254. **Pages H5402–03**

Committee Resignation: Read a letter from Representative Norman wherein he resigned from the Committee on Homeland Security. **Page H5403**

Committee Resignation: Read a letter from Representative Kustoff wherein he resigned from the Committee on Financial Services. **Page H5403**

Committee Elections: The House agreed to H. Res. 1159, electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives. **Pages H5403–04**

Senate Referral: S. 3499 was held at the desk. **Page H5346**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H5346.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Twenty yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5360–61, H5361, H5388–89, H5389, H5389–90, H5390–91, H5391, H5392, H5392–93, H5395, H5396, H5396–97, H5397–98, H5398, H5399, H5399–H5400, H5400–01, H5401, H5402, and H5402–03.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 9:10 p.m.

Committee Meetings

A 2022 REVIEW OF THE FARM BILL: STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVES ON SNAP

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Nutrition, Oversight, and Department Operations held a hearing entitled ''A 2022 Review of the Farm Bill: Stakeholder Perspectives on SNAP''. Testimony was heard from Daniel Giacomi, SNAP Program Administration Manager, Connecticut Department of Social Services; and public witnesses.

APPROPRIATIONS—ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Arts and Humanities. Testimony was heard from Lonnie G. Bunch III, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution; Kaywin Feldman, Director, National Gallery of Art; Maria Rosario Jackson, Chair, National Endowment for the Arts; and Shelly C. Lowe, Chair, National Endowment for the Humanities.

APPROPRIATIONS—UNITED NATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs held a budget hearing on the United Nations. Testimony was heard from Linda Thomas-Greenfield, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems held a markup on H.R. 7900, the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023''. H.R. 7900 was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Strategic Forces held a markup on H.R. 7900, the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023''. H.R. 7900 was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Seapower and Projection Forces held a markup on H.R. 7900, the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023''. H.R. 7900 was forwarded to the full Committee, as amended.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Military Personnel held a markup on H.R. 7900, the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023''. H.R. 7900 was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

RESOURCING U.S. PRIORITIES IN THE INDO-PACIFIC FY23 BUDGET HEARING

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia, and Nonproliferation held a hearing entitled ''Resourcing U.S. Priorities in the Indo-Pacific FY23 Budget Hearing''. Testimony was heard from Donald Lu, Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, Department of State; Camille Dawson, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Department of State; and Craig Hart, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau of Asia, U.S. Agency for International Development.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Full Committee began a markup on H.R. 263, the ''Big Cat Public Safety Act''; H.R. 3081, to make certain irrigation districts eligible for Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program pumping power, and for other purposes; H.R. 5444, the ''Truth and Healing Commission on Indian Boarding School Policies Act''; H.R. 6063, to provide for the equitable settlement of certain Indian land disputes regarding land in Illinois, and for other purposes; H.R. 6181, the ''Samish Indian Nation Land Reaffirmation Act''; H.R. 6337, the ''Biking on Long-Distance Trails Act''; H.R. 6707, the ''Advancing Equality for Wabanaki Nations Act''; H.R. 6734, the ''Keep America's Refuges Operational Act of 2022''; H.R. 7002, the ''Gateway Solidarity Act''; H.R. 7025, the ''Advancing Human Rights-Centered International Conservation Act of 2022''; H.R. 7075, the ''Ukrainian Independence Park Act of 2022''; H.R. 7612, the ''Desalination Research Advancement Act''; S. 314, the ''Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Repeal Act''; S. 559, to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act, and for other purposes; and S. 789, the ''RESPECT Act''.

THE URGENT NEED TO ADDRESS THE GUN VIOLENCE EPIDEMIC

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''The Urgent Need to Address the Gun Violence Epidemic''. Testimony was heard from Eric Adams, Mayor, New York, New York; Joseph Gramaglia, Commissioner, Buffalo Police Department, New York; and public witnesses.

DETECTING AND QUANTIFYING METHANE EMISSIONS FROM THE OIL AND GAS SECTOR

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Detecting and Quantifying Methane Emissions from the Oil and Gas Sector''. Testimony was heard from Brian Anderson, Director, National Energy Technology Laboratory, Department of Energy; and public witnesses.

MILITARY TO MAIN STREET: SERVING VETERAN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Military to Main Street: Serving Veteran Entrepreneurship''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ADDRESSING THE ROADWAY SAFETY CRISIS: BUILDING SAFER ROADS FOR ALL

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Highways and Transit held a hearing entitled ''Addressing the Roadway Safety Crisis: Building Safer Roads for All''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 2023 BUDGET WITH TREASURY SECRETARY JANET YELLEN

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''The President's Proposed Fiscal Year 2023 Budget with Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen''. Testimony was heard from Janet Yellen, Secretary, Department of the Treasury.

COMPARTMENTED HEARING

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Compartmented Hearing''. This hearing was closed.

PATHWAYS TO CONGRESSIONAL SERVICE

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Pathways to Congressional Service''. Testimony was heard from Former Representative Greg Harper and public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, *p. D621)*

S. 1760, 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''. Signed on June 7, 2022. (Public Law 117–131)

S. 1872, to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II. Signed on June 7, 2022. (Public Law 117–132)

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. Signed on June 7, 2022. (Public Law 117–133)

S. 2514, to rename the Provo Veterans Center in Orem, Utah, as the ''Col. Gail S. Halvorsen 'Candy Bomber' Veterans Center''. Signed on June 7, 2022. (Public Law 117–134)

S. 2533, to improve mammography services furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Signed on June 7, 2022. (Public Law 117–135)

S. 2687, to provide the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs testimonial subpoena authority. Signed on June 7, 2022. (Public Law 117–136)

S. 3527, 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. Signed on June 7, 2022. (Public Law 117–137)

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. Signed on June 7, 2022. (Public Law 117–138)

S. 4119, to reauthorize the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act. Signed on June 7, 2022. (Public Law 117–139)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Subcommittee on Commodities, Risk Management, and Trade, to hold hearings to examine agricultural trade, focusing on priorities and issues facing America's farmers, 11 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on the Budget: to hold hearings to examine saving Social Security, 11 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Communications, Media, and Broadband, to hold an oversight hearing to examine the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, 10 a.m., SR–253.

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, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to hold hearings to examine S. 4244, 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, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Foreign Relations: business meeting to consider S. 4171, to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, S. 1160, to prioritize efforts of the Department of State to combat international trafficking in covered synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances, S. 3211, to continue the whole-of-government approach to ending global wildlife poaching and trafficking by permanently reauthorizing the activities of the Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking, S. 3861, to require the Secretary of State to submit annual reports to Congress on the assistance provided to Somaliland and to conduct a feasibility study, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, on establishing a security partnership with Somaliland, without recognizing Somaliland as an independent state, S. 3895, to extend and authorize annual appropriations for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom through fiscal year 2024, S. Con. Res. 40, welcoming the Prime Minister of Greece to the United States for an address to a joint meeting of Congress, S. Res. 124, celebrating the heritage of Romani Americans, S. Res. 394, recognizing the 25th anniversary of Radio Free Asia and its mission to provide an independent source of news to closed societies in Asia, S. Res. 458, recognizing the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Children's Fund, S. Res. 540, supporting the goals of International Women's Day, S. Res. 568, supporting the goals and ideals of ''Countering International Parental Child Abduction Month'' and expressing the sense of the Senate that Congress should raise awareness of the harm caused by international parental child abduction, S. Res. 589, recognizing, honoring, and commending the women of Ukraine who have contributed to the fight for freedom

and the defense of Ukraine, S. Res. 638, commending the Government and people of the Republic of Moldova for their heroic efforts to support Ukrainian refugees fleeing President Putin's illegal war against Ukraine, S. Res. 646, expressing the Senate's support for Finland and Sweden's accession into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the expedited ratification of accession protocols, H.R. 4250, to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide for rewards for the arrest or conviction of certain foreign nationals who have committed genocide or war crimes, H.R. 6089, to clarify that section 107 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act applies sanctions with respect to unmanned combat aerial vehicles following a 2019 change by the United Nations providing additional clarity to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, H.R. 7276, to direct the President to submit to Congress a report on United States Government efforts to collect, analyze, and preserve evidence and information related to war crimes and other atrocities committed during the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine since February 24, 2022, the nominations of Mari Carmen Aponte, of Puerto Rico, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Panama, Michelle Kwan, of California, to be Ambassador to Belize, and Elizabeth H. Richard, of Virginia, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism, with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large, all of the Department of State, and other pending calendar business, 9:30 a.m., S–116, Capitol.

Subcommittee on Europe and Regional Security Cooperation, to hold hearings to examine European energy security, focusing on America's role in supporting Europe's energy diversification agenda, 10:30 a.m., SD–419/VTC.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine domestic extremism in America, focusing on white supremacist violence in the wake of recent attacks, 10:15 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider the nominations of John Z. Lee, of Illinois, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit, Salvador Mendoza, Jr., of Washington, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Stephen Henley Locher, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Iowa, Nancy L. Maldonado, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, Gregory Brian Williams, to be United States District Judge for the District of Delaware, Sarah A. L. Merriam, of Connecticut, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, Lara E. Montecalvo, of Rhode Island, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit, Tiffany M. Cartwright, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington, Nina Nin-Yuen Wang, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, and Steven M. Dettelbach, of Ohio, to be Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, Gerard M. Karam, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, Jacqueline C. Romero, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and Joshua D. Hurwit, of Idaho, to be United States Attorney for the District of Idaho, all of the Department of Justice, 9 a.m., SD–G50.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management, hearing entitled "A 2022 Review of the Farm Bill: Economic Perspectives on Title I Commodities and Title XI Crop Insurance", 9 a.m., 1300 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Readiness, markup on H.R. 7900, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023", 8 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces, markup on H.R. 7900, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023", 9 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations, markup on H.R. 7900, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023", 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism, hearing entitled "Terrorism and Cryptocurrency: Industry Perspectives", 9 a.m., 310 Cannon and Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties, hearing entitled "Examining Civil Rights Litigation Reform, Part 2: State and Local Government Employer Liability", 9:30 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, hearing entitled "Coal Community Protection and Revitalization", 9:30 a.m., 1324 Longworth and Webex.

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Turning the Tide for Ocean Climate Action: Unleashing the Climate Benefits of Our Blue Planet", 9 a.m., 210 Cannon and Zoom.

Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Hearing on the January 6th Investigation", 8 p.m., 390 Cannon and Webex.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Thursday, June 9

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will continue consideration of H.R. 3967, Honoring our PACT Act.

At 1:45 p.m., Senate will vote on confirmation of the nomination of Samuel R. Bagenstos, of Michigan, to be General Counsel of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Thursday, June 9

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Consideration of H.R. 2377—Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Arrington, Jodey C., Tex., E594
Budd, Ted, N.C., E594
Cartwright, Matt, Pa., E597
Castor, Kathy, Fla., E597
Chu, Judy, Calif., E592
Cleaver, Emanuel, Mo., E595
Cohen, Steve, Tenn., E591
Dingell, Debbie, Mich., E592
Ellzey, Jake, Tex., E593
Eshoo, Anna G., Calif., E594
Garamendi, John, Calif., E591
Garbarino, Andrew R., N.Y. E595
Graves, Sam, Mo., E599
Higgins, Brian, N.Y., E598
Jackson Lee, Sheila, Tex., E599, E599
Johnson, Eddie Bernice, Tex., E591
Kim, Andy, N.J., E593
Latta, Robert E., Ohio, E593, E598
McCarthy, Kevin, Calif., E592, E597
McKinley, David B., W.Va., E595
Pappas, Chris, N.H., E591
Rogers, Mike, Ala., E593, E595
Suozzi, Thomas R., N.Y., E592
Thompson, Bennie G., Miss., E594, E595, E595, E596, E598

Congressional Record

The *Congressional Record* (USPS 087–390). The Periodicals postage is paid at Washington, D.C. The public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, are printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. ¶Public access to the *Congressional Record* is available online through the U.S. Government Publishing Office, at *www.govinfo.gov*, free of charge to the user. The information is updated online each day the *Congressional Record* is published. For more information, contact the GPO Customer Contact Center, U.S. Government Publishing Office. Phone 202–512–1800, or 866–512–1800 (toll-free). E-Mail, *contactcenter@gpo.gov*. ¶To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197–9000, or phone orders to 866–512–1800 (toll-free), 202–512–1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202–512–2104. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶Following each session of Congress, the daily *Congressional Record* is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the *Congressional Record*.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, *Congressional Record*, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.