United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 2022 No. 105

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. ADAMS).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 21, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ALMA S. ADAMS 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 1:50 p.m.

RECOGNIZING BEN KUETER

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of an incredible student athlete from Iowa's Second District.

Iowa City High School's Ben Kueter is a local legend in eastern Iowa. He is a four-sport star for the Little Hawks, dominating in football, wrestling, baseball, and track.

I have recognized Ben on the floor of the House twice already, as he is a dominant wrestler, a three-time State champion, and currently holds a 72–0 record going into his senior year.

Recently, Ben not only earned a spot on the Team USA U20 national wrestling team and will now represent the United States at the world championships in Bulgaria this summer.

Ben is an outstanding outfielder for Iowa City's baseball team and ran the second leg of the distance medley relay team that took second place at the 2021 Drake Relays. A standout football player, Ben plays both tight end and linebacker. Last fall, Ben committed to both football and wrestling programs at the University of Iowa.

I look forward to watching Ben help the Little Hawks win State championships next year and helping our beloved Hawkeyes when he heads down College Street next year.

Good luck, Ben. Go Little Hawks and Go Hawkeyes.

RECOGNIZING LISA HOERSCHELMANN

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the feats of Lisa Hoerschelmann.

Lisa has been an employee of First Gateway Credit Union for over 10 years and has always gone above and beyond in customer service and ensuring that customers receive the best service and advice for their accounts.

Lisa's commitment to customer service paid off when an elderly woman was influenced by a scammer to withdraw a large sum of money from her retirement fund. Thankfully, Lisa caught the scam and prevented the scam from occurring.

Because of Lisa's commitment to looking out for her customers, she was awarded the Consumer Protection Hero Award from the Iowa State Government.

I can think of no one more deserving of this award than Lisa. Her attentiveness and quick thinking protected a member of her credit union. I am thankful that there are hardworking and thoughtful people like Lisa looking out for the citizens of our community.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF FLIGHT OFFICER ROSCOE PERKINS

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

Mr. KILMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Flight Officer Roscoe Perkins, a distinguished aviation pioneer who helped pave the way for racial integration in the United States Armed Forces and whose service has inspired generations of aviators.

Flight Officer Roscoe Perkins served our country in World War II as a military pilot and was one of the first Black-American pilots to serve in the United States Armed Forces.

Flight Officer Perkins was among the nearly 1,000 men, referred to as the Tuskegee Airmen, who trained at the United States Army Air Corps' Tuskegee Army Airfield in Alabama.

The Tuskegee Airmen were citizens who wanted to fight for their country but were originally barred from doing so due to segregationist policies at the time. This led to the creation of the Tuskegee Institute to train Black Army personnel to become pilots.

Despite facing many obstacles, the Tuskegee Airmen beat the odds. Even in the face of significant barriers, they showed skill and patriotism. They fought valiantly in World War II by flying more than 15,000 combat sorties over Europe and North Africa.

For his part, Roscoe Perkins logged nearly 400 hours of flight during his years of service between January 31, 1944, and February 10, 1946. He flew P–47s and B–25s for the U.S. Army Air

Printed on recycled paper.

Corps in the 332nd Fighter Group and the 477th Bombardment Group.

Congress voted in 2006 to award the Tuskegee Airmen with the Congressional Gold Medal, which is the most prestigious award the Federal Government can award to servicemembers.

President George W. Bush presented the surviving airmen with the medal at a ceremony in the U.S. Capitol rotunda in March of 2007. Since then, Congress has begun posthumously awarding medals to the families of deceased airmen once they are found.

Flight Officer Perkins died in 1978. After years of effort, his surviving family members obtained the bronze replica of his medal in 2017.

Flight Officer Perkins' service to our Nation has helped break down countless barriers for those who have followed in his footsteps, and we should all be inspired by his service.

In a time when our world was threatened by fascism, Flight Officer Perkins stood among the many to ward off its force.

In a time when our world was quick to define the quality or character of a person based on their skin, Flight Officer Perkins' service demonstrated that character is about living true to your values, working toward the common good.

At a time when we were fighting in the air, Flight Officer Perkins' service illustrated the struggle at home and the need to end segregationist policies.

Following his service in the military, Flight Officer Perkins was unable to become a commercial airline pilot due to the color of his skin, so he continued his passion for flying by getting in a cockpit any chance he could get and by working as an aircraft mechanic.

During his 20-year career after the military, he worked his way up from apprentice mechanic to crew chief and then to crew supervisor.

Flight Officer Perkins' passion and skill for flying may have inspired an entire Nation, but close to home, he also inspired his family. All five of his children went to college and completed degrees.

His daughter went on to be one of the first Black flight attendants for a major airline. His great-grandson is now an Air Force pilot and flies an F–15 Strike Eagle. Before retiring, his son worked as an electrical engineer for NASA.

Today, Madam Speaker, we honor and celebrate Flight Officer Roscoe Perkins, whose service to his country and to his community is greatly appreciated and will long be remembered.

FINDING RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, as we are becoming painfully aware as Americans, energy independence is vital to our national security and our everyday lives.

America needs to embrace a true energy policy that supports every type, from natural gas, oil drilling, nuclear, hydroelectric, and the other renewables. We cannot simply declare that some methods of power generation are off limits like the Biden administration and others have been trying to do to natural gas and oil.

Energy production of all kinds is important for rural economies which provide jobs, income at the farm level and at the wildcatter level, tax revenue, et cetera.

Take California, for example. We are the leading State in biomass production, right, our crowded forests, untended for so many years due to policies of the Forest Service getting sued to not do anything before or after a fire.

So in my northeast part of the State, we have millions of tons of waste biomass just sitting on our forest floors, dry, decomposing, turning into CO_2, waiting to be part of the next catastrophic forest fire which we see happening in overabundance.

The Dixie fire started in my district last year—one million acres—when a tree fell into a power line.

Using biomass is a win-win-win for everybody. It brings local jobs, putting our workers in these rural towns that are suffering economically for years due to the shutdown of this timber industry, basically, putting those folks back to work, tending to work that needs to be done to have forests thinner, cleaner, healthier, and less fire-prone.

But as we continue toward green energy and strict carbon and environmental regulations which only recently began, we are seeing that other forms of energy are not being available, too.

Nuclear. Nuclear energy is a serious alternative energy source and really shouldn't be alternative because it is CO_2-free. It has been around for a long time, but for some, it isn't politically correct.

California has one remaining nuclear reactor, the one at Diablo Canyon, not too far from San Luis Obispo, where my tie comes from. Diablo Canyon takes up only 900 acres of land and provides nearly 10 percent of California's energy portfolio, almost 10 percent in one power plant, and they want to take it offline because it is not politically correct.

Of course, in California, it is responsible for 23 percent of our carbon-free generation, if you want to play the carbon game.

In a State that faces rolling blackouts to our grid every summer, every time the wind blows because we don't want tree branches falling into power lines, we can't fare without that 10 percent of energy provided by nuclear power, which doesn't have that threat.

Nuclear power plants are cheaper to run than most, even accounting for managing and disposing of radioactive material, which there are ways to deal with the radioactive leftovers, too, if we can just get to them.

Nuclear power is consistent, 24/7. Unlike solar and wind, it is available all the time. It is not affected by the clouds or lack of wind. Solar and wind power do have their place in our portfolio, but we know we can't completely rely upon them.

We can't build enough batteries to store enough power without having mines in Africa taking advantage of kids' labor to put them in place.

When a wildfire inevitably rages like it has year after year, sending thick, black smoke into the air, our solar panels are obscured by ash and screened from direct sunlight. The solar and wind systems just don't put out what they need to in order to have a modern grid.

Our State has already inexplicably banned the sale of gas-powered backup generators. What are people supposed to do at their homes? When they take away backup generators that are gas-powered, what are you supposed to power them with, a battery? Ridiculous.

One of the most critical sources of renewable energy along the entire Pacific Northwest is hydroelectric generation. It accounts for about 12 percent of our State's total portfolio and is the cheapest form of renewable energy available.

It is about 50 percent the cost of nuclear, 40 percent the cost of fossil fuels, and 25 percent the cost of using natural gas. Yet, it faces numerous obstacles as well.

They want to remove the dams. They are calling it the largest ever dam removal project—they are so proud of, it seems—up on the Klamath Basin, up on the Klamath River.

Four dams: the J.C. Boyle, Copco No. 1 and No. 2, and Iron Gate are scheduled to be removed, if they have their way. That will take renewable, available 24/7, power to over 70,000 homes offline, and it will have to be replaced by miles and miles of solar panels or windmills chopping up birds someplace.

Why do they want to remove this? Because of political correctness. They hope that maybe it will help the river have slightly cooler water for salmon spawning, maybe 1 degree, but it won't really work that way because it is going to leave all sorts of silt and hurt the Klamath River.

So one thing after another. We have to find a reliable energy source.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Holy God, You see us as we are—our strengths, our weaknesses, our accomplishments, and our shortcomings—and still You love us with a parent's heart.

God, we give You thanks for the patience You show us time and again. Despite our inclination to take things into our own hands, to fool ourselves to think that our way is the only way, to turn from Your guidance and walk away from Your loving arms, nonetheless, You stand beside, behind, and before us, ready to right us when we stumble and to reassure us when we fail.

Like a hen that broods over her nest, You gather us under Your wings and tend to our every need. Open our eyes to Your gracious care over us. Call us to seek shelter in Your encouraging embrace and to trust Your steadying hand.

We ask that You give us this day reminders of Your abiding faithfulness and enduring mercy. As we stand in the light of Your grace, may we see both our guilt and our acquittal.

Then may we find restoration and renewal to serve You as those who have been given a new chance to bask in Your love and proclaim Your compassion for all people.

In Your merciful name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. BERGMAN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 88. Concurrent Resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2129. An act to promote freedom of information and counter censorship and surveillance in North Korea, and for other purposes.

S. 2280. An act to provide PreCheck to certain severely injured or disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 3309. An act to require SelectUSA to coordinate with State-level economic development organizations to increase foreign direct investment in semiconductor-related manufacturing and production.

RETURN TO FISCAL RESTRAINT

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, last week, a report from Moody's found that the average American is now spending an extra $460 a month on everyday items like gas and groceries. Because of this staggering inflation caused by President Biden's failed policies, the average American family is being impacted.

The burden of this out-of-control inflation has fallen on working families, who can least afford to pay for the skyrocketing price of goods.

Now, instead of addressing the root causes of inflation, President Biden and Vice President HARRIS are once again championing their build back broken agenda, an agenda that would pour gasoline on a fire that is already far out of control.

Americans cannot afford this reckless spending, and we cannot afford to allow radical socialist policies to further destroy our Nation's economy.

It is time to return to fiscal restraint. It is time to stop spending money that we don't have. It is time to stop spending money on things that we do not need.

STOP THE SPENDING

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

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, I have spoken before about President Biden's and House Democrats' flawed economic record. I continue to hear from constituents from across Michigan's First District who feel cast aside by the policies of this administration.

Inflation has hit a high of 8.6 percent, and this President continues to blame everyone but himself. High inflation isn't an act of God. High inflation isn't solely an act of the Federal Reserve. High inflation certainly isn't an act of Putin, either.

President Biden said the buck stops with him, but maybe he has changed his mind. Don't be deceived; his stated plan to address inflation is a farce.

The President and his advisers told the American people inflation was transitory, all while passing trillions in new spending. Instead of taking responsibility, this President continues to push tax-and-spend legislation that worsens inflation while leaving working families to pick up the tab.

I am asking the President and my colleagues to listen to the American people, stop the spending, and confront inflation head-on.

DON'T PROSECUTE BORDER PATROL AGENTS

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, for months, the Democrats and the liberal media have been intentionally falsely accusing Border Patrol agents of whipping illegal immigrants coming across our southern border. The media falsely mislabeled the agents' long reins, which they use to control their horses, as whips.

Of course, where are all the fact checkers about this information? I guess they are absent over at The Washington Post and CNN.

Yet, the Biden administration's Department of Homeland Security isn't interested in the truth, either. They want to punish these Border Patrol agents who are doing their job and arresting illegal immigrants. Following a false narrative and special interest pressure, the DHS has announced plans to discipline these folks on horseback involved in the so-called incidents.

Prosecuting these law enforcement officers will do nothing but lower the already-low morale at the CBP.

The Biden administration's open-border and soft-on-crime policies have incentivized 2 million illegal immigrants to come across our southern border and have stripped Border Patrol agents from having the authority to stop it. Instead, they have become Welcome Wagon workers.

There is a caravan of illegal immigrants, nearly 20,000 strong, awaiting the day Biden fulfills his destructive promise of ending the border protections under title 42.

We need a true border policy that protects Americans.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS CYBERSECURITY TRAINING ACT

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7777) to amend the Homeland

Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an industrial control systems cybersecurity training initiative, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7777

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 ''Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Act''.

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS TRAINING INITIATIVE.

(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. INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS CYBERSECURITY TRAINING INITIATIVE.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Initiative (in this section referred to as the 'Initiative') is established within the Agency.

''(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Initiative is to develop and strengthen the skills of the cybersecurity workforce related to securing industrial control systems.

''(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the Initiative, the Director shall—

''(1) ensure the Initiative includes—

''(A) virtual and in-person trainings and courses provided at no cost to participants;

''(B) trainings and courses available at different skill levels, including introductory level courses;

''(C) trainings and courses that cover cyber defense strategies for industrial control systems, including an understanding of the unique cyber threats facing industrial control systems and the mitigation of security vulnerabilities in industrial control systems technology; and

''(D) appropriate consideration regarding the availability of trainings and courses in different regions of the United States; and

''(2) engage in—

''(A) collaboration with the National Laboratories of the Department of Energy in accordance with section 309;

''(B) consultation with Sector Risk Management Agencies; and

''(C) as appropriate, consultation with private sector entities with relevant expertise, such as vendors of industrial control systems technologies.

''(c) REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section and annually thereafter, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the Initiative.

''(2) CONTENTS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) A description of the courses provided under the Initiative.

''(B) A description of outreach efforts to raise awareness of the availability of such courses.

''(C) Information on the number and demographics of participants in such courses, including by gender, race, and place of residence.

''(D) Information on the participation in such courses of workers from each critical infrastructure sector.

''(E) Plans for expanding access to industrial control systems education and training, including expanding access to women and underrepresented populations, and expanding access to different regions of the United States.

''(F) Recommendations on how to strengthen the state of industrial control systems cybersecurity education and training.''.

(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. Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Initiative.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) and the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Homeland Security for their support for moving my bill, H.R. 7777, the Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Act, through committee. I thank the Speaker and majority leader for bringing this measure to the floor today.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 7777 is not only a winning number on a slot machine; it is a winning formula for bringing cyber hygiene to our industrial control systems across America.

Every day, we rely on critical infrastructure to power our homes, fuel our cars, and connect us online. One essential component of critical infrastructure is industrial control systems, also known as ICS, which digitally manage operations of these vital systems.

As Congress considers legislation to address cybersecurity threats to America's interests, my legislation would help to secure vulnerable ICS at every level of our economy and our government. H.R. 7777 would make permanent an existing education initiative within the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, also known as CISA.

This initiative, the ICS training initiative, provides free virtual and in-person cybersecurity training to public and private security entities, including critical infrastructure administrators, national laboratories, and even small businesses.

This training equips technology professionals across all levels with the tools and expertise necessary to secure themselves against advanced persistent threats.

When threats turn into successful attacks, it impacts the daily lives of every American, including sowing discord into our electoral processes, as we have seen election after election; shutting down our pipelines; or breaking down supply chains that provide essential food and other materials.

That means virtually everything that is connected to a network has a potential vulnerability, or what we would refer to as a left-of-boom vulnerability, the vulnerability that exists before the attack occurs. Every person, small business, or government database is a potential target.

In 2021 alone, cybercrimes inflicted approximately $6 trillion in damages across the world. Attacks on industrial networks account for a significant portion of that number, and it is only going to get worse in the future.

These threats often emerge from sophisticated state actors, like Russia and China, that have the ability to exploit vulnerabilities to disrupt and destroy the systems that make our way of life possible.

As Putin and his regime become increasingly isolated because of a successful sanctions regime and the effort that we are prosecuting to help keep Ukraine in the fight, we should expect the Kremlin to progressively target the United States and our allies with unconventional cyberattacks on our election systems and critical infrastructure. Any success that Russia has in exploiting vulnerabilities will inevitably be closely watched by other countries, particularly China.

In sum, we know this threat is real and that malignant actors will persistently probe our systems to find additional weaknesses to exploit, which would cause real harms, harms to Americans that would blunt innovation, steal American secrets, and destroy America's small businesses.

In my district, cybersecurity professionals deal with threats to ICS every single day. I specifically note two major Federal research centers, Sandia and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories, which play a critical role in protecting against worldwide cyber threats. They are in the heart of my district in Livermore, California.

This support is leveraged every day by numerous Federal agencies, including CISA, which sit on the front lines of protecting our infrastructure from bad actors. We in Congress must do everything we can to equip our security protectors with the resources they need to continue the fight, and that is what this legislation does.

Resources must include proactive ways to help cybersecurity-focused entities retain a competitive workforce. The training programs in my legislation will equip technology professionals with the skills, expertise, and resources they need to build resilience against threats to some of our most sensitive facilities.

I applaud CISA for increasing these trainings, which H.R. 7777—which I love saying—would make permanent. This commonsense program is an easy solution to build resilience against cyberattacks for our most vulnerable systems.

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7777, the Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Act.

In policy discussions following recent cyber incidents, like SolarWinds and Colonial Pipeline, one constant area of concern to Congress and our cyber defenders, like the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, CISA, has been improving the Nation's workforce pipeline for cybersecurity and other STEM-related fields.

As the interconnectivity of our daily lives continues to grow, the estimated worldwide cost of cybercrime has risen to $6 trillion annually. Despite this alarming and growing threat, some estimates say that the cybersecurity workforce is currently short about 1 to 3 million qualified professionals.

A recent Center for Strategic and International Studies, CSIS, study of IT decisionmakers across eight countries found that 82 percent of employers report a shortage of cybersecurity skills, and 71 percent believe this talent gap causes direct and measurable damage to their organization.

□ 1415

Federal agencies have been working to bridge the gap in skills required to prepare a future cyber workforce.

CISA is collaborating closely with organizations like the National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST, to identify cyber knowledge deficits on a sector-by-sector basis. One example is the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education framework, which serves as a useful precursor for directing Federal resources into education and research priorities.

H.R. 7777 would require that CISA provide resources for the purpose of training cyber operators that are fluent across multiple segments of the cyber domain, not only information technology but also operational technology, like manufacturing systems and industrial control systems, which are commonplace within critical infrastructure sectors and are increasingly exposed to cyber risk.

We must continue to do all we can to improve our Nation's cyber posture and focus on policy that can help make our government and private sector critical infrastructure operations more resilient and prepared for future events.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 7777, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I appreciate the bipartisan, cooperative effort here to make sure that our cyber professionals across America are ready to meet the growing threats from Russia, China, and even nonstate cyber actors. That is exactly what H.R. 7777 seeks to do, by authorizing CISA's ICS cybersecurity training program and directing CISA to report to Congress annually about the initiative.

Improving the state of our cybersecurity workforce will be an ongoing effort, and these reports will help Congress continue to strengthen this program in the future.

Passing this bill will help us continue to move forward in developing the cybersecurity workforce we need to defend against the growing cyber threats that we face. In particular, this will help strengthen small businesses, particularly those in critical infrastructure, who do not yet today have cybersecurity defense forces receiving that training.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 7777, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7777, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL COMPUTER FORENSICS INSTITUTE REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7174) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reauthorize the National Computer Forensics Institute of the United States Secret Service, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7174

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 ''National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL COMPUTER FORENSICS INSTITUTE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 822 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 383) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''IN GENERAL'' and inserting ''IN GENERAL; MISSION'';

(B) by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2032''; and

(C) by striking the second sentence and inserting ''The Institute's mission shall be to educate, train, and equip State, local, territorial, and Tribal law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, participants in the United States Secret Service's network of cyber fraud task forces, and other appropriate individuals regarding the investigation and prevention of cybersecurity incidents, electronic crimes, and related cybersecurity threats, including through the dissemination of homeland security information, in accordance with relevant Department guidance regarding privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections.'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (c) through (f) as subsections (d) through (g), respectively;

(3) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following new subsections:

''(b) CURRICULUM.—In furtherance of subsection (a), all education and training of the Institute shall be conducted in accordance with relevant Federal law and policy regarding privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections, including best practices for safeguarding data privacy and fair information practice principles. Education and training provided pursuant to subsection (a) shall relate to the following:

''(1) Investigating and preventing cybersecurity incidents, electronic crimes, and related cybersecurity threats, including relating to instances involving illicit use of digital assets and emerging trends in cybersecurity and electronic crime.

''(2) Conducting forensic examinations of computers, mobile devices, and other information systems.

''(3) Prosecutorial and judicial considerations related to cybersecurity incidents, electronic crimes, related cybersecurity threats, and forensic examinations of computers, mobile devices, and other information systems.

''(4) Methods to obtain, process, store, and admit digital evidence in court.

''(c) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—In furtherance of subsection (a), the Institute shall research, develop, and share information relating to investigating cybersecurity incidents, electronic crimes, and related cybersecurity threats that prioritize best practices for forensic examinations of computers, mobile devices, and other information systems. Such information may include training on methods to investigate ransomware and other threats involving the use of digital assets.'';

(4) in subsection (d), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking ''cyber and electronic crime and related threats is shared with State, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement officers and prosecutors'' and inserting ''cybersecurity incidents, electronic crimes, and related cybersecurity threats is shared with recipients of education and training provided pursuant to subsection (a)''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The Institute shall prioritize providing education and training to individuals from geographically-diverse jurisdictions throughout the United States.'';

(5) in subsection (e), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking ''State, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement officers'' and inserting ''recipients of education and training provided pursuant to subsection (a)''; and

(B) by striking ''necessary to conduct cyber and electronic crime and related threat investigations and computer and mobile device forensic examinations'' and inserting ''for investigating and preventing cybersecurity incidents, electronic crimes, related cybersecurity threats, and for forensic examinations of computers, mobile devices, and other information systems'';

(6) in subsection (f), as so redesignated—

(A) by amending the heading to read as follows: ''CYBER FRAUD TASK FORCES'';

(B) by striking ''Electronic Crime'' and inserting ''Cyber Fraud'';

(C) by striking ''State, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement officers'' and inserting

''recipients of education and training provided pursuant to subsection (a)''; and

(D) by striking ''at'' and inserting ''by'';

(7) by redesignating subsection (g), as redesignated pursuant to paragraph (2), as subsection (j); and

(8) by inserting after subsection (f), as so redesignated, the following new subsections:

''(g) EXPENSES.—The Director of the United States Secret Service may pay for all or a part of the education, training, or equipment provided by the Institute, including relating to the travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses of recipients of education and training provided pursuant to subsection (a).

''(h) ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall include in the annual report required pursuant to section 1116 of title 31, United States Code, information regarding the activities of the Institute, including relating to the following:

''(1) Activities of the Institute, including, where possible, an identification of jurisdictions with recipients of education and training provided pursuant to subsection (a) of this section during such year and information relating to the costs associated with such education and training.

''(2) Any information regarding projected future demand for such education and training.

''(3) Impacts of the Institute's activities on jurisdictions' capability to investigate and prevent cybersecurity incidents, electronic crimes, and related cybersecurity threats.

''(4) A description of the nomination process for State, local, territorial, and Tribal law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, participants in the United States Secret Service's network of cyber fraud task forces, and other appropriate individuals to receive the education and training provided pursuant to subsection (a).

''(5) Any other issues determined relevant by the Secretary.

''(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) CYBERSECURITY THREAT.—The term 'cybersecurity threat' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (enacted as division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113; 6 U.S.C. 1501))

''(2) INCIDENT.—The term 'incident' has the meaning given such term in section 2209(a).

''(3) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term 'information system' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (enacted as division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113; 6 U.S.C. 1501(9))).''.

(b) GUIDANCE FROM THE PRIVACY OFFICER AND CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OFFICER.—The Privacy Officer and the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security shall provide guidance, upon the request of the Director of the United States Secret Service, regarding the functions specified in subsection (b) of section 822 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 383), as amended by subsection (a).

(c) TEMPLATE FOR INFORMATION COLLECTION FROM PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Secret Service shall develop and disseminate to jurisdictions that are recipients of education and training provided by the National Computer Forensics Institute pursuant to subsection (a) of section 822 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 383), as amended by subsection (a), a template to permit each such jurisdiction to submit to the Director reports on the impacts on such jurisdiction of such education and training, including information on the number of digital forensics exams conducted annually. The Director shall, as appropriate, revise such template and disseminate to jurisdictions described in this subsection any such revised templates.

(d) REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Secret Service shall carry out a requirements analysis of approaches to expand capacity of the National Computer Forensics Institute to carry out the Institute's mission as set forth in subsection (a) of section 822 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 383), as amended by subsection (a).

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 90 days after completing the requirements analysis under paragraph (1), the Director of the United States Secret Service shall submit to Congress such analysis, together with a plan to expand the capacity of the National Computer Forensics Institute to provide education and training described in such subsection. Such analysis and plan shall consider the following:

(A) Expanding the physical operations of the Institute.

(B) Expanding the availability of virtual education and training to all or a subset of potential recipients of education and training from the Institute.

(C) Some combination of the considerations set forth in subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(e) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—The Director of the United States Secret Service may coordinate with the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security to carry out research and development of systems and procedures to enhance the National Computer Forensics Institute's capabilities and capacity to carry out the Institute's mission as set forth in subsection (a) of section 822 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 383), as amended by subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) and the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7174, the National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022, introduced in this House by Ms. SLOTKIN of Michigan.

Ms. SLOTKIN's legislation addresses ransomware threats that are on the rise and are costing American companies and the American people millions of dollars each year. In fact, former Cisco CEO John Chambers estimates that in the year 2022, we will see approximately $120,000, on average, in costs to 60,000 American businesses who will be victims of ransomware attacks.

Ransomware attacks have targeted our most critical industries, from the energy sector to food processing to schools and even hospitals. State and local law enforcement are on the front lines of protecting against this threat and often are the first people called when an attack occurs, and they are on the ground in communities to respond.

Recently, FBI Director Chris Wray told Congress that within an hour, if a business calls the FBI, one of his agents can respond, either virtually or at their doorstep, to assist them.

More than ever, State and local law enforcement need the training and tools to investigate and respond to ransomware and other cyber-based attacks. That is where the National Computer Forensics Institute, or NCFI, comes in.

Established in 2008 by the U.S. Secret Service, NCFI is recognized as a preeminent Federal facility for State and local law enforcement to receive cybersecurity training.

At NCFI, the Secret Service trains State, local, Tribal, and territory officers, prosecutors, and judges in cybercrime investigations and cyber-incident response.

To date, because of this training, more than 18,000 law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges across all 50 States and territories have received training at NCFI's center in Hoover, Alabama.

As introduced, Ms. SLOTKIN's H.R. 7174 would reauthorize NCFI through 2032.

Like many of my colleagues here in Congress, I began my career as a prosecutor, and I know the importance of training law enforcement, prosecutors, and judicial officers.

Before a case ever reaches the trial stage, dozens of law enforcement officers, investigators, and attorneys have pored over every shred of evidence to ensure justice is served.

Since evidence today is increasingly digital and more and more meticulous to review, it is imperative that law enforcement, prosecutors, and judicial officers from communities across the country have access to necessary training on emerging and digital technologies, like AI, and equipment to put that training into action. That is what Ms. SLOTKIN's bill will do.

H.R. 7174 will ensure that NCFI's operation will continue for 10 more years and better position the institute for success.

The bill strengthens its operations by requiring privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections be integrated into the training; it authorizes NCFI to engage in research and development of different approaches to training for investigations involving ransomware and threats involving the use of emerging digital assets; and it requires the Secret Service Director to report on the demand for training at NCFI, the institute's ability to meet that demand, and whether to expand further NCFI facilities and training opportunities.

NCFI's authority to continue its training will end in November of this year, but we know that cyber actors, nation-state and non-nation-state, their efforts will not, which makes H.R. 7174's swift passage so important.

The House authorized the NCFI by an overwhelming bipartisan vote in the 115th Congress, and the Committee on

Homeland Security passed this bipartisan bill by unanimous voice vote last month. It has 17 bipartisan cosponsors.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleague to support Ms. SLOTKIN's legislation once again, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, June 8, 2022.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: This letter is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 7174, the ''National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022,'' that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H.R. 7174, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

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

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

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
Washington, DC, June 8, 2022.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7174, the ''National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022.'' I recognize that the Committee on the Judiciary has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 7174, and I appreciate your effort to allow this bill to be considered on the House floor.

I concur with you that forgoing action on the bill does not in any way prejudice the Committee on the Judiciary with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will include our letters on H.R. 7174 in the Committee report on this measure and in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of this bill. I look forward to working with you on this legislation and other matters of great importance to this Nation.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman,
Committee on Homeland Security.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7174, the National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act.

Our Nation is facing an increase in cyber threats stemming from multiple angles. These range from critical infrastructure vulnerabilities to child exploitation online.

Previous cyberattacks have highlighted the need for preventive measures and law enforcement support at every level, including Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial.

Many recent attacks and exploited vulnerabilities have severely impacted the American people and economy. Adding to this, with the ongoing war in Ukraine, the intelligence community is warning of a heightened cyber threat from Russia.

The National Computer Forensics Institute in Hoover, Alabama, is operated by the United States Secret Service. NCFI provides essential education and training to State, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges on how to mitigate, detect, and respond to cyber threats.

Since opening in 2008, NCFI has continuously worked to equip its students with the necessary tools and knowledge needed to prevent cybercrime.

Now, more than ever, as we are facing cyberattacks from malicious actors like Russia, China, and Iran, in addition to other criminal behavior online like child pornography, bolstering cyber training and tools for our law enforcement partners is imperative.

Congress officially authorized the NCFI for 5 years in 2017. This bill reauthorizes NCFI for 10 years and updates its mission, function, and curriculum.

In addition, the bill requires an annual report on NCFI's impact and activities, a requirements analysis for its potential expansion, and a process to receive feedback from participating jurisdictions.

Cybersecurity has never been more important to homeland security, and it is pivotal that we train our State and local law enforcement to address this threat and other online nefarious activities head-on.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 7174, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

As stated, the NCFI training and education program is too important to expire. It will do so in November. I appreciate the gentlewoman from Iowa and her side's support for this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge swift passage of H.R. 7174, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7174, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

PREVENT EXPOSURE TO NARCOTICS AND TOXICS ACT OF 2021

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5274) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide training for U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel on the use of containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other potentially lethal substances, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5274

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 ''Prevent Exposure to Narcotics and Toxics Act of 2021'' or the ''PREVENT ACT of 2021''.

SEC. 2. PROVIDING TRAINING FOR U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION PERSONNEL ON THE USE OF CONTAINMENT DEVICES TO PREVENT SECONDARY EXPOSURE TO FENTANYL AND OTHER POTENTIALLY LETHAL SUBSTANCES.

(a) TRAINING.—Paragraph (1) of section 416(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 216(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) How to use containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other potentially lethal substances.''.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF CONTAINMENT DEVICES.—Section 416(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 216(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' after ''equipment'' and inserting a comma; and

(2) by inserting ''and containment devices'' after ''naloxone,''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) and the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5274, the Prevent Exposure to Narcotics and Toxics Act, as introduced by my friend and colleague, Representative JOYCE of Ohio. I see that he is here, so I will let him speak on his bill, and I will follow up shortly.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
Washington, DC, June 17, 2022.

Hon. RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NEAL: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 5274, the ''PREVENT Act of 2021.'' I recognize that the Committee on Ways and Means has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 5274, and I appreciate your effort to allow this bill to be considered on the House floor.

I concur with you that forgoing action on the bill does not in any way prejudice the Committee on Ways and Means with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will include our letters on H.R. 5274 in the Committee report on this measure and in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of this bill. I look forward to working with you on this legislation and other matters of great importance to this Nation.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman,
Committee on Homeland Security.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, June 17, 2022.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chair, Committee on Homeland Security, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR THOMPSON: In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 5274, the ''PREVENT Act of 2021'', the Committee on Ways and Means agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Ways and Means takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letter on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 5274.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chair.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5274, the Prevent Exposure to Narcotics and Toxics Act, introduced by my friend and colleague, DAVID JOYCE.

This bill addresses the important issue of protecting our frontline Customs and Border Protection personnel from the dangerous and illicit drugs they encounter every day.

This is especially important as the situation at our southern border continues to worsen by the day under this administration. In fiscal year 2021, Customs and Border Protection officers and agents seized more than 914,000 pounds of illicit narcotics, and so far this fiscal year, CBP is on track to seize a similar amount of illegal drugs.

□ 1430

Unfortunately, in 2019, the Department of Homeland Security's Office of the Inspector General issued a report that found CBP personnel were not adequately protected and were at greater risk of secondary exposure while handling illicit drugs such as fentanyl and methamphetamine.

CBP frontline personnel often work in challenging and dangerous environments as they risk exposure to these illicit drugs via inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, and contact with needles.

H.R. 5274 will require the CBP Commissioner to issue containment devices, which are critical tools that provide protection against secondary exposure to fentanyl and other chemicals to help protect our frontline officers and agents.

Madam Speaker, I strongly encourage all Members to support this bill to protect our dedicated frontline law enforcement at the border, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE).

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Madam Speaker, with over 108,000 Americans dying from a drug overdose last year, all of us are uniquely aware of the opioid crisis ravaging our country.

Similarly, Americans have watched as the crisis at our southern border has turned into an outright catastrophe. There is a threat that both these crises pose, and it has gone unaddressed for far too long: secondary exposure to fentanyl. Secondary exposure occurs when an individual is unintentionally exposed to fentanyl and the drug enters the bloodstream through accidental absorption.

This happened in my home State of Ohio. A police officer overdosed after brushing fentanyl off his uniform following the arrest of a drug dealer.

The threat of secondary exposure is consistently faced by one group in particular: Customs and Border Protection agents. CBP officers have seized over 340,000 pounds of drugs this fiscal year, including 5,300 pounds of fentanyl. That is enough to kill 2.4 billion people.

Madam Speaker, today, I am calling on my colleagues to pass my bill to better protect those working to secure our borders: H.R. 5274, the Prevent Exposure to Narcotics and Toxics Act. Known as the PREVENT Act, my bill would require CBP to issue containment devices to all frontline border security personnel and provide training on their proper use.

Congress already requires CBP to provide Narcan to all officers at risk of secondary exposure, making this legislation a simple but necessary extension of the tools we provide those who defend our borders. Containment devices are a critical safety technology that allows first responders to safely store fentanyl and other dangerous substances in a secure device.

They not only protect agents from secondary exposure, but also better preserve narcotics for forensic analysis, improving the integrity of investigations and the chances of further legal action against traffickers.

The crisis at our southern border has exploded to unprecedented levels, and with it, we have seen a shocking rise in the amount of fentanyl flowing into the United States. While those of us in Congress may differ on how we believe this crisis should be solved, we can agree that the men and women working to stop deadly drugs from reaching our communities deserve to be protected on this job. The PREVENT Act provides them with that protection.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to have introduced this bill and will always have the backs of the CBP agents working to keep our country safe. These men and women put their lives on the line every day. The least Congress can do is ensure they have what they need to do their jobs as safely as possible.

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague across the aisle, Mr. JOYCE, a former prosecutor, someone who understands the importance of having the backs of law enforcement as they are on the frontlines in dealing with this deadly toxin. I, too, commend CBP for the hard work that they do every single day and the drugs that they are interdicting to protect our communities.

No doubt, fentanyl and other toxics have taken thousands of American lives. I can personally speak that in my family, we have seen a family member suffer through a fentanyl addiction. If I could wave a wand and get rid of all the fentanyl in the world, I would do it. Mr. JOYCE's legislation makes sure that we are not exposing more people unnecessarily to it.

Madam Speaker, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that over 107,000 drug overdose deaths occurred in 2021, which is an increase of nearly 15 percent from 2020. And most of these originate overseas, primarily from China, who is not doing enough to stop the fentanyl leaving its borders.

But the heroes of U.S. Customs and Border Protection interdict and seize opioids and other illicit drugs at our borders before they make their way into American communities, and we know that their exposure is extremely dangerous and could be fatal.

When detecting or seizing opioids, frontline CBP personnel are at high risk of exposure to these substances through inhalation, ingestion, and skin contact. One way to prevent accidental

contact is through Mr. JOYCE's legislation that would provide the use of containment devices. This legislation protects CBP officers and agents by ensuring that those at risk of exposure have access to containment devices and, most importantly, understand how to use them.

Last Congress, this body enacted Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE's Synthetic Opioid Exposure Prevention and Training Act to protect CBP personnel from exposure to synthetic opioids. That law required CBP to implement a safety framework to protect its personnel from exposure to potential synthetic opioids.

We also enacted Congressman CLAY HIGGINS' DHS Opioid Detection Resilience Act to ensure CBP implements a strategy to detect synthetic opioids at lower purity levels.

Together, these measures responded to concerns raised by the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Inspector General about the risk of accidental narcotics exposure to frontline CBP personnel.

Madam Speaker, consideration of H.R. 5274 is particularly timely as CBP's fentanyl seizures continue to increase.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 5274, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, certainly, H.R. 5274 is a small step that we can take in managing the crisis at our southern border, in addition to emphasizing border security. I thank Representative JOYCE for his very astute observation that our law enforcement is at risk and for his bill to help protect those who protect and serve us.

Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I urge Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. Again, I thank Mr. JOYCE. I thank the other side for their bipartisan interest in this legislation.

As I said, as the son of a police officer, a brother to a number of police officers—we are a law enforcement family—and I see every day and hear from my family about the exposure they face, particularly those on the southern border.

Madam Speaker, I seek swift passage of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5274.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I seek recognition for a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has been made aware of a valid basis for the gentlewoman's point of personal privilege.

The gentlewoman from Georgia is recognized for 1 hour.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I would like to address the House and talk about how I have been mistreated as a freshman Member of Congress and how crimes have been committed against me. They have been caught by the Capitol Police. They have been sent to the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice is refusing to prosecute these crimes.

This is another example of the two-tiered justice system that we are living under right now under the Biden Department of Justice and Democrat leadership.

Now, I would like to go back to the beginning.

Many news articles have reported that this has happened to me. But I would like to remind the House that starting on February 4, as a freshman Member of Congress, I was kicked off committees by the Democrat majority and 11 of my Republican colleagues, unfortunately. So I serve here as a Member of Congress without committees representing my district. But I have continued to work hard.

I would also remind the House that on February 24, after we had voted on the Equality Act and we had been debating back and forth, I had made many statements based on my beliefs, based on Biblical truths, based on the beliefs of my district that I represent, that there are only two genders: Male and female. And I stand firm on that. But my Democrat colleague across the aisle placed a trans flag across the hall from my office to apparently, maybe, shame me for my vote.

That happened.

Then in response to that, I simply put up a sign outside my office responding to the flag. But it continued on.

There was also another incident on June 29 where one of my Democrat colleagues screamed at me in the Cannon tunnel, yelling and screaming at me for having a mask pulled down to my chin while I was talking on a Facebook live video. So all of it was caught on a video.

That Member then went to the Speaker and claimed that I had attacked her and was able to get her office moved because, apparently, she claimed I was a threat to her—where I was not—and she was given a security detail for her protection.

Then there were 73 Democrat colleagues who introduced a resolution to expel me from Congress.

I will tell you what that says. It simply says that, ''Representative MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE, be, and she hereby is, expelled from the House of Representatives,'' giving no reason whatsoever for this resolution, but yet, it is sponsored by 1 of my Democrat colleagues and cosponsored by 73 other Democrat colleagues.

Yet, I have done nothing wrong.

What else happened? Well, let's go a little further. I have over $100,000 in mask fines. And then when I went before the House Committee on Ethics on these mask fines, four of the five Democrats on the House Committee on Ethics also had their names on this resolution to expel me from Congress.

I asked them to recuse themselves, and they refused. Therefore, that wasn't very fair. That is not fair treatment.

I have even had my character attacked on the House floor, calling me horrendous names, horrible names, insulting names that aren't true about me at all, accusing me of things that I have never done, especially involving January 6.

Then there was even an effort recently to remove my name off of the ballot so that the people of my district couldn't even vote for me. And that came from a Democrat leftwing group that was funded by Democrats. I beat that in court.

All of this time, with all of these things happening, the media has promoted all of it. And because of this, I have had nearly 60 official death threats, 21 direct death threats—and there is a man from New York currently on trial for threatening to kill me—19 indirect threats—these are basically death wishes and harassment—and 8 sexually related threats, individuals that have made threats of sexual assault against myself and members of my family.

I will give you a few examples.

One person said, ''I need to F-ing kill you.''

Another one said, ''Marjorie Greene should find a bullet in her head.''

Another one said, ''I can't wait till you get raped until you are dead.''

And another threat said, ''I will come see you and your children''—and it went on and on.

Now, all during this time, I have requested protection, saying I need help, I need protection. I don't feel safe in these buildings. I don't feel safe at all. And all of that has been denied. But I have watched many of my colleagues across the aisle in the majority party receive a lot of protection and help, but I have gotten none.

I want to go through some things that happened just recently. This sign seems to upset people so much, but it is a simple truth. That is an example of what I believe based on my Christian faith, based on what the Bible says in Genesis—that God created us in His image, male and female. He created us. And this is also the majority belief of the people from Georgia's 14th District.

□ 1445

This sign has been attacked repeatedly. As a matter of fact, it has been attacked 11 times. Nine times it has been vandalized, and twice it has been stolen. There has been a very specific series of attacks that have happened. There are seven of these.

January 25, 2022, was the first report of this type of destruction. Instead of people writing on it or stealing the sign, this was where someone decided to put a sticker on the sign using Bible verses to attack my Christian faith and covering mostly the word ''female.''

The sign destruction continued. Each time we would replace it, the same thing would happen again.

I want to remind everyone that this was when our House offices were still closed to the public. It was apparent that it was a staff member somewhere in our office building.

Again, it showed up, another sticker attacking my Christian faith, mostly over the word ''female.'' It happened on February 1, 2022, then on February 2, 2022, on February 22, and on February 28. Each time, the stickers were placed on the sign attacking my Christian faith. Even if I wrote something back, it didn't matter. Another sticker would appear.

Every single attack had to do with a Bible verse, and it was directed at me, maybe even a sticker of a picture of Jesus that said: ''I never knew you, MTG.'' That was on the previous one.

My staff and I had been communicating with the House Sergeant at Arms multiple times, but we were never getting a response. I had requested cameras multiple times but was not getting any cameras.

Finally, the House Sergeant at Arms came to my office, and I talked to them out in the hallway and was very loud in the hallway about my need for surveillance cameras because I have nothing to hide.

I am perfectly fine with all the cameras in this building and all the cameras in Longworth, where my office is. Myself and my staff have nothing to hide, but clearly, there are other people that do.

I was demanding surveillance cameras because this entire time this had been going on—at that point, it had been over a year. The person that was continually attacking the sign is also attacking me and is angry at me. I did not know if this was a person that I got in the elevator with alone. I did not know if this person was someone that I may be on an escalator with, passing in the hallway, passing on the stairwell. I didn't know if this was a person that personally knew me or someone I had never talked to in my life.

What I did know was the attacks kept coming. They would not stop. It was someone who worked in the building, and they clearly hated me. I felt very unsafe. I felt my life was in danger, especially with the amount of death threats that I receive against myself and my family and the complete refusal from the Sergeant at Arms and leadership to provide me with any kind of security or protection.

Finally, they put surveillance cameras up. That was installed by the House Sergeant at Arms on March 4. Guess what? Additional destruction continued. It happened again on March 10. How about that? Six days after the camera went up, the sign was attacked again, of course, against my Christian faith, attacking my religion, and always making sure it was somewhere covering the word ''female'' on the sign, attacking my gender.

This time, on March 10, there happened to be a camera installed. The suspect was caught on camera on March 10, and again, he was caught on camera on March 11. Two times in one week, he was caught. Do you know what? They didn't tell me who it was. They refused to tell me who this person was.

They caught him on camera. They issued an arrest warrant to the Department of Justice and the U.S. Attorney's Office on March 15 for destruction of public or private property under D.C. Code 22–3312.01.

They caught him. They had it on video, knew who it was, and still refused to tell me. No one would tell me who this person is. I am still living in fear of: Who is this person? Why are they doing this? Are they possibly one of the people threatening my life?

To my extreme disappointment, I received a phone call from the U.S. Attorney's Office, who I thought for sure when I got on the phone and it was a woman, I thought she might have some sympathy for what I am going through. She let me know that the U.S. Attorney's Office is declining to prosecute any charges against this person, and they would not be following through. Even though they have it on video—they know exactly who he is, and he has clearly broken the law—they didn't want to prosecute it.

This is from our Department of Justice, the same Department of Justice that is not prosecuting people that are harassing our Supreme Court Justices and breaking Federal law, the same Department of Justice that is not keeping our borders safe, the same Department of Justice that is supposed to uphold all of our Federal laws for our country but not stopping the fentanyl crisis, and the same Department of Justice that isn't prosecuting crime, apparently, anywhere because crime is out of control.

They don't care about crime here in this place in Congress, in the Capitol complex. They only care about the people that definitely came in and walked around on January 6. If you are one of those people, they are prosecuting you to the hilt. Some of them are rotting in the D.C. jail now.

If you are a Republican Member of Congress and someone is stalking, harassing, attacking your gender, attacking your religion, they drop the charges. You see, that is a two-tiered justice system. I can't imagine why we are allowing that to happen.

The problem here is all the American people are paying their taxes, and the Department of Justice is receiving their full budget, but the Department of Justice is only prosecuting crimes that matter to half the country. That is a two-tiered justice system.

In order to have a justice system that is fair and good, and one that the American people can trust, it should be a justice system that prosecutes crime just because it is a crime, not based on a political party, not based on does it match up with the ideas or policies they agree with or the President that is in the White House or whoever is Speaker of the House or whoever is in leadership. It should matter that it is a crime, and they should prosecute these crimes. Unfortunately, that is not happening.

I did find out who this person is, and it is reported in the news. I did find out that it is Representative JAKE AUCHINCLOSS' chief of staff. His chief of staff is the person that has been consistently attacking the sign, targeting me, and harassing me.

This is a chief of staff. This isn't a low-level staffer. This isn't an intern. This is a chief of staff, who has had quite a career here working in this institution and who knows better.

As a matter of fact, he fully believes that you shouldn't harass anyone over their religion or their gender or their sex or any of these things. He definitely believes in hate crimes because, previously, when he worked at another Member's office, when he was chief of staff in that office, there was a man that yanked down their pride flag outside their office, yanked it down and mistreated it. Well, Tim Hysom, the chief of staff at JAKE AUCHINCLOSS' office, who has been targeting and harassing me, was so offended at that action that he and the other staff chased that man down the hall. They wanted the Capitol Police to arrest him and prosecute him. They wanted him prosecuted.

Yet, Tim Hysom, chief of staff for JAKE AUCHINCLOSS, feels he is completely above the law. He feels and says that my sign saying there are only two genders, male and female, he says it is a statement of hate, and, therefore, he is entitled to attack me for it.

You see, that is complete hypocrisy. That is not the way this works. Why is one above the other? It shouldn't be. I thought, in America, aren't we all equal? Aren't all of our beliefs protected? Isn't our speech protected? Why is my religion under attack? Why is Christianity under attack? My belief in defending women's and girls' privacy rights in sports, why is that wrong yet it is okay for him to defend the pride flag and be angered and upset and want to arrest and prosecute someone when they attack it? It is a two-tiered justice system.

This is a man that I don't know; he doesn't know me. I didn't know who he

was until a few weeks ago. I had no idea. For a time, I have been in my office building many times late at night, but I don't go there by myself anymore because of this man right here.

I don't know if he is one of the death threats that have called my office. I don't know if he is one of the people that mail in disgusting, horrible things to me and my office. I don't know what else he would do because he feels he is above the law and beyond reproach.

I also don't understand why his boss, Representative JAKE AUCHINCLOSS, still has him employed. I will tell you right now, if anyone in my office, if any of my staff, were to do what he has been doing to another Member of Congress, they would be fired. My staff would never do it.

Since early on in our term, when my colleague across the hall from me attacked me on Twitter by starting on my nameplate and turning the camera to herself where she planted the trans flag, no one in my office, none of my staff, has touched her flag, nor would we because we respect her freedom of speech and her right to have it there. We would not touch it.

That is not how I have been treated. I have been treated much differently. I have been attacked over and over and over and over.

Finally, when I got video surveillance cameras, the Capitol Police did a great job. They caught him. They issued a warrant for his arrest, and they sent it to the Department of Justice, but the Department of Justice doesn't care. Why? Probably because I am a Republican.

We don't have a Republican White House. We don't have a Republican-controlled Congress. Why should Republican Congresswoman MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE matter? Apparently, I don't matter. My safety doesn't matter, and the beliefs of my district don't matter, not to the Department of Justice.

They have no interest in prosecuting Tim Hysom for attacking me seven times, twice caught on video. Nope. They don't care because half the country doesn't care.

Let's go a little bit further. There have been more things that have happened. I feel like it is almost like high school mean-girl behavior, but this is supposed to be Congress.

We also had a situation on June 16, just last week. There was a certain film crew that works for Stephen Colbert who had been basically stalking me all day long, going throughout, following us around here. My staff was very helpful in putting me in the car and keeping me away from them. They ended up outside my office, and my staff took me somewhere else so I didn't have to go there.

Now, we find out that it was a certain Democrat Member who is serving on the January 6th Committee who let them in the buildings. When the Capitol Police threw them out, it also happened to be Congressman JAKE AUCHINCLOSS' and Tim Hysom's staff that let them back in late at night.

□ 1500

Madam Speaker, do you know whose office they were going to?

Mine. My office. So this is more behavior where I don't feel safe. I feel as if my life is constantly threatened. I am constantly harassed. This is no way for anyone to have to do work here. This place should not be run like this. This shouldn't be allowed.

Now, while the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol is currently accusing one of my colleagues, Representative BARRY LOUDERMILK, of giving tours—which is a lie about him. They are lying about him and saying that he did something he did not do. They, at the same time, were letting these people in all of our office buildings. We don't even know where they all went. But they know, and the Capitol Police know. They were allowing them to go everywhere, as if they were doing some sort of insurrection.

Why is that being allowed?

Why do they get to have tours and free rein running all around the hallways and attacking Members' offices, but then we get accused of something horrible?

This is wrong.

Madam Speaker, do you know what people care about?

People care about inflation; they can't afford groceries; mothers can't find baby formula; women can't find tampons; people can't afford gas; people are so upset about crime; and people are so upset that no one cares that we even have a border. These are the things that people care about.

They don't care about the petty and ridiculous garbage that happens in this place. But this is what we are dealing with because the Department of Justice will not prosecute any of these crimes.

It is all about politics.

Aren't politics disgusting? I am so sick and tired of politics.

The whole reason why I ran for Congress is because I was upset that we are a Nation in debt that we will never be able to repay. I have three children—I hope to God I have grandchildren—and I don't know what is going to happen to their lives. I was upset because our economy is so fragile and is at risk of crumbling.

I was upset because our Nation had been shut down over a virus, and we should have never been shut down.

I was upset because I feel as if we have the greatest country in the world, but it is this place that doesn't respect it. I respect the American people far more than I respect this institution because the American people work their tails off. They pay their taxes. They balance their checkbooks, and they do everything they can to get by.

But here we play political games where chiefs of staff who know better attack women over our religious beliefs and about the fact that we refuse to back down about there only being two genders.

So if that is hate, if that is a comment of hate, am I going to end up being locked away in jail somewhere?

If so, Madam Speaker, you can put me in the dungeon, and I will still scream it from the pits of the dungeon of the jail because it is my belief and it is the truth.

Women are under attack and girls are under attack. We have no more rights because any man who decides that he calls himself a woman can invade our spaces. And any man—when we stand up against it—can attack us, and the Department of Justice will do nothing about it. What kind of Congress is that?

Aren't we supposed to be the body that legislates the laws, creates the budget, and funds the Department of Justice?

We are supposed to be. But, no, we are doing things like this.

So I get to go here. I am here at work this week. Tim Hysom is still chief of staff for Representative JAKE AUCHINCLOSS. Representative ADAM SCHIFF—who is currently on the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol and right now is lying about Republicans—who let in Stephen Colbert's gang of seven Democrat activist film crew still has his committee. I don't have committees.

This isn't how people should be treated. This isn't right.

Here is the other thing: It is not just I who feels this way. There are tens of millions of Americans—hundreds of millions of Americans—who agree and who are tired of it, sick and tired of it.

So while this institution is making a mockery of itself with its Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol, the Department of Justice refuses to prosecute all of the BLM rioters. No. Their charges got dropped.

Everyone who did come in here and riot—and by the way, I didn't like it either. I didn't like it at all. It scared me a lot—but those people, oh, they have been charged. The Department of Justice will do that.

But they won't prosecute this man, and his boss won't fire him. No. He gets to keep his job.

Again, I want to remind you, Madam Speaker, if my staff—imagine—had attacked my colleague across the hall, had attacked her trans flag, I cannot even imagine what would happen to them. Not only would I have fired them, they would have been arrested. They would probably still be in jail, and their names, their lives, and every detail of their life would be spread all over the news. People would know where they went to elementary school, they would know their mom and dad, and they would definitely know their address, I am sure. They would have their phone number, and they would see every social media post, text, message or whatever. It would all be out there.

But, no, that is not how it works for us. And that is a two-tiered justice system.

The reason why I bring this up is the way that I have been treated—mistreated really—since I came here as a freshman Member of Congress—and I want to remind everyone that I have never been arrested. I have always paid my taxes. I have not broken the law. I have done nothing wrong. It is the majority party that doesn't like my speech. That is it.

So I have been kicked off committees. I have been routinely attacked. I have been lied about. My character has been completely destroyed, not only by people in here but the media definitely helps them. I have so many death threats that I have had to pay for my own personal security. Now the Department of Justice will not prosecute someone when they are caught committing a crime against me, against my gender, and my religion. They have been attacking me over and over and over again.

Do you know something, Madam Speaker?

The way this place treats me is exactly the way conservatives, Republican voters, and many Americans feel treated. They feel mistreated because this place only cares about itself. This place cares about what happens here and is so disconnected to farmers who are about to go out of business, mothers who can't find baby formula, and women who can't find feminine products.

All those border towns have been overrun, overrun, and overrun. They try to help the people so much. They can't even help anymore. The crime is increasing. We are sending billions and billions of dollars over for a proxy war with Russia and some other country to protect their borders, but we won't protect our own. The American people feel mistreated, the same way I feel mistreated.

It is completely wrong. It needs to change.

You see, Madam Speaker, this is a place where we should all be working together. It shouldn't be hard for Democrats and Republicans to come up with a budget that serves our country. It shouldn't be hard for us to work together to fund a Department of Justice that prosecutes crimes in America and crimes against Members of Congress. That should be something we care about.

This shouldn't be complicated; but somehow it is complicated, and it is all complicated because of the disgusting industry called politics. And that needs to change.

We are going to hit a point one day where the American people are so sick of us, are sick of Congress, and are sick of what happens here. We are going to hit a point one day where the American people will not only be sick of us, but they just won't trust us anymore.

And do you want to know something, Madam Speaker?

Madam Speaker, I don't blame them one single bit.

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

NDO FAIRNESS ACT

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7072) to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify delayed notice requirements, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7072

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 ''NDO Fairness Act''.

SEC. 2. DELAY OF NOTIFICATION.

Section 2705(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(a) DELAY OF NOTIFICATION.—

''(1) APPLICATION.—A governmental entity that is seeking a warrant, order, or subpoena under section 2703 may include in the application (or motion in the case of an administrative subpoena authorized by a Federal or State statute or a Federal or State grand jury or trial subpoena) a request to a court of competent jurisdiction for an order delaying the notification under section 2703 for a period of not more than 60 days.

''(2) DETERMINATION.—The court may not grant a request for delayed notification to a customer or subscriber made under paragraph (1), or an extension of such delayed notification requested by the governmental entity pursuant to paragraph (3), unless the court issues a written determination, based on specific and articulable facts, and including written findings of fact and conclusions of law, that it is substantially likely that the notification of the customer or subscriber of the existence of the warrant, order, or subpoena will result in—

''(A) endangering the life or physical safety of an individual;

''(B) flight from prosecution;

''(C) destruction of or tampering with evidence;

''(D) intimidation of potential witnesses; or

''(E) otherwise seriously jeopardizing an investigation or unduly delaying a trial.

''(3) EXTENSION.—The governmental entity may request one or more extensions of the delay of notification granted under paragraph (2) for a period of not more than 60 days for each such extension. The court may only grant such an extension if the court makes a written determination required under paragraph (2) and the extension is in accordance with the requirements of such paragraph.

''(4) EXPIRATION OF DELAY OF NOTIFICATION.—Upon expiration of the period of delay of notification and all extensions thereof under paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection, the governmental entity shall deliver to the customer or subscriber by at least 2 methods, which shall be personal service, registered or first-class mail, electronic mail, or other means approved by the court, as reasonably calculated to reach the customer or subscriber within 72 hours of the expiration of the delay—

''(A) a copy of the warrant, order, or subpoena; and

''(B) notice that informs such customer or subscriber—

''(i) of the nature of the inquiry made by the governmental entity, with reasonable specificity;

''(ii) that information maintained for such customer or subscriber by the provider of electronic communications service or remote computing service to which the warrant, order, or subpoena under section 2703 was directed, was supplied to or requested by the governmental entity;

''(iii) that notification of such customer or subscriber was delayed by court order;

''(iv) the identity of the court that issued such order;

''(v) the provision of law under which the order delaying notification was authorized; and

''(vi) that the governmental entity will, upon request by the customer or subscriber made within 180 days after receiving notification under this paragraph, provide the customer or subscriber with a copy of the information that was disclosed in response to the warrant, order, or subpoena, or in the event that no information was disclosed, a written certification that no information was disclosed.

''(5) COPY OF INFORMATION DISCLOSED.—Upon expiration of the period of delay of notification under paragraph (2) or (3) of this subsection, and at the request of the customer or subscriber made within 180 days of receiving notification under paragraph (4), the governmental entity shall promptly provide the customer or subscriber—

''(A) with a description of the information disclosed and a copy of the information that was disclosed in response to the warrant, order, or subpoena; or

''(B) in the event that no information was disclosed, with a written certification that no information was disclosed.''.

SEC. 3. PRECLUSION OF NOTICE.

Section 2705(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(b) PRECLUSION OF NOTICE.—

''(1) APPLICATION.—A governmental entity that is seeking a warrant, order, or subpoena under section 2703, when it is not required to notify the customer or subscriber, or to the extent that it may delay such notice pursuant to subsection (a), may apply to a court for an order, subject to paragraph (6), directing a provider of electronic communications service or remote computing service to which a warrant, order, or subpoena under section 2703 is directed not to notify any other person of the existence of the warrant, order, or subpoena for a period of not more than either 60 days or the period of delay of notice provided under subsection (a), if any.

''(2) DETERMINATION.—The court may not grant a request for an order made under paragraph (1), or an extension of such order requested by the governmental entity pursuant to paragraph (3), unless—

''(A) the court issues a written determination, based on specific and articulable facts, and including written findings of fact and conclusions of law, that it is substantially likely that not granting the request will result in—

''(i) endangering the life or physical safety of an individual;

''(ii) flight from prosecution;

''(iii) destruction of or tampering with evidence;

''(iv) intimidation of potential witnesses; or

''(v) otherwise seriously jeopardizing an investigation or unduly delaying a trial; and

''(B) the order is narrowly tailored and there is no less restrictive alternative, including notification to an individual or organization within or providing legal representation to the customer or subscriber, to avoid an adverse result as described in clause (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A).

''(3) EXTENSION.—A governmental entity may request one or more extensions of an order granted under paragraph (2) of not more than 60 days for each such extension. The court may only grant such an extension if the court makes a written determination required under paragraph (2)(A) and the extension is in accordance with the requirements of (2)(B).

''(4) NOTIFICATION OF CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES.—If the need for the order issued under paragraph (2) changes materially, the governmental entity that requested the order shall notify the court within 72 hours of the changed circumstances, and the court shall reassess the order and modify or vacate as appropriate.

''(5) OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon an application, petition, or motion by a provider of electronic communications service or remote computing service or person acting on behalf of the provider to which an order under paragraph (2) (or an extension under paragraph (3)) has been issued, the court may modify or vacate the order if—

''(i) the order does not meet requirements provided in paragraph (2); or

''(ii) compliance with the order is unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

''(B) STAY OF DISCLOSURE OF CUSTOMER OR SUBSCRIBER COMMUNICATIONS OR RECORDS.—A provider's obligation to disclose the information requested in the warrant, order, or subpoena to which the order in paragraph (1) applies is stayed upon the filing of the application, petition, or motion under this paragraph pending resolution of the application, petition, or motion, unless the court with jurisdiction over the challenge determines based on a showing by the governmental entity that the stay should be lifted in whole or in part prior to resolution.

''(C) FINALITY OF ORDER.—The decision of the court resolving an application, petition, or motion under this paragraph shall constitute a final, appealable order.

''(6) EXCEPTION.—A provider of electronic communications service or remote computing service to which an order under paragraph (2) applies, or an officer, employee, or agent thereof, may disclose information otherwise subject to any applicable nondisclosure requirement to—

''(A) those persons to whom disclosure is necessary in order to comply with the warrant, order, or subpoena;

''(B) an attorney in order to obtain legal advice or assistance regarding the warrant, order, or subpoena; and

''(C) any person the court determines can be notified of the warrant, order, or subpoena.

''(7) SCOPE OF NONDISCLOSURE.—Any person to whom disclosure is made under paragraph (6) (other than the governmental entity) shall be subject to the nondisclosure requirements applicable to the person to whom the order is issued. Any recipient authorized under this subsection to disclose to a person information otherwise subject to a nondisclosure requirement shall notify the person of the applicable nondisclosure requirement.

''(8) SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION.—Upon serving a provider of electronic communications service or remote computing service with an order granted under paragraph (2), or an extension of such order granted under paragraph (3), the governmental entity shall include a copy of the warrant, order, or subpoena to which the nondisclosure order applies.

''(9) EXPIRATION OF ORDER PRECLUDING NOTICE.—Upon expiration of an order issued under paragraph (2) or, if an extension has been granted under paragraph (3), expiration of the extension, the governmental entity shall deliver to the customer or subscriber, by at least 2 methods, which shall be personal service, registered or first-class mail, electronic mail, or other means approved by the court as reasonably calculated to reach the customer or subscriber within 72 hours of the expiration of the order—

''(A) a copy of the warrant, order, or subpoena; and

''(B) notice that informs the customer or subscriber—

''(i) of the nature of the law enforcement inquiry with reasonable specificity;

''(ii) that information maintained for such customer or subscriber by the provider of electronic communications service or remote computing service to which the warrant, order, or subpoena under section 2703, was directed was supplied to or requested by the government entity;

''(iii) that notification of such customer or subscriber was precluded by court order;

''(iv) of the identity of the court authorizing the preclusion of notice;

''(v) of the provision of this chapter under which the preclusion of notice was authorized; and

''(vi) that the government will, upon request by the customer or subscriber made within 180 days after receiving notification under this paragraph, provide the customer or subscriber with a copy of the information that was disclosed in response to the warrant, order or subpoena, or in the event that no information was disclosed, a written certification that no information was disclosed.

''(10) COPY OF INFORMATION DISCLOSED.—Upon expiration of the order precluding notice issued under paragraph (2) or (3) of this subsection, and at the request of the customer or subscriber made within 180 days of receiving notification under paragraph (9), the governmental entity shall promptly provide the customer or subscriber—

''(A) with a copy of the information that was disclosed in response to the warrant, order or subpoena; or

''(B) in the event that no information was disclosed, a written certification that no information was disclosed.''.

SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS REGARDING DELAYED NOTICE.

Section 2705 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—On an annual basis, the Attorney General shall provide to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate, in a manner consistent with protection of national security, a report setting forth with respect to the preceding calendar year, for each Federal judicial district—

''(1) the number of customers or subscribers with respect to whom, in that calendar year, a warrant, subpoena, or court order was issued pursuant to section 2703;

''(2) the aggregate number of applications requesting delay of notification pursuant to subsections (a)(1) and (b)(1);

''(3) the aggregate number of orders under this section either granting, extending, or denying a request for delay of notification;

''(4) the aggregate number of orders under this section affecting a member of the news media, including any conduct related to activities protected under the First Amendment; and

''(5) the aggregate number of arrests, trials, and convictions, resulting from investigations in which orders under this section were obtained, including the offenses for which individuals were arrested, tried, or convicted.

The Attorney General shall include in the report under this subsection a description of the process and the information used to determine the numbers for each of paragraphs (1) through (5).''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 7072.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, as a proud cosponsor, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7072, the NDO Fairness Act, crucial bipartisan surveillance reform legislation that recently passed out of the Judiciary Committee on a voice vote.

This legislation would establish important guardrails for when the government seeks to access someone's electronic communications without that person's knowledge. Under current law, after the government obtains a court's permission to search the contents of a person's electronic communications, prosecutors must then compel the email service provider to produce the relevant data. To avoid having the service provider turn around and tell its customer about the search, the government can also ask the court to grant a nondisclosure order, colloquially referred to as a secrecy or gag order.

Right now, there is no time limit to these orders. There is no standard to meet. All the government needs to do is cite one of five potential adverse results, with no showing that it is necessary, and the court may grant the request.

This bill requires the government to show and the courts to be convinced that the secrecy order is actually needed, rather than allowing both to treat this as a check-the-box activity. Gag orders would be granted for a much shorter period of time, with the opportunity for extensions only as necessary. When the orders expire or are no longer necessary, the government would need to provide to the customer the warrant, details regarding the search, and a copy of any information disclosed.

Prosecutors frequently seek secrecy orders in cases where there is clearly no need and in situations where the government alone benefits. Unlike when a physical search occurs and a person has the right to go to court to dispute the warrant, NDOs can keep the subject of the search in the dark until a court reverses the order. In the 21st century, Federal prosecutors no longer need to show up to your office. They just need to raid your virtual office secretly.

The NDO Fairness Act would do away with that rubber stamp by ensuring that courts apply a strict scrutiny standard to government requests with a written determination explaining their reasoning. By time-limiting nondisclosure orders, raising the standard of review, and ensuring that service providers have standing when they object, H.R. 7072 inserts transparency, reason, and balance into a system that for too long has been a free-for-all for government prosecutors simply by virtue of it being too easy to overuse.

If history and recent reporting has taught us anything, it is that we cannot trust the Department of Justice—under any administration—to police itself. It is imperative that the House of Representatives fulfill its role and ensure our laws are keeping pace with rapidly changing technology.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NADLER and Congressman FITZGERALD for their leadership on this bill and our friends, Senator LEAHY and Senator LEE, for their leadership in the Senate.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, the NDO Fairness Act is a significant step in addressing the government's overreach and abuse of nondisclosure orders, also known as gag orders.

All too often, the government obtains a court order to secretly demand the communications of American citizens from third-party tech companies like Apple, Google, Microsoft, and Verizon. Through these orders, the government blocks these companies from alerting their customers or users that the government is looking through their emails and phone records. In other words, you don't get to know.

The frequency with which the government uses these orders to demand information is shocking. One company received 2,400 to 3,500 orders every year between 2016 and 2021. That is 7 to 10 orders every day—every single day. Some of those orders do not contain an expiration. That means the government is authorized to spy on Americans' private information indefinitely.

Think about that, Madam Speaker. You may never know that the government accessed and snooped on your most intimate information.

More astoundingly, these nondisclosure orders are often approved by a rubberstamp process for routine investigations without any real showing of the need for secrecy.

This bipartisan bill ensures that our rights enshrined in the Constitution are protected from government overreach. The bill requires courts to issue written decisions as to why orders are necessary. It sets a 60-day limit for such orders and allows providers to challenge unjustified orders in a court of law.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1515

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

H.R. 7072 will insert due process protections into a system too often abused by Federal prosecutors.

Under the Stored Communications Act, the government often has no obligation to tell you that they have requested access to your email records. It can prohibit your service provider from informing you of the search, even if your contract with the provider requires such notice.

The NDO Fairness Act will require that the government show a need for a gag order. It installs commonsense protections to ensure that any such orders are time-limited and subject to scrutiny for renewal.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote ''yes'' and pass this important legislation today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7072, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

21ST CENTURY PRESIDENT ACT

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3285) to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3285

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 ''21st Century President Act''.

SEC. 2. MODERNIZATION OF TERMS RELATING TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE SPOUSE OF A PRESIDENT.

Section 879(b)(1)(A) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the wife of a former President during his lifetime, the widow of a former President until her death or remarriage'' and inserting ''the spouse of a former President during a former President's lifetime, the surviving spouse of a former President until the surviving spouse's death or remarriage''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3285.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3285, the 21st Century President Act.

A century ago, women in this country had only barely won the right to vote. Today, we have the first female Vice President, a female Speaker of the House, and record numbers of women running for Federal office. Although we still have a long way to go both in equality and representation, our country's government is growing closer to finally representing our Nation's brilliant diversity.

Our laws must reflect the fact that a President and their spouse can be of any gender. That concept may have seemed impossible a few decades ago, but today it is, thankfully, a true and real possibility.

Currently, our criminal code defines a spouse in the ''immediate family'' of a President as ''the wife of a former President during his lifetime'' and ''the widow of a former President until her death,'' implying that the spouse must be female and the President must be male in order for a threat against a former President's family to be treated as a crime.

This completely disregards the fact that a President may be female and the President's spouse may not be. This does not reflect the progress we have made in this country.

I am proud to vote ''yes'' for this bill, which passed out of this Chamber by a voice vote last Congress, and I encourage all of my colleagues to vote for its passage to support equality in our highest branch.

Madam Speaker, I again thank my colleague and friend, Congressman POCAN, for introducing this bill and being such a strong advocate for it. I look forward to seeing it made law.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, the bill is simple. Under current law, it is a crime to issue threats against former Presidents' immediate family and certain other persons.

Specifically, this bill replaces the words ''wife'' and ''widow'' with ''spouse'' and ''surviving spouse.'' Both major parties have had women run for President, and this change makes sense.

But while we are dedicating floor time to consider this minor technical change, President Biden's inflation has hit a 40-year high; his border crisis has left our Nation woefully unsecure; and leftwing defund the police actions have

contributed to a crime wave that is plaguing our cities.

Of course, this bill makes sense. It should be a crime to threaten the President or First Family. No one disagrees with that. But this body needs to get its priorities straight. Where is the legislation to address the crisis at the border, or address the crime wave, or to do anything meaningful about inflation or the price at the pump?

The bill is fine, but I hope that House Democrats will spend some time addressing the real issues that face the American people.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN), the author of this legislation.

Mr. POCAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the 21st Century President Act, a bipartisan bill that I am glad to have authored and introduced.

Federal law hasn't caught up to where progress in this country is, specifically when it comes to who a future President can be.

This bill would change Federal law that refers to a President's spouse. Sections that currently refer to a President's ''wife'' or ''widow'' would be changed to ''spouse'' in recognition of the fact that, in the 21st century, the President could either be a woman or a person from the LGBTQ community.

Without this change to the U.S. Code, for example, the law that makes it a crime to threaten, kill, kidnap, or inflict bodily harm upon the President or the President's family would fail to include a future female or gay President and their potential spouse.

This change is long overdue. Someday, there could be a President KAMALA HARRIS, or ELIZABETH WARREN, or AMY KLOBUCHAR, or TAMMY BALDWIN, or Pete Buttigieg, or a President Nikki Haley, or Kristi Noem, or LIZ CHENEY.

The words in law matter. It is critically important that Federal law recognizes that we could one day have a President who is not a man, or even a straight man, and that they and their families deserve equal protection under the law.

I am glad that this bill passed the House by voice vote last Congress and that it has now been voted out of the Judiciary Committee twice on a voice vote.

I personally thank Chairman NADLER and the Judiciary Committee for their support of this important bipartisan bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to, once again, support the 21st Century President Act.

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, H.R. 3285, the 21st Century President Act, does indeed take our criminal code into the 21st century by removing gender terms and assumptions about who can be President from our criminal code.

It passed, as I said, on a voice vote last Congress. I ask my colleagues to again stand with me in supporting this legislation.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3285, the "21st Century President Act"—an insightful, common-sense measure, of which I am an original cosponsor.

In considering this bill, I think back to 1970 when Representative Shirley Chisolm, speaking on the need to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, asked: "Why is it acceptable for women to be secretaries, librarians, and teachers, but totally unacceptable for them to be managers, administrators, doctors, lawyers, and Members of Congress?" At that time, it was almost unthinkable that a woman could be elected President of the United States.

Although we have yet to ratify the ERA, our country has made great strides in the struggle for gender equality since then—from the groundbreaking presidential primary campaign of Representative Chisolm in 1972; to the first-of-its-kind vice presidential nomination of Geraldine Ferraro; to the 18 million cracks in the glass ceiling made by Hillary Clinton; and the historic election of President Joe Biden and Vice President Kamala Harris, which began with a field that included six women and one member of the LGBTQ community.

Given the diversity of candidates for the presidency in recent years and the more inclusive times in which we live, our laws should evolve to reflect this societal progress.

That is why H.R. 3285 amends section 879 of title 18 to do away with the assumption that the president is male and his spouse female by removing gendered terms such as "wife" or "widow."

I hope we can all agree that "immediate family" means much more today than the 1982 law provides and that the spouse of our President should be protected regardless of gender.

Indeed, we have come very far in the pursuit of gender equality since this statute was enacted. Yet H.R. 3285 makes clear there is still much work to be done.

As we approach the 50th anniversary of the enactment of Title IX, women's rights are once again under threat and the push for genuine gender equality-has been renewed.

Each of us must remain vigilant and ensure that equality of rights under the law are neither denied nor abridged by the United States or by any state on account of gender in any manner.

I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin, Representative MARK POCAN, for his efforts to bring us into the 21st century and for recognizing the importance of ensuring the safety and security of those who may come from the wide, vast diversity of America to serve as President.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill and hope we can pass it by voice vote as we did in the 116th Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3285.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACTIVE SHOOTER ALERT ACT OF 2022

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6538) to create an Active Shooter Alert Communications Network, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6538

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 ''Active Shooter Alert Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ACTIVE SHOOTER.—The term ''active shooter'' means an individual who is engaged in killing or attempting to kill persons with a firearm in a populated area and who is determined to pose an active, imminent threat to people in that populated area.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR OF FEMA.—The term ''Administrator of FEMA'' means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(3) CHAIRMAN OF THE FCC.—The term ''Chairman of the FCC'' means the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

(4) COORDINATOR.—The term ''Coordinator'' means the Active Shooter Alert Coordinator of the Department of Justice designated under section 3(a).

(5) NETWORK.—The term ''Network'' means the Active Shooter Alert Communications Network, an interconnected system of Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments that is organized to provide information to the public, within geographically relevant areas, on active shooter situations.

(6) POPULATED AREA.—The term ''populated area'' means a location where one or more persons other than the active shooter are present.

(7) STATE.—The term ''State'' means any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory of the United States.

SEC. 3. NATIONAL COORDINATION OF ACTIVE SHOOTER ALERT COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.

(a) COORDINATION WITHIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—The Attorney General shall assign an officer of the Department of Justice to act as the national coordinator of the Active Shooter Alert Communications Network regarding an emergency involving an active shooter. The officer so designated shall be known as the Active Shooter Alert Coordinator of the Department of Justice.

(b) DUTIES.—The Coordinator shall—

(1) encourage Federal, State, Tribal, and local government agencies to establish procedures to respond to an active shooter, including active shooter procedures relating to interstate or interjurisdictional travel (including airports and border crossing areas and checkpoints), and focus on governments that have not yet established such procedures; and

(2) work with State, Tribal, and local governments to encourage appropriate regional and interjurisdictional coordination of various elements of the Network.

(c) GOALS.—The Coordinator shall encourage the adoption of best practices established under section 4(a) in State, Tribal, and local governments for—

(1) the development of policies and procedures to guide the use of mass alert systems, changeable message signs, or other information systems

to notify local residents, motorists, travelers, and individuals in the vicinity of an active shooter;

(2) the development of guidance or policies on the content and format of alert messages to be conveyed on mass alert systems, changeable message signs, or other information systems relating to an active shooter;

(3) the coordination of State, Tribal, and local Active Shooter Alert communications plans within a region for the use of mass alert systems relating to an active shooter;

(4) the planning and designing of mass alert systems for multilingual communication with local residents, motorists, travelers, and individuals in the vicinity of an active shooter, which system may include the capability for issuing wide area alerts to local residents, motorists, travelers, and individuals in the vicinity of an active shooter;

(5) the planning of systems and protocols to facilitate the efficient issuance of active shooter alerts and other key information to local residents, motorists, travelers, and individuals in the vicinity of an active shooter during times of day outside of normal business hours;

(6) the provision of training and guidance to transportation authorities to facilitate the appropriate use of mass alert systems and other information systems for the notification of local residents, motorists, travelers, and individuals in the vicinity of an active shooter; and

(7) the development of appropriate mass alert systems to ensure that alerts sent to individuals in the immediate vicinity of an active shooter do not alert the active shooter to the location of individuals sheltering in place near the active shooter.

(d) INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM.—In carrying out duties under subsection (b), the Coordinator shall notify and coordinate with the Administrator of FEMA, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Chairman of the FCC on using the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System to issue alerts for the Network.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter until such time as each of the State, Tribal, and local governments have adopted an active shooter alert protocol, the Coordinator, in consultation with the Administrator of FEMA, Secretary of Transportation, and the Chairman of the FCC, shall submit to Congress a report on the activities of the Coordinator and the effectiveness and status of the Active Shooter Alert communications plan of each State, Tribal, and local government within each region that has implemented such a plan.

SEC. 4. STANDARDS FOR ISSUANCE AND DISSEMINATION OF ALERTS THROUGH ACTIVE SHOOTER ALERT COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF BEST PRACTICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (c), the Coordinator, using the recommendations of the Advisory Panel established under subsection (b) and in coordination with the Administrator of FEMA, the Secretary of Transportation, the Chairman of the FCC, local broadcasters, and Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies, shall establish best practices for—

(A) the issuance of alerts through the Network;

(B) the extent of the dissemination of alerts issued through the Network; and

(C) the achievement of the goals described in section 3(c).

(2) UPDATING BEST PRACTICES.—The Coordinator shall review the best practices established under paragraph (1) no less frequently than every 5 years to ensure the best practices are consistent with updated data and recommendations on active shooter situations and technological advancements in the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System or other technologies. The Coordinator shall convene the Advisory Panel as necessary to provide updated recommendations if the best practices are to be updated.

(b) ADVISORY PANEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Coordinator shall establish an Advisory Panel to make recommendations with respect to the establishment of best practices under subsection (a).

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Advisory Panel shall be comprised of at least 9 members, including—

(A) at least 5 law enforcement officers, including at least one nonsupervisory law enforcement officer, who have responded to active shooter incidents and who represent rural, suburban, and urban communities;

(B) at least 1 public safety expert who is not a law enforcement officer and who has responded to an active shooter incident;

(C) at least 1 emergency response official who is not a law enforcement officer;

(D) at least 1 city planning expert; and

(E) at least 1 mental and behavioral health expert.

(3) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 15 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Advisory Panel shall submit to Coordinator recommendations with respect to the establishment of best practices under subsection (a).

(c) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The best practices established under subsection (a) shall—

(A) be adoptable on a voluntary basis only; and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable (as determined by the Coordinator, in consultation with State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies), provide that—

(i) appropriate information relating to an active shooter response is disseminated to the appropriate law enforcement, public health, communications, and other public officials; and

(ii) the dissemination of an alert through the Network be limited to the geographic areas most likely to be affected by, or able to respond to, an active shooter situation.

(2) NO INTERFERENCE.—In establishing best practices under subsection (a), the Coordinator may not interfere with systems of voluntary coordination between local broadcasters and State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies for improving and implementing the Network.

SEC. 5. COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY ON STATE RESPONSES TO ACTIVE SHOOTER SITUATIONS REQUIRING THE ISSUANCE OF PUBLIC ALERTS AND WARNINGS.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on State and local responses to active shooters and situations requiring the issuance of a public alert or warning. Such study shall address each of the following:

(1) Differences between the definitions of the term ''active shooter'' used by different States.

(2) The amount of time it takes and the process in each State to receive approval from the State alerting officials after a local law enforcement agency requests the issuance of a public alert or warning, such as an AMBER Alert, a Blue Alert, or an Ashanti alert.

(3) A comparison of the timing and effectiveness of the issuance of public alerts and warnings by State, Tribal, and local alerting officials.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report containing the findings of the study conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General to carry out this Act $2,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated under subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 7. LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to provide that a participating agency, or an officer, employee, or agent thereof, shall be liable for any act or omission pertaining to the Network.

(b) STATE OR OTHER FEDERAL LAW.— Nothing in this section may be construed to limit the application of any State or other Federal law providing for liability for any act or omission pertaining to the Network.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 6538.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this bill, H.R. 6538, the Active Shooter Alert Act, bipartisan legislation which I introduced with Congressman UPTON and 16 other original Republican and Democratic cosponsors to help keep our communities safer in the event of an active shooter.

Between 2000 and 2020, there were close to 400 active shooter events, including 40 active shooter incidents in 2020 and 61 such incidents in 2021 alone.

In 2016, in Congressman UPTON's backyard, we saw a Michigan Uber driver go on a shooting rampage and then continue picking up passengers.

In 2019, a shooter drove around a community in Texas, killing 7 and wounding 25 people.

In 2021, a shooter traveled 30 miles, murdering eight people at various Atlanta-area spas.

Just this past April, a shooter attacked a subway station full of people in Brooklyn and was then on the run for 24 hours before police finally detained him.

Such active shooters have become ubiquitous, so frequent that some of these horrific events barely make headlines. This is not normal, and we cannot let it become normalized. We cannot become numb to these events or settle for the status quo. We need to act now to make our communities safer, and that includes providing law enforcement with every tool they need to do so.

Law enforcement has asked for ways to better alert their communities when active shooter incidents arise. This legislation answers that call.

The Active Shooter Alert Act creates an AMBER Alert-like program for active shooter events. This bill will provide law enforcement with cutting-edge technology to send notifications

to our smartphones and let communities know if there is an active shooter in a certain area so they know to stay away.

The bill also instructs the Department of Justice to consult with police safety experts, including officers who have responded to these incidents, to develop best practices and protocols for sending out these alerts. This will allow law enforcement to learn from each other as they adapt this alert system to the needs of the communities, if they so choose.

Developing this kind of technology and infrastructure, and identifying best practices, would be a massive undertaking for many local police departments. Some communities simply don't have the resources to do it on their own. However, we already have these resources at the Federal level.

This legislation simply gives every law enforcement agency across the country the option to access the Federal alert system so they can send alerts in their area.

Nothing in this bill is mandatory for law enforcement agencies to adopt, but it will provide access to an important tool for law enforcement departments across the country, regardless of their size or location.

It is, sadly, becoming more and more necessary to have these protocols in place. As we have seen time and time again, when there is an active shooter situation, law enforcement does all they can to keep people in the surrounding area safe, including going door to door to either evacuate or tell people to shelter in place. But that takes time, time that could cost lives.

More than anyone, law enforcement understands the strain an active shooter puts on a community in an ongoing crisis. In these stressful, life-or-death situations, law enforcement is too often, in many cases, relying on social media to communicate with the surrounding community so that no one accidentally walks into the line of fire, including other members of law enforcement.

Law enforcement deserves the best tools available, certainly better than Twitter, to communicate with their communities.

Now, if you look at the after-action reports in so many of these active shooter incidents, they all recognize that it would have been so helpful to have a way to quickly and safely communicate with other members of law enforcement or the local community about an active shooter.

I am proud that this bill has the endorsement of law enforcement organizations across the country at the national, State, and local levels and that it is a resoundingly bipartisan effort.

I thank all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have supported this commonsense measure and Mr. UPTON for leading this effort with me. I encourage a ''yes'' vote.

Just to be clear, this is legislation endorsed by the National Sheriffs' Association, the Fraternal Order of Police, the National Police Foundation, the National Association of Police Organizations, Major Cities Chiefs Association, National District Attorneys Association, and many other local law enforcement agencies.

The men and women who are protecting our communities are saying they need this. It is bipartisan. I urge everyone to vote for it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The Active Shooter Alert Act is unnecessary. It gives more authority to the Biden Justice Department, the most political Justice Department in history.

States already utilize emergency alert systems to warn the public about natural and human-made disasters, extreme weather events, active shooter situations, and other emergencies. Federal, State, and local officials already use the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System to send emergency alerts to mobile devices and to alert media platforms.

According to a 2020 report from the Government Accountability Office, every State has at least one alerting authority, and there are more than 1,400 alerting authorities across the country.

If the States are already using an alerting system to notify the public about imminent threats, what is this bill really doing? What is this bill really about? This bill is creating a new Federal job at the Biden DOJ to encourage State and local governments to issue public alerts any time a firearm is used to threaten anyone anywhere.

Don't take my word for it. During the markup, Congressman JONES admitted that:

> This bill would be most effective at reminding us that the threat of gun violence exists all around us, but it does little to actually protect us from it.

That is right. This bill is about Democrat fear-mongering that guns are ever-present threats, and we cannot be safe until Big Government rounds up every last gun.

In fact, Congressman JONES went further and called on the committee to consider another bill that would ban assault weapons. The Democrat chair of the committee followed up by voicing his support for that very concept.

No wonder the Democrats want to push forward a bill that will create a reminder that ''the threat of gun violence exists all around us.'' They want to create a culture of fear so they can achieve their ultimate goal, which is getting rid of the Second Amendment.

□ 1530

If they really wanted to improve emergency alerts for active shooters, we would be moving a bill to improve the IPAWS wireless emergency alerts that are sent to mobile devices.

In a recent report, GAO stated that local alerting officials had expressed concerns about the inability to target WEA alerts with accuracy, which made local officials reluctant to even use the system at all.

They have got a system out there. Let's improve the system and alert people to emergencies, not have legislation that is about ultimately undermining the Second Amendment.

We could have had hearings. We could have received expert testimony. We could have been able to fully vet this initiative. This legislation is simply another failed attempt by Democrats to ''do something'' about the surge in violence and crime across the country.

If we need to do something, we should start by supporting law enforcement and the rule of law instead of demonizing our police and actively encouraging illegal entry into this country.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN), an important member of the House Judiciary Committee.

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding time.

Like many of you, I am struggling as we see day after day, night after night, more lives lost to gun violence in America.

On Sunday, a 15-year-old boy was killed and three other people shot in a mass shooting 15 minutes from where we stand right now.

On Monday, just after midnight, a 21-year-old college student was killed in a hail of gunfire that also wounded eight others in Harlem.

Last week, in the Judiciary Committee, I talked about the three young men who were killed and 11 wounded in the single biggest shooting in Philadelphia in 7 years. Are we safe anywhere in this country anymore?

Many of us are determined to fight for radical change to combat a dangerous obsession with guns and gun violence.

In the Judiciary Committee, we voted for extreme risk protection orders. Republicans in that committee voted ''no.'' We voted to raise the age for purchase of semiautomatics to 21. Republicans said ''no.'' We voted to safely store guns. Republicans said ''no.'' We voted to get rid of ghost guns. Republicans said ''no.'' We voted for background checks. Republicans said ''no.''

Now, today, we are trying to pass text alerts—alerts—for active shooters. I am thankful that this small measure has some bipartisan support.

Yet, some Republicans in Congress support guns so much that they will find a way to say ''no'' and hide behind the Second Amendment.

I am struggling, but determined, inspired by the overwhelming number of

Americans who are demanding action: Republicans, Democrats, gun owners, non-gun owners, independents. Demand action, not excuses.

This is a sad, yet important step. I thank the chairman for bringing it forward. I urge my colleagues across the aisle to wake up. Our children's lives are at stake every day.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I would point out, we are not trying to hide behind the Second Amendment—we are trying to defend it. We are defending it.

It is an important part of our Bill of Rights, an important part of our Constitution.

Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE), no better defender of the Second Amendment, and the co-chair of the Second Amendment Caucus.

Mr. MASSIE. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member JIM JORDAN for yielding the time.

You know, I find it interesting that all across the country, Democrats are moving to defund the police. Here, today in Congress, we have a bill called the Active Shooter Alert Act of 2022.

Well, if they defund the police, a more appropriate title for this bill would be the you are on your own act of 2022. Yes, that is right. We think you are in danger, but nobody is coming to help you because we have defunded the police.

But what does this bill really do? You know, if it were anything other than an attempt to demonize guns, to panic people, it would cover things like stabbing, car violence. How come we never hear about car violence? It would cover all violence, but they have chosen to single out the Second Amendment and firearms.

The technology already exists to do this, and the States that want to do it have already done it, and the campuses across the country that want to do it have implemented this a decade ago.

So, why are we doing this at the Federal level? What is the purpose to take what would have been good ideas at the State level, bring them up here, launder them, and then go tell the States how they have to do it, even though they are already doing it in many cases?

What good does a one-size-fits-all bill do when you dictate from D.C.?

You know, rural Kentucky is not like urban Chicago. If you hear a gun go off in rural Kentucky, your first instinct is not to panic.

Now, if your phone comes on and tells you that you need to panic, you might be inclined to do that. But when you hear a gun go off in Kentucky, you assume somebody is hunting. You assume they are target practicing. They are doing something that is lawful.

In maybe 1 out of 10,000 cases that it is not, it is just somebody poaching a deer, probably, but it ain't nothing to panic about. That is what they want you to do.

You know, it is different when you hear a gun in Kentucky than when you hear one in downtown Chicago, which gets me to the point: Can you turn this system off in Chicago?

Is anybody going to be able to sleep in a Democrat-controlled city where crime is rampant, where they are moving to defund the police? How will you get to bed?

Every few hours, there is violence in Chicago, or pick your favorite big city run by a big, liberal Democrat where they have the strongest gun bans in the country. They have more violence than anywhere else.

So can you turn it off? That would be my first question for those poor folks in Chicago that have to deal with the sort of public policy that Democrats have advanced.

Now, one of the questions that came up in our committee that was never answered: Is this going to tell you after the fact, after the shooting has happened, or will it alert you to one that they think is about to happen?

We asked, and I asked the bill's sponsor multiple times: Does it do that, or does it just tell you after something has already happened? He didn't know. He wouldn't answer. I doubt he will give us a straight answer here today, if he chooses to answer.

So what good is it if it is going to tell you after it has already happened?

So, you know, here is what you have to wonder. Every time there is a bill in Congress, it has a great name. At first, it sounds like a great idea. Then when you dig into it, well, somebody has already done it, and it probably is already done at the State level.

So, for instance, there are a couple other bills that they passed a couple weeks ago that are already being done. They passed a bill that would ban gun trafficking. Well, the problem is, that is already banned.

So what you have to do is dig down and say: Why are they passing another bill? What does this bill do that the one that exists doesn't already do?

Well, we found out it would prosecute domestic violence victims if they acquire a firearm for their protection from a neighbor. Well, that doesn't sound like a good idea to me, but the name of the bill sounded pretty good until you dug down into it.

The same thing for red flag laws. There is a version of involuntary commitment in all 50 States that already exists, but the difference is there is due process. So why are they doing a shooter alert bill here, an active shooter alert bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE).

Mr. MASSIE. So why are they passing a law to do something that is already being done? Well, they want to take Federal control, and then what are they going to do with that Federal control? They want to panic and scare the general public with their phones. Everybody has got one today. You won't be able to turn it off.

Oh, no. Be afraid of a gun. Be afraid of a gun. Here is another alert. Be afraid of a gun.

That is so they can advance their other agenda, their real agenda, which is to ban all guns and to effectively repeal the Second Amendment.

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

I will make a couple of points quickly. This legislation has nothing to do with limitations on the Second Amendment. It has nothing to do with red flag laws. It has nothing to do with this claim of defunding the police.

I have lots of material for the RECORD that shows police departments have been cut in other communities led by Republican mayors and Republican Governors. Let's not have that debate. This is about a simple provision that will save lives.

With all due respect to my colleagues who claim they understand what this legislation is about, I trust the judgment of the men and women who are actually going into active shooter situations. I don't think there is a single Member who has spoken who has been responsible for responding to an active shooting incident. I think it is time we respect the men and women who actually do that every day.

The men and women of law enforcement are pleading for this legislation to help keep them safe, as well as the communities they serve. I won't be so presumptuous, Madam Speaker, to think I have better judgment on that question than they do. That is why they have all endorsed this bill.

The third thing I will say: Mr. MASSIE said, Madam Speaker, that this question wasn't answered. I will answer it again, the same way I answered it in committee.

The standards are established by law enforcement. Active shooter alerts already exist in some States and in some local communities. There are a set of protocols.

Obviously, they don't wait until the shooting has concluded to notify people. They use common sense, their own standards about when they see a danger; someone with a gun that is expressing some intention to use it or whatever standard they consider appropriate as members of law enforcement to alert the community. This is common sense.

The problem is, there are a lot of small departments that don't have the ability to access this system or to understand best practices or to see the research about how it is used most effectively. This would allow them to have access to that.

Not a single jurisdiction that doesn't want to use it is required to. There is no Federal Government power here. It is making it available. If you decide as a local law enforcement agency or State you don't want to use it, you don't have to, but it is making it available. This will save lives.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, such irony. Democrats lecturing Republicans on law enforcement and respect for law enforcement. This from the party who spent an entire summer talking about defunding the police, who had elected officials in this body, Democrats in this body, raise money to bail out the rioters and looters who they called peaceful protesters who were attacking police, and now he is going to lecture Republicans on respect for law enforcement. I mean, you can't make it up. This is how the Democrats operate today.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON).

Mr. UPTON. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Ohio for yielding time.

You know, a few years ago in this building, the U.S. Capitol, we had an active shooter. I was there. Tragically, he killed two brave Capitol Police officers as the shooter tried to hunt down our Republican whip, Tom DeLay.

We were in session. The shooter was just down the stairs. During that rampage, the House adjourned for the end of the week. Like every week, just like last week, a bunch of us bounded down those steps, got in our cars, raced to the airport to get home to our districts. We had no clue what was going on down the hall in the Capitol.

When I got to DCA, I was shocked to see how close the shooter got to, really, all of us, particularly if he had just stood at the bottom of the stairs and just sprayed us as we were coming down.

We had no clue what was going on. We also had no information from our phones or from our beepers in terms of what was going on.

Well, times have changed. We have that capability today. Every major law enforcement organization supports this bill. This helps an active shooter alert system so that potential victims can be alerted when there is an active shooter.

I would just note in the last 2 hours, all of us here got four messages from the Capitol Police saying that there was a suspicious package outside of the Cannon House Office Building.

Literally, Independence Avenue was shut down, closed to all traffic because of the alerts that we were able to get. Shouldn't our constituents enjoy the same technology that we have here in our own Congress?

You know, Madam Speaker, this simple bill will support law enforcement and keep our communities safe, period.

In 2016, in Kalamazoo, in my district, an Uber driver spent nearly 5 hours one night picking up riders, killing them, picking up another rider, killing them, until he was finally apprehended.

When that rampage was over, more than six people died. Another two were injured. There was no system like this that could inform the citizens in downtown Kalamazoo about what was going on.

In after-action reports from mass shootings and others around the country since Columbine in 1999, they have all recommended a system like this, to create an Active Shooter Alert Act. This bill was the top request from tens of thousands of police officers who attended Police Week just a couple of weeks ago.

This bill has nothing to do with the Second Amendment; doesn't take away guns, nor should it. It protects innocent people who might be impacted by an active shooter, whether it be our kids, our loved ones, or our fellow citizens.

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for his thoughtful words.

I also want to mention that some of my colleagues earlier in the debate said creating this is going to create a fear of shooting. That is what Democrats are really up to, and the 15 or 16 Republicans that are the original cosponsors of this bill.

Well, I would ask one question: When we created the AMBER Alert to help families find a child who is lost, or the Silver Alert, it didn't create any great fear. It effectively made sure when seniors were lost, they were found. When children were lost, they were found. So that is a specious argument.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1545

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP), my friend.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I often think it is helpful to think about what Americans must be thinking as they watch debates here on this floor.

In this instance, I am sure that Americans think, as Mr. MASSIE suggested, and as I just have been thinking and was thinking in our markup: Aren't we already doing this? Aren't there alert systems that go out all the time for times when a child has been abducted, an elderly person has gone missing, all sorts of things?

Sure enough, Federal, State, and local officials already use the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, IPAWS, to alert the public to emergency situations. Government officials use the IPAWS Wireless Emergency Alert, the WEA—a lot of acronyms, sure; it is government—to send emergency alerts to mobile devices and use the Emergency Alert System, EAS, to alert media platforms.

According to FEMA, ''Imminent threat alerts include natural or human-made disasters, extreme weather, active shooters, and other threatening emergencies that are current or emerging.''

So, wait a minute, active shooters are already specifically covered by FEMA under the existing alert system? So, what is going on?

A hint emerged in our committee markup when the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) offered an amendment to broaden the name of the bill, not just to cover active shooters. The gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) opposed the amendment—not only opposed it, but he termed Mr. ISSA's proposal offensive. Now, we are getting to it.

The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN), who spoke a moment ago, called it gun legislation. An alert system is gun legislation?

It comes down to another messaging opportunity—doesn't it?—the yearning to sensationalize an admittedly awful problem. But I have to say to my fellow Members of the House of Representatives, sensationalizing this problem is not a solution to it.

The examples given by Ms. DEAN on the floor today she herself said reflected her desire for radical change, but all of her examples avoided the topic at hand, this alerting system.

How would a redundant emergency alerting system of national scope have impacted the Juneteenth day shooting on 14th Street here in the District of Columbia or the shooting last week, a gang-related shooting in Philly? How would an alerting system have changed that?

Here is what I would say to the Members on the other side: You are still not grappling with the real issue. The Juneteenth shooting did not occur because the existing public alerting systems were inadequate nor because, in fact, guns are available or even prevalent, as they have always been in the United States since its founding.

If you do not address what has changed, your efforts will only grow government and reduce freedom.

Mr. CICILLINE just said, well, small police departments don't have the resources to access alerting systems or to learn about best practices. Really? I was in the State legislature in North Carolina. I know what resources we made available.

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

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, we would never fail to make available—and it is not beyond the resources of any State in this Union—public alerting systems and to consider such issues as whether or not we wish to activate vigilantes who might respond to such an alert.

This makes no sense. You are not grappling with the issue. For that reason, this is not the answer. It should be defeated.

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

Madam Speaker, I will respond briefly to the last speaker suggesting that somehow this isn't going to solve all the problems of gun violence. No one suggested it is.

This is a simple bill that is introduced to protect law enforcement and members of the community when an active shooter happens. We can continue to fight about how we should reduce gun violence, but when it occurs, this will save lives. It is not intended to be the solution, the big answer to everything. It is intended to save lives.

I will repeat again—with all due respect to my Republican colleagues who think they are experts in policing, who think they know better than law enforcement what they need when they run into danger—it is easy to say that in the comfort of the House Chamber, where you are protected by Capitol Police and you get alerts.

These are men and women who are running into bullets and communities that are threatened. You raised what happened on 14th Street. A young man who works for me received a notice 35 minutes after the scene was cleared through his Ring security system in his building that there was an active shooter. Had there been one in place, he would have been notified and not walked into danger.

You have the National Sheriffs' Association, the FOP, and others saying this will be very helpful. These are people who, admittedly, actually are responsible for keeping communities safe, unlike anyone who just spoke on the Republican side. They say it will help us keep communities safe.

The CEO of the National Sheriffs' Association said: ''This alert system will be another excellent tool for law enforcement to do its job.''

Bryan Porter from the National District Attorneys Association: ''This bipartisan legislation creates a new alert system for law enforcement to alert the public when there are active shooters while also providing resources as our members work to keep our communities safe.''

Jeri Williams, president of the Major Cities Chiefs Association: '' . . . which will undoubtedly be a valuable tool and resource for law enforcement agencies.''

Bill Johnson, the National Association of Police Organizations: ''The Active Shooter Alert Act will assist law enforcement in alerting citizens of an active shooter situation in their vicinity, keeping them away from the incident and maintaining their safety.''

Finally, Patrick Yoes, the national president of the Fraternal Order of Police: This bill will help ''improve the ways officers and agencies communicate with the public about active threats.''

I could read 10 more quotes from people who actually do this work.

The North Carolina Association of Chiefs of Police has also endorsed this bill, which I think should be important to Mr. BISHOP, who just spoke.

Look, these are men and women who do the job every day, and they are saying they need this, that it will be useful. It doesn't solve all the problems, but it works, and the notion that, ''Well, you can just do it. It is redundant,'' it is just not true.

This bill has in it provisions that will provide for the development of protocols, the sharing of best practices, a law enforcement advisory group, things that will make sure the active shooter alert works even better. It is made available to communities that may not have all those resources to support the implementation of this system.

Can anyone say that every single American doesn't deserve to get this information, and every member of law enforcement doesn't deserve to get this information, so they don't go into a dangerous situation?

I know it is difficult because you somehow have it in your head that Democrats are up to something. FRED UPTON, VICTORIA SPARTZ, PETER MEIJER, NANCY MACE, DON BACON, ANDREW GARBARINO, JAY OBERNOLTE, JEFFERSON VAN DREW, JENNIFFER GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, BRIAN FITZPATRICK, JOHN CARTER, TOM RICE, MICHAEL MCCAUL, KELLY ARMSTRONG, DAVID MCKINLEY, and JULIA LETLOW are all Republican original cosponsors. Do you think they are up to something, too? They are just trying to keep their communities safe and give law enforcement the tools they need.

We can argue about the underlying cause of crime. I am happy to have that debate. This bill is not about that. It is about protecting people when an active shooter incident happens.

The final thing I would say is, if you look at the after-action reports that are done after active shootings, almost without exception, they all reference that it would have made a real difference if we had a good communication system.

In the situation Mr. UPTON talked about in Kalamazoo, in their after-action report, they said neither the Kalamazoo Department of Public Safety nor the Kalamazoo County Sheriff's Office ''had a strong social media presence at the time of the shooting,'' which ''hampered the departments' ability to update the community on the progression of the incident, notify them when the arrest was made, and reassure them that they were indeed safe from further violence.''

In the Columbine shooting, in the after-action report, they say: Our schools' greatest vulnerabilities exist because of voids in basic security policies and strategies, such as effective communications and notification systems.

In the Broward County incident at the Hollywood airport in 2017, they write in their after-action report: ''Review and budget for improvements to public notification systems, including visual paging, overhead announcements, and mass notification systems'' would be helpful. It was noted during the event that airport patrons lost personal items except one, their cellular phones. The ability to reach every cell phone with messages enables law enforcement to provide instant information directly to victims. It goes on and on and on.

Again, police are asking for this. The after-action reports underscore the need for it.

Set aside the fact that the lead sponsor or the author is me. There are 15 other Democrats, 15 other Republicans, very bipartisan, and I haven't heard any argument why we shouldn't give law enforcement what was identified as one of their top priorities during National Police Week.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

First, as the gentleman from North Carolina said, this bill is redundant. There are 1,400 alerting authorities across the country that already alert citizens in those communities to an active shooter, so it is redundant.

Second, it does seek to undermine the Second Amendment. Don't take my word for it. Take one of the Democrat supporters of the legislation on the Judiciary Committee. Here is what he said:

> This bill would be most effective at reminding us that the threat of gun violence exists all around us, but it does little to actually protect us.

You have to view it in context. Remember, the last 4 weeks, all Democrats have talked about is taking away people's Second Amendment liberties.

We have this huge debate going on in the Senate right now, red flag laws where you have no due process. Someone who doesn't like you comes and says, ''We are going to take away so-and-so's firearm,'' and goes to a judge or law enforcement to take away their firearm. There is a hearing you are not allowed to be at. They take it away, and then you have to go get it back. Your fundamental liberty, taking your property, your rights from you, this is the context with which they bring this legislation.

The third reason, I don't know who in their right mind would want to give the Department of Justice more authority in light of what we have seen from this Department of Justice. Frankly, I don't know why you would give any Democrat-run Department of Justice more authority after what we have seen from the Obama Justice Department and now what we see from the Biden Justice Department.

The Obama Justice Department spied on Presidential campaigns. The Biden Department of Justice is treating moms and dads as terrorists, using domestic terrorism, counterterrorism measures, the PATRIOT Act, against parents, for goodness sakes.

We know that because we have had multiple FBI agents come forward as whistleblowers and tell us about the

over two dozen investigations into parents. One of those parents was investigated simply because they owned a firearm. That is the context and why we have concerns with this legislation.

I hope we vote ''no'' on this. More importantly, I hope the Senate doesn't pass this package they are talking about, which would certainly undermine liberties of law-abiding American citizens.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, if I were a classroom teacher right now, I would say to the gentleman from Ohio: Focus. Focus. Pay attention to what we are talking about.

What we are talking about is an active shooter alert. We are not talking about a red flag bill. We are not talking about any effort to undermine the Second Amendment. We are not talking about education policy. We are talking about one thing: Can we help keep people safe?

This is not redundant because while it is being used by 1,400 cities and towns around the country, there are thousands and thousands who have not used it because they can't access it because they don't have the resources, the protocols, the best practices. This will allow them.

If we save one life, if because of the active shooter alert we save one child, one police officer, it will have been worth it.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on H.R. 6538. Give our brave law enforcement men and women who keep our communities safe every tool they need to keep themselves safe and keep the communities they serve safe. Don't take my word for it; take theirs. They have all endorsed it. They are asking for a ''yes.''

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6538, the "Active Shooter Alert Act of 2022."

In recent weeks, months, and years, we have mourned the loss of life resulting from an ever-increasing number of active shooter incidents where perpetrators committed mass shootings in multiple locations.

Communities in every corner of this country have been subjected to the fear and uncertainty created by active shooters in their midst.

Last year, there were 61 active shooter incidents in the United States. Approximately 27 of those incidents involved an active shooter moving from one location to another.

For instance, 8 people were killed roughly 30 miles apart at three spas in the metro Atlanta area last year. The gunman was later apprehended some 150 miles south of Atlanta.

And we are all still reeling from the gruesome murder of 19 fourth graders and two teachers in Uvalde, Texas that began when the perpetrator shot his grandmother in the home they shared.

He then drove away, crashing his vehicle outside Robb Elementary. He encountered several people before entering the school and committing unspeakable acts on those helpless children and teachers.

While the actions of these individuals and other active shooters are unacceptable and require Congress to enact measures to put an end to such evil acts, we must also be prepared if these situations occur, and do all we can to help law enforcement save more lives.

Law enforcement's response to an active shooter is a dynamic situation—oftentimes chaotic—that involves many variables, requires swift, consequential decision-making, and places great strain on law enforcement command staff and their officers on the ground.

Their goal is to save the lives of victims and prevent others from unknowingly entering the area or walking into the line of fire—at all times focusing on containing, neutralizing, and apprehending the shooter.

Centers of higher learning and primary education, businesses, local jurisdictions, and law enforcement agencies have already implemented some systems to alert students, employees, patrons, and community members of the presence of an active shooter, and to help manage the response, and provide updates about the ongoing crisis via text message and/or social media.

Many of these systems face low enrollment and messaging delays that sometimes contribute to confusion around the incident. In the case of social media—insufficient account visibility means fewer people are made aware of an existing threat to their safety.

Recently here in Washington, D.C. a sniper-style attacker set a rifle on a tripod and fired randomly at passersby walking below his window.

D.C. Metro Police used their Twitter account to warn people to avoid the area and shelter in place. But the tweets, or posts, received minimal attention during the actual attack.

An Active Shooter Alert might have saved the life of the woman who unknowingly walked directly into the line of fire of the Buffalo shooter in the Tops parking lot.

Law enforcement needs a reliable method of communication to rapidly notify as many people as possible within the vicinity of an ongoing active shooter incident; provide instructions to avoid the area or shelter in place; and announce when the area has been restored to safety.

H.R. 6538, the Active Shooter Alert Act of 2022, would authorize the Department of Justice to coordinate the creation of an Active Shooter Alert Network, enabling law enforcement to send active shooter alerts within their communities using the same system that issues AMBER Alerts, severe storm and extreme weather events warnings, and other emergency situations.

That system—the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System can send alerts to mobile devices in locally targeted areas down to 1/10th of a mile.

This legislation would ensure that an advisory panel—comprised of law enforcement officers, public safety experts, and emergency response officials experienced in responding to active shooter situations—has input in the development of best practices for issuing alerts effectively.

DOJ by way of an appointed Active Shooter Alert Coordinator would be responsible for establishing the advisory panel; establishing and promoting adoption of the best practices; and coordinating with FEMA, the Department of Transportation, and the FCC on using the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System to issue alerts for the network and to provide a report to Congress on the effectiveness of the network.

Although this system would be available to law enforcement agencies to use on a voluntary basis, I expect that many agencies would elect to participate based on the numerous endorsements previously mentioned by the Chairman.

I thank ACAL Subcommittee Chairman CICILLINE for his leadership on this lifesaving, bipartisan legislation that I am proud to cosponsor along with Representatives DEUTCH, SPARTZ, UPTON, THOMPSON, MEIJER, and MACE.

I ask my colleagues to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MRVAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6538, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

□ 1600

PROMOTING UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN 5G ACT OF 2021

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1934) to direct the Federal Government to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for equipment, systems, software, and virtually defined networks that support 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1934

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 ''Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States and its allies and partners should maintain participation and leadership at international standards-setting bodies for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure;

(2) the United States should work with its allies and partners to encourage and facilitate the development of secure supply chains

and networks for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure; and

(3) the maintenance of a high standard of security in telecommunications and cyberspace between the United States and its allies and partners is a national security interest of the United States.

SEC. 3. ENHANCING REPRESENTATION AND LEADERSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES AT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS-SETTING BODIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish an interagency working group to work with allies and international partners to increase and align their engagement at multilateral international organizations, such as the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), that address communications networks, standards, and security, including 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications and infrastructure.

(b) INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.—The interagency working group described in subsection (a) shall—

(1) be chaired by the Secretary of State or a designee of the Secretary of State; and

(2) consist of the head (or designee) of the Department of Commerce and each Federal department or agency the President determines appropriate.

(c) FUNCTION.—The Secretary of State shall coordinate with the members of the interagency working group to develop and implement a strategy for diplomatic engagement with allies and partners and monitor engagement by the Government of the People's Republic of China and entities under its ownership, control, or influence at multilateral international organizations described in subsection (a).

(d) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the interagency working group shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a briefing that includes—

(1) a strategy for diplomatic engagement with allies and partners to share security risk information and findings pertaining to equipment that supports or is used in 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure and cooperation on mitigating such risks; and

(2) a discussion of China's presence and activities at multilateral international organizations described in subsection (a) relevant to 5th and future generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, including information on the differences in the scope and scale of China's engagement, as well as the success rate of proposals by Chinese entities adopted into standards at such organizations compared to the engagement and success rate of proposals adopted by the United States or its allies and partners, and noting any mandatory domestic Chinese standards that are adopted at such organizations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1934, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1934, the Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act.

Let me start by thanking Ranking Member MCCAUL, who has been an important advocate in advancing U.S. leadership in global telecoms and 5G technology. Countering China's and Russia's malign influence in this industry is critical for protecting our national security, and I thank him for his bipartisan work in furtherance of these ends.

A big part of advancing U.S. 5G leadership is ensuring that America and allied countries are in the room, at the table, and leading the charge to set next-generation technology standards.

No organization is more critical to that process than a little-known U.N. organization called the International Telecommunication Union, or ITU.

For years, China and Russia have quietly targeted the ITU as a central battleground to advance their strategic technology interests. They have sought to use the ITU to unfairly advantage their telecom companies, giving Putin and the PRC power over critical communications infrastructure worldwide.

For the past 8 years, a Chinese national has served as Secretary General of the ITU. China has used this perch to favor its own companies and make the rules of the digital road more favorable to authoritarians. The Secretary General has defended Huawei against critics and promoted the PRC's Belt and Road campaign. With the ITU as its forum, Beijing has worked to unfairly promote Chinese companies' technical standards.

Now, a pivotal election for the next ITU Secretary General is set to take place in September between a fantastic American candidate, Doreen Bogdan-Martin, and former Huawei executive and Russian deputy telecom minister, Rashid Ismailov, whom China and Russia back.

Should the United States and its allies across the world fail to win this election, the ITU's technical integrity would be endangered and authoritarian governments around the globe would be empowered. A Russian Secretary General would extend Putin's ability to exert influence in the rules-based international system for which he has shown the utmost contempt.

This bill is important because the U.S. must increase its engagement at the ITU and work with our allies and partners to counter China's and Russia's malign influence. H.R. 1934 would do just that, by forming an interagency working group to align our strategy at the ITU with our allies and monitor China's influence in the organization. It would also strengthen much-needed coordination with Congress so we can be supportive partners in this strategic competition.

We cannot be complacent about the coming election. The battle for influence playing out at the ITU is one we cannot afford to lose, and H.R. 1934 is an essential tool for advancing U.S. leadership in this powerful organization.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this effort by voting for this legislation today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this important bipartisan legislation, the Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act.

Mr. Speaker, the Chinese Communist Party does not hide the fact that they will do whatever it takes to become the prominent global power, especially by taking control of the world's 5G networks. The CCP's espionage tactics, theft of U.S. intellectual property, and cyber hacking threaten our national security and our competitiveness in the international community. Allowing the CCP to establish the global standards for 5G and push countries to adopt 5G technology from CCP-linked companies like Huawei will only increase the amount of control and influence that the CCP has globally.

This bill provides increased cooperation between the United States and our allies to identify and counter security risks posed by Chinese Communist Party-linked companies in 5G. In addition, the bill requires the State Department to develop a diplomatic strategy to increase engagement with partners at the international standards setting bodies, such as the International Telecommunications Union, ITU, which sets global standards for technologies such as 5G.

There is an important upcoming election at the ITU which will decide the future of global telecommunications for years to come. It is imperative that we pass this bill today so that the United States and our allies can put up a united front against a Russian- and CCP-aligned candidate for Secretary General of the ITU. Russia's campaign to elect a Russian national, who is a former Huawei executive, to serve as the secretary general of the ITU is indicative of Russia's and China's efforts to use the international organization to promote their interests and malign influence.

The United States should ensure that we are coordinated in driving support for the United States candidate, Doreen Bogdan-Martin, for the Secretary General of the ITU, but the State Department should also be engaging on the important down-ballot races at the ITU.

There are four other posts of significance within the ITU's leadership structure, including the director of the ITU Development Sector, ITU–D. The ITU–D plays a particularly vital role in

supporting multilateral cooperation for fair and open internet governance through trustworthy deployment of digital technologies in the developing world. The United States must be doing everything we can to ensure Russian and Chinese malign influence does not grow. This bill will help.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I thank Ranking Member MIKE MCCAUL and Representative CUELLAR for their work on this legislation. This bill will help ensure that the United States is doing all we can to stop Russian and Chinese malign influence taking control of the world's 5G networks.

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

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1934, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

CONDEMNING THE OCTOBER 25, 2021, MILITARY COUP IN SUDAN AND STANDING WITH THE PEOPLE OF SUDAN

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 59) condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 59

Whereas the people of the Republic of Sudan suffered for three decades under the despotic rule of President Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir, whose government was responsible for the suppression of civil liberties, grand corruption, support for international terrorism, and the commission of crimes against humanity and genocide;

Whereas, throughout 2019, a coalition of Sudanese civic groups, including professional associations, labor unions, community groups, democracy activists, and opposition parties, led a mass protest movement to demand the end of Bashir's reign and the transition to democracy in Sudan;

Whereas, on April 11, 2019, Sudanese military officers deposed Bashir, and, following continued protests, agreed to form a transitional government in partnership with a civilian pro-democracy coalition on July 17, 2019;

Whereas, on June 3, 2019, Sudanese forces led by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), largely comprised of Janjaweed militia involved in genocidal campaigns across Darfur for decades, opened fire on protesters at an army command headquarters in Khartoum, killing at least 127 people, at least 40 of whom were found in the Nile River;

Whereas the military and civilian elements agreed to a 39-month transition to democracy, with a Civilian-Led Transitional Government (CLTG) comprised of a predominantly civilian cabinet led by Prime Minister Abdallah Hamdok, a Sovereign Council, an executive body with civilian and military members chaired for the first half of the transitional period by Lieutenant General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, and a Transitional Legislative Council, which has yet to be formed;

Whereas the United States and the international community supported Sudan's transition to democracy, with the United States identifying more than $1,000,000,000 in foreign assistance, and the multilateral Friends of Sudan group pledging $1,800,000,000 from roughly 50 countries and international organizations;

Whereas the CLTG made progress in human rights reforms, including guaranteeing the people of Sudan freedom of religion and gender equality under the transitional constitution, banning female genital mutilation, and decriminalizing apostasy;

Whereas, in August 2021, when the Sudanese Cabinet ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the CLTG made progress towards ending impunity for abusers of human rights, stating its intention to deliver Omar al-Bashir to the ICC to stand trial for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, and formed civilian committees to investigate corruption and crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Bashir regime;

Whereas the transitional government negotiated a peace agreement with several rebel groups, a step towards ending decades of conflict in the regions of Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile, which killed hundreds of thousands of civilians and left more than 3,000,000 people displaced within Sudan;

Whereas Sudan continues to face a serious humanitarian situation, with an estimated 13,400,000 people, or 29 percent of the population, in need of humanitarian assistance in 2021;

Whereas Sudan faces a severe economic crisis, exacerbated by the COVID–19 pandemic, which caused the price of food and consumer goods to increase significantly, while austerity measures imposed to stabilize the economy resulted in the reduction or elimination of subsidies for commodities including wheat and fuel;

Whereas the political tensions between the civilian and military elements and within factions of the civilian coalition undermined the CLTG and contributed to widespread unrest within the Sudanese population relating to a range of issues, including the economic crisis, ethnic and tribal conflict in peripheral regions, and the unsatisfactory pace of reforms;

Whereas, on September 21, 2021, some members of the military reportedly attempted a coup d'état against the transitional government, which failed to depose the government but succeeded in precipitating the most serious political crisis of the transition period;

Whereas, on October 21, 2021, hundreds of thousands of people across Sudan demonstrated in support of democratic civilian rule, to counter a smaller protest days prior demanding the military take complete control of the government;

Whereas, on October 25, 2021, Lieutenant General Burhan, with the support of General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, also known as "Hemedti", seized control of the government, deployed the military to the streets of Khartoum and Omdurman, and arrested and detained Prime Minister Hamdok and other civilian officials;

Whereas the African Union Peace and Security Council convened on October 27, 2021, strongly condemned the coup, reaffirmed the mandate of the CLTG, and subsequently suspended Sudan from the regional body "with immediate effect . . . until the effective restoration" of the CLTG;

Whereas the actions of Lieutenant General Burhan and the Sudanese military violate Sudan's Constitutional Charter and threaten to plunge Sudan into isolation and instability;

Whereas the United States Government publicly condemned the coup, suspended its foreign assistance to Sudan, and urged Lieutenant General Burhan and his accomplices to restore the CLTG and return Sudan to the path to democracy; and

Whereas, the Troika (the United States, United Kingdom, Norway), the European Union, and Switzerland "continue to recognize the Prime Minister and his cabinet as the constitutional leaders of the transitional government" and "confirm once again the international calls for the immediate return to the roadmap for democratic transition of Sudan": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) condemns the October 25, 2021, coup in Sudan;

(2) stands with the people of Sudan in their democratic aspirations;

(3) recognizes the Prime Minister and his cabinet as the constitutional leaders of Sudan's transitional government;

(4) calls for Sudan's military junta to—

(A) immediately release all civilian government officials, civil society members, and other individuals detained in connection with the coup;

(B) return to constitutional rule under the transitional constitution as the starting point for negotiations with civilians toward full civilian rule;

(C) lift the state of emergency, including complete restoration of all means of communication;

(D) remove all roadblocks and checkpoints, and order the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and RSF to stand down and comply with international recognized rules of engagement;

(E) ensure security forces respect the right to peaceful protest and hold those who used excessive force and committed other abuses accountable in a transparent, credible process;

(F) cease all attempts to change the civilian composition of the cabinet, Sovereign Council, and other government bodies; and

(G) transfer leadership of the Sovereign Council to a civilian member of the Sovereign Council in keeping with the transitional constitution;

(5) calls on the Secretary of State to—

(A) immediately identify coup leaders, their accomplices, and enablers for consideration for targeted sanctions;

(B) urge junta leaders to return immediately to the rule of law as set forth by the transitional constitution;

(C) monitor, discourage, and deter any effort by external parties to support the coup and the military junta;

(D) coordinate with—

(i) the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and other Federal Government agencies to pause all non-humanitarian bilateral assistance to Sudan until restoration of the transitional constitutional order;

(ii) the Department of the Treasury to use the voice and vote of the United States in

international financial institutions to suspend all actions related to non-humanitarian loans or debt relief to Sudan until restoration of the transitional constitutional order; and

(iii) the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to ensure the United Nations Security Council is seized of the matter on an ongoing basis; and

(E) work with the Troika to engage members of the international community to join these United States actions; and

(6) calls on international partners to—

(A) join United States efforts to impose targeted sanctions on the junta and other accomplices to the coup, monitor, discourage, and deter any effort by external parties to support the junta, and urge junta leaders to return to the rule of law as set forth by the transitional constitution; and

(B) suspend Sudan's participation in all regional multilateral organizations until Sudan is returned to constitutional rule under the transitional constitution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 59, condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 59. I would first like to thank my colleague, Chairman MEEKS, for drafting this important resolution.

On October 25, 2021, Sudan's military leaders launched a coup that essentially dissolved nearly 2 years of progress toward establishing a civilian-led transitional government that would be accountable to the people of Sudan.

Since then, the military junta has undertaken a campaign involving serious human rights violations, including the unlawful detention of the recognized Prime Minister, senior government officials, and members of civil society. Civilian protestors have been maimed, detained, and killed arbitrarily.

Now, the military junta has brazenly aligned itself with the Kremlin and provided Putin access to its mining sector at a time when Russia is seeking funds to wage its own brutal, illegal war in Ukraine.

For these reasons, Congress needs to send a unified message to Sudan's military junta by strongly condemning the October 25 coup and reaffirming our support for the Sudanese people.

This resolution will also signal to the world that the international community must take a stand against the antidemocratic trends sweeping Sudan and the region. We must continue championing multilateral efforts to bring peace and stability to Sudan.

While clearly imperfect, I believe the U.N.-mediated process to advance Sudan's political transition and reestablish the path to peace could be viable with the right leadership and inclusive representation.

In passing this resolution and a companion resolution recently passed by our colleagues in the Senate, I ask you to support this call to stand with the people of Sudan and urge Sudan's military junta to restore the civilian-led transition as the best hope for peace and prosperity in Sudan.

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

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 17, 2022.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN MEEKS: I am writing to acknowledge your letter dated June 17, 2022, regarding the waiver by the Committee on Financial Services of any Rule X jurisdiction claims over the matters contained in H. Con. Res. 59, the ''Condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan.'' The Committee on Financial Services confirms our mutual understanding that our Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. The Committee on Financial Services further confirms our interest in appointment of outside conferees from the Committee should this bill or similar language be considered in a conference with the Senate.

We request that you ensure that this exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of the bill. We look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

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

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Chair, Committee on Financial Services, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR WATERS: I am writing to you concerning H. Con. Res. 59, Condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the resolution fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H. Con. Res. 59 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the measure does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the resolution that fall within your jurisdiction. I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on Financial Services conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

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

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chair.

□ 1615

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 59, condemning the October 25 coup in Sudan. I thank Chairman MEEKS, Ranking Member MCCAUL, as well as Chairwoman BASS and Ranking Member SMITH of the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health and Global Human Rights.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Sudan have worked tirelessly for freedom and democracy since the ousting of 30-year dictator, Omar Al-Bashir. Unfortunately, the path toward civilian-led democracy was halted when military junta leaders detained civilian leaders and took over the government last fall. These actions undermined months of progress made under transitional authorities and hope for a new future in Sudan.

Military leaders, like General Burhan and General Hemeti, have once again prioritized power as well as personal and financial gain over the will of the people. While I am glad Congress is sending an important and unified message condemning the October 25 coup, more must be done.

That is why I am leading the Sudan Democracy Act, which passed out of committee earlier this year. The same military junta that overthrew the civilian-led transitional government and are undermining peace and stability in Sudan, are also some of the same individuals implicated in gross violations of human rights, corruption, and illicit finance schemes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the administration to utilize all existing sanctions authority to demand accountability for these actions while we continue to work here in Congress to find a path forward for new, important sanctions authority.

I stand firmly behind the people of Sudan, or anywhere else in the world, where people are fighting for freedom and democracy.

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

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In closing, I again thank my colleagues on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health and Human Rights for offering this important resolution.

Last month, the Senate unanimously passed an identical resolution, and

Congress is speaking clearly with one voice in support of the people of Sudan and their tireless fight for democracy.

The United States should continue to support human rights defenders, journalists, and civil society leaders in Sudan who are standing up for democracy. But it is also critical that the Biden administration rethink any foreign assistance intended for Sudan under this new military junta leadership.

Prior appropriations bills provided over $700 million to solidify a fledgling civilian-led transitional government. Unfortunately, that government is no longer in power and precious taxpayer resources should not be beholden to this unfortunate new reality in Sudan.

I again commend the people of Sudan for their steadfast support of democracy, and I am proud that today, the United States Congress sends a strong message of solidarity.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the October 25 military coup in Sudan represents a dark day for the people in Sudan. It put Sudan and its people on a regressive path that has eroded their human rights and their aspirations for a civilian-led transition. This transition, with historic support from the United States, augured peace, stability, and democratic governance in Sudan for the first time in decades. Instead, the military junta decided to seize power without regard for the will of Sudan's people.

This resolution will echo the voice of the international community by condemning the coup, standing up for Sudan's people, and calling for full accountability for the junta leaders who have abused their power and their people. The passage of this concurrent resolution is a step in the right direction.

I again thank Chairman MEEKS for his leadership on this resolution, and I urge all my colleagues to join us by voting in the affirmative.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 59.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

CALLING FOR STABILITY AND THE CESSATION OF VIOLENCE AND CONDEMNING ISIS-AFFILIATED TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE, INCLUDING THE CABO DELGADO PROVINCE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 720) calling for stability and the cessation of violence and condemning ISIS-affiliated terrorist activity in northern Mozambique, including the Cabo Delgado Province, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 720

Whereas, in August 2019, Mozambican President Filipe Nyusi, of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), and the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO) President Ossufo Momade signed the Peace and Reconciliation Accord in Maputo, ending several years of resurgent armed conflict between RENAMO and FRELIMO before RENAMO's rebel leader Mariano Nhongo was killed by Mozambican forces in October 2021;

Whereas, in October 2017, violent extremists locally known as al-Shabab or Ahlu al-Sunnah wal-Jamaah targeted civilians in the Cabo Delgado Province and eventually took up arms against the Mozambican state, launching an armed insurgency that has had dire consequences for human rights, security, and socioeconomic welfare in the Cabo Delgado Province;

Whereas, since 2017, Ahlu al-Sunnah wal-Jamaah has killed thousands of civilians and brutalized communities in Cabo Delgado Province, including through mass beheadings of men and boys, abductions, including of children who are forced to take up arms, and attacks against transportation, supply convoys, government facilities, and other buildings, such as homes, schools, and hospitals;

Whereas, in 2018, the Cabo Delgado-based violent extremist group reportedly pledged allegiance to the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and was acknowledged by ISIS as an affiliate in August 2019;

Whereas, on March 10, 2021, the Department of State designated Ahlu al-Sunnah wal-Jamaah, also known as ISIS-Mozambique, as a Foreign Terrorist Organization under the Immigration and Nationality Act, and as Specially Designated Global Terrorists under Executive Order 13224, and identified Tanzanian national Abu Yasir Hassan as the leader of the organization;

Whereas, in late March 2021, ISIS-Mozambique launched a complex attack against the northern Mozambican town of Palma over several days, overwhelming Mozambican forces, killing and abducting dozens of people, and destroying infrastructure, leading TotalEnergies to declare force majeure in relation to its partially United States Government-financed $20,000,000 liquified natural gas project near Palma;

Whereas, in May 2021, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum reported a high risk of new mass killings in Mozambique as part of the Early Warning Project risk assessment for 2020–2021;

Whereas the United States Government announced in March 2021 its segment training of the Mozambican armed forces to help build their counterterrorism capacities, and the European Union announced in July 2021 that it would establish a military training mission in Mozambique;

Whereas, on June 23, 2021, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) heads of state issued a communique approving the deployment of the SADC Standby Force Mission to combat ''acts of terrorism and violent extremism in Cabo Delgado'';

Whereas, on July 10, 2021, Mozambican President Filipe Nyusi confirmed that 1,000 Rwandan forces had begun deploying to the Cabo Delgado Province and that a SADC standby force would follow, and on August 8, 2021, Rwandan forces announced they had retaken a strategic provincial port from ISIS-Mozambique;

Whereas grievances fueling terrorist recruitment reportedly include allegations of state corruption and exploitation, including by security forces, and historical socioeconomic and political marginalization of the Cabo Delgado Province and other northern regions, which has constrained development and brought about high rates of poverty, youth unemployment, and socioeconomic inequality;

Whereas international development of northern Mozambique's natural resources has the potential to yield economic benefit to the Cabo Delgado Province's local populations through job creation, increased private investment, and expanded development initiatives, yet in some cases resource development has reportedly displaced local communities and some have been inadequately compensated for lost land, homes, and disrupted livelihoods;

Whereas international human rights monitors have reported human rights violations perpetrated by Mozambican security forces during counterterrorism operations in the Cabo Delgado Province, including arbitrary arrests, abductions, torture of detainees, excessive force against unarmed civilians, intimidation, and extrajudicial killings;

Whereas, as of June 2021, ISIS-Mozambique's attacks and resulting clashes with government forces throughout the Cabo Delgado Province have killed over 3,000 people and displaced nearly 800,000, left 1,300,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, including approximately 900,000, primarily women and children, in emergency-levels of food insecurity, and in July 2021, the World Food Program warned that insufficient funding could lead to famine in the region;

Whereas the United States, through the United States Agency for International Development, is the single largest donor of humanitarian assistance in Mozambique; and

Whereas, in April 2021, the World Bank approved a $100,000,000 grant to Mozambique's Agency for Integrated Development of the North for the ''restoration of livelihoods and economic opportunities, building of social cohesion, and improving access to basic services as well as the rehabilitation of selected public infrastructure intended to benefit internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in targeted areas of Northern Mozambique'', and has determined Mozambique is eligible for its Prevention and Resilience Allocation, granting potential access of up to $700,000,000 in additional assistance for similar projects: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns the violence, targeting of civilians, and terrorist attacks carried out by ISIS-Mozambique in the Cabo Delgado Province;

(2) urges the Mozambican Government to—

(A) continue to work with international partners to restore security in the Cabo Delgado Province and counter violent extremism and terrorism in a manner that prioritizes the protection of civilians and their human rights;

(B) take steps to protect children from abduction, forced conscription, and other forms of exploitation;

(C) ensure humanitarian workers have access to vulnerable populations in the Cabo Delgado Province, including by reducing bureaucratic constraints on travel documents, humanitarian aid, and related equipment;

(D) hold to account any government official who sought to disrupt the equitable provision of humanitarian assistance, or who diverted such assistance, profited from its distribution, or otherwise engage in exploitative or corrupt acts relating to the acquisition or provision of humanitarian aid;

(E) work with the international community to document, investigate, and prosecute human rights abuses and other crimes committed by state security forces, militias, terrorists, and other armed actors, and to build government capacities to accomplish such outcomes; and

(F) develop comprehensive national strategies and implementation plans to address underlying social, political, and economic grievances of local populations in the Cabo Delgado Province and neighboring provinces;

(3) calls on Mozambican community leaders and civil society members in the Cabo Delgado Province to strengthen local resiliencies and prevent targeting and other forms of intercommunal violence and conflict;

(4) calls on the United States Government and other donor governments to appropriately coordinate diplomatic, defense, and development resources and continue to expand, where possible, efforts to provide humanitarian assistance, promote good governance, spur economic growth, and build the capacity of the Government of Mozambique to counter terrorism and violent extremism and address conflict through existing programs, such as the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT), and future interagency initiatives, while ensuring respect for human rights and protection of civilians;

(5) urges the Mozambican Northern Integrated Development Agency to consult with local populations and civil society groups in the Cabo Delgado Province and to ensure transparency and accountability in the provision of development assistance; and

(6) calls on the international donor community to support continued humanitarian assistance, particularly in support of Mozambique's Humanitarian Response Plan and local and national aid organizations providing aid to populations in the Cabo Delgado Province or other conflict-affected areas in Mozambique.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 720, calling for stability and cessation of violence and condemning ISIS-affiliated terrorist activity in northern Mozambique, including the Cabo Delgado Province, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 720 calling for stability and the cessation of violence and condemning ISIS-affiliated terrorist activity in northern Mozambique, including the Cabo Delgado Province, and for other purposes.

Let me start by thanking Representative SARA JACOBS for her work on this critical resolution.

Since 2017, terrorists operating under the ISIS banner have laid waste to a large part of the Cabo Delgado Province in northern Mozambique, killing thousands of civilians, displacing millions, and grinding almost all economic activity in the region to a halt. The devastation these terrorists inflicted on the people spurred an unprecedented humanitarian crisis in northern Mozambique that continues to unfold.

With the support of the United States, Rwanda, the European Union, South Africa, and other Southern African Development Community members, the terrorist threat in northern Mozambique has been largely neutralized. There is more work to do, including those efforts underway to stabilize the region, return refugees and IDPs to their homes, and revitalize livelihoods and the regional economy.

To effectively address these issues, including the underlying drivers of violent extremism, the Government of the Republic of Mozambique must spearhead a strong, comprehensive plan to implement a national security strategy and establish an inclusive process for economic growth and development in the north.

The United States remains committed to supporting Mozambique's efforts to strengthen democracy, improve transparency and other good governance measures, and stimulate its economy.

This resolution condemns the violence against civilians in the Cabo Delgado Province, including the terrorist attacks carried out by ISIS-Mozambique, and calls on the Government of the Republic of Mozambique to end the conflict and increase its humanitarian support effort.

The United States stands with the people of Mozambique and will continue to counter the spread of violent extremism there and around the world.

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 720 that I am coleading alongside my colleague, Representative SARA JACOBS. I thank Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL for their support, as well.

This resolution calls for a cessation of violence and condemns ISIS-affiliated terrorists in northern Mozambique. Since 2017, ISIS-affiliated extremists launched an armed insurgency in northern Mozambique and have brutalized communities, displaced civilians, and attacked schools, homes, and hospitals.

Last year, terrorist elements took over the town of Palma, further causing chaos, displacement, and gruesome civilian casualties. The largest private U.S. investment on the continent—a natural gas project—was forced to halt work and temporarily withdraw.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly condemn these violent attacks, and I commend the Government of Mozambique's efforts to dedicate resources to addressing this threat and early steps to partner with the United States and allies to build the capacity and professionalization of security forces, bolster the justice system, and ensure governance and services to communities in previously marginalized areas of Cabo Delgado Province. I also commend the troop deployment by the Southern African Development Community to stabilize the region.

We have seen this elsewhere—whether the early days of ISIS in Syria or Boko Haram in Northeast Nigeria. Terrorist insurgency movements cannot be left unaddressed, and early steps to address the root causes of such movements can prevent costly interventions and massive loss of human life later on.

The United States has key economic, security, and diplomatic interests in urgently addressing this terrorist threat.

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

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS), the vice chair of the International Development, International Organizations, and Global Corporate Social Impact Subcommittee.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Representative MANNING, for yielding time; to Chairman MEEKS for advancing this legislation in committee; and to Chairwoman BASS; and my friend Congresswoman KIM, for partnering with me on this important effort.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my resolution on Mozambique, which calls for stability and the cessation of violence in northern Mozambique and condemns the attacks and violence by ISIS-Mozambique.

It calls for a new strategy and a new approach for how the U.S. engages with Mozambique to address conflict and violent extremism. And part of why passing this resolution today is so important, is because we need to raise awareness in this body and in this country about the dire humanitarian situation in Mozambique.

Since 2017, ISIS-Mozambique, also known as Ahlu al Sunnah wal Jamaah, has inflicted violence on communities in Mozambique. These insurgents have brutalized people and targeted civilians through mass beheadings of men and boys, abductions of children, and attacks against key civilian infrastructure.

This violence, combined with the government response to it, has killed over 1,700 civilians in Cabo Delgado Province alone.

The international community, particularly the Southern African Development Community forces and Rwanda's forces, have responded with troop deployment to secure areas and shield civilians from continued violence. But let's be clear. We know that a military-led response will not be enough.

That is why I was so supportive of the Biden administration's recent designation of Mozambique as a priority country under the Global Fragility Act, so that we can better align resources among the interagency and work to address the key drivers of this violence and other forms of instability in the country.

And as we craft our strategy for Mozambique, we must be clear-eyed about the underlying grievance and what it will really take to make a difference in preventing new violence from occurring. We know that terrorism and violent extremism are also fueled by perceptions of state repression, human rights abuses, and socioeconomic and political marginalization. We know that these factors exist in Mozambique and in the state response to ISIS-Mozambique. We need to be honest about the challenges impacting the Mozambican people in order to get serious about preventing future terrorist recruitment.

We also need to ensure that we are helping the Mozambican Government support development goals of Cabo Delgado and northern Mozambique that will allow all sectors of society to thrive.

That is why I am looking forward to the United States' partnership with the Mozambique Government and the Mozambican people and to ensuring our strategy is shaped by lessons learned from our counterterrorism missions across the world that have consistently fallen short.

This resolution has strong support from across the ideological spectrum. I am proud to lead the passage of this important resolution, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

□ 1630

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

This resolution condemns the terrorist attacks and ISIS insurgency in northern Mozambique and urges the administration to prioritize efforts to address this threat.

I am pleased that the administration selected Mozambique as a priority country to implement a 10-year strategy for U.S. diplomatic, development, and security engagement. This type of long-term interagency planning is critically important to coordinating U.S. efforts and ensuring the most effective use of resources to target the root causes of the instability and terrorism. This issue cannot wait, and the administration must implement the requirements of the Global Fragility Act without further delay.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the terrorist activity that has destabilized parts of northern Mozambique is a symptom of a larger issue at hand. The United States is working closely with the Mozambican Government to help address the drivers of terrorist recruitment by supporting governance reforms, providing humanitarian assistance, and promoting other stabilization efforts in the country.

This resolution underscores that commitment and urges the Mozambican Government to create a centralized and comprehensive strategy to counter violent extremism and restore security in its northern region.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative JACOBS for her leadership on this resolution, and I urge all my colleagues to join us by voting in the affirmative.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TORRES of New York). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 720.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE EXECUTION-STYLE MURDERS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS YLLI, AGRON, AND MEHMET BYTYQI IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA IN JULY 1999

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 45) expressing the sense of Congress regarding the execution-style murders of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 45

Whereas brothers Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi were citizens of the United States, born in Chicago, Illinois, to ethnic Albanian parents from what is today the Republic of Kosovo, and who subsequently lived in Hampton Bays, New York;

Whereas the three Bytyqi brothers responded to the brutality of the conflict associated with Kosovo's separation from the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of which Serbia was a constituent republic by joining the so-called ''Atlantic Brigade'' of the Kosovo Liberation Army in April 1999;

Whereas a Military-Technical Agreement between the Government of Yugoslavia and the North Atlantic Council came into effect on June 10, 1999, leading to a cessation of hostilities;

Whereas the Bytyqi brothers were arrested on June 23, 1999, by Serbian police within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia when the brothers accidently crossed what was then an unmarked administrative border while escorting an ethnic Romani family who had been neighbors to safety outside Kosovo;

Whereas the Bytyqi brothers were jailed for 15 days for illegal entry into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Prokuplje, Serbia, until a judge ordered their release on July 8, 1999;

Whereas, instead of being released, the Bytyqi brothers were taken by a special operations unit of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs to a training facility near Petrovo Selo, Serbia, where all three were executed;

Whereas, at the time of their murders, Ylli was 25, Agron was 23, and Mehmet was 21 years of age;

Whereas Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic was removed from office on October 5, 2000, following massive demonstrations protesting his refusal to acknowledge and accept election results the month before;

Whereas, in the following years, the political leadership of Serbia has worked to strengthen democratic institutions, to develop stronger adherence to the rule of law, and to ensure respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia evolved into a State Union of Serbia and Montenegro in February 2003, which itself dissolved when both republics proclaimed their respective independence in June 2006;

Whereas the United States Embassy in Belgrade, Serbia, was informed on July 17, 2001, that the bodies of Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi were found with their hands bound and gunshot wounds to the back of their heads, buried atop an earlier mass grave of approximately 70 bodies of murdered civilians from Kosovo;

Whereas Serbian authorities subsequently investigated but never charged those individuals who were part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs chain of command related to this crime, including former Minister of Internal Affairs Vlajko Stojilkovic, Assistant Minister and Chief of the Public Security Department Vlastimir Djordjevic, and special operations training camp commander Goran ''Guri'' Radosavljevic;

Whereas Vlajko Stojilkovic died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound in April 2002 prior to being transferred to the custody of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia where he had been charged with crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war during the Kosovo conflict;

Whereas Vlastimir Djordjevic was arrested and transferred to the custody of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in June 2007, and sentenced in February 2011 to 27 years imprisonment (later reduced to 18 years) for crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war committed during the Kosovo conflict;

Whereas Goran ''Guri'' Radosavljevic is reported to reside in Serbia, working as director of a security consulting firm in Belgrade, and is a prominent member of the governing political party;

Whereas the Secretary of State designated Goran Radosavljevic of Serbia under section 7031(c) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2018 as ineligible for entry into the United States due to his involvement in gross violations of human rights;

Whereas two Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs officers, Sretan Popovic and Milos Stojanovic, were charged in 2006 for crimes associated with their involvement in the detention and transport of the Bytyqi brothers from Prokuplje to Petrovo Selo, but acquitted in May 2012 with an appeals court confirming the verdict in March 2013;

Whereas the Serbian President Aleksandar Vucic promised several high ranking United States officials to deliver justice in the cases of the deaths of Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi;

Whereas no individual has ever been found guilty for the murders of Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi or of any other crimes associated with their deaths; and

Whereas no individual is currently facing criminal charges regarding the murder of the Bytyqi brothers despite many promises by Serbian officials to resolve the case: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) those individuals responsible for the murders in July 1999 of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in Serbia should be brought to justice;

(2) it is reprehensible that no individual has ever been found guilty for executing the Bytyqi brothers, or of any other crimes associated with their deaths, and that no individual is even facing charges for these horrible crimes;

(3) the Government of Serbia and its relevant ministries and offices, including the Serbian War Crimes Prosecutor's Office, should make it a priority to investigate and prosecute as soon as possible those current or former officials believed to be responsible for their deaths, directly or indirectly;

(4) the United States should devote sufficient resources to fully assist and properly monitor efforts by the Government of Serbia and its relevant ministries and offices to investigate and prosecute as soon as possible those individuals believed to be responsible for their deaths, directly or indirectly; and

(5) progress in resolving this case, or the lack thereof, should remain a significant factor determining the further development of relations between the United States and the Republic of Serbia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 45.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 45, a resolution condemning the execution-style murders of the U.S. citizen Bytyqi brothers in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999.

Let me start by thanking Representative LEE ZELDIN for his bipartisan work in bringing their murderers to justice.

These three brave brothers, whose family hails from what is now Kosovo, were simply trying to help a Romanian family find safety outside Kosovo when they were trapped at an unmarked administrative border. After 15 days of jail, the brothers were taken by a special operations unit of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, where they lost their lives at the hands of Serbian officials.

The brothers were in their early twenties. Their bodies were not found until 2 years later, buried atop a mass grave of Kosovo civilians. In the 23 years since, the United States has been promised that justice will be delivered, yet not one person has been found guilty of their murder.

This measure would call on the Serbian Government to prioritize the investigation and prosecution of their murders, and on the United States to devote the resources necessary to assist in bringing them to justice.

The 116th Congress passed this resolution, and it is my hope that this Congress does the same. These three young men deserve justice and accountability.

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 45. I thank Representative ZELDIN for championing this important resolution.

As the world focuses on the horrors of the war crimes being committed by Vladimir Putin's invading forces in Ukraine, we must not forget the victims of the past war crimes still awaiting justice.

Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi were three American brothers from New York State who are suspected of having been killed in July 1999 by Serbian authorities. After disappearing while in the custody of Serbian special police, they were executed, shot in the head with their hands tied behind their backs. Their bodies were later discovered in a mass grave at a training compound of the Serbian secret police.

Tragically, nearly 23 years later, there has still not been a full investigation into their deaths, and the Bytyqi brothers' murderers have yet to be brought to justice. This is unacceptable.

This case, among others, illustrates the continued need for Serbia to resolve outstanding war crimes investigations. Holding accountable those who committed and covered up the murder of the Bytyqi brothers is critical to continuing bilateral relations between the United States and Belgrade.

Therefore, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution. Congress must be on the record calling on Serbian authorities to once and for all deliver justice for the Bytyqi brothers and their family.

Mr. Speaker, 23 years is too long for the Bytyqi brothers and their family to go without justice.

Seriously dealing with the past and bringing justice to all victims of war crimes committed in the wars that followed the breakup of the former Yugoslavia is needed to ensure reconciliation and peace throughout the region.

Mr. ZELDIN reintroduced this bipartisan resolution last year. I urge Belgrade to commit to a proper investigation and full accountability for these three Americans so this resolution does not have to be reintroduced once again next Congress.

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

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, H. Con. Res. 45 will ensure that the United States is doing everything in our power to bring the murderers of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi to justice.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative LEE ZELDIN for his leadership on this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to join us by voting in the affirmative.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 45.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA TO RELEASE PAUL RUSESABAGINA ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 892) calling on the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 892

Whereas, in August 2020, Rwandan political activist Paul Rusesabagina, a United States lawful permanent resident and a Presidential Medal of Freedom Honoree, was extrajudicially transferred from Texas to Kigali, Rwanda, by way of the United Arab

Emirates, and subjected to an enforced disappearance for three days before the Government of the Republic of Rwanda acknowledged his detention, during which time he was reportedly tortured;

Whereas, in December 2020, more than 36 Members of Congress wrote to President Paul Kagame to urge him to return Paul Rusesabagina to the United States and expressed grave concern with the manner in which the Government of Rwanda extrajudicially transferred Mr. Rusesabagina from the United Arab Emirates to Rwanda and then immediately placed him in solitary confinement and charged him with multiple crimes;

Whereas, on February 11, 2021, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on ''Rwanda, the case of Paul Rusesabagina'', which in part ''[e]xpresses deep concern about the violations of Mr Rusesabagina's rights; urges the Rwandan authorities to allow Mr Rusesabagina to undergo a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal applying international human rights standards . . .'';

Whereas the American Bar Association's Center for Human Rights' June 2021 report ''The Case of Paul Rusesabagina'' concluded that, ''it is clear that Mr. Rusesabagina's fair trial rights – in particular his right to confidential communication, his right to the presumption of innocence, and his right to prepare his defense – have been violated, potentially to the irreparable prejudice of the defense, calling into question the fairness of any potential convicting verdict'';

Whereas, on September 20, 2021, the High Court of Rwanda convicted Paul Rusesabagina of terrorism-related offences and he was sentenced to 25 years in prison;

Whereas United States Department of State Spokesman Ned Price announced on September 20, 2021, that the United States Government is ''concerned by the Government of Rwanda's conviction of U.S. lawful permanent resident Paul Rusesabagina'' and stated that the ''reported lack of fair trial guarantees calls into question the fairness of the verdict'';

Whereas, on October 7, 2021, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on ''The case of Paul Rusesabagina in Rwanda'', which ''[c]alls for the immediate release of Mr Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds and for his repatriation without prejudice to his guilt or innocence; demands that the EU Delegation to Rwanda and the diplomatic representations of the Member States strongly convey this request in their exchanges with the Rwandan authorities'';

Whereas on May 19, 2022, the Department of State determined that Paul Rusesabagina was ''wrongfully detained'', and that ''the determination took into account the totality of the circumstances, notably the lack of fair trial guarantees during his trial'', pursuant to the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act (Public Law 116–260); and

Whereas Paul Rusesabagina is a cancer survivor and suffers from a cardiovascular disorder and his family states that he has missed multiple medical appointments, including cancer screenings: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls on the Government of Rwanda to immediately release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds and permit him to return safely to the United States;

(2) calls on the Government of Rwanda to ensure Paul Rusesabagina receives access to appropriate, qualified medical professionals and all medical care necessary to guarantee his physical integrity and psychological well-being;

(3) urges the United States Government in all interactions with the Government of Rwanda to raise the case of Paul Rusesabagina and to press for his immediate release on humanitarian grounds; and

(4) expresses support to the family of Paul Rusesabagina and their commitment to bringing Paul Rusesabagina home.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 892, as amended, calling on the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 892, which calls for the release of Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Chairman CASTRO, for drafting this important measure.

Nearly 30 years ago, Paul Rusesabagina, a Belgian citizen and permanent resident of the United States, risked his life to protect more than a thousand people during the 1994 Rwandan genocide. In honor of his singular and valiant actions during one of the worst human rights crises and mass murders in history, he was given the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

In August 2020, Paul Rusesabagina boarded a plane in the UAE that he believed was headed to Burundi only to arrive in the capital of Rwanda and be arrested by Rwandan authorities under dubious terrorism-related charges.

In September, despite a lack of due process and fair trial, he was sentenced to 25 years in prison. He has been placed in solitary confinement and charged with numerous crimes of no credence.

The Rwandan Government's unlawful actions, including the extrajudicial transfer of Mr. Rusesabagina from the UAE to Rwanda and his deteriorating medical condition while detained, are of great concern.

The Department of State has now determined that he was wrongfully detained pursuant to the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act. As such, this resolution calls for the immediate release and return of Mr. Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the administration to raise the case of Mr. Rusesabagina in all interactions with the Rwandan Government and continue to press for his immediate release on humanitarian grounds.

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 892, calling for the release of Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds. I am proud to co-lead this resolution alongside Representative CASTRO. I thank him for his leadership.

Paul Rusesabagina is a legal permanent resident of the United States who was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his heroic actions during the Rwandan genocide.

In August 2020, he was extrajudicially transferred from Texas to Kigali, Rwanda, by way of the United Arab Emirates, and subjected to an enforced disappearance for 3 days before the Government of the Republic of Rwanda acknowledged his detention.

He underwent trial proceedings for terrorism-related charges, and the American Bar Association has subsequently determined that his fair trial rights have been violated.

Pursuant to the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Act, the Department of State has determined that Mr. Rusesabagina was wrongfully detained.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Rwandan Government to urgently work with the State Department and authorities in Europe to secure a path forward for his release and return to the United States.

It is also critically important that the Government of Rwanda grant access to his U.S.-based doctor to assess his health and well-being.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution and efforts to bring Paul Rusesabagina home to his family.

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

□ 1645

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO), who is the chair of the Subcommittee on International Development, International Organizations, and Global Corporate Social Impact.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 892, calling on the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds.

Paul is a hero of the Rwandan genocide and a permanent resident of San Antonio, Texas, my hometown where his family also lives today.

Last year, a Rwandan court sentenced Paul to 25 years in prison on politically motivated charges. Paul is 68 years old, and for him that is a life sentence.

Congresswoman YOUNG KIM and I have been closely following his case for several years, and we were proud to introduce H. Res. 892 in February of this year.

Paul's story begins in Rwanda, the country of his birth. Nearly three decades ago, he was serving as assistant general manager of a luxury hotel in Kigali, Rwanda, when the Rwandan genocide began.

The genocide, which led to the deaths of an estimated 800,000 people over a 3-month period, targeted mostly members of the ethnic Tutsi minority. Paul is a member of the Hutu majority, but he was determined not to see his Tutsi countrymen die on his watch.

As genocidal killing squads roamed through Rwanda, Paul sheltered more than 1,200 people in his hotel, saving their lives.

In the aftermath of the genocide, Paul and his family received asylum in Belgium and later moved to San Antonio with the help of the late Texas Senator Bob Krueger, an international leader in the fight against genocide. In 2005, President George W. Bush presented Paul with the Presidential Medal of Freedom, our Nation's highest civilian honor.

Since the 1994 genocide, the Government of Rwanda has made tremendous strides in economic development and stability. However, the country's government is still plagued by corruption, abuse of power, and human rights issues that amount to violations of international law—including enforced disappearances.

At home and abroad Paul Rusesabagina has used his voice and elevated platform to call attention to the need for change in Rwanda. In response, the Rwandan Government launched an extraordinary campaign of persecution against him.

In August 2020, Paul was extrajudicially transferred from Texas to Rwanda by way of the United Arab Emirates and arrested on trumped-up charges.

The Rwandan Government did not acknowledge his detention for 3 days, during which he was reportedly subject to torture. In September 2021, Paul was found guilty and sentenced in a trial that the European Union described as ''marred by numerous violations of his fair trial rights.''

He is a cancer survivor who lives with serious cardiovascular issues, and Rwandan authorities have not provided him with the care he needs in prison.

I have my children here on the floor with me, and my heart breaks for Paul's family who can only speak to him once a week for 5 minutes. It is long past time for Rwanda to release Paul and allow him to come home to San Antonio.

My colleagues and I on both sides of the aisle have raised our concerns previously. In December 2020, we sent a bipartisan, bicameral letter to Rwandan President Paul Kagame urging him to release Paul on humanitarian grounds. We spoke out about the way Paul was taken against his will to Rwanda, which for all intents and purposes was a kidnapping by the Kagame regime.

In June 2021, my colleagues and I wrote to Secretary of State Antony Blinken urging him to use all diplomatic means at his disposal to ensure Paul's safe return to the United States.

We are not the only ones who are concerned.

Last year, the American Bar Association Center for Human Rights issued a report that found Paul's right to confidential communication, his right to the presumption of innocence, and his right to prepare his defense have all been violated.

In October 2021, the European Parliament adopted a resolution denouncing Paul's illegal arrest. The resolution strongly condemns the conviction, which it said was ''exemplary of the human rights violations in Rwanda.''

Paul is a permanent resident of the United States, and we must work just as hard as our European allies to bring him home.

In May, the State Department announced its determination that Paul was ''wrongfully detained,'' noting that ''The determination took into account the totality of the circumstances, notably the lack of fair trial guarantees during his trial.''

I appreciate the support of the State Department, which has been working with Paul's family and the Congress on this issue. I am especially pleased that Paul's case is now under the purview of the Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs, Ambassador Roger Carstens.

Rwanda's President Kagame wants to be seen as a global leader and a reliable partner to the United States, including on issues including climate change. But Paul's unlawful detention is a blight on Rwanda's international reputation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues, both Republican and Democrat, to support this resolution.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution offered by Representative CASTRO and myself. I want to recognize Paul's family, especially his wife and children, who have tirelessly advocated for his release.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Paul Rusesabagina's history and circumstances as a war hero wrongfully detained and denied adequate medical care is one that we cannot ignore. Congress must stand with Paul Rusesabagina's family who have not wavered in championing his legacy and calling attention to his plight to call for his immediate release and return to the United States on humanitarian grounds.

Mr. Speaker, I, again, thank Chairman CASTRO for his leadership on this resolution. I urge all my colleagues to join us by voting in the affirmative, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 892, a resolution calling on the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds.

The Rwandan genocide is considered one of the deadliest and most brutal tragedies in the history of humankind. In just 100 days, more than 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus were systematically assaulted, raped, and slaughtered by the Rwandan and Interahamwe militaries. And except for a few peacekeeping forces, the international community at large refused to get involved—leaving any resistance efforts to come from within the country.

That's when Paul Rusesabagina stepped in. As the manager at a hotel in the capital city of Kigali at the time, he was credited for housing and feeding more than 1,200 Tutsi and Hutu refugees during the genocide. He knew that the consequences of his efforts would put both himself and his family in danger, but he still chose to help his people in their greatest hour of need.

Now, the Rwandan government has convicted, detained, and reportedly tortured Mr. Rusesabagina on charges stemming from a trial that the State Department and American Bar Association considered unfair and irreparable. He has also been denied the medical attention required as a cancer survivor and individual suffering from a cardiovascular disorder.

By passing this resolution, the House of Representatives will join several other international democratic bodies to express concern over his conviction and call for his immediate release. We will also urge the United States Government to continue to raise awareness about Mr. Rusesabagina's case and convey our support to his friends, family, and loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, Paul Rusesabagina's story reminds us that hope can be found even during our darkest days. I would urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 892, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 15, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a scanned copy of a letter received from Mr. Keith Ingrain, Elections Director, Texas Office of the Secretary of State, indicating that, according to the preliminary results of the Special Election held June 14, 2022, the Honorable Mayra Flores was elected Representative to Congress for the Thirty-Fourth Congressional District, State of Texas.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

CHERYL L.JOHNSON,
Clerk.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
ELECTIONS DIVISION,
Austin, Texas, June 15, 2022.

Hon. CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. JOHNSON: This is to advise you that the unofficial results of the Special Election held on Tuesday, June 14, 2022, for Representative in Congress from the 34th Congressional District of Texas, show that Mayra Flores received 14,780 or 50.98% of the total number of votes cast for that office.

It would appear from these unofficial results that Mayra Flores was elected as Representative in Congress from the 34th Congressional District of Texas.

To the best of our knowledge and belief at this time, there is no contest to this election.

As soon as the official results are certified to this office by all counties involved and certified by the Governor of Texas, an official Certificate of Election will be prepared for transmittal as required by law.

Sincerely,

KEITH INGRAM,
Director of Elections.

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE MAYRA FLORES, OF TEXAS, AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Texas, the Honorable MAYRA FLORES, be permitted to take the oath of office this evening.

Her certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest and no question has been raised with regard to her election.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Will the Representative-elect and the members of the Texas delegation present themselves in the well.

All Members will rise and the Representative-elect will please raise her right hand.

Mrs. FLORES appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, you are now a Member of the 117th Congress.

WELCOMING THE HONORABLE MAYRA FLORES TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, central to the preservation of our democracy is recognition of the results of fair elections you lose just as much, if not more, than the elections which you win. Tonight, we welcome to this Chamber a new Member and recognize a fairly won Republican victory in my home State for the 6 months remaining this year in the term of our recent colleague, Filemon Vela, who resigned.

MAYRA FLORES was born and raised in Tamaulipas, Mexico. She came legally to the United States at 6 years old with the help of her father and became a naturalized American citizen.

MAYRA graduated in 2014 as a respiratory care practitioner and currently works caring for those with chronic respiratory issues. With Latino Texans bearing a very disproportionate burden from the pandemic, she has been on the front lines combating COVID. She graduated from South Texas College, and her husband serves as a Border Patrol agent. Mayra will be the first Mexican-born woman to serve in the House and the first Hispanic Republican woman to serve in our Texas delegation.

She ran a very vigorous campaign. I congratulate her on her success. I see that she brings a beautiful family to our Chamber. I look forward to working with her this year.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), who is the senior Texas Republican in my Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, on this day in 1788, the United States Constitution was ratified making that remarkable document the law of this land, and it began with those immortal words: ''We the People.''

So 234 years to the day after that call to create a more perfect Union, the U.S. House of Representatives makes history today with the inspiring swearing in of the first Mexican-born Member of Congress, MAYRA FLORES of Texas.

There is so much to be impressed by with MAYRA. She was born and raised with humble beginnings in Burgos, Mexico. From a young age, her parents and grandparents raised her with strong conservative values of faith, family, and hard work.

She came legally to the United States at 6 years old, and with the enthusiastic help of her father, she became a proud, naturalized American citizen. Growing up, MAYRA worked alongside her parents in the cotton fields in Memphis, Texas, to earn extra money for school supplies and clothes. With the support of her family, MAYRA graduated as a respiratory care practitioner and has worked ever since to care for the elderly and the disabled.

She did serve on the front lines helping patients combat COVID–19 and remains every day an active member of her community in south Texas. She remains a firm believer in the American Dream—it is a dream she is living—and will always fight so that others can achieve it, as she has.

A proud wife and mother of four, her husband serves as a Border Patrol agent in the Rio Grande Valley working to protect our country during an unprecedented border crisis.

So on behalf of the entire Texas delegation, please welcome with me to the United States Congress the Honorable MAYRA FLORES, her husband John, and their four beautiful children.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. FLORES).

Mrs. FLORES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to give a voice to the voiceless and to say that the people who live and work in south Texas have had enough. We want to be heard, and we are tired of being treated like second-class citizens.

I was born in Burgos, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and raised with strong values to always put God and family first. My father, Saul Flores, moved us to the United States because of the promise of America. He told me that in this country, if you work hard, you can accomplish anything. My story proves he is right.

But right now our people are struggling. They are taken for granted. That ends now.

I am here. I have risen from working in the cotton fields to representing the community I love in the United States Congress. And I will give them a voice. I will use it to say: Our lives are not a game. Our people deserve to have opportunity, security, and freedom, and I will work every day to give it to them.

I am a proud Border Patrol wife and a mother of four young children fighting for a better future for them and for all our children.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the administration of the oath of office to the gentlewoman from Texas, the whole number of the House is 430.

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS CYBERSECURITY TRAINING ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DEUTCH). 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. 7777) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an industrial control systems cybersecurity training initiative, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 368, nays 47, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 278]

YEAS—368

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
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Bush
Bustos
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Clyde
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
DesJarlais
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
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
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Issa
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
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
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
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack

NAYS—47

Allen
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Comer
Davidson
Donalds
Duncan
Estes
Fallon
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
Jackson
Jordan
Massie
Norman
Perry
Posey
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Steube
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Duyne
Walorski
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—14

Butterfield
Casten
Castor (FL)
Conway
Diaz-Balart
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Kinzinger
LaTurner
Miller (IL)
Pence
Wittman
Yarmuth
Zeldin

□ 1904

Mr. BURGESS changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Takano)
Beyer (Wexton)
Bonamici (Manning)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Pallone)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Takano)
Carter (LA) (Williams (GA))
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cohen (Castro (TX))
Connolly (Wexton)
Costa (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Davis (IL) (Gomez)
DeFazio (Carbajal)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Gosar (Boebert)
Granger (Van Duyne)
Grijalva (García (IL))
Guest (Fleischmann)
Hayes (Neguse)
Huffman (Levin (CA))
Jayapal (Takano)
Johnson (GA) (Manning)
Johnson (TX) (Stevens)
Katko (Meijer)
Keating (Neguse)
Kind (Stevens)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Neguse)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
McCaul (Pfluger)
Meeks (Velázquez)
Meng (Wasserman Schultz)
Meuser (Reschenthaler)
Moore (WI) (Neguse)
Nadler (Pallone)
Newman (García (IL))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Neguse)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Rogers (KY) (Reschenthaler)
Rush (Neguse)
Ryan (Gomez)
Salazar (Diaz-Balart)
Sires (Pallone)
Stansbury (Stevens)
Strickland (Neguse)
Suozzi (Neguse)
Tlaib (Gomez)
Tonko (Pallone)
Walorski (Baird)
Waltz (Gimenez)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wild (Manning)

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 6538

Ms. LETLOW. Mr. Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 6538.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman's request is accepted.

LOWERING COSTS FOR AMERICA'S FAMILIES

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the House Democrats' efforts to lower rising costs that threaten and burden our American families.

Putin's cruel war in Ukraine is rising prices across our Nation and the world, but Democrats are taking decisive action.

Last week, we passed the Lower Food and Fuel Costs Act. This bill will reduce our dependence on foreign fertilizer production, strengthen competition in the meat and poultry sector, and strengthen our supply chain.

It will also expand access to cleaner Unleaded 88 gas that costs an average of 40 cents less per gallon. These steps for Democrats will go a long way, Mr. Speaker, to protect American families from Putin's inflation.

Yet, some extreme MAGA Republicans continue to side with greedy corporations and billionaires instead of hardworking families.

I call on our Republican colleagues to work with us in our efforts to lower costs for all families across America. The time to act is now.

REMEMBERING AND HONORING OTTO FREDERICK WARMBIER

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Otto Frederick Warmbier. He is an American who was horrifically tortured and killed by the North Korean regime 5 years ago.

Otto was a dedicated young man. He was the valedictorian of his high school and at the University of Virginia. At the age of 22, he was taken hostage and suffered the worst of the North Korean regime's brutality.

Although Otto is no longer with us, his wonderful family carries on his legacy every day with their advocacy and strength.

As one of the first Korean-American women to serve in Congress, and as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I will always—always—be a loud voice for global human rights and hold violators accountable.

We remember and honor Otto always.

SUPPORTING OUR VETERANS

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Honoring our PACT Act, which will ensure comprehensive benefits and care for our troops who suffer from toxic exposure, especially from burn pits.

I thank Chairman TAKANO once again for his leadership, and it is now time for us to finally send this bill to President Biden's desk.

As a daughter, sister, and wife of a veteran, caring for our veterans is extremely important to me, as it should be to every American. The Honoring our PACT Act will help over 3 million suffering veterans and ensure that they can get the care that they need.

I note especially the similarities between this bill and my 9/11 Health and Compensation Act which supports the 9/11 first responders who were exposed to dangerous toxins that made them sick, still to this day.

Our veterans were there for us. We must be there for them. We should all support this important bill.

HONORING THE LIFE OF WILSON STONE

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

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the life of former State representative Wilson Stone. Wilson was a passionate public servant who spent his career fighting for Kentucky.

Wilson served as State representative of the Kentucky General Assembly for 12 years. During his time, he served as chairman of the State House Agriculture Committee and pursued meaningful improvements to Kentucky's public education system. I had the honor of serving in the State House with Wilson Stone.

Before serving in the State legislature, Wilson was an influential member of the Allen County Board of Education. It is a position he held for a remarkable 24 years.

In the spare time that he did have, Wilson was a farmer. Wilson was a true leader with a sincere drive to improve Kentucky.

On behalf of the First Congressional District, I send my sincerest condolences to Wilson's family, friends, and neighbors. His life touched many, and our Commonwealth is better off because of his service.

SOUND AND SENSIBLE SOLUTIONS

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

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, last week, House Democrats took aggressive action to address rising food prices by passing the Lowering Food and Fuel Costs Act.

The bill would lower costs by doing three things:

First, it will reduce our dependence on overseas fertilizer production. Russia and Ukraine are major producers of fertilizer. Putin's war on Ukraine has driven up the cost of fertilizer for our farmers, and, therefore, for critical staples on our grocery store shelves.

Second, the bill will also crack down on unfair, anticompetitive practices in the meat and poultry sector, helping to drive down the prices of meat products.

Third, and finally, it would expand access to cleaner ethanol blends that cost, on average, 40 cents less per gallon. This will help ease the pain at the pump.

These provisions may sound technical, but they are sound and sensible solutions to lower prices for America's families in the grocery aisle and at the gas pump.

□ 1915

COMMENDING DARRIS SMITH ON HIS ATHLETIC ACHIEVEMENTS

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Darris Smith for his outstanding athletic achievements, having won two State track titles for Appling County High School in Baxley, Georgia.

The senior took home first place in the Georgia High School Association Class 3A 400-meter individual race in Carrollton, as well as the gold medal on Appling County's 4x400-meter relay team.

Darris is not your typical track star. The 6-foot-6-inch, 230-pound runner is also a standout basketball player as well as one of the top football recruits in the Nation, committed to playing linebacker at the University of Georgia. Go Dawgs.

He finished his high school football career rated as the Nation's number 14 defensive end and the number 162 overall prospect for 2022.

These unbelievable achievements are worth appreciation and will inspire the next generation of athletes to push for their goals.

Congratulations, Darris. We are all excited to see where your talent and hard work take you. Go Dawgs.

CONGRATULATING DIAMOND HILL-JARVIS HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETES

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

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the accomplishments of Angel Sanchez of Fort Worth, who recently represented Diamond Hill-Jarvis High School and made history by winning the State's first track and field medal with a gold in the 1600. Additionally, his accomplishments got him recognized as DFW's boys' track athlete of the week.

I am very proud of Angel for representing the city of Fort Worth at the State level, and I am proud of the entire Diamond Hill-Jarvis High School for all of their recent athletic accomplishments.

Last year, Diamond Hill-Jarvis High School's boys' soccer team headed to the State finals, making them the first-ever team in school history to make it to the State UIL championship in any sport.

Once again, Angel, and everyone at Diamond Hill, you should be proud of all of your accomplishments. Keep up the good work. Angel, I look forward to seeing you race in Portland.

CONGRATULATING DALE MOORE ON HIS RETIREMENT

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the distinguished career of Mr. Dale Moore as he celebrates his retirement from the American Farm Bureau Federation. For 40 years, Dale has been an instrumental leader in agriculture policy.

Dale earned his bachelor's degree in animal science from Fort Hays State University. Dale then began his professional career as a legislative assistant to former U.S. Congressman and Senator Pat Roberts. Dale then transitioned to the House Committee on Agriculture to serve as legislative director while Mr. Roberts was chairman.

After years of hard work on Capitol Hill, Dale served as executive director of the National Cattlemen's Beef Association. Dale then became the USDA's chief of staff for all four Secretaries under President George W. Bush.

Dale has spent the last 11 years of his career with the American Farm Bureau

Federation, serving as the executive director of public policy before being appointed executive vice president in 2018.

Dale has maintained an exemplary reputation for decades. He will be sincerely missed as he enters retirement, and his positive contributions to agriculture policy will be remembered for many years.

Congratulations, Dale, on your successful career. Best wishes to you in your next chapter.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MASTER SERGEANT CHRISTOPHER NEAL HOUSER

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Master Sergeant Christopher Neal Houser as Tennessee's Second District's Veteran of the Month.

He served in the United States Air Force during the Gulf war, the war on terrorism, and the Cold War.

Chris was raised in Clinton, Tennessee, and graduated from Clinton High School in 1980. He then attended Tennessee Tech University, where he received his degree in business administration and business management. On July 23, 1982, he enlisted in the Tennessee Air National Guard, and he served his country for over 31 years, Mr. Speaker, with the 134th Air Refueling Wing as a personnel specialist.

Outside of his military life, Chris was known as a bit of a hometown hero for all the time that he gave to Blount County student athletics. He coached Little League baseball, youth basketball, and football, and he volunteered at William Blount High School to work with the baseball and softball teams as the field guy for over 17 years. The softball field is now named after him in honor of his many years of volunteer service.

Just a few weeks ago, on May 24, 2022, unfortunately, Chris passed away after a 9-year battle with lung cancer, with his family by his side. I offer my condolences to his wife of 36 years, Donna; his children, Drew, Jessica, and Jennifer; his mother, Jean; and the many other family members and friends who loved him dearly right up to the end.

It is my honor to stand here today and commemorate Chris' lifetime of service to his country and to his community by naming him as Tennessee's Second District's Veteran of the Month.

DEMOCRATS SIMPLY DID NOT LISTEN

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

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, our country is in an inflation crisis caused by the Biden administration's failed leftwing, progressive policies.

We have families who can't find baby formula for their newborns, grocery stores with empty shelves, workers filling up their gas tanks for twice what they paid 2 years ago, and farmers paying triple for fertilizer compared to two harvests ago.

H.R. 7606, the bill that passed the House last week, will do nothing to combat these crises in the immediate future. Instead, Congress should consider a bill introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON), my friend and ranking member of the House Agriculture Committee.

H.R. 8069, the Reducing Farm Input Costs and Barriers to Production Act, will work to immediately combat rising food and fuel costs and has the support from our farmers, ranchers, and producers.

However, once again, Democrats passed a bill that doesn't fix our problems, nor does it increase our domestic food or fuel production, and they blame everything on Republicans. Let the record show we offered real solutions, and Democrats simply did not listen.

COST OF LIVING IS MORE THAN REPORTED

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, this is directed to the press as much as to the Chair and whoever is listening at home.

Everybody knows we have a lot of inflation. We are supposed to repeat again and again that inflation was at 8.6 percent in May, which is the highest it has been in 40 years. The press should report that there is no way inflation is only 8.6 percent.

Housing is listed as going up 5.5 percent. Have you talked to any landlords? Have you talked to any builders? There is a contorted way that you arrive at that 5.5 percent. That number should be more like 15 to 20 to 25 percent.

Talk to some car dealers. See if they think the cost of used cars has gone up only 16.1 percent in the last year. That number should be 30 percent.

We should not let the administration get away with such low numbers. I call upon the American press to do a little bit of research for once and tell us what the real cost of living has gone up in this country over the last year. It is way more than 8.6 percent.

RELEASE ALEX DRUEKE AND ANDY HUYNH

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to assert the sovereignty of the United States of America, to applaud the bipartisan commitment to the Ukrainians who are fighting for democracy, and to acknowledge Alex Drueke and Andy Huynh, who are fighting as volunteers in the Ukrainian Army and have now been captured by the enemy.

The enemy wants to call them a name that I refuse to say on the floor of the House. They are, in fact, volunteers, and they should be subject to the international obligations that Russia must adhere to and must look at the conventions that may be relevant. Their lives must be protected. They are soldiers who desired to fight for democracy.

I am proud of them, as I am of the Americans who are held around the world falsely, in particular Paul Whelan and Brittney Griner, who are held as hostages in Russia. They are wrongly held, and I ask that we pursue this as Americans and the American Government to help release Brittney Griner, release Paul Whelan, stop the false judicial system and legal system of Russia, and bring our Americans home.

We should not leave Alex Drueke and Andy Huynh on the battlefield. We need to protect them as a sovereign nation.

REPUBLICAN STUDY COMMITTEE'S BLUEPRINT TO SAVE AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AUCHINCLOSS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. HERN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, America is in crisis. Inflation is at its highest in four decades. Drugs, weapons, and all other manner of contraband, along with hundreds of thousands of unvetted migrants, are pouring over our southern border with almost no resistance. Our national debt is over $30 trillion, a sum of money that most people cannot even begin to comprehend.

Suffice to say, the past 18 months of Democratic rule have been a disaster. The American people are sick and tired of their government recklessly spending their tax dollars while families struggle to put food on the table and fill up their gas tanks.

Can you blame them? Families across the country are sitting at home trying to make ends meet while the Federal Government runs around and spends their money like it is going out of style.

President Biden often likes to tout his understanding of kitchen-table economics. However, the so-called budget that the President produced a few months ago never balances and adds

trillions of dollars to our national debt over the next 10 years. There isn't a single kitchen table in the country where you can spend more than you make year after year and survive financially.

One of Speaker PELOSI's most famous phrases is: Show me your budget, and I will show you your values. It is plain to see that Democrats care little for financial responsibility and a strong American economy. They won't even draft a budget.

I have been in Congress 4 years, and under Speaker PELOSI's leadership, the Democrats have not created a single budget in the House Budget Committee. If Congress continues down this path, we will add $15.1 trillion to the debt this decade, $24.2 trillion in the 2030s, and $41.8 trillion in the 2040s. These are incomprehensible numbers.

It is long past time to return to a state of fiscal stability. That is where the Republican Study Committee's budget comes in. Our Blueprint to Save America isn't just hyperbole. It is a nononsense plan that slashes spending, reduces deficits, and bolsters our economy, all things that the President's budget fails to do.

It is the most pro-life budget that the RSC has ever produced. It ensures the protection of Americans' constitutional rights. It solidifies our national security and secures our southern border. It saves Medicare and Social Security from insolvency.

While the President's budget increases spending to $73 trillion and taxes to $58 trillion, our budget decreases spending by $6.7 trillion, all while balancing in just 7 years. This is exactly what our country needs right now.

Tonight, we are going to hear from the hardworking men and women who helped create this budget and who are committed to putting these policies into action next year.

I thank all the members of the Budget and Spending Task Force for all of their extremely hard work over the past months, as well as Chairman JIM BANKS for trusting me with chairing this task force for a second year.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER), my friend from the 12th District, a member of the Education and Labor Committee, and a member of our task force.

□ 1930

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time and for his hard work.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a year-and-a-half of President Biden and Washington Democrats' disastrous tax-and-spend policies, and American families are feeling the effects of rising inflation in their paychecks, at the gas pumps, and in the grocery store.

Instead of working to eliminate wasteful government spending, the President's 2023 budget calls for the highest sustained spending burden in American history, $73 trillion over 10 years, all at the expense of our children and grandchildren, who will be forced to pay for this outrageous spending and debt.

Going to Speaker PELOSI's ''Show me your budget, and I will show you what you value,'' I have my granddaughter with me tonight. I value her future. I value the fact that she is not going to have to pay for this spending, that she will be able to keep more of the money she earns instead of having the government take it to pay for Speaker PELOSI's and President Biden's liberal agenda.

The Republican Study Committee's budget is a departure from Democrats' irresponsible policies and a return to fiscal sanity for American families.

Republicans have built a comprehensive plan that balances the Federal budget in just 7 years, works to eliminate waste, and enables Americans to keep more of their hard-earned money.

Growing up in America, raising a family, and running a business taught me that budgets matter.

After reading President Biden's 2023 budget, it is clear he doesn't have a clue on how to budget responsibly. It is time we stop leaving financial disaster for the next generation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman HERN and my colleagues on the Republican Study Committee for their work in putting forth a responsible budget that meets the needs of the American people, places the American people first, and doesn't cater to the wishes of Joe Biden and NANCY PELOSI.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his hard work over the last 6 months to arrive at this budget. It is not a conservative budget; it is an all-of-America budget. It is what all Americans have to do, create a budget.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY), another member of the task force and a member of the Committee on Natural Resources, from Wisconsin's Seventh District.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership and giving me the opportunity to speak here tonight.

Mr. Speaker, while it is not surprising that Congress' budget process is a total and utter failure, the good news is that there are solutions to cut down on excessive spending, balance our budget, and prevent the world's largest economy from self-destructing.

The American people know this. When you go back home and talk to the American people, they know what is going on here is wrong. They know that the family checkbook only goes so far. Choices have to be made. They know the American family's checkbook out here in Washington, D.C., should live under the same constraints.

The solution is not to propose a budget with the highest sustained levels of spending since World War II, as President Biden has done, or to spend taxpayers' dollars at a faster pace than at any point in history, as Congress has done the past 2 years. The solution is to stop spending like there is no tomorrow and be fiscally responsible.

With inflation at a 40-year high, gas prices shattering new records, and home prices surging, as the gentleman from Oklahoma said, I believe every effort must be made to rein in wasteful Washington spending and ensure that taxpayer dollars are not being thrown down the drain.

Simply put, instead of spending money as fast as Joe Biden leaves for a Delaware vacation, it is time for fiscal responsibility in Washington. This includes implementing good-government reforms, like balancing our budget for the first time in over 20 years, which this budget by the RSC does.

I thank the chairman for including a piece of legislation that I introduced called the Agriculture Civil Rights and Equality Act, ACRE.

You might remember last year, Democrats in the American Rescue Plan provided billions in debt relief assistance to some farmers, while excluding others, based entirely on the color of their skin. That is detestable. That is un-American.

The ACRE Act will ensure that this never happens again by explicitly barring the USDA from discriminating against or granting preferential treatment to any person, in whole or in part, based on race. Taxpayers shouldn't be forced to finance unfair, unconstitutional racial quota systems.

One of the main reasons I ran for this office is the same reason that I ran in 2010. In Wisconsin, we had a $3 billion deficit. We all remember, after the 2008 election, the policies that were put in place in the ensuing 2 years were disastrous for America. Sounds familiar, doesn't it? The same thing is a rewind from back in that period of time.

I told my constituents we can fix the budget problems we had in Wisconsin. Some people said: Yeah, we hear that all the time. I said: You give us a decade, and we will get it done. We did exactly that.

Over the three terms that I sat on the budget writing committee in the State of Wisconsin, if you look at where their budget is now as a result of the little bit of work that I contributed to, along with my colleagues in the State legislature, we fixed those budget problems in Wisconsin. Now there is the largest rainy day fund in the history of Wisconsin. This past budget returned $2 billion to the taxpayers of the State. That is fiscal responsibility.

We can do the same here in Washington, D.C., but it is going to require the will to do it. We can do it over the next decade, as the chairman said. We get to balance in 7 years here. This is what the American people are looking for. They want us to be fiscally responsible because it will lead to more opportunity and prosperity here in America and ensure American liberty for the future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge both Democrats and Republicans to say ''yes'' to the

RSC budget, because it is good for America.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Wisconsin for his words.

What you just heard is what most of America experiences in our individual families, our businesses, our cities, and our States. They have to balance their budget. It is hard work. It doesn't know any partisanship. It is constitutional and has to be done.

One of the first, primary things we should be doing as Members of Congress is being good stewards of American taxpayer dollars. But what I fear is that after people have been here for a period of time we lose sight of that. It is not our money; it is the American people's money.

We need to be accountable to that. We need to not be running up $30 trillion debts and another $15 trillion on the horizon with the President's budget, the only Democrat budget that has been put out, that increases the debt to $45 trillion in the next 10 years, assuming he can get $7 trillion in additional taxes out of small businesses and individuals in America by allowing the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act's tax cuts to expire.

The American people deserve better. We in Congress need to work hard together.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE), my dear friend from Pennsylvania's 13th District, who is on the Energy and Commerce Committee and a fellow classmate of mine.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for holding this incredibly important Special Order, and I thank him for yielding.

Since day 1 of his Presidency, Joe Biden has chosen to weaponize his power to attack the energy industry and raise the price of gasoline for Pennsylvania drivers. This impact financially, for every Pennsylvanian, and in fact, for every American citizen, is being felt tonight as we hold this Special Order.

By canceling the Keystone XL pipeline, by canceling new drilling leases, and by suggesting that the energy beneath the feet of my constituents is not an acceptable source of power, President Biden has turned his back on American energy. Sadly, he has turned his back on the American people. Because of the President's policies, America right now is drilling less oil than before the start of the COVID–19 pandemic.

To counter this war on American energy, I am proud to be working with my colleagues to introduce the Blueprint to Save America and to help return our Nation to energy dominance. Not just energy independence, but energy dominance.

It is time to reverse President Biden's executive actions to stop new drilling. It is time to produce the coal, the oil, the natural gas, and the Marcellus shale that is needed to power our cities, our communities, and our grids.

I thank the gentleman for holding this Special Order tonight to bring attention to the roadmap that we have built to return our country to that needed energy dominance.

President Ronald Reagan once said that we maintain ''peace through strength.'' By rebuilding our energy infrastructure and once again becoming a net energy exporter, we can help our allies while at the same time lowering the price of energy right here in America.

I look forward to continuing to advocate for this budget that will help my constituents back home in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank my colleague, Representative HERN, for holding this Special Order.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from Pennsylvania for his words.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), a dear friend of mine, somebody that knows a lot about budgets and finances in his personal life, a member of the Financial Services Committee, and a longtime study of what it takes to balance a budget in America.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Oklahoma (Mr. HERN), the chairman of our task force, and all of the members of the task force, for coming together and showing the American people that Congress can debate, analyze, think through, and consider what it takes to balance our budget. KEVIN HERN has delivered that leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in favor of the Republican Study Committee's budget proposal for fiscal year 2023. I am proud to be a contributing member of the Republican Study Committee.

This RSC budget would not only rein in reckless spending, but it would also balance the Nation's budget over the next decade.

By making President Trump's Tax Cuts and Jobs Act permanent, this budget would provide hardworking American families with immediate relief, something we desperately need amid Joe Biden's highest inflation in four decades.

This budget also works toward strengthening our national security, starting with the crisis at our southwest border. Last month, Mr. Speaker, Customs and Border Protection reported that 234,416 illegal migrant encounters occurred along our border, the highest 1-month total ever recorded. This budget would restore the Trump-era policies that secured our border and kept our communities safe, preventing startling statistics like that one I just noted.

This budget is sensible, it is realistic, and it is beneficial for all of our American families.

I am pleased that two of my legislative items that I have placed priority on in this Congress were included in this budget package: The Price Stability Act and the Social Security Disability Insurance Return to Work Act.

First, the Price Stability Act, which I was pleased to introduce earlier this year alongside my good friend and colleague, BYRON DONALDS, from Florida. At a time when the American people are currently spending an additional $460 a month, Mr. Speaker, nearly $5,000 more this year than people were spending last year to keep up with President Biden's inflation, the rising cost of gas at the pump, and groceries at the store, this bill would have the Federal Reserve focus on a single mandate, that of price stability, concentrating on keeping prices down, and preventing inflation from stealing from American families.

The second bill, the Social Security Disability Insurance Return to Work Act, which I reintroduced this year, would restructure the Social Security Administration's disability classification system to provide further opportunities to individuals with disabilities who can and want to get back to work. That is important, because too many people go on our Social Security disability system and don't get back to the workforce. This provides them financial incentives, training, and opportunity to go back to work, something our workforce and our employers desperately need. It gives dignity to those who can get back into the workforce.

□ 1945

These policies would both reduce government spending while ensuring that we put the needs of the American people first.

I thank the Republican Study Committee chairman, JIM BANKS, Task Force Chairman HERN, for their hard work and leadership in developing this budget. This commonsense legislative agenda combats inflation while supporting a healthy economy. It works for the betterment of our families long-term.

I am proud of the provisions that were included in the budget. I am happy to express my support for the budget and for the work of the task force.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas for his words and for his personal knowledge of how the budget is so important to all the American people.

You have heard a lot from my colleagues about pieces of legislation to be included in this budget. Some 203 pieces of legislation by some 82 Members of the Republican Party have been included in this budget to design and develop and produce a balanced budget for all Americans. All Americans sitting at their table, they don't look and see first if they are Democrat or Republican. They don't care about politics when it comes to spending.

Members of Congress talk about how they care about the least of us in our economy across America. If we cared, we would sit down and work together to produce a balanced budget, one like we haven't seen in over 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE), my colleague

from Utah's First Congressional District, and an outstanding freshman member on the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman HERN for organizing this Special Order tonight and for his leadership on the Republican Study Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I frequently reach out to my constituents and conduct polling, if you will, on what are the issues that matter most to them. And at the top of the list, every single time, is debt and deficit. It is constantly debt and deficit. I know that is on the minds of many Americans, but particularly in Utah, where we are so fiscally smart that we have a balanced budget, and we have a rainy day fund. We are still the most philanthropic State in volunteer time and dollars than anywhere else in the Nation. But we care so deeply about being smart fiscally that what I ultimately take from this, and as I look back on the last 20 or so years of our inability to do this, Americans need confidence that their Congress, that their government can actually do something practical and reasonable. And that is what we have here in front of us, is a plan.

Americans need to know that there is a plan to be able to inject fiscal responsibility again into what they have not seen for too long.

Like everywhere in the Nation, Utah families are burdened with painfully inflated prices at the gas pump, grocery store, and more. The average American household is paying hundreds more than they would for the same goods that they purchased just a year ago.

Despite repeated Republican warnings of excessive Federal spending and what it would do to our economy, Democrats have continued to vote for massive spending bills. As a father to four young boys, I know we must provide for the next generation a more stable economic outlook for their financial success. It is why I ran for Congress.

However, achieving a balanced budget after over 20 years of consistent deficit spending is a very tall task. And when I decided to run for Congress and I made this a key part of my platform, I knew it was going to be a very tall task.

On top of increasing Medicare and Social Security spending, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that over the next 10 years interest costs will total $8.1 trillion. The longer we don't address this issue, the larger the hill we must climb. Even so, leaders from both parties have historically come to the table to build solutions, and we must rise to the occasion.

The Republican Study Committee has worked dutifully to chart our path forward. This plan is outlined in the Blueprint to Save America. This roadmap provides a fiscally sound path to balancing our budget in 7 years, protecting our border, bolstering our Nation's defense, expanding workforce opportunities, making the successful Tax Cuts and Jobs Act permanent, and so much more.

This budget is—in the words of Congressman HERN—for all Americans. All Americans—not just Republicans—need a balanced budget. This issue matters to Utahns, which is why I convened a debt and deficit task force in my own district to get their input and have spent countless hours as I have worked with my colleagues to know what exactly we can do going forward.

We must be committed to reversing our economic policies that are hurting Americans and get us on the right track.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague.

Mr. Speaker, as we look at inflation, and we heard one of my colleagues talk about it earlier, it says it is 8.6 percent inflation caused by excessive spending. We have heard this from many of the past treasurers under the Obama administration. We have heard the current Secretary of the Treasury admit that she got it wrong last year, that excessive spending drove the inflation that we are seeing today.

The problem is that most Americans don't believe the 8.6 percent. I mean when you look at gas prices up over 100 percent since Biden took office. If you look at hot dogs—something as simple as an all-American hot dog—up 64 percent; milk up 32 percent. And the numbers go on and on and on.

The American people are struggling. We can do better. We must do better. We must produce a balanced budget, get it on the floor to have it voted on.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR), my dear friend, a member of the Committee on Financial Services, a very innovative member.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, KEVIN HERN, from the great State of Oklahoma not only for his leadership on the Republican Study Committee Budget and Spending Task Force—ably chairing that committee—but also as an advocate for more domestic energy production to deal with this energy crisis.

Like your constituents in Oklahoma, my constituents in rural Kentucky are feeling the pain. I was just with some farmers in Fleming County, Kentucky, on Friday when we were back in the district. And one of the farmers stood up, and he said: I don't know where you get your numbers in Washington, Congressman, but 8.6 percent doesn't sound right for us in Fleming County.

It is more than twice that. It is painful to fill up the diesel in our tractor. It is impossible for us to fill up our trucks to get around to move our produce. This is not 8.6 percent. You all don't know what the real number is and how it affects real Americans.

That is how bad this inflation crisis is. But I rise in strong support of this Republican Study Committee's proposed Federal budget. Our Nation is over $30 trillion in debt. This debt crisis threatens the long-term prosperity of every American. It is that debt, and it is that overspending, Mr. Speaker, that has helped to usher in this historic inflation crisis that is crushing my constituents in Fleming County and so many other middle-class Americans across this country.

The RSC budget restores fiscal responsibility to Washington by balancing the Federal budget within 10 years and rescuing America from bankruptcy, stopping the spending binge in this town.

Let's be clear, we will never balance the Federal budget if Democrats continue their spending spree. We will never balance the budget continuing this reckless deficit-producing fiscal policy and threatening tax hikes in this ''build back better'' calamity that fails to raise revenue, but instead would crush economic growth and actually diminish the tax base.

We will also never balance the budget if the Biden administration continues its inexplicable war on American energy, which is key to economic growth, key to reducing the deficit. That is why I commend RSC Budget and Spending Task Force chairman, KEVIN HERN, for including my legislation in the budget, the Fair Access to Banking Act.

This legislation, the Fair Access to Banking Act, protects key American industries, such as energy producers, from discrimination by banks and lenders who politicize access to capital to satisfy the radical agenda of climate extremists.

And here is the irony: We all care about the environment, especially farmers. We care about the environment. They are the ultimate environmentalists. But what sense does it make to deprive financing to the very energy companies that can innovate our way to solutions to the climate issue.

When President Biden was sworn into office, gas prices averaged $2.36 across the country. This month, gas prices reached $5 nationally for the first time—and they are on their way to $6 a gallon.

In less than 2 years, our Nation went from energy dominant to energy desperate. And yet, the Biden administration continues to push ESG investments and regulations such as the SEC's new climate risk disclosure rule designed to choke off investment in energy production.

The Biden administration for sure is blocking construction of the Keystone XL pipeline, another energy infrastructure. It is halting new lease sales for oil and gas. It is stonewalling over 4,400 permits to drill. It is thwarting new large-scale refineries. And this has all contributed to constraining energy supply, contributing to inflation.

But ground zero in this war against domestic energy production is the Biden administration's weaponization

of financial regulation to redirect capital away from fossil energy. The European financial sector, Wall Street banks, large, woke asset managers have all started the trend of politicizing capital allocation through the environmental, social, and governance movement. But the Biden administration's Security and Exchange Commission is now making matters worse by proposing a regulation that would force every public company to disclose reams of immaterial and unreliable information about the Green House gas emissions arising from their operations, the producers of energy they consume, and even the activities of their suppliers and customers.

This 534-page monstrosity marks the transformation of the SEC from an independent agency dedicated to investor protection to an unaccountable and politicized bureaucracy intent on advancing radical environmental policy over which it has neither jurisdiction nor competency.

Not only does this regulation discriminate against affordable, reliable energy by redirecting capital away from the American energy sector, it directly conflicts with the SEC's mission to protect investors. While asset managers continually prioritize ESG funds, the fees for those funds are actually, on average, 43 percent higher than nonESG funds.

Stocks and many ESG-related exchange-traded funds have elevated price-to-earnings multiples precisely because investment returns are sacrificed for nonpecuniary factors and policy objectives like social justice, diversity quotas, and lower carbon emissions.

It is time for us to stand up for American energy dominance. It is time for us to stand up for the American energy sector. It is time for us to stand up to retail investors who depend on returns instead of some woke political agenda that, frankly, they don't care about.

My farmers in Fleming County depend on returns. They depend on affordable electricity. Washington is out of touch with the reality and the hardships of American savers and American workers who can't afford Biden's inflation. That is why we need this budget.

Now more than ever we must defend and encourage investments in American energy production to lower costs for Americans at the pump.

Mr. Speaker, the duel visions for the future of America on this issue could not be clearer. On the one hand, Congressional Democrats are doubling down on a dangerous agenda in the middle of a generational energy crisis at cost to millions of middle-class Americans. Out of touch.

On the other hand, Republicans are renewing our commitment through the Fair Access to Banking provision contained in this budget to require lending to be based on risk-based metrics, not on the woke politics of the day.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand with my Republican colleagues in support of this budget. I am proud to stand with Americans who depend on energy independence and energy dominance and affordable, reliable energy.

I ask all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stand with the American people, not with woke Wall Street, not with large asset managers who put politics ahead of returns. Vote for the Republican Study Committee budget.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the leadership of my friend from Oklahoma.

□ 2000

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his very poignant words on where America is right now and our ability to, once again, return to energy dominance if we just get out of the way.

We were there some 16 months ago, 18 months ago, and we saw energy prices at the pump at $2.39. All of America needs to hear that: $2.39 until policies of the Biden administration came on the scene. Now, we are over $5 across America, with $6 on the near horizon.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY).

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. HERN of Oklahoma and the Republican Study Committee's Budget Task Force for their diligent work in putting together this year's Republican Study Committee budget. Thank God we have a budget. This important document lays out a road map to restore fiscal sanity in America.

We are in a dire fiscal state. We here in Congress know it, and the American people, more importantly, know it as well. President Biden and Speaker PELOSI's reckless spending has led to 40-year high inflation, proving once again that we simply cannot spend our way to prosperity.

Our national debt has grown by $7 trillion since the COVID pandemic began. Today, it totals more than $30 trillion.

I have a wonderful constituent who puts the debt amount on his building every single day on a main thoroughfare, a guy named Frank Suits, who is a great American. He puts it out there just so the people know how much we are spending and how this isn't making us prosperous, especially in New York.

This is larger than our gross domestic product. In the face of this sobering reality, what does President Biden propose? Spending even more. His proposed budget increases spending by over 66 percent over 10 years and calls for $73 trillion—with a t—in new spending. Under President Biden's plan, the United States will reach the highest sustained spending limit in our Nation's history.

This is not how we jump-start an economy, control runaway inflation, and deliver for the American people. The budget proposed by the Republican Study Committee takes a different approach. It focuses on reining in wasteful spending, balancing our budget for once, and helping those in need while living within our means and focusing on balancing the budget within 7 years.

The Republican Study Committee budget also includes a bill I introduced, the Transparency and COVID–19 Expenditures Act. This important legislation would require a full audit of and report on Federal spending during the pandemic. With countless reports of fraud, waste, and abuse, Americans have a right to know how their tax dollars are being spent, how they were spent, and if they were spent the way they were intended.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored that this bill is included in the Republican Study Committee budget, further demonstrating the Republican Study Committee's commitment to transparency, accountability, fiscal responsibility, and just plain good governance.

Inflation in the United States continues to outpace much of the developed world. It is clear to me and to the American people that this isn't Putin's price hike. It is Biden's price hike.

Rather than doubling down on failed policies of the past and spending even more of your money, our money, it is time for Congress to turn around this ship, restore fiscal sanity to Washington, and put our Nation back on a path to economic prosperity.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to Congressman HERN for his leadership and especially his leadership on energy. What a lot of people don't realize about New York State is we have among the richest shale reserves, the Marcellus and Utica Shale, that we can't touch because of New York's failed policies.

We could bring economic prosperity. We could bring national security, energy security, to our Nation just from New York State and really just bring our State around. That is something that we are fighting in New York.

We hope with your leadership out in Oklahoma and across this Nation, working with the Republican Study Committee members, which I am so proud to be part of this great group, that we finally have a budget. We are putting out a plan. We are telling the American people that we have a plan, and we have a plan to win. We will make sure that the American people come back and that America sees the greatness it once had.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. HERN for doing these Special Orders, for highlighting this plan, for taking a leading role. We are grateful, and we certainly could use a dose of prosperity in upstate New York.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New York. It is refreshing for all of America to hear that New York cares about America. We hear so many times that nobody cares. It is so refreshing to hear your conservative values about something as simple as a balanced budget.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA), a member of the Agriculture Committee and the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. He is from another

State where we always assume that nobody cares about fiscal responsibility in America.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate Mr. HERN's strong effort in helping shepherd our budget concept through the RSC to get back to fiscal responsibility and make sure it is on the front burner.

I am also pleased to follow my good colleague from New York, too. You have California and New York, and if you throw in Illinois, you don't see a whole lot of conversation coming out that you want the country to emulate as far as fiscal responsibility. I hope that is a bit of a breath of fresh air.

We are looking at the situation we are in right now as a country. It is just unbelievable, in this last 15, 16, 18 months, just how far it has turned upside down. We can't blame it all on COVID. We have to look at the policies that have been put in place.

Yes, we did spend a lot of money in Washington, D.C., on the COVID-era problems. Some of it is justified. Some of it is completely out of control.

There are still COVID dollars sitting in little pots somewhere that people are envying and wanting to turn into things that are completely unrelated, just make it slush-fund-type stuff. That is not right because these are the American people's dollars. This is the American people's debt.

Unfortunately, we are just adding debt to it. We don't really have sustained income to back up the money we have been borrowing from the future on this. When you couple that with the inflation that we are dealing with now, when we are looking at interest rates that are edging up in order to basically try, essentially, to put the brakes on government spending, that is what has driven this.

The higher numbers for interest rates, for payments on American debt, are going to devour our ability to budget on things that we actually do want to do and care about around here. If the interest rates and interest payments are so high, we can't do the elective part of our national budgeting. That is going to be horrendous for the American people.

Mr. HERN, when we are looking at the overall inflation picture with the numbers we are talking about earlier, 8.6 percent, we know it is a lot higher. I can echo what Mr. BARR was saying a while ago. My farmers—I am a farmer myself in my real life—we are not seeing a mere 8 percent on fertilizer, diesel, parts, tires, service calls, on everything. It is a much higher number than that.

My family grows rice and has been doing it for nearly 100 years. My colleagues and my neighbors have been doing the same thing. How are we going to afford to be able to put food on the table for the American people that is affordable? I just don't see that. With what you are dealing with in Oklahoma on energy—your energy helps us.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, it is 45 percent of the economy in Oklahoma. The Biden administration and the Democrats have made—it is very well-known. The President has said time and time again, and he said it just in the last week, that the high gas prices in America, and that Americans are suffering, are part of the grand transition plan off of fossil fuels to electric vehicles and others.

Yet, in polling, when you ask the young Americans today where they think electricity comes from, the response is the wall, not knowing how electricity is actually generated in our generation plants around the country. The fact that our grid can't even supply what they are proposing to quickly convert our country to, and would destroy economies throughout our Nation, it is really a tragedy to see what has happened.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, it is fascinating that he would say that. You plug it into the wall.

I just saw a recent interview with a major figure with a major car manufacturer introducing and talking about their electric vehicles. They were questioned at that press conference: Where is the power coming from to charge this electric car?

Well, from that building right over there.

Okay. It is a building, but it is not a generation plant.

Well, I don't really know.

Another person in the group answered and said: Well, this is powered by a source that is about 90 percent coal-driven.

I am not against coal. I think coal is great. It has powered our country for many decades. It is extremely important and shouldn't just be phased out. It is still at least 35 percent.

The naivety of a major manufacturer not understanding that the electricity has to come from somewhere, and it is going to have to be somehow reasonably priced in order to make it somehow work for this big dream they have of electrifying everything, it is unbelievable what the people are going to face.

As Mr. HERN mentioned, President Biden called it the incredible transition. The people I know, the regular folks, haven't been asked if they want to transition to electric vehicles or an electric stove or anything else. They want to just stick with what they have because you are looking at the price of electric vehicles, which are $50,000, $60,000, $70,000. The price is bumping up, and they have to recall them because things aren't working quite right.

We are force-feeding something just because government can mandate and pass a law that—hey, we are just going to require that you do it. Well, the market and technology don't always keep up with the whims of a dream that somebody would have in a bureaucracy.

Phase them in, but we are looking at an issue that is being force-fed in the Biden plan to have an incredible transition. It is incredibly painful to the American public.

That is why the direction that the RSC budget is trying to go is to achieve balance finally. If we are going to service more and more debt at a higher interest rate, and we keep adding the numbers, as my colleague from New York was talking about—if the Biden plan calls for $73 trillion of increased spending over what we are already doing at a deficit over the next 10 years, we have big trouble.

Government doesn't always do that well with a dollar spent. In the hands of the American people, they are going to make the best decisions for their families on: Do they want to upgrade their car? Do they need to add a room to their house for an expanded family? Are they going to redo their garage or redo their roof? Maybe they are even going to take a vacation if they can afford the $7 gas in California to run an RV and go see Yellowstone or something.

It is amazing how this place continues to think that the massive deficit spending is going to somehow benefit the economy. It doesn't work that way. Inflation drives higher prices to the end-users, driven by government spending. We have to get it under control.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. HERN's work is really stellar on trying to put this out there. This should really be nonpartisan, Republicans and Democrats. The blueprint for this would be back in the mid-1990s when we achieved a balanced budget, I believe it was 4 years in a row, with President Clinton coming to the table and working with Newt Gingrich and Senator Dole and others on actually passing four balanced budgets in a row.

That is credit everybody can take for having a strong economy at the time. I think it would still be a legacy of the Reagan and Bush years, where we put things back on track of having an income that they benefited from in that context.

Mr. HERN, what do you see as far as that blueprint of balancing back then as something we can emulate here?

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I had the very great fortune of being introduced to politics by the late Senator Tom Coburn.

When he was running for Senate in 2004, he quickly gained the title of ''Doctor No'' because he was always pushing for responsible spending. He wasn't against spending; he said we just should pay for it. He wasn't against helping people; he said we should just pay for it like you do at home, like you do in your business, like you do in your cities or your States.

He was ridiculed by many Members over his time in the Senate because he always pushed for fiscal conservatism, fiscal responsibility for American taxpayer dollars.

In 2004, when he ran for Senate, and he spoke about this on the campaign

trail, the national debt was $7.3 trillion. Here we are, 18 years later, and we are approaching $31 trillion. I would say he understood a little bit about being responsible with taxpayer dollars.

As you just alluded to, there should be no pride in either one of the parties taking this acknowledgment of having a balanced budget. It should be just what we do as Congress.

This should be a nonconversation. We should produce a balanced budget, as we did under Newt Gingrich's leadership. As he just acknowledged this week, it is time for us to return to the era of the 4 years where we had balanced budgets and a divided government, where the House and the Senate were Republicans and the White House was the Democrat.

President Clinton knew it was the right thing to do. He knew that we had to be more responsible for taxpayer dollars and joined up and created a bipartisan budget that lasted until the attack on us in 2001. We have to get back to that.

Our Nation is under attack by the debt load that we are having. The interest on our debt, much of which we will pay to China because that is who we are getting our money from, is overtaking us. In the next 4 years, the spending on our mandatory interest on our debt will surpass what we spend on protecting this great Nation and the support of our men and women in uniform.

As we look at this, I just want to thank my colleagues from California, New York, and across this great Nation who have worked on this issue, not just on this budget and spending task force, but on this issue. The very core of who they are and why they came to Congress was to be responsible to the American taxpayers, not just to the ones who elected them but to all Americans, Democrat, Republican, to be fiscally responsible for their money, their hard-earned money that they make back home. They go to work every day and send tax dollars up to Congress. We have to do better.

□ 2015

The American taxpayers are much more responsible with their dollars in their pockets than we are here in Washington, D.C. We need to return the American taxpayers' dollars back to them. We need to be less on the spending side and more on acknowledging that American taxpayers are smart. They will spend their money in their communities better than we will. That is why we need to rebalance our government.

So as I hear from constituents back home, they are worried that no one in Washington cares about our spending anymore. They are worried that there is no one left—even Republicans—who care about balancing the budget.

Mr. Speaker, I can tell you I do. You heard the Members tonight. You heard my friend from California talk about how he cares. He has cared since he got here, and all the members on the Republican Study Committee care.

Balancing the budget isn't a conservative idea. This isn't a budget just for one party. This budget is our blueprint to save all Americans—all Americans—not just Republicans. We are not excluding Democrats. This is all Americans.

When Congress spends less, the American people have more. That is at the center of what we do, what we are doing, and what we are here to talk about.

I thank everybody, again, for coming and speaking tonight.

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

CARIBBEAN AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to rise as the anchor of the CBC Special Order addressing Caribbean American Heritage Month and to welcome my colleagues to the floor to be able to engage in a very important and provocative discussion.

Let me just say that last weekend, in fact, yesterday, was the national holiday, the Juneteenth independence day. All over America this commemoration brought about knowledge, understanding, jubilation, and honor. So we are delighted to be on the floor today to, in fact, provide an opportunity to expand and to talk about the heritage of so many in this Nation.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. It is my privilege now to, first of all, thank the Honorable JOYCE BEATTY, who is the chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus, for her continued efforts to ensure that the American people know our message and our power, know the work that we are doing, know the success that we are having, and also give us an opportunity to articulate the historical record of African Americans and those who have heritages from elsewhere.

I also take a moment to congratulate her for receiving the Juneteenth honors in Washington, D.C. last Thursday from the Juneteenth Foundation. It was a privilege not only to be with her and to acknowledge many others who received those honors but to be there on such a special night. She was well-deserving.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY), who is the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, as we commemorate June as Caribbean American Heritage Month, I am proud to stand with our Special Order champion, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, who herself is a woman of Caribbean heritage. She is from the great State of Texas, and her parents were immigrants from Jamaica. So I thank Congresswoman JACKSON LEE again for leading our power, our message, and also I thank her for acknowledging the great honor I received last week.

But, Mr. Speaker, the Congresswoman did not tell you that she too was on that same program as we commemorated and celebrated Juneteenth. She had the distinct honor to present an award to an icon, Maxwell, who is so great he only needs one name. To see her walk across that stage along with another one of our colleagues, Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON, made me proud to share the stage with her, our other colleagues, and so many icons who have fought for justice. That ties into what we are talking about today. You will hear many of our members come and talk about the beauty of diversity, culture, and their heritage.

I also want to take a moment to celebrate the dedication and all of the work of Congresswoman BARBARA LEE who led the effort to designate the month of June as Caribbean American Heritage Month. You will hear from her today, Mr. Speaker.

Congresswoman BARBARA LEE is always out in the forefront when we are talking about fighting for justice or when we are talking about making sure that we educate our constituency, and, yes, America, on any topic, but tonight this is a topic she knows all so well.

You see, Mr. Speaker, when I think about Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm in Congress and Members like vice-chair of the Congressional Black Caucus STEVEN HORSFORD, Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE, Congressman ANTHONY BROWN, Delegate STACEY PLASKETT, Congressman G. K. BUTTERFIELD, Congresswoman SHEILA CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, and so many others, it is a rollcall of our Members of Caribbean heritage.

So when we think of this great legacy that we are leaving, Caribbean heritage is one of the most resilient and excellent, and it is full of the tenacity of the people who come to this Congress to be the voice for the people whom they know need us most.

The Congressional Black Caucus has been a longtime fighter for the protection of immigrants of color and for the rights of people of Caribbean descent, such as the Haitian Family Reunification Parole, or better known as HFRP program, which allows eligible United States citizens and lawful permanent residents to apply for parole for their family members in Haiti.

Just think about this, Mr. Speaker, think about this: Some 50 years ago, one woman and 12 men, the founders of the Congressional Black Caucus, one woman making history, the same woman who ran for President of these United States, Shirley Chisholm. So from Shirley Chisholm to—think about it—today in modern times Delegate STACEY PLASKETT to chairwoman of the CBC's Task Force on Immigration, and the only Black woman in the New York congressional delegation, Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE, the contributions of Caribbean-American heritage to this democracy is alive and well, Mr. Speaker.

I would like to also take a moment to commemorate the decades of work that a Dr. Claire Nelson has displayed on behalf of the Caribbean diaspora. Dr. Nelson is the founder and president of the Institute of Caribbean Studies, ICS, the Nation's leading Caribbean-American advocacy group and a good friend to the Congressional Black Caucus and our dear friend, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE. She fearlessly led the advocacy efforts that accompany Congresswoman BARBARA LEE's legislation that was signed into law that we are celebrating tonight. I thank Congresswoman BARBARA LEE. I remember when she came to us in the Congressional Black Caucus meeting and said: We want to make this happen.

So tonight we made it happen.

I thank the gentlewoman, and I thank all of our other Members for being here tonight.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman BEATTY for laying the framework of how enriched the Congressional Black Caucus is with the vast diversity of Members who have these enormous connections and heritage and to honor the leader of this legislation making June Caribbean American Heritage Month and to be astute enough to continue her work as the chair of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee on Appropriations. She has been a lifeline to the Caribbean and astute on many issues from immigration to disasters to the issues of dealing with democracy and humanity.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership. Might I add that she also has a strong heritage in Texas and was a very powerful contributor to our celebration of Juneteenth in Texas. Along with her relatives she was at the Ashton Villa site where General Granger came to announce the freedom of the slaves. She did that during Juneteenth in Texas. We were glad to have her.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I thank Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE for that very warm and gracious introduction. But also let me just thank the gentlewoman for her steadiness, her persistence, and her perseverance and for bringing the truth about so many issues about Black people in the diaspora in our own country to the forefront and providing a moment and, yes, being in Galveston for the first time where my grandfather W.C. Parish was born. My great-grandmother was enslaved in Galveston, and I had never been to Galveston except for this weekend. So I thank Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE for her hospitality.

I also thank her—and I must mention this—that after my friend championed the legislation for a national holiday, all of the polls, all of the surveys, and all of the news reports indicate that twice as many people in our country know about the African-American culture, history, and what took place before 1865. So that is in large part due to the tireless effort of Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE. She said over the weekend that Juneteenth provides for a moment of unity and for a moment of healing.

As we move forward now, and the gentlewoman knows I have got to mention H.R. 40 because that is next in terms of understanding and developing the commission to study and develop reparations. But I think this weekend really put us on another path, a more aggressive path now to get that done. So I thank the gentlewoman very much.

Also, let me thank our chair, Chairwoman JOYCE BEATTY, for her kind remarks, but also for really making sure that our message and our power is brought to the forefront in the United States as it relates to the Congressional Black Caucus. I know of no one who really understands the historical context of African Americans and Black people in the diaspora than Congresswoman Chairwoman JOYCE BEATTY.

When I think about Chairwoman BEATTY, I always think about this bird, and I mentioned it to her, the sankofa bird in the language of Ghana, the Ghanian people. It is a beautiful bird with an egg in her mouth looking backwards and beginning her move forward. Congresswoman BEATTY always works to give reverence and give credit to those who came before us and remind us of our history looking back, knowing how we got here, but also reminding us all that we must move forward until this country provides liberty and justice for all.

So I just have to thank Chairwoman BEATTY for always through her leadership making sure that the whole country understands the sankofa moment for us as African Americans in our country.

Also, all of our Caribbean Members, I see Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE come in. Her ancestors are from Jamaica, her mother and father. She has contributed to this Congress, to her constituents, to the country and to the Caribbean. She is an example of how Caribbean Americans bring forth their wisdom, their passion, and their brilliance, never forgetting their heritage. We have to thank them also for their tremendous leadership here in this body because they have truly made a major contribution to the United States House of Representatives.

□ 2030

Yes, almost three decades ago, I really fought hard, and we did do this in a bipartisan way, passing legislation to designate June as Caribbean American Heritage Month.

President Bush actually signed this into law in 2006. Since then, June has given us the opportunity to celebrate the tremendous impact that the people of the Caribbean have made on the United States.

Let me also acknowledge Dr. Claire Nelson, who is a great Caribbean-American leader, for inspiring this effort.

Since the founding of this country, Caribbean Americans have contributed to every aspect of our society, including greatly to the fine arts, education, business, literature, journalism, sports, fashion, politics, government, military service, music, science, medicine, engineering, technology, and many other fields.

We enjoy the richness of Caribbean-American culture through the festivals, carnivals, music, dance, film, food, and literature, which can be found across the United States.

Most importantly, a number of Caribbean Americans have been leaders in the civil and human rights movement and other social and political movements in the United States.

It is not surprising that people from the Caribbean are so connected to our country, those who now live in the Caribbean, who are Caribbean residents.

The countries of the Caribbean represent the United States' third border. These countries are important economic and cultural partners of the United States. We share parallel histories informed by struggles against slavery and colonialism and for independence, democracy, and shared prosperity.

We all share the same hopes and aspirations for peace and prosperity throughout the Western Hemisphere and the rest of the world.

In fact, for these reasons and many more, the Congressional Black Caucus and I have been pushing hard for the United States to engage more deeply with our Caribbean neighbors.

We were, a couple of weeks ago, recently, at the Summit of the Americas in Los Angeles. Several members and our chairwoman—Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Congresswoman STACEY PLASKETT, and others—were in Los Angeles participating at the summit, making sure that the word went out that we are here to do more engagement and work and bring more parity and more focus on the Caribbean.

As chair of the Appropriations' State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee, I have been

working with the CBC and the Caribbean Caucus, led by, of course, Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE, to increase our dialogue and investment in the people and countries of the Caribbean.

As the House takes up the FY23 SFOPS bill, I say to Congresswoman JACKSON LEE that we are working to include further measures to deepen the United States-Caribbean relationship.

Many influential Caribbean Americans are playing key roles in shaping the history and future of the United States. Of course, they include the late beloved Colin Powell, the first African-American Secretary of State; Eric Holder, our first African-American Attorney General; Karine Jean-Pierre, the first African-American White House press secretary; Patrick Gaspard, labor union organizer and social justice advocate; Dr. Garth Graham, public health leader and healthcare expert; Sherrilyn Ifill, social justice advocate; the great Patrick Ewing, star of the NBA's New York Knicks; Harry Belafonte, musician, actor, and activist, and a very good friend to myself and this caucus; Roberto Clemente, the first Latino introduced into the Baseball Hall of Fame; and let us not forget Vice President KAMALA HARRIS, the first African-American Vice President and the highest ranking Caribbean American even in the United States Government.

Finally, I cannot neglect to mention my friend and mentor, Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, as JOYCE BEATTY, our chair, mentioned, who was the first African-American woman elected to Congress and also to run for President, and the first African American to run for President.

Born in Brooklyn, of Guyanese and Bajan descent, she spent part of her childhood in Barbados and always considered herself a Bajan American. I had the privilege to go see her schoolhouse very recently in Barbados, and it was quite moving to see where she was raised by her grandmother to be the great woman she became.

With her brilliance and tenacity, she broke through multiple barriers for Black Americans and for women, and I am here today, in part, because of her example. I am proud to celebrate her legacy on this 50th anniversary of her groundbreaking campaign for the President of the United States.

Again this year, I have introduced a resolution, H. Res. 1161, honoring these great Americans and the history Caribbean Americans have contributed to our country. I am honored that several of my colleagues here have joined as cosponsors in celebrating this rich history.

Let us use this month of June to pay appropriate tribute to the breadth and depth of Caribbean-American contributions to the United States. But let us also recommit ourselves to a closer and stronger engagement with countries in the Caribbean. They are our allies. They are our friends, and they deserve more support and more engagement through trade, investment, development assistance, you name it. There is a lot to do to catch up in the Caribbean.

I thank our Vice President and President Biden, and I thank the Congressional Black Caucus, our Speaker, and many Members here who have been so supportive over the years in increasing this engagement. We see a lot of progress, but we have a long way to go.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE for her leadership on so many fronts and for helping us educate the public about the unfinished business of America.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for capturing so well the unfinished business as it relates to the Caribbean and overall, and I thank her for being the leader of the resolution to establish Caribbean American Heritage Month that we now are able to commemorate year after year.

It is appropriate that the gentlewoman is the chair of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee because she can have a very large voice on the changing of our treatment of the Caribbean, along with the leadership of our chair of the CBC and CBC members. I thank the gentlewoman so much for that.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege, of course, to now yield to the gentlewoman who hails from Brooklyn that has such a sizable representation of Caribbean Americans. She is a senior member and vice chair of the Energy and Commerce Committee and the founder of and collaborator with the Caribbean-American Caucus here in the United States Congress, and she has worked on a number of immigration issues that really impact our brothers and sisters in the Caribbean.

I must say that, just a few years ago, I think we were shuttling during the Christmas holiday—it seems like it was near the Christmas holiday—from the Hill to the World Bank, trying to work on redoing the treatment that they were giving to Jamaica. I thank the gentlewoman for that leadership. I was pleased to join her in that effort, and we were successful.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE), and I better say Brooklyn, New York.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentlewoman from Houston, Texas, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, for anchoring us this evening as we commemorate Caribbean American Heritage Month.

Let me acknowledge our chairwoman, JOYCE BEATTY, and, of course, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, who speaks for me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a proud Caribbean American and on behalf of my fellow Americans of Caribbean descent in celebration and recognition of the National Caribbean American Heritage Month.

Let me take this opportunity to thank Congresswoman BARBARA LEE for her vision in establishing this designation of Caribbean American Heritage Month in June 2006.

I rise today to honor the tremendous contributions Caribbean Americans have made and continue to make in the building of our great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, our contributions are not just reflected in the tapestry of American culture. They are brightly reflected in the heritage of this Nation's first woman Vice President, KAMALA HARRIS. It is reflected in the first African-American woman to serve in Congress, my predecessor, the Honorable Shirley Chisholm.

Mr. Speaker, the list of noble Caribbean Americans is too long to list, and so I rise today as a proud Caribbean-American representative of our sheer glory and significance in American history.

I rise today to remind the world of the continued excellence demonstrated by Caribbean Americans in every sector of our civil society. From government to the private sector, to entertainment and sports, Caribbean Americans continue to exemplify a unique distinction of creativity, innovation, and excellence that engenders a deep sense of pride in our accomplishments.

Let me be clear: We essentially represent our homes of origin as de facto goodwill ambassadors while, simultaneously, we represent some of the best talent that the United States has to offer.

Having a month to highlight our tremendous contributions gives us a special perspective on the collective benefit of such a diverse people of African descent, Latin, Asian, and the European diaspora.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give honorable mention to one of the Founding Fathers of our Nation, Alexander Hamilton, born in the Caribbean nation of Saint Kitts and Nevis.

I rise today to sanctify the Honorable Marcus Mosiah Garvey, a proud Caribbean man from the island nation of Jamaica who formed one of the largest Pan-Africanist movements in our Nation's history. I rise today to call for justice, his exoneration, and his rightful place in our American history.

I rise today on behalf of our ancestors of Caribbean descent, in recognition and in celebration of National Caribbean American Heritage Month.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to mark this moment on June 22, 2022, to honor and reflect on the lives and contributions of all those who planted the seeds of freedom and prosperity, knowing that they would never live long enough to feel the liberating power of the freedom they fostered. Their fight, now our fight for justice, fairness, equality, and equity, is certainly not over, but thanks to their legacies, the perpetual contributions of Caribbean Americans manifested through us in this generation, we are on our way to fulfilling the American dreams of our ancestors.

Mr. Speaker, as we mark the 16th anniversary of the National Caribbean American Heritage Month, it is with a profound sense of gratitude that we will finally have this opportunity to celebrate our history, heritage, and unique place on our American journey and in our American journey.

During the month of June, we are blessed to celebrate the freedom of Juneteenth and commemorate the lives sacrificed through the indignities of human bondage. But we reclaim the human dignity afforded to the waves of Caribbean immigrants who have been a beneficiary and significant part of the battle from the very foundation of our Nation's existence.

We use the month of June to educate and acknowledge our rightful place in American history.

□ 2045

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentlewoman from Brooklyn, New York. What a powerful display of the richness of the Caribbean, the family connections, her pride for this wonderful opportunity to speak about the people in the Caribbean. I am very grateful to you for relating both your familial connections but your predecessor.

So we all have stakeholders in Shirley Chisholm. I guess my pride is as a very young person having introduced her at a church program and then as a lawyer at a lawyer's program, those moments were very special; working in her district for, you might remember her, Carol Bellamy, and getting to know and be around her during that time.

I am delighted to make mention at this point of Representative JAMAAL BOWMAN, who will be presenting his statement into the RECORD, a very strong, new Member who has exhibited such leadership. He will be one of those that will submit statements into the RECORD along with Representative SHEILA CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK. She will likewise present her statement into the RECORD.

I will proceed now to make my concluding remarks as I celebrate Caribbean American Heritage Month. I thank Congresswoman BARBARA LEE for H. Con. Res. 71. I think it was introduced at that time in 2006, and she has done that every single year. She has made the Congressional Black Caucus better for being worldly enough to acknowledge the connection.

I will build on what you have said, Congresswoman LEE. As a member of the Homeland Security Committee, we considered the Caribbean, just a few years back, after 9/11 as the third border of the United States, and it had key importance for the role it played in the security of the United States.

We have not continued that. And I believe as we look to reenhancing our communications and collaboration with the Caribbean, it is to recognize the important role that they are in securing America and securing the Caribbean and the work that they have done with our military, but also our drug enforcement, in a way that protects them and protects the United States.

Millions have emigrated from the Caribbean to the United States since our Nation's founding. Congress should continue to recognize the important contributions of Caribbean Americans to our Nation's history and their role in our Nation's future. Those were the words from that legislation and from BARBARA LEE as this bill was introduced.

Today, we celebrate the vibrancy and diversity of the Caribbean-American communities as well as the strong ties reinforced between the United States and our Caribbean neighbors.

We certainly recognize Cuba and know that there are immigration policies that apply to Cuba.

I think at this point, I want to make that sure that all of us in the Congressional Black Caucus continue to work on the issues dealing with Haiti, in particular: The natural disasters, the issues of democracy, the fact that they are a strong and resilient people, that they have many, many needs, but we also want fairness.

As the former ranking member on the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and Border Safety, working with the Caribbean Caucus, we are looking forward to the administration working on humanitarian parole on some of the persons here of Haitian decent, so there is a balance and a fairness of their immigration status with others.

These are things that we, in the Congressional Black Caucus, are looking to work on as we cite the very strong ties that we have.

Shirley Chisholm certainly represents sort of an iconic figure. Most persons see her from Brooklyn. I remember her saying as she was appointed to the Committee on Agriculture, a tree does grow in Brooklyn.

She was not going to let herself be denied the status of importance, Mr. Speaker, when this urban member was appointed to the Committee on Agriculture as a point of, you better sit here. She made much out of that and was a great leader on food stamps and other issues dealing with the urban community.

We might not know that W.E.B. Du Bois, a prominent African American, the first to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard. And, of course, Vice President KAMALA HARRIS, the First African American of Jamaican heritage to serve as Vice President of the United States. Supreme Court Justice Sonia Sotomayor, a Latina of Puerto Rican heritage and the first to serve in the United States Supreme Court.

We have noted Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury. James Weldon Johnson, the writer of Lift Every Voice and Sing, and a key figure of the Harlem renaissance. I can assure you that he was very prominent. This song was very prominent during the Juneteenth celebrations.

Gloria Estefan, one of the best-selling female artists of all time from Cuba with the hit songs ''Conga'' and ''Rhythm is Gonna Get You.''

Then a name that we might not be familiar with: Bad Bunny, Spotify's most streamed artist and album globally of 2020, and the first time a non-English language music artist topped the year-end list.

The history, however, of the Caribbean is many. It is filled with natural resources, natural beauty. It is, along with CARICOM, a perfect partner to the United States.

In addition, I too want to applaud President Joe Biden and Vice President KAMALA HARRIS at the Summit of the Americas. We understand, as we were participating as Members of Congress with Speaker PELOSI, that there was an outstanding meeting that went on with CARICOM to re-cement the relationship between the Caribbean and the United States.

That is important because, as I said, natural resources, natural beauty, a third border against terrorists and against other aspects of danger to the United States, but a partner so that the Caribbean is secure as well as the United States. A bastion of democracy.

That is why we must continue to fight for Haiti as it restores itself, rebuilds itself. We met with the Haitian president there to try to find a pathway for that country to restore itself. As indicated, we can be on the front line working with our Members of Congress, both Democratic and Republican.

I believe that there are a number of codels that have recently gone to the Caribbean, including one led by the chairwoman of the Committee on Financial Services, MAXINE WATERS, who, in fact, is a member and co-chair of the Caribbean caucus.

But as we study the history, let us realize there is much more synergism than one might imagine, because as we celebrated Juneteenth, it is important for America to remember that slaves were also in the Caribbean.

It was a tragic experience. Over 40 percent of all Africans who were enslaved were sent to the Caribbean islands; estimated at 5 million enslaved Africans beginning as early as the 16th century.

Within the Caribbean, the death rates of enslaved populations were extremely high. It was very hot, and there were a lot of insects, if I might say, that took a toll on many, but they kept on surviving. Untold numbers, however, suffered from inhumane working conditions.

However, the rise of abolitionist movements, coupled with anti-slavery sentiment, and several military and political crises, sowed the seeds for prohibition against slavery in the Caribbean countries.

In fact, I believe Haiti was one of the first free countries, securing independence from France at a very, very early stage.

We honor Caribbean heroes who rebelled against slavery which led to official emancipation in anglophone countries in 1823. Major revolts shocked the world: The Tacky's Rebellion in the 1760s in Jamaica; the Haitian Revolution; Fedon's Revolution in the 1790s in Grenada; the Barbados slave revolt in 1860; and the slave revolt in Jamaica led by Sam Sharpe.

What a unique difference and experience, but yet there was slavery. Emancipation was achieved because of the movements and the legal efforts within respective Caribbean countries.

Those revolts inspired the abolitionists in the United States. The parallel histories of Caribbean countries and the United States are rooted in oppression and the ongoing struggle for lasting true liberation, justice, equality, and freedom.

What is good about this discussion is to reflect on the fact that those enslaved Africans that were in the Caribbean, now, their descendants are the heads of state of all the Caribbean countries and our leaders in the CARICOM.

This is an important partnership for the United States, and it is one that we must utilize and teach our children. We embrace them as our ancestors who suffered in hopes that future generations would not; supporting their children so that a time would come when freedom would reign.

We now have the responsibility as we deal with the Caribbean to reflect on the Caribbean immigrants who have come here to the United States. It has already been noted how they have achieved and succeeded.

We mentioned members of our caucus who are Members of the United States Congress who have that heritage. Since 1820, people of the Caribbean descent have immigrated to the United States.

We want to make sure that the process is fair. We want to make sure that these individuals are not deported randomly.

As I said, we hope to have a response to the Haitians as to the Cubans, those who come from Cuba and have the wet foot, dry foot effort that are not Haitians. We see them being deported from the Mexican-U.S. border. That is not fair.

We have had a relationship with Haiti for centuries. Haiti fought alongside of Americans in the Revolutionary War. They came to be at our side.

Since 2000, the population increased 26 percent to 3.7 million Caribbean-Americans in 2010 and grew another 18 percent to 4.4 million in 2017. Today, there are 13.4 million Americans of that heritage; always hardworking, ready to serve, ready to serve in the United States military, and often found at the front line of aid here in this country.

The fight reached its apex with the Haitian Revolution in 1804. As I indicated, the fight did not end with Britain's Slave Trade Act of 1807 that sought abolish the British slave trade.

The point of my comments is to make sure everyone knew that they were always fighting for justice, they were fighting for equality, and their history is worth studying.

I do want to draw to our attention the connection of H.R. 40, the commission to study slavery and develop reparation proposals. Juneteenth: Healing, restorative, repair as well. Know the story.

I can tell you, across America, I heard one colleague, if I might, from Chicago who said there were so many moments of celebration.

Our majority leader indicated in his own home State, there was one event, Mr. Speaker, that had 6,000 people celebrating Juneteenth. It warms my heart. It was a decade-long fight, and here we are today, really in the eye-opening experience of Juneteenth.

I had the privilege of speaking at the Ashton Villa, the place where General Granger came to make that announcement of the No. 3 order. And to have, as well, the statue of Al Edwards, a State representative who was the first probably in the Nation to drive a State holiday in the State of Texas. He achieved that more than 20 years ago.

Being trained up under that kind of leadership, it was instilled in me that we should have a national holiday, a national Independence Day on the Juneteenth basis. I am so excited about the overwhelming support, unanimous in the Senate, 415 votes in the House, if anyone can imagine.

So, as we talk about these issues, I want the world to see and the Nation to see that over this weekend, the Juneteenth events all over the Nation reflected people coming together from many different backgrounds.

There was a degree of excitement. There were children there, families there, and our celebrations were focused around peace and unity, and they were focused around prayer.

That is what we did in Houston, Texas, at the historic—historic—Antioch Baptist Church founded in 1866 by Jack Yates. Can you imagine, only 1 year after the Emancipation Proclamation that was issued in 1865, after 2½ years when the South did not pay any attention to Abe Lincoln's order, President Lincoln's order, that he had to dispatch this general, a West Point grad, a hero on the battlefield, to announce in Texas—I can remember the words. It seems like they are loud in my ears.

To the people of Texas, I now declare that the slaves are free, and they are free to be able to achieve property, they are no longer property, and they are citizens of the United States.

Slavery had not been abolished, but he indicated that the slaves were free and that they could maintain themselves as employer and employee. I would venture to say that even with that pronouncement, most of them, uneducated, had ever heard the words employer and employee. It was master and slave.

The one thing they knew, they were not staying. They were leaving and going up the trail, the Emancipation Trail, into the areas of La Marque in Texas and in Houston, a place called Freedmen's Town and Independence Heights.

They were going under the leadership of Jack Yates, when they got to Houston, who bought in 1872 the first park ever bought in Texas. It was bought by freed slaves, and it was a place where the emancipation Juneteenth celebrations would go for decades and decades and decades.

That history should allow us to pass with ease the commission H.R. 40 that has been percolating now since 1989 and the commission to study slavery and develop reparation proposals. It was modeled after the Civil Liberties Act that was passed in 1988 and signed by Ronald Reagan.

We championed that for the Japanese Americans. It was based on the internment that had happened wrongly of Japanese-Americans, patriots who love the country, who were rounded up, belongings left, take what you can take, properties left to their own devices, if you will, and held in an internment camp.

□ 2100

To this day, the Japanese-American association is a strong advocate for H.R. 40 because of the friendship and collaboration and the work we did, in particular the late John Conyers, who worked with them and then introduced H.R. 40, the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act.

I would imagine most people would wonder where that name came from. It came from General Sherman, who wanted to give 40 acres and a mule to the freed slaves. Unfortunately, this is what happens. Elections count, and the next President after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln did not hold to that commitment.

With that in mind, just know that we have built this Nation on that labor; built this Nation on making cotton king; providing resources to the enriched South, the landed South; creating the Wall Street banks, if you will; and providing an economic engine that propelled this small country into a growing international force.

Mr. Speaker, I think that H.R. 40 is a perfect complement because one of the things it does is it gets a study just to look at the landscape of how slavery impacted this Nation and how it impacted the people, how it impacted New England, the Midwest, California, the South, the Deep South, and the southeastern region where African Americans began to move all across this Nation.

Interestingly enough, California, of course, has already implemented this bill, H.R. 40, and a task force is now working to do enormous work. I refer everyone to a Harvard University medical study that indicated that if reparations had been given preceding COVID–

19, that horrible pandemic would not have so lopsidedly impacted the African-American community.

Let me be very clear that this idea of reparations is a sense of looking systemically at what would be the solutions. The commission is to be able to hear from people across America and to be able to recommend and to engage with people from all backgrounds, not just one background, not just African Americans. I am excited about that dialogue. I think it will be a powerful dialogue.

As we celebrated Juneteenth, as we had this memorial service at the Antioch Baptist Church, what an emotional time we had with song and words and dance and prayer. People left there saying that they were more inspired than they have ever been before to bring us together. It was a diverse audience of people who came even from out of town to do something that was part of my vision that on Juneteenth, and that was happy Father's Day, we would take a moment to honor slaves who were born, who lived and died as a slave and never knew freedom, to give them the honor that they never got.

As I reflect on how this Nation was built by immigrants and how it was built by the ancestors of African Americans today, I do want to continue to emphasize the Members of Congress who have this wonderful heritage and to honor the late Shirley Chisholm, who both became the first African-American woman in the United States Congress and as well became the first African-American person to run for President.

As I do so, let me cite my relatives, Sybil Gooden, Willie Gooden, they excelled as leaders coming from the Caribbean; the Lockets; the Rashfords; and, of course, my grandparents, Olive Clarke Jackson and Albert Jackson, who worked on the Panama Canal. It was so powerful to go to the Panama Canal and see his name written there. It was an emotional experience. Eric Jackson, Allen Jackson, Charles Jackson all served in World War II; Ezra Jackson, my father; and his older brothers who served in World War II. Elaine Oliver and Ollie Oliver, both of those individuals came and made great strides. Their son served in the United States Air Force. An outstanding daughter, Elaine Oliver, worked for me. Of course, Eric Holder, Colin Powell, Patrick Gaspard, Harry Belafonte, many others, our outstanding communications director.

Tonight, we have had a storytelling night of truth. We have had a great celebration of Caribbean American Month, and we have told the history and story of the powerful connection between the Caribbean and the United States of America. That should be a moment of celebration, friendship, unity, heritage, knowledge.

I am delighted to have anchored the Congressional Black Caucus Special Order hour on the Caribbean American Heritage Month, and I thank the chairwoman and the officers of the Congressional Black Caucus and all of our members for continuing to tell the truth.

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

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my sincere gratitude to those who came before me who made it possible for us to honor Caribbean Heritage Month in the United States Congress. Today, we celebrate the 16th year anniversary.

June is Caribbean Heritage month, where we celebrate the extraordinary contribution of people of Caribbean ancestry. According to the U.S. Census, almost 13.4 million Caribbean Americans live in the U.S. In Florida's 20th Congressional District, the two largest groups are Haitians and Jamaicans.

These are cab drivers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, and nurses, who, without, our economy cannot thrive. Immigrants found one quarter (25 percent) of new U.S. businesses.

Despite our contributions, we see the mistreatment of Black and Brown migrants who are merely seeking refuge in the U.S. due to political persecution and insecurity.

Since my arrival at the United States Congress, I have called out the Administration for its disparate treatment of Black migrants. We have all seen the influx of Haitian migrants at the Florida shores and the U.S. Mexico border. Many of these migrants are merely seeking refuge and cannot return to their native country due to fear of persecution and immense violence.

I wanted to see the treatment of migrants in detention centers, so I visited the Broward Transitional Center, where I spoke with migrants from Central America, Haiti, and other parts of the world to better understand their journey. I was devastated. My Congressional colleagues and I have since written letters to the Administration to not use private facilities for any detention, including the detention of undocumented immigrants.

Unfortunately, the Administration regularly sends pregnant women, babies, and children to Haiti and other parts of the region without the right to due process or undergo a credible fear interview to determine their eligibility for asylum. As of today, more than 300 flights have landed in Haiti. This Trump-Era public health authority cannot continue to be used as an excuse to turn away and repatriate migrants. It is illegal and unconscionable to repatriate Haitians under these circumstances.

While the Biden Administration did listen to our plea to rescind Title 42, there is now a legal battle. I pray that the upcoming court's ruling will not continue to violate U.S. asylum law and evade U.S. treaty obligations by blocking and returning asylum seekers to places where their lives and safety are in peril.

We have also called on the Administration to invite families to apply for the Haitian Family Reunification Parole Program, which the Administration announced during the Summit of the Americas that the program would no longer exist only on paper. I have demanded that the Administration also enforces provisions in the Immigration Naturalization Act (INA) and provide Humanitarian Parole to Haitian nationals at the U.S.-Mexico border.

Last month, I requested more than 300 million dollars from the House Appropriations Committee to provide pro bono legal services to immigrants from the Republic of Haiti, Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, and nationals from other parts of Central America.

While there's a great need for comprehensive immigration reform, and the House has passed the Dream and Promise Act, which would create a pathway to citizenship for millions of DACA and TPS recipients, the Senate has failed to vote on the legislation.

In the interim, I understand the economic challenges impacting countries in the Caribbean and Latin America, which is why I co-introduced the Opportunities in Americas Act.

This legislation also represents my unwavering commitment to my constituents from the Caribbean and Latin America, many of whom frequently engage in commerce in the region and need policies that support their expansion and foster business growth. Low-interest loans are vital to promote innovation and competition and eliminate barriers that prevent businesses from developing.

I remain committed to working with the Caribbean community and congressional colleagues to create a more fair and just immigration system and draft robust legislation that can yield economic prosperity across the Caribbean and the diaspora.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. PENCE (at the request of Mr. McCARTHY) for today and the balance of the week on account of a health consideration.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, June 21, 2022.

MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress) and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I hereby submit for printing in the Congressional Record: (1) aggregate spending levels for fiscal year 2023 and aggregate revenue levels for fiscal year 2023 and for the period of fiscal years 2023 through 2032, (2) allocations for fiscal year 2023 for the House Committee on Appropriations, (3) committee allocations for fiscal year 2023 and for the period of fiscal years 2023 through 2032 for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, and (4) a list of discretionary accounts identified for advance appropriations in fiscal year 2023 appropriations bills. The authorizing committee allocation is divided into current law amounts and reauthorization. Reauthorization refers to amounts assumed in CBO's baseline for legislation that would extend current law provisions.

This filing is made for technical purposes as required by H. Res. 1151 and the budgetary material published herein is for the purposes of enforcing titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other budgetary enforcement provisions. If there are any questions, please contact Jennifer Wheelock or Kellie Larkin of the Budget Committee staff.

Sincerely,

JOHN YARMUTH,
Chairman.

TABLE 1.—BUDGET AGGREGATE TOTALS

[On-budget amounts in millions of dollars]

	2023	2023–2032
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	4,528,253	n.a.
Outlays	4,688,647	n.a.
Revenues	3,753,670	42,984,390

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations for fiscal years 2024 through 2032 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

TABLE 2.—ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

[Unified amounts in millions of dollars]

	2023
Base Discretionary Action:	
Budget Authority	1,602,901
Outlays	1,756,809
Current Law Mandatory:	
Budget Authority	1,496,383
Outlays	1,485,023

TABLE 3.—ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS

[On-budget amounts in millions of dollars]

House Committee	Current Law		Reauthorization		Total	
	2023	2023–2032	2023	2023–2032	2023	2023–2032
Agriculture						
Budget Authority	12,292	45,456	– – –	1,058,110	12,292	1,103,556
Outlays	15,408	57,589	–3	1,057,521	15,405	1,115,310
Armed Services						
Budget Authority	206,134	1,632,601	– – –	– – –	206,134	1,632,601
Outlays	205,869	1,625,236	– – –	– – –	205,869	1,625,236
Education and Labor						
Budget Authority	26,569	129,390	5,139	57,325	31,708	186,715
Outlays	83,412	219,753	2,579	50,954	85,991	270,707
Energy and Commerce						
Budget Authority	681,746	9,339,720	– – –	76,500	681,746	9,416,220
Outlays	688,948	9,397,232	– – –	62,327	688,948	9,459,559
Financial Services						
Budget Authority	20,545	235,635	– – –	– – –	20,545	235,635
Outlays	10,784	7,284	1,498	4,496	12,282	11,780
Foreign Affairs						
Budget Authority	43,541	436,607	– – –	– – –	43,541	436,607
Outlays	43,113	436,433	– – –	– – –	43,113	436,433
Homeland Security						
Budget Authority	2,438	27,304	– – –	– – –	2,438	27,304
Outlays	2,886	29,562	– – –	– – –	2,886	29,562
House Administration						
Budget Authority	15	119	– – –	– – –	15	119
Outlays	–8	–73	– – –	– – –	–8	–73
Judiciary						
Budget Authority	14,926	149,205	– – –	– – –	14,926	149,205
Outlays	16,250	150,914	– – –	– – –	16,250	150,914
Natural Resources						
Budget Authority	10,087	85,857	–6	–70	10,081	85,787
Outlays	10,402	93,110	–45	–501	10,357	92,609
Oversight and Reform						
Budget Authority	147,324	1,645,768	– – –	– – –	147,324	1,645,768
Outlays	158,086	1,643,623	– – –	– – –	158,086	1,643,623
Science, Space, and Technology						
Budget Authority	160	1,591	– – –	– – –	160	1,591
Outlays	399	1,927	– – –	– – –	399	1,927
Small Business						
Budget Authority	0	0	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
Outlays	738	875	– – –	– – –	738	875
Transportation and Infrastructure						
Budget Authority	97,259	505,363	– – –	510,300	97,259	1,015,663
Outlays	24,703	218,552	– – –	3,296	24,703	221,848
Veterans' Affairs						
Budget Authority	324	1,134	6,565	257,241	6,889	258,375
Outlays	435	1,174	6,565	257,241	7,000	258,415
Ways and Means						
Budget Authority	1,334,249	18,970,240	21,394	214,837	1,355,643	19,185,077
Outlays	1,342,585	18,986,741	15,938	204,443	1,358,523	19,191,184

TABLE 4.—ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED FOR ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS

Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations
For Fiscal Year 2024:
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Employment and Training Administration
Education for the Disadvantaged
School Improvement Programs
Career, Technical, and Adult Education
Special Education
Transportation, Housing and Urban Development
Tenant-based Rental Assistance
Project-based Rental Assistance
For Fiscal Year 2025:
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Corporation for Public Broadcasting
Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations
For Fiscal Year 2024:
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs
Veterans Medical Services
Veterans Medical Support and Compliance
Veterans Medical Facilities
Veterans Medical Community Care

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

OATH OF OFFICE MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

> ''I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.''

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 117th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

MAYRA FLORES, District of Texas.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–4388. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's Semiannual Report to Congress from the Office of Inspector General, for the period October 1, 2021, through March 31, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4389. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's Semiannual Report to Congress of the Office of Inspector General for the six-month period ending March 31, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4390. A letter from the Director, Congressional Affairs, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress covering the period from October 1, 2021, through March 31, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4391. A letter from the Chair, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's Semiannual Report of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2021, through March 31, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4392. A letter from the Trustees, Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, transmitting the 57th Annual Report of the Boards, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395ddd(i)(2); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XVIII, Sec. 1893(i)(2) (as amended by Public Law 111-148, Sec. 6402(j)(1)(B)); (124 Stat. 762); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC–4393. A letter from the Trustees, Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, transmitting a notification projecting that the asset reserves held in the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund will become inadequate under of Sec. 709 of the Social Security Act, within the next 10 years, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 910(a); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title VII, Sec. 709 (as added by Public Law 98-21, Sec. 143); (97 Stat. 102); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC–4394. A letter from the Trustees, Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds, transmitting the 2022 Board's Annual Report, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 910(a); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title VII, Sec. 709 (as added by Public Law 98-21, Sec. 143); (97 Stat. 102) and 42 U.S.C. 401(c)(2); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title II, Sec. 201 (as amended by Public Law 100-647, Sec. 8005(a)); (102 Stat. 3781); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York: Committee on Oversight and Reform. H.R. 4176. A bill to improve Federal population surveys by requiring the collection of voluntary, self-disclosed information on sexual orientation and gender identity in certain surveys, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 117–378). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 6538. A bill to create an Active Shooter Alert Communications Network, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–379). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3285. A bill to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse (Rept. 117–380). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. ROSS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1191. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4176) to improve Federal population surveys by requiring the collection of voluntary, self-disclosed information on sexual orientation and gender identity in certain surveys, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5585) to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7666) to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to mental health and substance use disorders, and for other purposes; and for other purposes (Rept. 117–381). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 8150. A bill to amend the Families First Coronavirus Response Act to extend child nutrition waiver authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Appropriations, Small Business, and Agriculture, 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. RUIZ:

H.R. 8151. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to awards to support community health workers and community health; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 8152. A bill to provide consumers with foundational data privacy rights, create strong oversight mechanisms, and establish meaningful enforcement; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BERA (for himself and Mr. CHABOT):

H.R. 8153. A bill to support diplomatic and development resourcing to the Indo-Pacific, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Mr. LIEU, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 8154. A bill to prohibit use of facial recognition technology on any image acquired by body-worn cameras of law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 8155. A bill to prevent agencies from using unmanned aerial vehicles to conduct surveillance of United States citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. CURTIS):

H.R. 8156. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to transfer the proceeds of certain forfeited property to remediate the harms of Russian aggression towards Ukraine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on 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 Mr. DONALDS (for himself and Mr. CARTER of Texas):

H.R. 8157. A bill to amend title 41, United States Code, to require additional transparency in Federal procurement during supply chain disruptions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself and Mr. NORCROSS):

H.R. 8158. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Defense to make certain improvements relating to access to military installations in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 8159. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain combat zone compensation of certain servicemembers relating to remotely piloted aircraft from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Mr. MCCARTHY, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. EMMER, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington):

H.R. 8160. A bill to prohibit providers of email services from using filtering algorithms to flag emails from political campaigns that consumers have elected to receive as spam; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. PORTER, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. LYNCH):

H.R. 8161. A bill to amend title 10 and 41, United States Code, to strengthen requirements for Government contractors to submit certified and uncertified cost or pricing data and information supporting commercial product determinations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 8162. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to fill vacancies and increase the number of positions available in the Forest Service Law Enforcement and Investigations organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 8163. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to trauma care; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. CROW):

H.R. 8164. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the climate resilience of the Armed Forces and certain security forces and facilities operated by allies and partners of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 8165. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a deduction for certain retreaded tires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. EMMER):

H.R. 8166. A bill to reauthorize the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. RUSH, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SIRES, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. CLYDE, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. PETERS, Ms. WILD, Mr. CARSON, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. LEE of California, and Mrs. HAYES):

H. Res. 1190. A resolution expressing support for the designation of November 9, 2022,

as ''Gold Star Father's Day''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H. Res. 1192. A resolution expressing support for the designation of June 21, 2022, as National ASK (Asking Saves Kids) Day to promote children's health and safe storage of guns in the home; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. COLE, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. TITUS, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. POCAN, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. WILD, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. COHEN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. BASS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CORREA, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. MANNING, Mr. TRONE, Ms. ROSS, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. WELCH, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. CHU, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. COOPER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. MEUSER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. COSTA, Ms. PORTER, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. CAREY, Ms. LETLOW, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CROW, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. BACON, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H. Res. 1193. A resolution expressing support for the designation of June 23, 2022, as National Federal Pell Grant Day; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H. Res. 1194. A resolution commending the Florida Everblades hockey team for winning the 2022 East Coast Hockey League's Patrick J. Kelly Cup; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CORREA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. POCAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. TRONE, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. PETERS, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. BASS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KIND, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. KILMER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. JONES, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. MENG, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. TITUS, Mr. BERA, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NEWMAN, and Ms. MATSUI):

H. Res. 1195. A resolution reaffirming the importance of the United States to promote the safety, health, and well-being of refugees and displaced persons; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. OMAR (for herself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. VARGAS):

H. Res. 1196. A resolution condemning human rights violations and violations of international religious freedom in India, including those targeting Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Dalits, Adivasis, and other religious and cultural minorities; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

ML-183. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Colorado, relative to Senate Memorial 22-002, memorializing Congress to authorize forwarding funding to make a one-time appropriation to the Bureau of Indian Education Higher Education Grant Program; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

ML-184. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 139, urging Congress to pass legislation that would allow farmers, along with coalitions and trade associations representing farmers, to petition the U.S. International Trade Commission to temporarily waive tariffs on imports of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients imported from Morocco; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 8150.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 8151.

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 Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 8152.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. BERA:

H.R. 8153.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: Powers of the Congress

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 8154.

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 make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval force, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 8155.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 8156.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 8157.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. 1, Sec 8

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 8158.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 14 and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 8159.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 8160.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 8161.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 8162.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18, section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 8163.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18, section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 8164.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 8165.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: ''To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.''

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 8166.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 151: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 198: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 222: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 234: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 263: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana and Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 419: Mr. BERGMAN.
H.R. 431: Mr. GOLDEN and Ms. BUSH.
H.R. 432: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 623: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 1004: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 1179: Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. MACE, and Ms. Velázquez.
H.R. 1198: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 1210: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
H.R. 1284: Mr. OBERNOLTE and Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.
H.R. 1304: Mr. KUSTOFF.
H.R. 1321: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 1401: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. Cárdenas.
H.R. 1414: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 1560: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 1567: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 1627: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 1633: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 1689: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.
H.R. 1825: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.
H.R. 1827: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 1948: Ms. SCANLON and Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 1956: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 2050: Mr. FOSTER and Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 2234: Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 2237: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 2256: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. KUSTER, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 2373: Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 2629: Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. NEWMAN, and Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 2639: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2654: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 2717: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
H.R. 2798: Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 2903: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 2974: Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. STEUBE, and Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.
H.R. 3111: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.
H.R. 3134: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 3244: Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. HARDER of California, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3258: Mr. BABIN.
H.R. 3294: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.
H.R. 3304: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 3348: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 3372: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 3494: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. TIFFANY.
H.R. 3783: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 3932: Mr. RUSH and Mr. EMMER.
H.R. 4268: Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 4323: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 4379: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 4402: Ms. SPANBERGER and Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 4437: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 4587: Mr. VAN DREW and Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 4603: Mr. KIM of New Jersey and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 4624: Mr. MOOLENAAR and Mr. BUCK.
H.R. 4826: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
H.R. 4853: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 5008: Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 5371: Mr. CUELLAR and Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
H.R. 5407: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 5423: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5631: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 5724: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 5818: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.
H.R. 5834: Mr. FALLON.
H.R. 6026: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 6186: Mr. CAWTHORN.
H.R. 6251: Mrs. MCBATH.
H.R. 6314: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 6448: Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 6519: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 6538: Ms. KELLY of Illinois and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 6543: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 6600: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 6613: Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 6852: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 6929: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. CAREY.
H.R. 6934: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 7026: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 7051: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 7104: Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. GARBARINO, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 7116: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 7118: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 7194: Mr. OBERNOLTE and Mr. COLE.
H.R. 7213: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 7255: Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 7290: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 7294: Mr. BUDD and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 7305: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 7330: Mr. EMMER.
H.R. 7336: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 7345: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 7382: Ms. KUSTER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. STAUBER, and Mrs. FISCHBACH.
H.R. 7395: Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 7432: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 7477: Mr. STAUBER, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 7480: Mr. BIGGS.
H.R. 7539: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 7559: Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 7570: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Mr. BUCK.
H.R. 7610: Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 7630: Ms. NORTON, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. HIMES, Mr. KIND, Ms. WILD, Ms. ROSS, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 7631: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 7644: Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 7693: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 7739: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 7787: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 7798: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 7826: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 7832: Mr. GARCIA of California.
H.R. 7847: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 7855: Mrs. MCCLAIN.
H.R. 7878: Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 7897: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 7964: Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 7966: Mr. COLE and Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 7972: Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 7983: Mr. FALLON.
H.R. 7992: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 7993: Ms. PORTER and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 8000: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 8006: Mrs. SPARTZ.
H.R. 8014: Mr. LOUDERMILK.
H.R. 8028: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 8044: Mr. BIGGS.
H.R. 8062: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 8072: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 8087: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 8096: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 8111: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 8145: Ms. NORTON, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. PORTER, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. GOMEZ.
H.R. 8146: Ms. NORTON, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. PORTER, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. GOMEZ.
H.J. Res. 53: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. MOULTON.
H.J. Res. 87: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H. Con. Res. 33: Mr. GALLEGO.
H. Con. Res. 59: Mr. VARGAS.
H. Con. Res. 89: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H. Res. 148: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H. Res. 159: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H. Res. 240: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
H. Res. 404: Mr. BIGGS.
H. Res. 892: Ms. JAYAPAL and Mr. CHABOT.
H. Res. 922: Mr. SIRES, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. TITUS, Ms. BASS, and Mrs. WALORSKI.
H. Res. 1009: Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. CROW, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. TONKO.
H. Res. 1028: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H. Res. 1041: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H. Res. 1156: Mr. ROUZER, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. LYNCH.
H. Res. 1161: Mr. SIRES, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. CARSON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SOTO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H. Res. 1165: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H. Res. 1178: Mr. NORMAN.
H. Res. 1182: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Ms. NORTON.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 6538: Ms. LETLOW.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

PT-121. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the City Council of Kodiak, Alaska, relative to Resolution No. 2022-11, acknowledging Congressman Don Young the longest serving member of Alaska's Congressional Delegation and his contributions to the city of Kodiak; to the Committee on House Administration.

PT-122. Also, a petition of the Electors of the Township of Red Springs, WI, relative to Resolution No. 2020-01, seeking to reclaim democracy from the expansion of corporate personhood rights and the corrupting influence of unregulated political contributions and spending; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 2022 No. 105

Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Our Father, we wait in reverence before Your throne. Cleanse us from our sins, creating in us clean hearts, while renewing a right spirit within us.

Help our lawmakers today to discern Your voice and do Your will. Give them the ability to know Your guidance from all others', permitting You to lead them to Your desired destination.

Lord, speak to them through Your holy Word, guide them with Your spirit, and sustain them with Your might. May they strive to permit justice and righteousness to flourish in this generation and beyond. Use them to rescue those who suffer because of violence and oppression.

We pray in Your great Name. 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.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business for debate only, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The Senator from Vermont.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 4431

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4431) to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, in order to place the bill on the calendar, under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceedings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

GUN LEGISLATION

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I have another matter to speak of, and before I do, I wish to commend my colleague and neighbor from New England, the distinguished Presiding Officer. As President pro tempore, I am always delighted to see somebody step into that position, but I wish to commend him for his tireless and, at times, what must be frustrating negotiations on a matter that is of extreme importance to our country.

In my prior profession, I went to many murder scenes. It seemed always at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning people died of gunshots, and I can remember each one of them as though it was yesterday.

Since then, what we have seen has been far, far worse. And I commend the Senator and his leadership and those in both parties who have worked with him and have tried to at least take some steps to curtail that in this country.

WORLD REFUGEE DAY 2022

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on June 20, yesterday, we commemorated World Refugee Day. It is an important reminder that we have to rededicate ourselves to a cornerstone of our Nation's founding: providing refuge to the persecuted and oppressed.

Since the days of the earliest European settlers, America has provided safe harbor to waves of refugees throughout our history. Many Americans today can trace their ancestry back to refugees who fled their homelands seeking freedom and security. Welcoming refugees is not just something America does; it is who we always have been.

Americans have put this long tradition of welcoming refugees on full display in recent months. After the withdrawal from Afghanistan, Americans across the political spectrum opened their hearts, homes, and wallets to Afghans fleeing the Taliban's ruthless rule. To date, American families have helped to welcome nearly 80,000 vulnerable Afghans into the United States, giving them a fresh start. As a Vermonter, I am proud that our small State joined this cause and volunteered to welcome and resettle 100 refugees—100 Afghan refugees.

Now, when Russia shocked the world and invaded Ukraine, Americans of all walks of life yet again stepped up to assist Ukrainians fleeing violence and destruction. Already, tens of thousands of Americans have volunteered to serve as private sponsors for arriving Ukrainian refugees. In fact, a Gallup poll from April confirmed that nearly 80 percent of Americans support resettling 100,000 Ukrainian refugees in the United States. That happens to be a central goal of the Biden administration, the Uniting for Ukraine initiative.

The deep and broad support for refugees among the American people has, for many years, been reflected in the Halls of Congress. I strongly supported

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

Printed on recycled paper.

the 1980 Refugee Act, the landmark law creating our modern U.S. Refugee Admissions Program and asylum system. That legislation was passed overwhelmingly in the House and here in the Senate unanimously. In the decades since, both parties have worked together to provide refuge to exiled Cubans, displaced Haitians, dissident Chinese, and many other refugee populations feeling persecution and tyranny.

Most recently, as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, I worked again with Members of both parties to pass multibillion-dollar aid packages to fund our government's efforts to aid Afghan and Ukrainian refugees.

So it should come as no surprise that both parties have more often than not worked together to support refugees seeking to begin anew in the United States. The over 3 million refugees who have resettled in the United States over the past several decades have enriched our country economically and culturally. Refugees are entrepreneurs and job creators. They are active and committed. They are members of our communities. They are our neighbors and friends. Our Nation's history has been defined by refugees, from Albert Einstein, to Madeleine Albright. Their stories and the stories of the millions of other refugees who come to our shores are the American way.

Now, the Trump administration gave rise to a dark turn toward nativism and xenophobia, a jarring retreat from what has made America great. The hateful policies of the Trump administration, espoused first by the former President himself, aimed to demonize refugees and asylum seekers, to shut our doors to the persecuted and oppressed. These policies were shameful. They should be repudiated—repudiated forcefully by every Member of the Senate.

Now, there is much more to be done to rebuild our Nation's capacity and welcome and resettle refugees. I will continue fighting to defend and support refugees in my remaining months in the Senate, just as I have throughout my Senate career.

Today, though, I am hopeful. I see Vermonters coming together in aid of native Afghan and Ukrainian refugees over the past several months, and I am confident that America's highest ideals have not seen their last days. We, the American people, have not lost sight of our roots. We are still here, an imperfect but compassionate beacon of hope for the hopeless. We are still here, our torch held high.

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. 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 THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The minority leader is recognized.

INFLATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, a little more than 2 years ago, with Republican policies in place, American workers and families were enjoying one of the best economic moments in a generation.

Unemployment was at a 50-year low. Inflation was very low at the same time. Our economy was growing robustly, and workers were reaping the benefits: Real wages were climbing. In fact, wages at the bottom of the income distribution were growing faster than that at the top. In other words, on our watch, working-class Americans were getting bigger percentage raises than their bosses.

Under these conditions, the American people were looking forward to the future. Satisfaction with the direction of our country was at a 15-year high. Consumer confidence was hovering near its highest level since 2000, and small business optimism had set an alltime record high.

Republican policies helped create that environment, from cutting red-tape to passing the most comprehensive tax cuts and tax reform in a generation.

Now, Democrats said the 2017 tax bill would not strengthen the economy and would starve the Federal Government of money, but we Republicans knew better. And sure enough, with our tax bill in place, Federal revenues are at historic levels. The past fiscal year's nominal corporate tax receipts were the highest they have been since 2007. Individual income tax receipts just hit an alltime record high as well, and they are on pace to climb even higher this year. Overall, Treasury Department revenues just recorded their largest 1-year surge in 44 years.

So that is what has happened since the 2017 tax reform that Democrats literally predicted would be ''Armageddon'': tax cuts for American families, record-setting tax revenues, and the best economy for working families in a generation prior to the pandemic. Unfortunately, most of our Democratic colleagues have a terrible track record when it comes to economic policies and predictions. The tax reform they called Armageddon preceded low inflation, high employment, and robust growth.

And what about on their watch?

Democrats setting policy on party lines decided on trillions of dollars in reckless spending. That has bought us the worst inflation in 40 years, anemic growth, and now, on top of all of that, the threat of rising unemployment and a possible recession.

Just as Senate Democrats were preparing to dump $2 trillion in reckless spending on our economy, the Senate Democratic leader said:

> I do not think the dangers of inflation, at least in the near term, are very real.

President Biden said:

> The risk is not doing too much. The risk is not doing enough.

Secretary Yellen said:

> [T]he price of doing too little is much higher than the price of doing something big.

Well, they were all wrong, and American families are paying dearly for it.

The Democratic leader claimed:

> The dangers of undershooting our response are far greater than overshooting.

And:

> We cannot do too little. We cannot lock our country into a long and slow recovery.

Well, if Democrats did not want a long recovery, mission accomplished. A long and steady recovery with stable prices, rising real wages, falling unemployment, and strong growth would have been exactly what the doctor ordered, but the Democrats' policies helped take that option entirely off the table for our country.

Instead, their decisions have fueled skyrocketing prices, a decline in Americans' real incomes, and cornered the Federal Reserve into having to raise rates sharply and potentially stop or reverse the recovery altogether.

So, faced with this mess, what is our all-Democratic government planning next? Are our colleagues admitting their mistakes and trimming back their appetites?

Unfortunately, not—just the opposite.

Even now, with the evidence of a historic, self-inflicted policy disaster piling up all around them, Democrats are reviving talks for yet another party-line taxing-and-spending spree this summer. Even with the economy teetering on the brink of a recession, even with families' real incomes already falling rapidly on their watch, Senate Democrats are reportedly behind closed doors, dreaming up—listen to this—historic new tax hikes to drop on top of our economy at the very worst possible time.

The same Democrats who wanted to pass trillions more in spending last year now want to rush through huge new tax hikes. The same party that spent 2021 trying to inflate their way out of inflation now wants to spend 2022 tax-hiking their way right into a recession. You could not invent—could not invent—a worse time for Washington Democrats to pile on new tax hikes on our country.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DURBIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF TITLE IX

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, this week, we are celebrating the 50th

anniversary of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. It says:

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

For 50 years, those words have changed the lives of American women and girls and their families for the better. As a mom, I was able to watch my daughter excel on a more level playing field, and I look forward to watching my granddaughter do the very same thing. Today, more women than ever are competing for the awards and scholarships once reserved for men. And wouldn't you know it—more women than men graduate from college. In short, title IX means something to women and girls in this country. It has opened countless doors of opportunity.

Today, I would like to invite all of my colleagues to join me in supporting a simple resolution celebrating the promise of title IX. It recognizes the 50th anniversary, it honors the work of women's rights activists who led the fight for equal treatment among men and women in education, and it encourages all women and girls in the United States to continue to pursue academic and athletic accomplishments if they so choose.

I thank my colleagues in advance for joining me as we celebrate the women and girls in this country and all of their beautiful potential.

INFLATION

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, the Senate is back in session, and still we have no indication from the White House or my Democratic colleagues that they have a plan to lower inflation.

Tennesseans are frightened. You would be, too, if you consistently found more month at the end of your paycheck than paycheck at the end of your month. It is getting harder to stretch the pennies and nickels and dimes, and talking points aren't going to fix this problem.

The White House keeps telling people that if they hang on just a little bit longer, they are going to be all right, but that is not how it works in the real world. In the real world, at a certain point, you run out of rope to hang on to.

People are looking at this transition economy, and they are saying: What are we transitioning to? It is not what they want for their economic future. It is no longer a matter of just trying to make things work; you just can't pay the bills anymore. The gas tank stays empty or you go to bed hungry.

Now, it is clear that Joe Biden and the Democrats know that the country has reached a tipping point, but rather than offering hope, they have settled into blaming everyone from congressional Republicans to foreign dictators for the problem. That is not what the American people want to hear. They know who got us in trouble, and they know it wasn't Vladimir Putin; it was Joe Biden and the Democrats.

It is the people—the Democrats who are controlling every branch of government in this town. Yes, they have done it, and no amount of scapegoating will change the fact that the American people have been watching closely over the past year and a half, and they know things have gone terribly wrong.

The Biden administration abandoned our recovery, spent trillions on a reckless spending spree, and then panicked when all that spending caused record-high inflation. No, it is not temporary. The country doesn't need a pep talk; they need Joe Biden and the Democrats to reverse course before we fall into a recession, if we haven't done so already.

There are things the administration can do right now that will pull us back from the brink.

It is time to take the taxpayer-funded credit card away. The American people can't afford what the Democrats are selling, and they wouldn't want it even if they could afford it. They know this is wasteful, out-of-control, reckless spending.

Next, the President must stop expanding the size and power of the Federal Government. Stop hiring bureaucrats we don't need at salaries we can't afford to write regulations that only exist to take more money out of people's paychecks.

Democrats would also be wise to get the regulators we do have out of the way—especially when it comes to the energy sector—restart the Keystone XL Pipeline, and make America energy independent again. Go back to drilling in Alaska, offshore, fracking. Return it all so that we once again are energy independent.

Finally, there is something we can do right here in the Senate that would keep future spending and inflation in check. I have introduced legislation that would require a supermajority to pass a spending bill during times of high inflation. It is good common sense, so we should put it up for a vote.

It is time for each of us to go on the record and let the American people know what our priorities are. They are tired of what they are seeing coming out of Washington, DC. I am glad they are paying attention. I am so pleased that Tennesseans are paying closer attention now than ever before.

I do think that it is appropriate that President Biden, the White House, the executive branch, and the Democrats who are in charge of Capitol Hill go on the record and decide if they are going to stand with that ''Build Back Broke'' agenda, stand with the radical left, or are they going to stand for the prosperity and safety of the American people? Tennesseans know what the right answer would be.

Whether I am in church, whether I am out at one of the grandkids' sporting event, whether I am at the MoonPie Festival in Bell Buckle, I hear it from everyone—this spending is out of control.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

TRIBUTE TO CAROLE JOHNSON

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today I have the distinct honor of recognizing Carole Johnson of Mineral County for her dedication to the Forest Service and her 50-plus years—50-plus years—of public service to the people of Montana.

Raised in Superior, MT, Carole graduated from Montana State University and joined the U.S. Forest Service in 1971. Carole started as a seasonal recreational employee on the Superior Ranger District of the Lolo National Forest and has since worked in nearly every facet of the Forest Service, including firefighting, logistics, silviculture, surveying, mining, and conservation education. In 2015, Carole was named ''Superior District Ranger,'' the post she has held until retiring earlier this spring. According to most accounts, at the time of her retirement, Carole was the longest tenured Federal employee in the State of Montana.

Anyone who knows Carole will tell you that she exemplified the definition of a ''public servant.'' For more than 50 years, she served her community with unmatched institutional knowledge and professionalism. She has been a voice of reason in debates over public lands management, emphasizing that forest management and conservation truly go hand in hand. As District Ranger, Carole worked tirelessly to increase the timber output on the Superior District to help benefit the local economy and support wildfire mitigation in the community.

Outside of her role at the Forest Service, Carole is active in her community. She serves on many boards, including the Mineral Community Hospital Board, the Mineral Fair Board, and the Glacier Country Tourism Board. Through her commitment to public service, it is clear that Carole has long been a well-respected and beloved member of the Mineral County community.

It is my honor to recognize Carole for her dedication to the Forest Service and her 50-plus years of public service to the great State of Montana.

Carole, thank you for your many years of public service and your commitment to improving our public lands and our forests. I wish you all the very best in your retirement. You truly make Montana proud.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The Senator from Illinois.

UKRAINE AND LITHUANIA

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, last week, Senator PORTMAN of Ohio and I hosted a group of visiting members of Parliament from Ukraine. We were joined by colleagues from both sides of the aisle in a continued demonstration of bipartisan support for that beleaguered country.

One of the Ukrainian Parliamentarians included a key negotiator with the Russians, David Arakhamia. He was clear in his assessment: The Russians won't negotiate seriously unless confronted with strength. I agree. We must not let Russia regroup and retrench in the eastern part of Ukraine.

We are now in the fourth month of this horrific war, launched without provocation by Russian war criminal Vladimir Putin to fortify his fragile ego and his warped nostalgia for Soviet horror stories. We all recall the initial assessments that Ukraine and its democratically elected government would fall within days of the Russian military assault. The Russians, for months, poised on the border of Ukraine a mighty force—armored military, virtually everything imaginable. Well, guess what. It not only didn't happen, but the Russian military was turned back decisively in their effort to take Kyiv.

In the war-torn months since, the government of Ukraine has become a symbol of freedom, of strength, determination, and defiance around the world. In fact, key leaders from Europe visited Kyiv last week and pledged their support for Ukraine's membership in the European Union.

President Biden has played a key role in rallying NATO allies and providing equipment and support that have allowed the Ukrainians to heroically defend their nation. He has committed more than $6.3 billion in security assistance to Ukraine since the beginning of the Biden administration, with $5.6 billion provided since the beginning of the war alone.

This kind of security aid typically takes months to process and deliver, but weapons are being delivered to Ukraine at unprecedented speed, some in as little as 48 hours. Technical assistance, training, and humanitarian aid continue in parallel.

In fact, under President Biden's leadership, the NATO alliance has never been more unified or formidable, including with two new aspiring members, Finland and Sweden, hoping to join soon—a step I strongly support. Imagine, Vladimir Putin started this vicious war against Ukraine to weaken NATO. He strengthened that organization, and now two pivotal nations in Europe have asked to join NATO for the first time—an indication to Putin that NATO's days are ahead, not behind, it.

Despite these historic successes, we must continue to adjust our support for what is likely to be a protracted fight. The Ukrainian military needs long-range artillery and other key military equipment to withstand and repel the Russian onslaught.

I am joining Senators PORTMAN, BLUMENTHAL, and GRASSLEY in a letter to Secretary of Defense Austin this week urging more long-range rocket artillery for Ukraine, which the administration is reportedly reviewing at this very moment.

The urgent needs go beyond weapons. Ukraine's economy and food exports—exports that feed some of the world's poorest nations—cannot be held hostage to Vladimir Putin's cruelty. For the record, more than 20 million tons of Ukrainian grain exports are stopped because of a Russian blockade of Ukrainian ports, and it is estimated that barely half of Ukraine's harvest can be exported this year.

Secretary of State Blinken rightly has accused Russia of using food as a weapon of war, and there are credible reports that Russia has stolen Ukrainian grain—imagine this—only to simply resell it on the world market.

One has to ask, when you consider this barbaric act, following other barbaric acts: Does Vladimir Putin really believe he is going to restore the moral authority of Russia by his actions? Is this really the kind of behavior, incidentally, that China wants to be associated with?

So our task and that of our allies must include not only a sustained and updated supply of critical weaponry but also help to reopen and secure Ukrainian ports and find alternative land routes for this year's harvest.

We must support efforts announced by Attorney General Garland today in his visit to Ukraine to help identify, apprehend, and prosecute those involved in war crimes. Here in the Senate, we can help that effort by passing the bipartisan Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act. I have introduced this bill with Senator GRASSLEY to ensure that perpetrators of war crimes in Ukraine and elsewhere cannot find sanctuary in the United States of America.

I also urge my colleagues not to delay approval of Finland and Sweden into NATO and to never again entertain the weakening of this critical Western alliance.

Let me also take a moment to comment on threats made over the weekend to one of our NATO allies, a nation which still has a recent stark memory of Soviet horror. I refer to Lithuania. Lithuania is one of the Baltic States that led the effort for independence from the Soviet Union.

Who can forget the Baltic Way, a human chain of 2 million people who joined hands across Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania 33 years ago to call for independence from the Soviet Union? Just a few years later, in July 1991, the Russian Government recognized the Baltic nations' independence during the historic end of Soviet tyranny in Eastern Europe, recognizing that the Russian people were ready to give Baltic States a future.

Since then, Lithuania has flourished as a vocal and vibrant member of the European Union and NATO. This small nation of nearly 3 million people has never forgotten its own struggle for freedom. Lithuania was an early ally of Ukraine's in its fight with Russia, going back to 2014. It has stood firm against its neighboring dictator in Belarus, the Putin puppet Alyaksandr Lukashenka, and against Chinese economic bullying for increasing its trade relationship with Taiwan.

Over the weekend, Russia actually threatened Lithuania, which was preventing goods sanctioned by the EU from being transported through its territory to the Russian territory of Kaliningrad. Lithuanian Foreign Minister Landsbergis, who is accustomed to Russian threats, said:

> It's not Lithuania doing anything. It's European sanctions that started working from 17 June.

Feigned Russian outrage over Lithuania's actions limiting the movement of these goods already sanctioned while Russia is bombing entire peaceful civilian areas to rubble in Ukraine shows the depth of Putin's madness.

President Biden and NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg have been very clear that the organization's commitment to the common defense is ironclad; it will protect every inch of member territory. Vladimir Putin should think carefully about the NATO commitment and the horrific cost he has already imposed on the Russian and Ukrainian people before making any further threats and continuing his war crimes in Ukraine.

Mr. President, it has been my good fortune to have visited Lithuania many times. My mother was born there. I have a special affection for that land and its people. I was there in the darkest of Soviet times in 1978. I am glad I went. As sad and depressing as it was, it was important for me to see that moment in history.

To see Lithuania today is to see a brandnew democracy, thriving in its belief and values of individual people and the determination to continue with a free economy and an open democracy. They have come and rallied to the side of many around them who are being terrorized by Lukashenka in Belarus and by Putin in Ukraine. And Lithuania speaks up. This small nation of fewer than 3 million people is a nation which is determined to stand for principle and values.

I want to make certain they understand that there are those of us here in the U.S. Congress who will never forget the battle they waged to become independent of the Soviet Union and their determination to stay in that position.

I was proud to be one of the voices in the chorus calling for the Baltic States to be part of the NATO alliance. They saw it as their day of liberation from fear, from the Soviet Union—then Russia, now Putin. We have to make sure

we keep those words sacred so that the NATO alliance is an alliance that can be counted on by all of the members.

I am heartened by the fact that Finland and Sweden are joining in this effort now, want to be part of the future of NATO. Extending that NATO border with Russia 600 to 800 miles is an affirmation of the foolishness of Putin. He actually thought, at the end of the day, by invading Ukraine, NATO would be weaker. Now it will be stronger than ever and, frankly, right up against his own country and the Finnish borders if they are allowed to join us in the NATO alliance, which I dearly hope for.

In the meantime, to my friends and all of the folks I have worked with in Lithuania, we are so proud of your continued determination to stand up for what is right. Continue doing that. That is the spirit of the Baltics, it is the spirit of Lithuania, and it is the spirit of the NATO alliance.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am here today to visit with my colleagues about a group that we refer to as pharmacy benefit managers, but around Washington, the shorthand for that term is PBMs.

Many Americans may not know about PBMs. They are very obscure in the whole pharmaceutical business. Yet the PBM market is nearly $500 billion, and they are powerful in our pharmaceutical drug supply chain.

It is our duty in Congress to understand, first, how PBMs operate; second, hold them accountable; and, third, work to lower prescription drug costs for the taxpayers and for the consumers.

In 2018, I pressed the Federal Trade Commission to investigate PBMs. I saw the ongoing consolidation in the pharmaceutical supply chain and its impact on drug prices, driving those prices up. But I didn't wait for the FTC to act.

I have pursued, one, bipartisan legislation; two, held hearings; and, three, conducted oversight. Most recently, Senator CANTWELL and I have introduced the PBM Transparency Act. This bill prohibits PBMs from engaging in spread pricing. This is a situation where PBMs charge an insurer more than they charge the pharmacy and then they pocket the difference. Iowans call that gaming the system.

Another practice we prohibit in our bill: clawbacks. In Medicare Part D, these are sometimes called retroactive direct and indirect remuneration fees—or DIR, for short.

Iowa pharmacists have told me clawbacks are costing patients more in higher copays and also costing the local pharmacy. This practice is putting rural and independent pharmacists out of business. In addition, our bill will incentivize fair and transparent PBM practices, benefiting consumers and taxpayers.

The bill has the support of community pharmacists, manufacturers, and patient advocacy organizations. Not surprisingly, this industry we call PBMs oppose the Cantwell-Grassley bill. They say my bill is ''anti-competitive'' and, in their words, an ''expansion of power at the FTC.'' They also claim that their industry is already well-regulated. Nothing could be further from the truth.

My bill establishes transparency and accountability. So good news: Tomorrow, the Commerce Committee will mark up the PBM Transparency Act. I don't happen to sit on this very important Commerce Committee, but I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Finally, I have never given up on passing the bipartisan Wyden-Grassley bill, known as the Prescription Drug Pricing Reduction Act. Despite the Democrats having the majority for 18 months, we have not passed a prescription drug bill. So we still have high prescription drug prices.

By now, I would assume they would be interested in advancing a bipartisan prescription drug bill. They can get 60-plus votes, save the taxpayers $95 billion and seniors, who are consumers, $72 billion—rather than a partisan effort that doesn't have 60 votes here in the U.S. Senate.

I want my colleagues to know I will work with anyone who wants to pass the bipartisan Wyden-Grassley bill.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAINE). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

GUN LEGISLATION

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, 28 days ago, an 18-year-old young man opened fire on students at the Robb Elementary School in Uvalde, TX. He murdered 21 people—19 children and 2 teachers. In the process, he effectively committed suicide as well.

This was an attack that was so cruel, so brutal, and inhumane that it has brought much of our Nation to its knees in mourning. Since the shooting, my office has received—as I am sure many other Members of Congress have—I have received tens of thousands of calls and letters and emails with a singular message: Do something.

Do something. Not do nothing, but do something. Texans are disgusted and outraged by what happened at Robb Elementary, and they want Congress to take appropriate action to prevent the loss of more innocent lives.

I don't want us to pass a bill for the purpose of checking a box. I want to make sure we actually do something useful, something that is capable of becoming a law, something that will have the potential to save lives.

I am happy to report as a result of the hard work of a number of Senators in this Chamber that we have made some serious progress. In particular, over the last few weeks, Mr. MURPHY, the Senator from Connecticut; Ms. SINEMA, the Senator from Arizona; Mr. TILLIS, the Senator from North Carolina; and I have searched high and low for common ground.

Now, there are some people who would say, What is the use? Why try? We know this is an issue that divides much of the country, depending on where you live, and maybe even divides people living in the same household. But I think we have found some areas where there is space for compromise. And we have also found that there are some redlines and no middle ground. We have talked; we have debated; we have disagreed; and, finally, we have reached an agreement among the four of us. But, obviously, this is not something that will become law or fail to become law because of a small group of Senators.

The truth is we had a larger group of 20 Senators—10 Republicans and 10 Democrats—come forward and sign on to an agreed set of principles, and I believe as Senators see the text that supports those principles, they will see we have tried our best to be true as to what we said those agreed principles should be.

So soon, very soon—not soon enough for me—but very soon, we will see the text of bipartisan legislation that will help keep our children and our communities safer.

We know there is no such thing as a perfect piece of legislation. We are imperfect human beings. But we have to try, and I believe this bill is a step in the right direction.

One of the pillars of this legislation is support for community-based mental health care. Following the violent attacks, we have all heard about missed signs, and the fact is the New York Times recently profiled the type of young man: typically alienated, isolated, not receiving any sort of support or medical or psychiatric care, certainly not complying with their doctors' orders when it comes to taking their medication that allows them to manage their mental illness challenges.

We know that this profile is one that Salvador Ramos fit, the shooter in Uvalde. He was a deeply troubled young man. He was isolated. He was bullied in school. He cut himself because he said he liked the way it made him look. It made him look tough. He had a history of fighting, of assaulting fellow students, of threatening sexual assault of young women, and torturing and killing animals. It is a familiar profile.

This man, this young man, I think was crying out for help. But he got no help, notwithstanding the best efforts of people around him. He shot his own grandmother before he went to Robb Elementary School because she wanted

him to go back to the classroom after being out of the classroom for 2 years because of COVID mitigation practices.

So our goal with this legislation is to try to help people in crisis get treatment before they reach a point like Salvador Ramos.

Now, I want to be clear: Not everybody who is suffering a mental health crisis is a threat to themselves and others. Matter of fact, the opposite is true. Many people suffer in silence with their parents, their families, their siblings, trying to help them to no avail. But there is a small subset of people like Salvador Ramos who are a danger to themselves and others if they don't get the kind of help they need.

So the provision of the bill which represents the single largest investment in community-based mental health treatment in American history is drawn from bipartisan legislation introduced by Senator STABENOW and Senator BLUNT. I think there are eight demonstration projects around the country. We want to make this kind of access to community-based mental health care available all across the country, and our bill will help to do that.

It expands high-quality mental health and addiction services nationwide through the expansion of certified community behavioral health clinics.

Many of these providers already operate in communities across the country, but our legislation expands the networks of clinics to deliver even stronger and more fulsome support to our communities.

We also include provisions to expand support of care in our schools because it is at school that many of our young people will be identified as needing support.

Teachers actually spend more time than parents, typically, with our school-aged children; and the supported services that will be part of this bill will help identify students that need that help so that intervention can come as early as possible.

As the Presiding Officer probably knows, 60 percent of gun deaths in America are suicides—suicides. We not only want to try our best to do things that will hopefully stop the Salvador Ramoses in the future from hurting other people, we want to try to help them and keep them from hurting themselves as well.

So I believe this huge investment in America's mental health delivery system is an investment in safer and healthier communities.

Another pillar of the legislation is school safety. The Uvalde shooter was able to enter Robb Elementary School through a door that was not locked when it should have been. That is an obvious vulnerability. Schools need to be prepared for the worst-case scenario, which means evaluating physical security measures, reviewing current protocol, adopting best practices, which are broadly available through publications and studies by the Secret Service and other law enforcement agencies. And they also need to be able to add or expand the number of school resource officers as appropriate.

I have said it before, and I will say it again: No parent should have to send their child to school fearful for their child's safety, and no child should have to go to school and be afraid for their safety.

All of our students and teachers and the administrators and others in our schools deserve to feel safe, and parents deserve peace of mind, and that is what I hope these additional resources will provide.

Now, the final range portion of this bill beyond mental health and school safety involves a range of provisions to prevent these sort of violent attacks from occurring in the future.

Again, I believe that law-abiding citizens are not the problem. I don't believe law-abiding citizens are a threat to public health, and this bill honors that commitment.

So unless a person is convicted of a crime or is adjudicated mentally ill, their ability to purchase a firearm will not be impacted by this legislation.

Now, some have suggested provisions that I believe would infringe on Second Amendment rights and really not get to the root of the problem.

For example, there is no particular ban on a type of gun or no mandatory waiting periods, no background checks of intrafamily or friend-to-friend transfer, none of these are included in the legislation. And some of our colleagues clearly would like to see that. But, again, that is because law-abiding gun owners are not the problem.

What we are trying to do is prevent dangerous individuals from unleashing violence on their communities. And one way of achieving that goal is through more robust crisis intervention programs.

Now, that is a broad term that describes a range of initiatives that aim to reduce violence, protect the public, and connect individuals in crisis with the help they need.

It could include something called assisted outpatient treatment, which allows courts to order people with mental health challenges to receive outpatient treatment to ensure they receive the care they needed, and the court will hold them accountable to make sure they make the doctors' appointments and take the medications they need in order to remain productive.

But beyond AOTs—or assisted outpatient treatment—there are very effective regimes like mental health courts, like I saw in Dallas, TX, not that long ago.

Now, one of the things that encourages compliance is the fact that you have a judge, somebody wearing a black robe, saying: You will do this. And if that is what it takes, that is fine with me. But there are also drug courts, veterans' courts, and the like which aim to treat the root cause, not the symptom. And across the country, there are hundreds of mental health and veterans' treatment courts and thousands of drug court programs that have delivered incredible results.

I have been clear at the outset that I am interested in providing law enforcement-related grants to all 50 States to put forward a range of crisis intervention programs that the State deems best to help reduce suicide and violence.

Now, some of our colleagues wanted to focus this money solely on the 19 States that have passed some form of red flag law, and, frankly, that is a choice that is up to the State. But we are not introducing a national red flag law, but we are providing the availability of law enforcement-related grants to crisis intervention programs, whether you adopted a red flag program or not. Perhaps you have chosen something different. Well, this grant program will get every State funding that implements programs that they themselves have adopted to stop individuals in crisis from reaching the point of violence or self-harm.

If any State wants to pass a law, obviously, under our Constitution, they have plenary authority to pass whatever crisis intervention laws they choose to do so. But one of the things that we have agreed upon is they have to have robust due process protections because we are talking about a constitutional right.

So if the new law does not include due process protections, it will not be eligible for these grants, no matter what form that crisis intervention program takes.

Our bill also provides increased protection for domestic violence victims. It shouldn't matter whether a person is married to their abuser, if the abuser is convicted of domestic violence, and many people have what I would call nontraditional relationships, whether they are living together, they have a child together, or whether they just have a long-term romantic or intimate relationship. Eighty-six percent of gun-owning households support that sort of protection for domestic violence victims, where, too often, a gun is involved.

Again, this doesn't limit law-abiding gun owners' rights unless somebody is convicted of domestic abuse under their State laws. Their gun rights will not be impacted.

Again, this portion of the bill includes critical due process protections which, as we all know, is part of our Constitution. You shall not be deprived of your rights without due process of law.

One new feature that we proposed is that those who are convicted of nonspousal misdemeanor domestic abuse—not felony but misdemeanor domestic violence—will have an opportunity after 5 years to have their Second Amendment rights restored, but they have to have a clean record. And this is an incentive, in fact, I think, for people

who have made a mistake and have committed domestic violence and received a misdemeanor conviction to straighten up their act and to not repeat it.

Our bill also strengthens the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, known as NICS, to ensure it is more fulsome and accurate.

In Uvalde, this young man, Salvador Ramos, turned 18. He went in and passed a background check. It is like he was born yesterday because there was no way for the National Instant Criminal Background checks system to look back on any mental health adjudications or criminal convictions, which would have barred him from purchasing a firearm had it occurred as an adult.

If a 17-year-old is convicted of a violent crime or adjudicated as mentally incompetent, that information should show up in the background check system if he tries to purchase a firearm when he turns 18.

Eighty-seven percent of gun-owning households in America support making juvenile records available in the background check system, and this legislation will make that possible.

Now, the States will control what information they are willing to share, but our legislation provides an incentive for States to upload the records that reflect on the suitability of an individual to purchase a firearm, allow them to upload juvenile records into the National Instant Criminal Background System to ensure that firearms are not falling into the hands of those under 21 who would be prohibited from purchasing that gun if they were an adult when it happened.

So I know this bill is not going to please everyone. Some think it goes too far; others think it doesn't go far enough, and I get it. But the nature of compromise and the nature of actually wanting to get a result requires that everybody try to find common ground where we can, and that is particularly hard in a 50–50 U.S. Senate.

But I believe the same people who are telling us to do something are sending us a clear message to do what we can to keep our children and communities safe. I am confident this legislation moves us in a positive direction.

I want to thank all of our colleagues who have worked so hard in this process that has gotten us this far. My understanding is that the text will be released essentially at any moment, although the principles upon which that text is written have been public for quite a while now.

This legislation is the product of good-faith, bipartisan negotiations. It includes bills and ideas offered by colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and it makes changes that are supported by vast majorities of Americans. And I think, most importantly, it has the real potential to become a law and to create real changes in communities across this country—safer, healthier communities; stronger, more secure schools; saving lives. That is what we are all about.

So I am eager to discuss more details with our colleagues as they review the text in the coming days, and I hope we can continue to show the same sort of good faith and the openness to other ideas that have brought us to this point as we debate and we vote on this bipartisan legislation.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

NOMINATION OF ANA ISABEL de ALBA

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, today, I am proud to celebrate two district judges joining the Federal bench for the State of California.

We are scheduled to vote shortly on the confirmation of Judge Ana de Alba, who is nominated to become a judge for the Eastern District of California.

Judge de Alba brings a lifelong commitment to advancing justice in California's Central Valley. The daughter of immigrants from Mexico, she was born in Merced, CA, and grew up in a family of farmworkers.

Judge de Alba watched her mother and her grandmother struggle with unfair treatment, as they worked together in some of the hardest jobs in the world.

She decided at a young age that one day—one day—she would become a lawyer to help families like her own.

Judge de Alba is a first-generation high school graduate. She went on to earn her bachelor's degree and her J.D. from UC Berkeley. And after graduating, she built a successful career in private practice in the Central Valley, and she realized her childhood dream of service by establishing a Workers' Rights Clinic for low-wage workers to learn their rights and to seek legal advice.

In 2018, based on her extensive legal experience and proven commitment to the public good, Judge de Alba was appointed by then-Governor Brown to serve as a superior court judge for Fresno County.

Judge de Alba is a dedicated, fair, and universally respected public servant, respected by her colleagues.

I also want to note that if confirmed, Judge de Alba will be the first Latina to sit on the Eastern District bench. She will bring a deep knowledge of the Central Valley and a passion for equal justice, informed and inspired by her own family's story.

So I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting Judge de Alba's confirmation today.

CONFIRMATION OF ROBERT STEVEN HUIE

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I would also like to take this moment to celebrate the confirmation last month of Judge Robert Huie, now serving in the Southern District of California.

Judge Huie is a resident of San Diego, where he has lived and worked for nearly 20 years, but his roots in California, in fact, began generations ago. His grandfather immigrated to San Francisco from China in the 1930s, making his home there until joining the U.S. Army.

Judge Huie is a talented lawyer who has continually sought out opportunities to promote justice.

He earned his undergraduate degree from Calvin College and his J.D. from Yale Law School. His career includes 12 years of service as an assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District of California.

During that time, he investigated and prosecuted more than 600 district court cases and two dozen appeals on matters ranging from public corruption to securities fraud, to bank robberies.

And at the outset of the COVID–19 pandemic, Judge Huie took the initiative to create a districtwide working group that combated pandemic-related fraud.

Judge Huie's commitment to service, his strong work ethic, and his insightful legal thinking will benefit the community of the Southern District.

Mr. President, as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I am proud of the work that we continue to do to confirm outstanding, effective, and diverse judges across the Federal court system. That is especially important in places like the Southern District and Eastern District of California—two of the busiest Federal judicial districts in the entire country. As we confirm more nominees like Judge de Alba and Judge Huie, we are building a Federal court system that can better deliver on the promise of equal justice for all.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. PADILLA. I ask unanimous consent that the order with respect to Judge de Alba's nomination be executed at 5:30 p.m. today; further, that if the nomination is confirmed, the motion 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.

The Senator from Connecticut.

GUN LEGISLATION

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, when I returned to Connecticut after the shootings in Uvalde and Buffalo, I saw

a level of fear on the faces of the parents and children whom I spoke to that I have never seen before. This country has lived through mass shooting after mass shooting, rising rates of homicide, but there was something different in the eyes of these families as they once again had to contemplate the idea that our schools are no longer safe places, that our supermarkets are no longer safe spaces.

But they also were contemplating the idea that Congress was so caught up in its own politics, so addicted to backing into our own corners that we wouldn't be able to do anything meaningful about the thing that matters most to parents and to families in this country: the physical safety of their children. Think about it. What matters more to you than the physical well-being of your children? You would give away everything—your job, your car, the roof over your head—in order to guarantee that your children were safe from physical harm.

So the anxiety and the fear that I saw in Connecticut and that I think many of my colleagues saw when they returned to their States was not just for the safety of their children but also a fear about the ability of government to rise to this moment and do something and do something meaningful.

I believe that this week we will pass legislation that will become the most significant piece of anti-gun violence legislation Congress will have passed in 30 years. This is a breakthrough, and more importantly, it is a bipartisan breakthrough. I am glad to join my friend Senator CORNYN on the floor today to talk a little bit about the piece of legislation that our colleagues will be able to look at hopefully in a matter of moments and that this body will be able to consider this week.

I want to thank Senator CORNYN, Senator TILLIS, and Senator SINEMA in particular. It was a hard road to get to this compromise, but nothing worthwhile is easy. And nobody in a compromise gets everything they want. This bill will be too little for many; it will be too much for others. But it isn't a box-checking exercise. This bill is not window dressing. This bill is going to save lives. This bill is going to save thousands of lives. It is going to be something that every single Member of this Senate who votes for it can be proud of.

I want to tell you a little bit about it, and some of this has already been covered by my friend Senator CORNYN. First, let me talk about the provisions in this bill that change our Nation's firearms laws.

First, we are going to invest in the development of crisis intervention orders. We are going to give money out to States that they will be able to use to implement what are commonly called red flag laws. These are laws that allow local authorities and courts to take weapons, firearms, temporarily away from individuals who are threatening to hurt themselves or others.

We just saw Connecticut's red flag law be used just in the last month or so to take weapons away from a young man who was making threats to shoot up schools, potentially saving dozens of lives.

Under this bill, every State will be able to use significant new Federal dollars to be able to expand their programs to try to stop dangerous people—people contemplating mass murder or suicide—from being able to have access to the weapons that allow them to perpetrate that crime.

As Senator CORNYN said, we will also make those dollars eligible for a narrow range of other court-based anti-violence interventions—something that was very important to our Republican colleagues.

Second, this bill is going to make sure that no domestic abusers can purchase or own a gun. We are closing the boyfriend loophole. What we know is that in States that have taken this step already, there are 10 percent fewer intimate partner deaths. This is an incredibly important step forward. We know this provision alone is going to save lives of so many women who unfortunately die at the hands of a boyfriend or an ex-boyfriend who hunts them down with a firearm.

To be consistent with State felony restoration rights, this legislation will allow individuals to be able to get their right back after a period of time but only for first-time offenders and only if there are no crimes of violence in the intervening time.

This bill will provide for enhanced background checks for younger buyers. What we know is that the profile of the modern mass shooter is often in the 18- to 21-year-old range, and so this bill has enhanced background checks for those individuals, including a call to the local police department—a process that can take up to 3 days and up to 10 days if there are particular signs of concern that investigators need to perform followup on. That enhanced background check is going to make sure that younger buyers who are in crisis have another check performed—perhaps a short period of time in between their decision to buy a lethal weapon to perform a crime and their ability to get that weapon.

This bill has new criminal statutes banning gun trafficking and straw purchasing. This is incredibly important for our cities. We have a flow of illegal guns coming into these cities, and yet, for decades, for some reason, Congress has not given our Federal authorities the ability to interrupt these gun-running rings because we have no effective ban at a Federal level on trafficking and straw-purchasing. We will after we pass this law.

Finally, we clarify under this bill who needs to register as a federally licensed gun dealer. One of the individuals who sold a weapon to a mass shooter in Odessa, TX, should have been licensed as a Federal dealer, but he wasn't, and he sold the gun to a person who was prohibited from buying the gun because of his mental health history, without a background check. We will clarify in this law that individuals like that need to register as Federal firearms dealers, and they need to perform background checks.

As Senator CORNYN said, this bill makes a historic investment in mental health—a historic investment in mental health. Thanks to DEBBIE STABENOW and ROY BLUNT, we are going to be able to expand the certified community health center model nationally. That literally means millions of people in this country in underserved areas who have no access to mental health are going to be able to get it after we pass this bill.

We have significant new funding in this bill for school-based health centers to make sure that kids are better served, especially those kids who are in crisis.

We have help in this bill for pediatricians who are trying to do telehealth consults with behavioral health professionals who are trying to get more training on mental health so they can help their patients.

Finally, we make investments in school and community safety, funds to help schools make their campuses safer places but also funds for community-based programs that are doing good work in cities from Boston to Hartford to Dallas interrupting cycles of violence in our communities.

For 30 years—murder after murder, suicide after suicide, mass shooting after mass shooting—Congress did nothing. This week, we have a chance to break this 30-year period of silence with a bill that changes our laws in a way that will save thousands of lives. It is a compromise. It is a bipartisan compromise. It is a path forward to the way that both Republicans and Democrats can work together to address some of the most vexing, most difficult challenges this Nation faces.

We have a chance to show parents and kids and families that we take their safety seriously and we are prepared to do not just something but something that saves lives in order to protect them.

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the de Alba nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Ana Isabel de Alba, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California.

VOTE ON DE ALBA NOMINATION

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

Mr. MURPHY. 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

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

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 234 Ex.]

YEAS—53

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

NAYS—45

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

NOT VOTING—2

Cramer	Toomey

The nomination was confirmed.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

UKRAINE

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I come to the floor again today to update people on what is happening in Ukraine as Russia continues its illegal, unprovoked, and brutal assault on that country and talk more about what we can do here in the Congress and as Americans to help the people of Ukraine during this desperate hour. This will be the 16th consecutive week I have come to the floor to discuss the invasion while the Senate has been in session.

We are now on the 118th day of this war on Ukraine. In response, the bravery and effectiveness of the Ukrainian defenders has been unbelievable, truly impressive, but not surprising because they are fighting to defend their homeland, their families, and their freedom. They have shown again and again the power that comes with that. Just 4 days ago was another example of Ukrainian tenacity and success against a much bigger and better armed Russian army. Last Friday, Ukrainian military officials announced that they struck and sunk a Russian vessel in the Black Sea using two Harpoon anti-ship missiles supplied by the West. The ship was carrying personnel and anti-aircraft equipment to Snake Island, which the Russians invaded early on and used as an outpost to assist in their blockade of Ukraine.

This action marks the first time that Ukraine has destroyed a Russian vessel with a new, Western-supplied armament. It is an example of what we can do, the United States and other allied countries, 42 of us who are helping Ukraine, giving them the tools they need to defend their homeland.

By the way, the Ukrainians have now sunk so many Russian ships that the head of the Odessa Oblast military administration remarked that Ukraine is creating ''an underwater brigade at the bottom of the Black Sea.''

Despite these successes in the Black Sea, Russia has taken the upper hand in the critical area east of Ukraine called the Donbas. The Donbas region is this area of Ukraine in eastern Ukraine where Russia has really focused its forces. Previously, you recall they took Crimea in 2014, and they took a part of the Donbas—Donbas and Donetsk areas. Now they are trying to take the entire Donetsk region and more.

Although the Ukrainians are fighting valiantly in this area of the Donbas, they are simply being outgunned by the Russians, who have longer range and very accurate Russian missiles. The stakes are really high right now. The fate of a sovereign country to remain free hangs in the balance. But not only that, if Vladimir Putin is successful here in the Donbas in taking more than he already controls, I think it would be naive to believe he will stop there. Based on his own words, he won't stop there. The Baltics could be next. He already has a puppet dictatorship here in Belarus. These countries—Baltics, Poland, Romania, where I was recently, Moldova—they are all concerned and rightly so. We cannot allow him to achieve these goals.

Last Wednesday, the Senate Ukraine Caucus, which I cofounded along with Senator DICK DURBIN, hosted six members of the Ukrainian Parliament, or Rada, leaders in the Parliament who came to talk to us, along with Ukrainian Ambassador to the United States Oksana Markarova. They offered a very blunt view of the current war, which we have now heard many times over these past several weeks.

Ukrainian soldiers are fighting very hard to defend their homeland, but Russia is incrementally advancing, killing 100 to 500 Ukrainian soldiers every day, as well as dozens of civilians, and destroying cities in the Donbas area with a steady barrage of missiles. Russia is sitting back and firing these guided missiles with impunity because the shorter range Ukrainian missiles can't reach them.

The delegation of Ukrainian Parliament leaders included David Arakhamia, one of Ukraine's lead negotiators with the Russians. He told us the Russians are essentially delaying negotiations until Russia has secured control over this whole area of the Donbas, and then they will pretend to engage in negotiations while taking that time to recover their combat power and prepare for yet another offensive.

Russia must not be allowed to continue to gain ground in the Donbas. We have to get the Ukrainians what they need to protect themselves, the weapons and equipment they need to be able to succeed so they can have negotiations with the Russians but on their terms, not the Russians'.

There is a solution to the Ukrainians being outgunned. Over the past several years, Ukrainian officials have specifically requested the advanced weapons rocket artillery systems. The United States operates one such system. It is called the HIMARS, or High Mobility Artillery Rocket System. We have hundreds of these in our inventory, many of which are not with Active units. They are superior to Russian artillery in almost every respect—mobility, reload time, accuracy, and most importantly, range. Yet, during Ukraine's hour of need, it has taken us too long to respond, and we are providing too few units to make a serious impact.

Three weeks ago, the administration did announce they would send HIMARS to Ukraine but just four units.

With the time it takes to train Ukrainian soldiers on how to operate this platform, the systems will not be combat ready until at least this week, according to press reports. So we announced it a few weeks ago, but every day brave Ukrainians have been dying and Donbas cities have been systematically destroyed and the countryside has been conquered step-by-step.

We must act more quickly, and we must do more. The Wall Street Journal editorial board recently expounded on this argument in very stark terms when they said:

> How many rocket systems do our friends need? [Well] a . . . military adviser [from Ukraine] told [a reporter recently]: ''If we get 60'' systems ''then the Russians will lose all ability to advance anywhere, they will be stopped dead in their tracks. If we get 40 they will [be able to] advance, albeit very slowly with heavy casualties; with 20 they will continue to advance with higher casualties than now.''

We are providing four.

When I met with the Rada, they told me that they would need at least 48 advanced rocket artillery systems to have a meaningful impact. So, again, so far we have only provided four. My hope is, based on conversations I have had with the administration, that more are coming. But any new units announced won't reach the battlefield

with trained crews for roughly 3 weeks. Defense officials know that we need to move more quickly, and I hope we will.

I am pleased to report that the Brits, the UK, and also the Germans have offered their own rocket systems similar to ours—in fact, the British system is bigger than ours—but only three apiece.

To address this, today I sent a letter with my colleagues Senators Durbin, Blumenthal, and Grassley to Secretary of Defense Austin urging the administration to rapidly send significant amounts of these advanced rocket artillery systems to Ukraine, working with our allies.

In our inventory, we have hundreds of these HIMARS, and getting these systems to Ukraine could be a game changer. We need to send them more quickly so they have a fighting chance in this war.

With these systems in their arsenal, I believe the Ukrainians could turn the tables on the Russians, just like they have done in so many other places. Remember, in Kyiv, the success there. In Kharkiv, they are having some success pushing back the Russians there.

Even here in the eastern part toward Kherson, they are having some success, but they need help here with regard to these artillery systems. It is an artillery battle.

The Wall Street Journal Editorial Board went on to say:

> The stakes are high, [but not just] for Ukraine. If the Russian military mops up the Donbas, Vladimir Putin will have grabbed more land that he can sell at home as a victory. He can then regroup and push south[east] toward Odessa—

Down here—

> robbing the Ukrainians of their coast line and building a bridge to Transnistria in Moldova.

Up here.

> Europe will be less secure, and Mr. Biden will bear some responsibility.

The editorial continued with the threat to other nations, saying:

> Skeptics of U.S. aid to Ukraine like to say we can't support the country forever. But that's all the more reason to get Kyiv the right weapons sooner and in enough numbers so Ukraine can stop and then roll back Russian advances. That's the only way to get Mr. Putin to the negotiating table with any hope of a cease-fire on Ukrainian terms favorable to NATO.

I think they are right. We just provided $40 billion for Ukraine—very generous from the U.S. taxpayers. Roughly, $21 billion of that goes toward military.

I am not suggesting we spend more than that. I am suggesting that we use the $21 billion in a more effective way to give them what they actually need to be able to push back against the Russians, given this current threat.

Russia won't stop at the Donbas. They will conquer the rest of Ukraine's Black Sea coastline, as was said in this editorial. This, by the way, would landlock Ukraine, one of the great exporters of the world. It is an attempt to ruin the country economically.

One thing that has become crystal clear over the past decade, Russia only responds to strength. When President Putin has sensed weakness, that is exactly when his aggression has increased. He invaded Ukraine 4 months ago because he believed that Ukraine and the West would not respond forcefully. He believed he could divide NATO.

Both of these assumptions proved to be wrong, and Russia was initially pushed back. But note that they just kept coming, now believing that freedom-loving democracies around the world will become war weary; that our attention span is too short.

He believes he can outlast us. I am concerned that some are losing interest. Look at the news coverage. Ukraine often is no longer in the headlines, not in the nightly news, even though the destruction continues; the bombing of civilian targets continues; the war crimes continue.

I am concerned that some are forgetting the global stakes involved in this war and how important it is to ensure that Ukraine wins and Russia loses. If Russia senses that the West is weak and distracted and losing interest in Ukraine, it will continue this war and bring it ever closer to our NATO allies.

That is exactly why we need to provide Ukrainians what they need to fight back right now, especially these HIMAR systems. We must accelerate our deliveries if we are serious about supporting Ukraine.

Fortunately, other nations continue to offer support. During last week's meeting of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group in Belgium, Secretary of Defense Austin urged nations ''not to lose steam'' in their efforts to aid Ukraine during Russia's invasion. Good for him.

He reported that Germany will offer three long-range artillery rocket systems with ammunition to follow the UK's example, and Slovakia is promising helicopters and ammunition. Poland, Canada, and the Netherlands have promised more artillery. Forty-two nations have stepped forward, in all, to provide military assistance to Ukraine, not just us.

Several of these leaders also committed to Ukrainian officials that the West would not demand any territorial concessions from Ukraine to appease Russia and will support Ukraine to the end of this war.

That is very welcome news. Making any territorial concessions to Russia would only embolden Putin and other future would-be conquerors. The lesson they would learn is that with enough patience, we can wear down the West and get what we want.

We saw how the territorial concessions worked in the late 1930s. It only increased Nazi Germany's appetite. Nazi Germany was not led to think that if they took over one country, that they couldn't take over the next.

The United States needs to join our allies and continue to reaffirm our unwavering commitment to Ukraine's territorial integrity. While we continue our mission, Americans of all stripes have gone to Ukraine to help, some as volunteers. Some have gone actually to help fight alongside Ukraine forces to defend that democratic country.

According to reports, two Americans have been taken prisoner by Russian-backed forces, and a third American is missing. We need to get our people out.

Just yesterday, the Kremlin's chief spokesman told NBC that the two Americans are not protected by the Geneva Convention. He stated they should ''be held responsible for the crimes they have committed.''

By the way, the only ''crime'' they have committed was fighting back against the Russians and helping Ukraine, an ally and a democracy, defend its sovereign territory.

The Russians seem to be so accustomed to killing unarmed Ukrainian civilians that they are shocked when anyone on the other side actually dares to shoot back.

Let me be clear: These Americans are prisoners of war subject to the protections of the Geneva Convention, and any unlawful prosecution would be an unacceptable acceleration, an escalation by Russia. I expect the administration to develop a plan to address these men's situation and get them out of Kremlin captivity. That is on the military side.

On sanctions, when it comes to funding for Russia's war machine, last week the Treasury Department announced it will allow certain energy-related transactions with SberBank, VTB Bank, Alfa Bank, and several other Russian entities to continue until December 5.

The United States has already banned imports of Russian oil and gas and imposed sanctions, but now the administration seems to want to extend bank transactions on Russian oil and gas sent to European countries. That doesn't make sense to me. There have been bipartisan calls here in this Congress to put a halt to sending President Putin the money to fund his war machine. Remember, the EU is using Russian oil and gas, dependent on it in many cases, and sending roughly $870 million a day to Russia to fund that war machine. So why would we want to extend these licenses to early December?

I asked the Department of Treasury about this and was told that it was to align with the EU sanctions. I fear we are letting EU lead while we follow with softer sanctions than we must have in order to get Russia to feel as though there is some impact here; that what they are doing in Ukraine is hurting their economy.

America needs to lead from the front on sanctions, not lead from behind. When we do lead, by the way, others follow. This is true with the revived NATO right now. It is 30 countries strong, and members are more committed than ever to pushing back against this Russian invasion.

In fact, in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Sweden and Finland have shrugged off a long history of neutrality to apply to join NATO. I applaud them for this and look forward to voting in favor of their accession treaties on the U.S. Senate floor here very soon.

Tomorrow, in fact, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is going to hold a hearing on their interest in joining the alliance. I urge my Senate colleagues to support this, and instead of causing global division, as he meant to do, show President Putin that he has brought NATO together and added to the strength of NATO.

I urge swift consideration of NATO expansion. Let's bring the Swedes and the Finns into the fold. We can't forget that Russia has claimed this war started because Ukraine wanted to join the NATO alliance. It is certainly true that as they reaffirmed in 2014, when they threw off a Russian-backed corrupt government, the people of Ukraine have been looking westward, not eastward.

Of course, they want to join NATO and they want to join the European Union and they want to form ever closer bonds with the transatlantic community—and they have made significant progress in doing this. This brutal invasion is just Russia's latest attempt to throw that progress off course, to stop them from what is their inevitable move to the West. We must not be deterred.

As I have said before, Ukraine deserves NATO membership and immediately the NATO membership action plan to provide a clear path to eventual membership. At the NATO summit in Madrid last week, much of the attention will rightfully be focused on Sweden and Finland, but I urge the leaders gathered there to remember Ukraine and Georgia in a similar situation as well.

Just last Friday, there was some big news. The European Commission recommended that Ukraine be granted candidate status to join the European Union. That is not NATO, but it is the European Union, the political union.

The recommendation by the European Commission, the EU's executive body, is a significant step forward toward EU membership. The Commission also recommended EU candidate status for Moldova, a country with its own troubled history with Russia.

Here we see Moldova between Romania and Ukraine. Transnistria is right along here, which is controlled by the Russians, a small part of Moldova. I visited Moldova last month and met with their government, including their Prime Minister.

We have a very strong partner in Moldova. They, too, are looking to the West. The people of Moldova want their freedom and freedom from Russian intimidation. When the leaders of the EU meet next month in Brussels, I hope they will strongly support both Ukraine's and Moldova's candidacies toward the European Union.

Soon, the Senate is going to adjourn for a couple of weeks. During that time, Ukraine will be continuing to defend its territorial integrity. I have now come to the floor, as I said, every week to highlight this fight—every week since this illegal, unprovoked, and brutal invasion began.

The Ukrainian people just want to live in peace, including with their neighbor, Russia. This is our fight during our generation where democracy is on the line. How this war develops will have far-reaching impacts on all of us, all freedom-loving countries, including the United States of America.

Most of us in this Chamber, Republicans and Democrats alike, get that. We know that America can't afford to stay on the sidelines and be a spectator in this conflict. At this crucial time in the battle for freedom, democracy, and the ability for countries to decide their own future, America cannot afford to be tentative. That is why we need to supply them with these mobile rocket launchers, the HIMAR system, to have the range and the ability to protect themselves.

Let's not be tentative. We must remember the lesson of the late 1930s: that appeasing tyrants will not satiate their desire to violently conquer and subjugate their neighbors. Ukrainians certainly understand this. They know what it is like to live under the thumb of authoritarians, the Soviets, the Russians, and they broke away from that and toward democracy, first in 1991 and again in 2014.

I was in Ukraine after the Revolution of Dignity, which is what they call it, in 2014, where Ukrainians decided for themselves that they wanted to turn away from Russian domination and corruption and turn to us—Europe and the United States—to pursue a more hopeful future of freedom and democracy.

Now President Putin is trying to extinguish that hope. We cannot let that happen. The countries of the free world are with us but more so when we lead. Now is not the time to equivocate.

At this critical juncture, let's work with allies to provide our democratic brothers and sisters in Ukraine what they actually need to protect their homeland and to defend democracy.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HASSAN). The majority leader is recognized.

GUN LEGISLATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, earlier this evening, Democratic and Republican negotiators finally released, after a lot of hard work, a bipartisan gun safety bill.

This bipartisan gun safety legislation is progress and will save lives. While it is not everything we want, this legislation is urgently needed. As the author of the Brady background checks bill, which passed in 1994, I am pleased that for the first time in nearly 30 years, Congress is back on the path to take meaningful action to address gun violence.

I will now take the first steps to move this lifesaving legislation on the Senate floor for a vote, with an initial procedural vote tonight. Following that, we will move to final passage as soon as possible. I expect the bill to pass the Senate by the week's end.

I want to commend all of my colleagues—so many who worked so hard on this bill—for their diligent and astute efforts to finalize this legislation. I want to particularly single out Senators MURPHY, SINEMA, CORNYN, and TILLIS, who really led the charge to put this together.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

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

The motion was agreed to.

JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, it is my understanding the Senate has received a message from the House of Representatives to accompany S. 2938.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

VOTE ON MOTION TO PROCEED TO HOUSE MESSAGE

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message to accompany S. 2938, and 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 Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

The result was announced—yeas 64, nays 34, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 235 Leg.]

YEAS—64

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

NAYS—34

Barrasso	Hoeven	Rounds
Blackburn	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Boozman	Inhofe	Sasse
Braun	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Lankford	Shelby
Cruz	Lee	Sullivan
Daines	Lummis	Thune
Fischer	Marshall	Tuberville
Grassley	Moran	Wicker
Hagerty	Paul	
Hawley	Risch	

NOT VOTING—2

Cramer	Toomey

The motion was agreed to.

(Ms. SINEMA assumed the Chair.)

(Ms. HASSAN assumed the Chair.)

JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the House.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 2938) entitled ''An Act to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the 'Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building', and for other purposes.'', do pass with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

MOTION TO CONCUR WITH AMENDMENT NO. 5099

(Purpose: To improve the bill.)

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to concur in the House amendment to S. 2938 with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to concur in the House amendment to S. 2938 with an amendment numbered 5099.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask consent further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5100 TO AMENDMENT NO. 5099

Mr. SCHUMER. I have an amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 5100 to amendment numbered 5099.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask consent further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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.

MOTION TO REFER WITH AMENDMENT NO. 5101

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to refer S. 2938 to the Committee on Environment and Public Works with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to refer the House message to accompany S. 2938 to the Committee on Environment and Public Works with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment numbered 5101.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask consent that further reading of the motion be dispensed with.

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 2 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5102

Mr. SCHUMER. I have an amendment to the instructions at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 5102 to the instructions of the motion to refer.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 3, strike ''2 days'' and insert ''3 days''.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5103 TO AMENDMENT NO. 5102

Mr. SCHUMER. I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered No. 5103 to amendment No. 5102.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 3, strike ''3 days'' and insert ''4 days''.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

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

The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to concur in the House amendment to S. 2938, a bill to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', and for other purposes, with amendment No. 5099.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Christopher Murphy, Kyrsten Sinema, Martin Heinrich, Jack Reed, Debbie Stabenow, Jeff Merkley, Sheldon Whitehouse, Tammy Duckworth, Richard Blumenthal, Tim Kaine, Edward J. Markey, Patrick J. Leahy, Alex Padilla, Patty Murray, Mazie K. Hirono.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call for the cloture motion filed today, June 21, be waived.

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

INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 685, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 685) designating June 26, 2022, as the ''International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking''.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and 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. 685) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

MORNING BUSINESS

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO ETANA MORSE

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Etana Morse from West Fork, AR, for earning the Congressional Award Gold Medal.

Created by Congress in 1979, the Congressional Award recognizes initiative, service, and achievement in young people. Participants earn bronze, silver, and gold certificates and medals by setting specific goals in different program areas. Gold medal awardees must complete at least 400 hours of voluntary public service, 200 hours of personal development activities, 200 hours of physical fitness activities, and one 5-day/4-night expedition to a destination to experience a new environment or culture.

This program brings together some of our Nation's most dedicated and ambitious youth leaders, like Etana, who show a commitment to public service. An outstanding student at Haas Hall Academy, Etana excels both in and out of the classroom.

She serves as member of the Washington County 4–H Youth Development Club and vice president of the teen advisory board. Etana is also the founder of the Washington County Youth Advocates for a Drug-Free Tomorrow Club. She volunteers in her community with multiple organizations including the M&N Augustine Foundation, NWA Food Bank, and the Salvation Army. Along with her sister, she launched the ''Taste to Serve'' fundraiser campaign to raise money for a nonprofit organization for human development and is eager to continue her academic pursuits by studying statistics and data science when she starts college.

Etana has accomplished a lot to earn this award. I congratulate her for her determination, dedication, and service and applaud her growth as a leader. I am confident her exemplary work ethic and desire to make her community a better place will serve her well in her future endeavors.•

RECOGNIZING THE ADVOCACY OF PULP AND PAPERWORKERS' RESOURCE COUNCIL

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the Pulp and Paperworkers' Resource Council—PPRC—for more than three decades of advocacy for forest products.

The PPRC is a grassroots organization made up of hourly employees of the U.S. forest products industry. PPRC members work in mills and converting plants where they manufacture sustainable paper and wood products that are among the most used, necessary and recycled items Americans rely on every day.

The U.S. forest products industry is vitally important to our Nation's economy, employing approximately 950,000 people. The industry is among the top 10 manufacturing sector employers in 45 States, supporting family-wage jobs and manufacturing nearly $300 billion in products annually. In my home State of Arkansas, we have more than 24,000 people directly employed in the industry.

Founded in 1991, the PPRC works to ensure that real-world perspectives are considered in all policy and regulatory decisions that impact their jobs and communities. As cochair of the Senate Paper and Packaging Caucus, I work to inform members of Congress about the value of the paper and packaging industry in their States and districts. This bipartisan, bicameral caucus highlights the importance and economic significance of the paper and packaging industry and focuses on the policy solutions needed to sustain and promote this important sector. I am honored to meet with PPRC representatives every year when they come to Washington to advocate for their priorities.

I am pleased to congratulate the PPRC today for more than 30 years of hard work on behalf of such an essential U.S. industry.•

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:22 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2543. An act to amend the Federal Reserve Act to add additional demographic reporting requirements, to modify the goals of the Federal Reserve System, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7606. An act to establish the Office of the Special Investigator for Competition Matters within the Department of Agriculture.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2543. An act to amend the Federal Reserve Act to add additional demographic reporting requirements, to modify the goals of the Federal Reserve System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 7606. An act to establish the Office of the Special Investigator for Competition Matters within the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 4431. A bill to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.

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–4357. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Small Business Specialist Review Threshold Update (DFARS Case 2022–D002)'' (RIN0750–AL54) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4358. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Prohibition on Contracting with Persons That Have Business Operations with the Maduro Regime (DFARS Case 2020–D010)'' (RIN0750–AK97) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4359. A communication from the Division Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Advanced Methods to Target and Eliminate Unlawful Robocalls'' ((RIN3060–AL00) (CC Docket No. 17–59)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4360. A communication from the Program Manager of the Strategic Management Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Appointment of Officer Candidates and Obligated Service Requirements of Officers of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps'' (RIN0648–BL11) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4361. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Aviation Maintenance Technician Schools'' ((RIN2120–AL67) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0237)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4362. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4007'' ((RIN2120–AA65) (Docket No. 31427)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4363. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4008'' ((RIN2120–AA65) (Docket No. 31428)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4364. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4009'' ((RIN2120–AA65) (Docket No. 31429)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4365. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4010'' ((RIN2120–AA65) (Docket No. 31430)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4366. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment and Amendment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Routes; Eastern United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0991)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4367. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment and Amendment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T–408; Central United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0919)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4368. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V–47, V–54, V–69, V–94, V–140, V–278, V–305, and Revocation of V–397; Southeastern United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1030)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4369. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment and Removal of VOR Federal Airways; Southeastern United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1093)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4370. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Palestine, TX'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0138)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4371. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class B Airspace; Kansas City, MO'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0347)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4372. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Wiggins, MS'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0155)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4373. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Kansas City, MO'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0140)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4374. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Rangeley, ME'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0229)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4375. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22046'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0518)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4376. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22053'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0585)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4377. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22031'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0089)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4378. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22032'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0098)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4379. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22026'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0086)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4380. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22023'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0087)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4381. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22007'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0870)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4382. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22051'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1172)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4383. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22036'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0888)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4384. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes; Amendment 39–22038'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (FAA–2022–0509)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4385. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes; Amendment 39–21972'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (FAA–2020–1140)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4386. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, inc., Airplanes; Amendment 39–22022'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0016)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4387. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, inc., Airplanes; Amendment 39–22048'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0787)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4388. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Piper Aircraft Inc., Airplanes; Amendment 39–22060'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0021)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4389. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters and Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH (AHD) Helicopters; Amendment 39–22050'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0519)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4390. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Helicopters; Amendment 39–22054'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0146)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4391. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Turbofan Engines; Amendment 39–22034'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1147)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4392. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Airplanes; Amendment 39–22039'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0092)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4393. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG (Type Certificate Previously Held by Rolls-Royce plc) Turbofan Engines; Amendment 39–22030'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1004)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4394. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Viking Air Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier, Inc. and de Havilland) Airplanes; Amendment 39–22045'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0099)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4395. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; CFM International, S.A. Turbofan Engines; Amendment 39–22029'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1183)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4396. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes; Amendment 39–22035'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0504)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4397. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Viking Air Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier Inc, and de Havilland, inc.) Airplanes; Amendment 39–22041'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0217)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4398. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Yabora Industria Aeronautica S.A.) Airplanes; Amendment 39–22025'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0466)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4399. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, inc.) Airplanes; Amendment 39–22071'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0594)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4400. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell International Inc. (Type Certificate Previously Held by AlliedSignal, Inc. and Textron Lycoming) Turboshaft Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1185)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4401. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Corporation Turboshaft Engines; Amendment 39–22044'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1071)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; 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, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2150. A bill to prevent catastrophic wildland fires by establishing a commission to study and recommend wildland fire prevention, mitigation, suppression, management, and rehabilitation policies for the Federal Government, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–121).

S. 3511. A bill to require a report on Federal support to the cybersecurity of commercial satellite systems, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–122).

By Mrs. MURRAY, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with amendments:

S. 4353. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve retirement plan provisions, and for other purposes.

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 Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 4435. A bill to amend title 41, United States Code, to prohibit the Federal Government from entering into contracts with an entity that discriminates against firearm or ammunition industries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO:

S. 4436. A bill to establish Joint Operations Centers along the southern border of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 4437. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain combat zone compensation of certain servicemembers relating to remotely piloted aircraft from gross income; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 4438. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to modify work requirements under the supplemental nutrition assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. KAINE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. Res. 684. A resolution reaffirming the importance of the United States to promote the safety, health, and well-being of refugees and displaced persons; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. Res. 685. A resolution designating June 26, 2022 as the ''International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking''; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 331

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 331, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the age requirement with respect to eligibility for qualified ABLE programs.

S. 749

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) were added as cosponsors of S. 749, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance tax benefits for research activities.

S. 762

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 762, a bill to provide the National Credit Union Administration Board flexibility to increase Federal credit union loan maturities, and for other purposes.

S. 828

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 828, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coverage of marriage and family therapist services and mental health counselor services under part B of the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 1489

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1489, a bill to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 to establish an Inspector General of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and for other purposes.

S. 2188

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2188, a bill to establish the Commission to Study the Stigmatization, Criminalization, and Ongoing Exclusion and Inequity for LGBTQ Servicemembers and Veterans.

S. 2192

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2192, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to require that supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits be calculated using the value of the low-cost food plan, and for other purposes.

S. 2510

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2510, a bill to reduce the health risks of heat by establishing the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Interagency Committee to improve extreme heat preparedness, planning, and response, requiring a study, and establishing financial assistance programs to address heat effects, and for other purposes.

S. 2542

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2542, a bill to require that certain agencies only procure cut flowers and cut greens grown in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 2607

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) 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. 2710

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2710, a bill to promote competition and reduce gatekeeper power in the app economy, increase choice, improve quality, and reduce costs for consumers.

S. 2750

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2750, a bill to amend the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 to establish a precision agriculture loan program, and for other purposes.

S. 2956

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2956, a bill to advance targeted, high-impact, and evidence-based inventions for the prevention and treatment of global malnutrition, to improve the coordination of such programs, and for other purposes.

S. 3166

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3166, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to improve coverage of dental and oral health services for adults under Medicaid, and for other purposes.

S. 3909

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) were added as cosponsors 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. 4334

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4334, a bill to support the advancement of inclusive economic growth, democratic governance, peace, and security in Colombia, and for other purposes.

S. 4347

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4347, a bill to require group health plans and group or individual health insurance coverage to provide coverage for over-the-counter contraceptives.

S. 4389

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 4389, a bill to provide for the abolition of certain United Nations groups, and for other purposes.

S. 4409

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4409, a bill to prohibit providers of email services from using filtering algorithms to flag emails from political campaigns that consumers have elected to receive as spam.

S. 4431

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4431, a bill to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.

S. RES. 629

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 629, a resolution celebrating the 200th anniversary of United States diplomatic relations with Colombia.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 684—REAFFIRMING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. KAINE,

Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 684

Whereas June 20, 2022, is observed as ''World Refugee Day'', a global event to honor refugees around the globe and celebrate the strengths and courage of people who have been forced to flee their home country to escape conflict or persecution due to their race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group;

Whereas July 28, 2022, is the 71st anniversary of the signing of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva July 28, 1951 (and made applicable by the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York January 31, 1967 (19 UST 6223)), which defines the term ''refugee'' and outlines the rights of refugees and the legal obligations of states to protect them;

Whereas, in 2022, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (referred to in this preamble as ″UNHCR″)—

(1) there are more than 100,000,000 displaced people who have been forced from their homes worldwide, more displaced people than ever before in recorded history, including more than 27,100,000 refugees and at least 53,200,000 internally displaced people, as of the end of 2021;

(2) 69 percent of the world's refugees came from Syria, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan, or Burma;

(3) there have been more than 7,500,000 border crossings from Ukraine since February 24, 2022; nearly 5,000,000 refugees from Ukraine have been recorded across Europe as of June 9, 2022; and nearly 12,800,000 people were internally displaced in Ukraine as of May 5, 2022;

(4) there are an estimated 2,700,000 registered Afghan refugees in the world, of whom nearly 2,100,000 are registered in Iran or Pakistan, in addition to another 3,500,000 Afghans who are internally displaced, having fled their homes searching for refuge within the country;

(5) more than 50 percent of the population of Syria (at least 13,500,000 people) have been displaced since the start of the conflict, either across the international border or within Syria, representing the largest displacement crisis in the world today;

(6) 1 out of every 4 people of concern to UNHCR lives in the Americas, which represents an increase from 1 out of every 6 in 2018;

(7) more than 6,000,000 Venezuelans have left their home country since 2014, representing the largest exodus in Latin America's recent history and one of the largest displacement crises in the world;

(8) children account for 31 percent of the world's population and 41 percent of all forcibly displaced people, millions of whom are unable to access basic services, including education; and

(9) 83 percent of all refugees are hosted by developing nations and fewer than 1 percent of vulnerable refugees in need of resettlement have had the opportunity due to lack of resettlement places;

Whereas thousands of our immigrant neighbors in the United States, including people from Ethiopia, Cameroon, Haiti, Mauritania, and South Sudan, face harm if deported to their home countries due to violent crime and political instability;

Whereas refugees are major contributors to local economies and serve as critical frontline healthcare professionals and essential workers combating the COVID–19 pandemic worldwide;

Whereas welcoming the oppressed and persecuted is a core tenet of our great Nation, and the United States is home to a diverse population of refugees and immigrants who have added to the economic strengths and cultural richness of our communities;

Whereas, consistent with domestic and international law, all foreign nationals arriving in the United States, regardless of their nationality, must be given an opportunity to seek asylum;

Whereas the United States must restore a humane and functioning asylum system in order to meet its obligations under domestic and international law with respect to those fleeing persecution;

Whereas the United States supports the UNHCR in its efforts to increase protection for LGBTQI+ refugees overseas and to support their global resettlement;

Whereas the United States Refugee Admissions Program, which was established in 1980, is a lifesaving pillar of global humanitarian efforts, advances United States foreign policy goals, and supports regional host countries;

Whereas resettlement is an essential part of a comprehensive strategy to respond to refugee crises, promote responsibility sharing, and strengthen United States national security by ensuring access to legal migration pathways;

Whereas the infrastructure for the United States refugee resettlement pipeline has been dismantled, limiting access to the United States Refugee Admissions Program globally,

Whereas for the first time in recent history, following the destruction of the United States refugee resettlement pipeline, large numbers of desperate migrants from as far as Cameroon and Ukraine have sought refuge from persecution at the United States border with Mexico;

Whereas in fiscal year 2021, the United States only settled 11,500 refugees, the lowest figure since the passage of the Refugee Act of 1980, and as of May 31, 2022, the United States had only resettled 12,641 refugees in fiscal year 2022;

Whereas during the first 8 months of fiscal year 2022, only 5,070 refugees were admitted from Africa, only 1,296 refugees were admitted from Latin America and the Caribbean, and only 1,060 refugees were admitted from East Asia;

Whereas resettlement organizations and other community and faith-based groups offer support for refugees who resettle in the United States;

Whereas resettlement to the United States is available for the most vulnerable refugees who undergo rigorous security vetting and medical screening processing;

Whereas, according to New American Economy, refugees contributed an estimated $269,100,000,000 to the national economy between 2005 and 2014, far surpassing the $206,100,000,000 spent by the United States to assist refugees during that period; and

Whereas refugees integrate and quickly become self-sufficient by paying taxes, supporting local commerce, joining the workforce, and creating jobs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the bipartisan commitment of the United States to promote the safety, health, and well-being of millions of refugees and asylum seekers, including the education of refugee children and displaced persons who flee war, persecution, or torture in search of protection, peace, hope, and freedom;

(2) recognizes those individuals who have risked their lives working, either individually or for nongovernmental organizations and international agencies, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (referred to in this resolution as ''UNHCR''), to provide lifesaving assistance and protection for people displaced around the world;

(3) reaffirms the imperative to fully restore United States asylum protections by terminating policies that deny access to asylum or externalize our asylum obligations;

(4) underscores the need for the United States Government to fully rebuild our Nation's refugee resettlement infrastructure in order to strengthen national and regional security and encourage international solidarity with host countries; and

(5) calls upon the Secretary of State, Secretary of Homeland Security, and the United States Ambassador to the United Nations—

(A) to continue providing robust funding for refugee protection overseas and resettlement in the United States;

(B) to revive the United States' international leadership role in responding to displacement crises with humanitarian assistance, and restore its leadership role in the protection of vulnerable refugee populations that endure gender based violence, human trafficking, persecution, and violence against religious minorities, forced conscription, genocide, and exploitation;

(C) to work in partnership with the international community to find solutions to existing conflicts and prevent new conflicts from beginning;

(D) to continue supporting the efforts of the UNHCR and advance the work of nongovernmental organizations to protect refugees and asylum seekers regardless of their country of origin, race, ethnicity, or religious beliefs;

(E) to continue to alleviate pressures on frontline refugee host countries that absorb the majority of the world's refugees through humanitarian and development aid;

(F) to respond to the global refugee crisis by meeting robust refugee admissions goals; and

(G) to reaffirm the goals of ″World Refugee Day″ and reiterate the United States' strong commitment to protect refugees and asylum seekers who live without material, social, or legal protections.

SENATE RESOLUTION 685—DESIGNATING JUNE 26, 2022 AS THE ''INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING''

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 685

Whereas the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (referred to in this preamble as ''UNODC'') estimated that 275,000,000 individuals used illicit drugs worldwide in 2019, a 22 percent increase from 2010;

Whereas UNODC estimated that, globally, 36,300,000 individuals suffered from substance use disorders in 2019;

Whereas the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration reported that, in 2020, 37,300,000 individuals aged 12 or older had used an illicit drug in the United States in the past month, and 41,100,000 individuals aged 12 or older had needed substance abuse treatment in the past year;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this preamble as ''CDC'') estimated that more than 107,000 individuals died from drug overdoses in 2021;

Whereas, according to the CDC, synthetic drugs, such as fentanyl and methamphetamine, are among the primary drivers of overdose deaths in the United States;

Whereas CDC data indicates that drug overdose deaths have accelerated during the coronavirus pandemic;

Whereas the National Institute of Drug Abuse estimates that illicit drug use costs the United States $193,000,000,000 annually in healthcare costs, crime, and lost productivity;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration reports that drug trafficking fuels the drug overdose epidemic in the United States and can lead to violence in communities throughout the country and the world;

Whereas the Department of State reports that the illicit drug trade can undermine the rule-of-law and fuel corruption; and

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly established June 26 as the ''International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) encourages access to prevention, treatment, and recovery programs for individuals with substance use disorders, including access to medication-assisted treatment and telehealth services;

(2) commends the efforts of law enforcement agencies and officers to detect, curtail, and prevent drug trafficking and production domestically and internationally;

(3) applauds the work of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges who work to connect individuals with a substance use disorders to treatment;

(4) supports research into treatments for substance use disorders;

(5) encourages greater international cooperation to dismantle drug trafficking organizations and transnational criminal organizations involved in the illicit drug trade;

(6) supports efforts to unravel financial networks that enable the illicit drug trade;

(7) calls on other United Nations Member States to mark the ''International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking''; and

(8) designates June 26, 2022 as the ''International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking''.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5099. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'' , and for other purposes.

SA 5100. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, supra.

SA 5101. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2938, supra.

SA 5102. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5101 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2938, supra.

SA 5103. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5102 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 5101 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2938, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5099. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', and for other purposes; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SECTION 1. JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, shall be known and designated as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Courthouse and Federal Building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building''.

SEC. 2. LYNN C. WOOLSEY POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 4th Street in Petaluma, California, shall be known and designated as the ''Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building''.

SEC. 3. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Bipartisan Safer Communities Act''.

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

Sec. 1. Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building.
Sec. 2. Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building.
Sec. 3. Short title; table of contents.

DIVISION A—MENTAL HEALTH AND FIREARMS PROVISIONS

TITLE I—CHILDREN AND FAMILY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Sec. 11001. Expansion of community mental health services demonstration program.
Sec. 11002. Medicaid and telehealth.
Sec. 11003. Supporting access to health care services in schools.
Sec. 11004. Review of State implementation of early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment services.
Sec. 11005. Pediatric mental health care access grants.

TITLE II—FIREARMS

Sec. 12001. Juvenile records.
Sec. 12002. Defining ''engaged in the business''.
Sec. 12003. Use of Byrne grants for implementation of State crisis intervention programs.
Sec. 12004. Stop Illegal Trafficking in Firearms Act.
Sec. 12005. Misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

TITLE III—OTHER MATTERS

Subtitle A—Extension of Moratorium

Sec. 13101. Extension of moratorium on implementation of rule relating to eliminating the anti-kickback statute safe harbor protection for prescription drug rebates.

Subtitle B—Medicare Improvement Fund

Sec. 13201. Medicare Improvement Fund.

Subtitle C—Luke and Alex School Safety Act of 2022

Sec. 13301. Short title.
Sec. 13302. Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Evidence-based Practices.
Sec. 13303. Notification of clearinghouse.
Sec. 13304. Grant program review.
Sec. 13305. Rules of construction.

Subtitle D—Amendment on ESEA Funding

Sec. 13401. Amendment on ESEA funding.

DIVISION B—APPROPRIATIONS

DIVISION A—MENTAL HEALTH AND FIREARMS PROVISIONS

TITLE I—CHILDREN AND FAMILY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SEC. 11001. EXPANSION OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

Section 223 of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) ADDITIONAL PLANNING GRANTS FOR STATES.—In addition to the planning grants awarded under paragraph (1), as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall award planning grants to States (other than States selected to conduct demonstration programs under paragraph (1) or (8) of subsection (d)) to develop proposals to participate in time-limited demonstration programs described in subsection (d) so that, beginning July 1, 2024, and every 2 years thereafter, up to 10 additional States may participate in the demonstration programs described in subsection (d) in accordance with paragraph (9) of that subsection.'';

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''September 30, 2023'' and inserting ''September 30, 2025''; and

(ii) by striking ''Subject to paragraph (8)'' and inserting ''Subject to paragraphs (8) and (9)'';

(B) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''that is furnished'' and inserting ''that is furnished by a State participating in an ongoing demonstration program under this subsection'';

(ii) in subparagraph (C)(iii)—

(I) in subclause (I), by striking ''September 30, 2023; and'' and inserting ''September 30, 2025;'';

(II) in subclause (II), by striking ''under paragraph (8)'' and all that follows through the period and inserting ''under paragraph (8), during the first 24 fiscal quarter period (or any portion of such period) that the State participates in the demonstration program; and''; and

(III) by adding at the end the following new subclause:

''(III) in the case of a State selected to participate in the demonstration program under paragraph (9), during the first 16 fiscal quarter period (or any portion of such period) that the State participates in the demonstration program.''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting a State that participated in a demonstration

program under this subsection that has ended from receiving Federal financial participation under title XIX of the Social Security Act for amounts expended by the State under a State plan under such title (or a waiver of such plan) for providing medical assistance for items and services, and carrying out activities, including continuing to pay for services under the prospective payment system established under subsection (c), that were provided or carried out by the State under the demonstration program, to the extent such financial participation is otherwise available under such title.''';

(C) in paragraph (7)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''through the year in which the last demonstration under this section ends'' after ''annually thereafter'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking ''December 31, 2021'' and inserting ''September 30, 2025''; and

(II) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Such recommendations shall include data collected after 2019, where feasible.''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) FINAL EVALUATION.—Not later than 24 months after all demonstration programs under this section have ended, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a final evaluation of such programs.'';

(D) in paragraph (8)(A), by striking ''2 years'' and all that follows through the period and inserting ''6 years.''; and

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(9) FURTHER ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the States selected under paragraphs (1) and (8), the Secretary shall select any State that meets the requirements described in subparagraph (B) to conduct a demonstration program that meets the requirements of this subsection for 4 years.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements described in this subparagraph with respect to a State are that the State—

''(i) was awarded a planning grant under paragraph (1) or (3) of subsection (c); and

''(ii) submits an application (in addition to any application that the State may have previously submitted under this section) that includes the information described in paragraph (2)(B).

''(C) REQUIREMENTS FOR SELECTED STATES.—The requirements applicable to States selected under paragraph (8) pursuant to subparagraph (C) of such paragraph shall apply in the same manner to States selected under this paragraph.

''(D) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not select more than 10 States to conduct a demonstration program under this paragraph for each 2 fiscal year period.''; and

(3) in subsection (f)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) for purposes of awarding planning grants under subsection (c)(3), providing technical assistance to States applying for grants under such subsection, and carrying out demonstration programs under subsection (d), $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2023, to remain available until expended.''.

SEC. 11002. MEDICAID AND TELEHEALTH.

(a) GUIDANCE TO STATES ON FURNISHING SERVICES THROUGH TELEHEALTH UNDER MEDICAID AND CHIP.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide technical assistance and issue guidance to States on improving access to telehealth for services covered under Medicaid and CHIP, including with respect to:

(1) How States can adopt flexibilities under Medicaid and CHIP to expand access to covered services via telehealth, including when States may adopt such flexibilities without the need for approval of a State plan amendment or waiver.

(2) Best practices regarding billing for services, including recommended voluntary billing codes, modifiers, and place of service designations and how such billing codes, modifiers, and designations can be used to create consistent data sets.

(3) Strategies for integrating telehealth services into value-based care models.

(4) Best practices from States that have used Medicaid waivers and other Medicaid authorities to expand access to telehealth, including during the COVID–19 public health emergency declared by the Secretary pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act on January 31, 2020, entitled ''Determination that a Public Health Emergency Exists Nationwide as the Result of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus'', including any renewal of such declaration.

(5) Strategies to promote the delivery of accessible and culturally competent care via telehealth, including addressing the needs of individuals with disabilities, medically underserved urban and rural communities, racial and ethnic minorities such as American Indians and Alaska Natives, individuals with limited English proficiency, and individuals of different age groups including children, young adults, and seniors;

(6) Strategies for training and providing resources to providers and patients on the use of telehealth, including working with interpreters to furnish health services and providing resources in multiple languages.

(7) Integrating the use of existing video platforms that enable multi-person video calls.

(8) Best practices to support the delivery of covered services under Medicaid and CHIP via telehealth in schools, including specifically for the provision of mental health and substance use disorder services in such settings.

(9) Strategies for evaluating how the delivery of health services via telehealth affects quality, outcomes, and cost under Medicaid and CHIP.

(10) Best practices for conveying information to beneficiaries regarding the availability of telehealth as an option to receive services covered under Medicaid and CHIP, including the availability of audio-only telehealth, the ability to receive such services from a patient's home, and requirements related to in-person visits.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CHIP.—The term ''CHIP'' means the State children's health insurance program established under title XXI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.).

(2) MEDICAID.—The term ''Medicaid'' means the program established under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.).

(3) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' has the meaning given that term in section 1101(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1301(a)(1)) for purposes of titles XIX and XXI of such Act.

SEC. 11003. SUPPORTING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE SERVICES IN SCHOOLS.

(a) GUIDANCE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) GUIDANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, shall issue guidance to State Medicaid agencies, local educational agencies, and school-based entities to support the delivery of medical assistance to Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries in school-based settings.

(B) REQUIRED INFORMATION.—The guidance issued pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) include updates to the May 2003 Medicaid School-Based Administrative Claiming Guide, the 1997 Medicaid and Schools Technical Assistance Guide, and other relevant guidance in effect on the date of enactment of this Act;

(ii) clarify that payments may be made to school-based entities under Medicaid for delivering assistance under Medicaid, including any such assistance provided in accordance with an individualized education program or under the policy described in the State Medicaid Director letter on payment for services issued on December 15, 2014 (#14-006);

(iii) outline strategies and tools to reduce administrative burdens on, and simplify billing for, local educational agencies, in particular small and rural local educational agencies, and support compliance with Federal requirements regarding billing, payment, and recordkeeping, including by aligning direct service billing and school-based administrative claiming payment systems;

(iv) include a comprehensive list of best practices and examples of approved methods that State Medicaid agencies and local educational agencies have used to pay for, and increase the availability of, assistance under Medicaid, including expanding State programs to include all Medicaid-enrolled students, providing early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment (EPSDT) services in schools, utilizing telehealth, coordinating with community-based mental health and substance use disorder treatment providers and organizations, coordinating with managed care entities, and supporting the provision of culturally competent and trauma-informed care in school settings; and

(v) provide examples of the types of providers (which may include qualified school health personnel) that States may choose to enroll, deem, or otherwise treat as participating providers for purposes of school-based programs under Medicaid and best practices related to helping such providers enroll in Medicaid for purposes of participating in school-based programs under Medicaid.

(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, shall establish a technical assistance center to—

(i) assist and expand the capacity of State Medicaid agencies and local educational agencies and school-based entities to provide assistance under Medicaid;

(ii) reduce administrative burdens for such agencies and health centers or entities;

(iii) support State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and school-based entities in obtaining payment for the provision of assistance under Medicaid;

(iv) ensure ongoing coordination and collaboration between the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Education with respect to the provision of, and payment for, assistance under Medicaid by local educational agencies; and

(v) provide information to State and local educational agencies and States on how to utilize funding from the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Education, and other Federal agencies to ensure payment under Medicaid for assistance provided in school-based settings.

(B) SMALL AND RURAL SCHOOLS.—The Secretary shall ensure that the technical assistance center includes resources which are specifically designed to help support small and

rural local educational agencies in obtaining payment for the provision of assistance under Medicaid.

(C) REPORTING.—The technical assistance center shall, on a biennial basis, submit to the Secretary a report on the work of the center that identifies the areas where the most assistance was requested.

(3) FUNDING.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subsection, $8,000,000, for fiscal year 2022, to remain available until expended.

(b) GRANTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 for the Secretary to award grants to States for the purpose of implementing, enhancing, or expanding the provision of assistance through school-based entities under Medicaid or CHIP. A State shall not use any grant funds to provide medical assistance, child health assistance, or other health services.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) CHIP.—The term ''CHIP'' means the State children's health insurance program established under title XXI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.).

(2) INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM.—The term ''individualized education program'' has the meaning given such term in section 602(14) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1401(14)).

(3) MEDICAID.—The term ''Medicaid'' means the program established under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.).

(4) SCHOOL-BASED ENTITY.—The term ''school-based entity'' means—

(A) a school-based health center, as that term is defined in section 2110(c)(9) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397jj(c)(9)); and

(B) an entity that provides medical assistance in a school-based setting for which Federal financial participation is allowed under Medicaid.

(5) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(6) STATE.—The term ''State'' has the meaning given that term in section 1101(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1301(a)(1)) for purposes of titles XIX and XXI of such Act.

(7) STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY; LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The terms ''State educational agency'' and ''local educational agency'' have the meaning given those terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

SEC. 11004. REVIEW OF STATE IMPLEMENTATION OF EARLY AND PERIODIC SCREENING, DIAGNOSTIC, AND TREATMENT SERVICES.

(a) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall—

(A) review State implementation of the requirements for providing early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment services under Medicaid in accordance with sections 1902(a)(43), 1905(a)(4)(B), and 1905(r) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(43), 1396d(a)(4)(B), 1396d(r)), including with respect to the provision of such services by managed care organizations, prepaid inpatient health plans, prepaid ambulatory health plans, and primary care case managers;

(B) identify gaps and deficiencies with respect to State compliance with such requirements;

(C) provide technical assistance to States to address such gaps and deficiencies; and

(D) issue guidance to States on the Medicaid coverage requirements for such services that includes best practices for ensuring children have access to comprehensive health care services, including children without a mental health or substance use disorder diagnosis.

(2) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 6 months after each date on which the Secretary completes the activities described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the most recent activities completed for purposes of such paragraph that includes the findings made, and descriptions of actions taken by the Secretary or by States as a result of such activities, and any additional actions the Secretary plans to carry out or that States are required to carry out as a result of such activities.

(3) FUNDING.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subsection, to remain available until expended, $5,000,000, for each of fiscal years 2023 and 2024, and $1,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter.

(b) GAO STUDY AND REPORT.—

(1) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States (in this subsection referred to as the ''Comptroller General'') shall conduct a study evaluating State implementation under Medicaid of the early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment services benefit required for children by section 1905(a)(4)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(a)(4)(B)) and as defined in section 1905(r) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(r)) and provided in accordance with the requirements of section 1902(a)(43) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(43)), specifically with respect to State oversight of managed care organizations, prepaid inpatient health plans, prepaid ambulatory health plans, and primary care case managers, and shall provide recommendations as appropriate to improve State compliance with the requirements for providing such benefit, State oversight of managed care organizations, prepaid inpatient health plans, prepaid ambulatory health plans, and primary care case managers, and oversight of State programs under Medicaid by the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the study conducted under paragraph (1) that includes the recommendations required by such paragraph, as well as recommendations for such legislation and administrative action as the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MEDICAID.—The term ''Medicaid'' means the program established under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.).

(2) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(3) STATE.—The term ''State'' has the meaning given that term in section 1101(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1301(a)(1)) for purposes of titles XIX and XXI of such Act.

SEC. 11005. PEDIATRIC MENTAL HEALTH CARE ACCESS GRANTS.

Section 330M of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–19) is amended—

(1) in the section enumerator, by striking ''**330M**'' and inserting ''**330M.**'';

(2) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting ''or cooperative agreements'' after ''award grants''; and

(B) by striking ''Indian tribes and tribal organizations'' and inserting ''Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''a grant'' and inserting ''an award'';

(ii) in subparagraph (G), by inserting ''developmental-behavioral pediatricians,'' after ''psychiatrists,'';

(iii) in subparagraph (H), by inserting ''provide information to pediatric health care providers about available mental health services for children in the community and'' before ''assist''; and

(iv) in subparagraph (I), by striking ''problems'' and inserting ''conditions'';

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) SUPPORT TO SCHOOLS AND EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the activities required under paragraph (1), a pediatric mental health care access program referred to in subsection (a), with respect to which an award under such subsection may be used, may provide information, consultative support, training, and technical assistance to—

''(i) emergency departments; and

''(ii) State educational agencies, local educational agencies, Tribal educational agencies, and elementary and secondary schools.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN RECIPIENTS.—An entity receiving information, consultative support, training, and technical assistance under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall operate in a manner consistent with, and shall ensure consistency with, the requirements of subsections (a) and (c) of section 4001 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act with respect to such information, consultative support, training, and technical assistance.''; and

(D) in paragraph (3), as so redesignated, by inserting '', and which may include a developmental-behavioral pediatrician'' before the period at the end of the first sentence;

(4) in subsections (c), (d), and (f), by striking ''Indian tribe, or tribal organization'' each place it appears and inserting ''Indian Tribe, or Tribal organization'';

(5) in subsections (c) and (d)—

(A) by striking ''a grant'' each place it appears and inserting ''an award''; and

(B) by striking ''such grant'' each place it appears and inserting ''such award'';

(6) in subsection (e), by striking ''grants'' and inserting ''awards'';

(7) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking ''award a grant'' and inserting ''make an award''; and

(B) by striking ''the grant'' and inserting ''the award'';

(8) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h);

(9) by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

''(g) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may—

''(1) provide, or continue to provide, technical assistance to recipients of awards under subsection (a); and

''(2) award a grant or contract to an eligible public or nonprofit private entity (as determined by the Secretary) for the purpose of providing such technical assistance pursuant to this subsection.''; and

(10) in subsection (h), as so redesignated, by striking ''$9,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''$31,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

TITLE II—FIREARMS

SEC. 12001. JUVENILE RECORDS.

(a) IMPROVING NICS EXAMINATION OF JUVENILE RECORDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting '', including as a juvenile'' after ''such person''; and

(ii) in paragraph (4), by inserting ''at 16 years of age or older'' after ''institution''; and

(B) in subsection (t)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in subparagraph (B)(ii)—

(aa) by inserting ''subject to subparagraph (C),'' before ''3 business days''; and

(bb) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(II) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(III) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

''(C) in the case of a person less than 21 years of age, in addition to all other requirements of this chapter—

''(i) the system provides the licensee with a unique identification number;

''(ii) 3 business days (meaning a day on which State offices are open) have elapsed since the licensee contacted the system, and the system has not notified the licensee that cause exists to further investigate a possibly disqualifying juvenile record under subsection (d); or

''(iii) in the case of such a person with respect to whom the system notifies the licensee in accordance with clause (ii) that cause exists to further investigate a possibly disqualifying juvenile record under subsection (d), 10 business days (meaning a day on which State offices are open) have elapsed since the licensee contacted the system, and the system has not notified the licensee that—

''(I) transferring the firearm to the other person would violate subsection (d) of this section; or

''(II) receipt of a firearm by the other person would violate subsection (g) or (n) of this section, or State, local, or Tribal law; and'';

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) by inserting ''transfer or'' before ''receipt''; and

(II) by striking ''(g) or (n)'' and inserting ''(d), (g), or (n) (as applicable)'';

(iii) in paragraph (4)—

(I) by inserting ''transfer of a firearm to or'' before ''receipt''; and

(II) by striking ''(g) or (n)'' and inserting ''(d), (g), or (n) (as applicable)''; and

(iv) in paragraph (5)—

(I) by inserting ''transfer of a firearm to or'' before ''receipt''; and

(II) by striking ''(g) or (n)'' and inserting ''(d), (g), or (n) (as applicable)''.

(2) NICS REQUIREMENTS.—Section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. 40901) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(l) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR PERSONS UNDER AGE 21.—If a licensee contacts the system established under this section regarding a proposed transfer of a firearm to a person less than 21 years of age in accordance with subsection (t) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, the system shall—

''(1) immediately contact—

''(A) the criminal history repository or juvenile justice information system, as appropriate, of the State in which the person resides for the purpose of determining whether the person has a possibly disqualifying juvenile record under subsection (d) of such section 922;

''(B) the appropriate State custodian of mental health adjudication records in the State in which the person resides to determine whether the person has a possibly disqualifying juvenile record under subsection (d) of such section 922; and

''(C) a local law enforcement agency of the jurisdiction in which the person resides for the purpose of determining whether the person has a possibly disqualifying juvenile record under subsection (d) of such section 922;

''(2) as soon as possible, but in no case more than 3 business days, after the licensee contacts the system, notify the licensee whether cause exists to further investigate a possibly disqualifying juvenile record under subsection (d) of such section 922; and

''(3) if there is cause for further investigation, as soon as possible, but in no case more than 10 business days, after the licensee contacts the system, notify the licensee whether—

''(A) transfer of a firearm to the person would violate subsection (d) of such section 922; or

''(B) receipt of a firearm by the person would violate subsection (g) or (n) of such section 922, or State, local, or Tribal law.''.

(3) SUNSET OF REQUIREMENTS TO CONTACT STATE AND LOCAL ENTITIES.—Effective on September 30, 2032, paragraphs (1)(B) and (2) are repealed, and the provisions of law amended by those paragraphs are restored as if those paragraphs had not been enacted.

(b) REPORT ON REMOVING OUTDATED, EXPIRED, OR ERRONEOUS RECORDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On an annual basis for each fiscal year through fiscal year 2032, each State and Federal agency responsible for the submission of disqualifying records under subsection (d), (g), or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, to the national instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. 40901) shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report detailing the removal from the system of records that no longer prohibit an individual from lawfully acquiring or possessing a firearm under such subsection (d), (g), or (n).

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted by a State or Federal agency under paragraph (1) shall include pertinent information on—

(A) the number of records that the State or Federal agency removed from the national instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. 40901) during the reporting period;

(B) why the records were removed; and

(C) for each record removed, the nature of the disqualifying characteristic outlined in subsection (d), (g), or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, that caused the State or Federal agency to originally submit the record to the system.

SEC. 12002. DEFINING "ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS".

Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (21)(C), by striking ''with the principal objective of livelihood and profit'' and inserting ''to predominantly earn a profit'';

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (22) through (29) as paragraphs (23) through (30), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (21) the following:

''(22) The term 'to predominantly earn a profit' means that the intent underlying the sale or disposition of firearms is predominantly one of obtaining pecuniary gain, as opposed to other intents, such as improving or liquidating a personal firearms collection: *Provided*, That proof of profit shall not be required as to a person who engages in the regular and repetitive purchase and disposition of firearms for criminal purposes or terrorism. For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'terrorism' means activity, directed against United States persons, which—

''(A) is committed by an individual who is not a national or permanent resident alien of the United States;

''(B) involves violent acts or acts dangerous to human life which would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States; and

''(C) is intended—

''(i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

''(ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or

''(iii) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping.''.

SEC. 12003. USE OF BYRNE GRANTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAMS.

(a) BYRNE JAG PROGRAM.—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—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''or civil proceedings'' after ''criminal justice''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(I) Implementation of State crisis intervention court proceedings and related programs or initiatives, including but not limited to—

''(i) mental health courts;

''(ii) drug courts;

''(iii) veterans courts; and

''(iv) extreme risk protection order programs, which must include, at a minimum—

''(I) pre-deprivation and post-deprivation due process rights that prevent any violation or infringement of the Constitution of the United States, including but not limited to the Bill of Rights, and the substantive or procedural due process rights guaranteed under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as applied to the States, and as interpreted by State courts and United States courts (including the Supreme Court of the United States). Such programs must include, at the appropriate phase to prevent any violation of constitutional rights, at minimum, notice, the right to an in-person hearing, an unbiased adjudicator, the right to know opposing evidence, the right to present evidence, and the right to confront adverse witnesses;

''(II) the right to be represented by counsel at no expense to the government;

''(III) pre-deprivation and post-deprivation heightened evidentiary standards and proof which mean not less than the protections afforded to a similarly situated litigant in Federal court or promulgated by the State's evidentiary body, and sufficient to ensure the full protections of the Constitution of the United States, including but not limited to the Bill of Rights, and the substantive and procedural due process rights guaranteed under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as applied to the States, and as interpreted by State courts and United States courts (including the Supreme Court of the United States). The heightened evidentiary standards and proof under such programs must, at all appropriate phases to prevent any violation of any constitutional right, at minimum, prevent reliance upon evidence that is unsworn or unaffirmed, irrelevant, based on inadmissible hearsay, unreliable, vague, speculative, and lacking a foundation; and

''(IV) penalties for abuse of the program.''.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT ON CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAMS.—Section 501 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10152) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) ANNUAL REPORT ON CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAMS.—The Attorney General shall publish an annual report with respect to grants awarded for crisis intervention programs or initiatives under subsection (a)(1)(I) that contains—

''(1) a description of the grants awarded and the crisis intervention programs or initiatives funded by the grants, broken down by grant recipient;

''(2) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the crisis intervention programs or initiatives in preventing violence and suicide;

''(3) measures that have been taken by each grant recipient to safeguard the constitutional rights of an individual subject to a crisis intervention program or initiative; and

''(4) efforts that the Attorney General is making, in coordination with the grant recipients, to protect the constitutional rights of individuals subject to the crisis intervention programs or initiatives.''.

SEC. 12004. STOP ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS ACT.

(a) ANTI-STRAW PURCHASING AND FIREARMS TRAFFICKING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 932. Straw purchasing of firearms

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) the term 'drug trafficking crime'—

''(A) has the meaning given that term in section 924(c)(2); and

''(B) includes a felony punishable under the law of a State for which the conduct constituting the offense would constitute a felony punishable under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or chapter 705 of title 46;

''(2) the term 'Federal crime of terrorism' has the meaning given that term in section 2332b(g)(5); and

''(3) the term 'felony' means any offense under Federal or State law punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.

''(b) VIOLATION.—It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly purchase, or conspire to purchase, any firearm in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign commerce for, on behalf of, or at the request or demand of any other person, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that such other person—

''(1) meets the criteria of 1 or more paragraphs of section 922(d);

''(2) intends to use, carry, possess, or sell or otherwise dispose of the firearm in furtherance of a felony, a Federal crime of terrorism, or a drug trafficking crime; or

''(3) intends to sell or otherwise dispose of the firearm to a person described in paragraph (1) or (2).

''(c) PENALTY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any person who violates subsection (b) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.

''(2) USE IN FELONIES, CRIMES OF TERRORISM, OR DRUG TRAFFICKING CRIMES.—If a violation of subsection (b) is committed knowing or with reasonable cause to believe that any firearm involved will be used to commit a felony, a Federal crime of terrorism, or a drug trafficking crime, the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 25 years.

''§ 933. Trafficking in firearms

''(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person to—

''(1) ship, transport, transfer, cause to be transported, or otherwise dispose of any firearm to another person in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign commerce, if such person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the use, carrying, or possession of a firearm by the recipient would constitute a felony (as defined in section 932(a));

''(2) receive from another person any firearm in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign commerce, if the recipient knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such receipt would constitute a felony; or

''(3) attempt or conspire to commit the conduct described in paragraph (1) or (2).

''(b) PENALTY.—Any person who violates subsection (a) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.

''§ 934. Forfeiture and fines

''(a) FORFEITURE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person convicted of a violation of section 932 or 933 shall forfeit to the United States, irrespective of any provision of State law—

''(A) any property constituting, or derived from, any proceeds the person obtained, directly or indirectly, as the result of such violation; and

''(B) any of the person's property used, or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, such violation, except that for any forfeiture of any firearm or ammunition pursuant to this section, section 924(d) shall apply.

''(2) IMPOSITION.—The court, in imposing sentence on a person convicted of a violation of section 932 or 933, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed pursuant to section 932 or 933, that the person forfeit to the United States all property described in paragraph (1).

''(b) FINES.—A defendant who derives profits or other proceeds from an offense under section 932 or 933 may be fined not more than the greater of—

''(1) the fine otherwise authorized by this part; or

''(2) the amount equal to twice the gross profits or other proceeds of the offense under section 932 or 933.''.

(2) TITLE III AUTHORIZATION.—Section 2516(1)(n) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''sections 922 and 924'' and inserting ''section 922, 924, 932, or 933''.

(3) RACKETEERING AMENDMENT.—Section 1961(1)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''section 932 (relating to straw purchasing), section 933 (relating to trafficking in firearms),'' before ''section 1028''.

(4) MONEY LAUNDERING AMENDMENT.—Section 1956(c)(7)(D) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 924(n)'' and inserting ''section 924(n), 932, or 933''.

(5) DIRECTIVE TO SENTENCING COMMISSION.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, and in accordance with this subsection, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and amend its guidelines and policy statements to ensure that persons convicted of an offense under section 932 or 933 of title 18, United States Code, and other offenses applicable to the straw purchases and trafficking of firearms are subject to increased penalties in comparison to those currently provided by the guidelines and policy statements for such straw purchasing and trafficking of firearms offenses. In its review, the Commission shall consider, in particular, an appropriate amendment to reflect the intent of Congress that straw purchasers without significant criminal histories receive sentences that are sufficient to deter participation in such activities and reflect the defendant's role and culpability, and any coercion, domestic violence survivor history, or other mitigating factors. The Commission shall also review and amend its guidelines and policy statements to reflect the intent of Congress that a person convicted of an offense under section 932 or 933 of title 18, United States Code, who is affiliated with a gang, cartel, organized crime ring, or other such enterprise should be subject to higher penalties than an otherwise unaffiliated individual.

(6) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''932. Straw purchasing of firearms.
''933. Trafficking in firearms.
''934. Forfeiture and fines.''.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 922(d).—Section 922(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by striking the matter following paragraph (9) and inserting the following:

''(10) intends to sell or otherwise dispose of the firearm or ammunition in furtherance of a felony, a Federal crime of terrorism, or a drug trafficking offense (as such terms are defined in section 932(a)); or

''(11) intends to sell or otherwise dispose of the firearm or ammunition to a person described in any of paragraphs (1) through (10).

This subsection shall not apply with respect to the sale or disposition of a firearm or ammunition to a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector who pursuant to subsection (b) of section 925 is not precluded from dealing in firearms or ammunition, or to a person who has been granted relief from disabilities pursuant to subsection (c) of section 925.''.

(c) AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 924(a).—Section 924(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''(d), (g),''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(8) Whoever knowingly violates subsection (d) or (g) of section 922 shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.''.

(d) AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 924(d).—Section 924(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''932, or 933,'' 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 or 933.''.

(e) AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 924(h).—Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (h) and inserting the following:

''(h) Whoever knowingly receives or transfers a firearm or ammunition, or attempts or conspires to do so, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that such firearm or ammunition will be used to commit a felony, a Federal crime of terrorism, or a drug trafficking crime (as such terms are defined in section 932(a)), or a crime under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.), the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), or the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.''.

(f) AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 924(k).—Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (k) and inserting the following:

''(k)(1) A person who smuggles or knowingly brings into the United States a firearm or ammunition, or attempts or conspires to do so, with intent to engage in or to promote conduct that—

''(A) is punishable under the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or chapter 705 of title 46; or

''(B) constitutes a felony, a Federal crime of terrorism, or a drug trafficking crime (as such terms are defined in section 932(a)),

shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.

''(2) A person who smuggles or knowingly takes out of the United States a firearm or ammunition, or attempts or conspires to do so, with intent to engage in or to promote conduct that—

''(A) would be punishable under the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or chapter 705 of title 46, if the conduct had occurred within the United States; or

''(B) would constitute a felony or a Federal crime of terrorism (as such terms are defined in section 932(a)) for which the person may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, if the conduct had occurred within the United States, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.''

(g) PROHIBITION ON FIREARMS OR AMMUNITION TRANSFERS TO AGENTS OF DRUG CARTELS.—The Department of Justice, and any of its law enforcement coordinate agencies, shall not conduct or otherwise facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm or ammunition to an individual if any law enforcement officer employed by the Department of Justice involved with the transfer knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the recipient of the firearm or ammunition is an agent of a drug cartel, unless law enforcement personnel of the United States continuously monitor or control the firearm or ammunition at all times.

(h) FFL ACCESS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(b) of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. 40901(b)), is amended—

(A) by striking ''Not later than'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) VOLUNTARY BACKGROUND CHECKS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Attorney General shall promulgate regulations allowing licensees to use the national instant criminal background check system established under this section for purposes of voluntarily conducting an employment background check relating to a current or prospective employee. The Attorney General may not collect a fee for an employment background check under this subparagraph.

''(B) NOTICE.—Before conducting an employment background check relating to a current or prospective employee under subparagraph (A), a licensee shall—

''(i) provide written notice to the current or prospective employee that the licensee intends to conduct the background check; and

''(ii) obtain consent to conduct the background check from the current or prospective employee in writing.

''(C) EXEMPTION.—An employment background check conducted by a licensee under subparagraph (A) shall not be governed by the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.).

''(D) APPEAL.—Any individual who is the subject of an employment background check conducted by a licensee under subparagraph (A) the result of which indicates that the individual is prohibited from possessing a firearm or ammunition pursuant to subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, may appeal the results of the background check in the same manner and to the same extent as if the individual had been the subject of a background check relating to the transfer of a firearm.''.

(2) ACQUISITION, PRESERVATION, AND EXCHANGE OF IDENTIFICATION RECORDS AND INFORMATION.—Section 534 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

''(5) provide a person licensed as an importer, manufacturer, or dealer of firearms under chapter 44 of title 18 with information necessary to verify whether firearms offered for sale to such licensees have been stolen.''; and

(B) in subsection (b), by inserting '', except for dissemination authorized under subsection (a)(5) of this section'' before the period.

(3) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and without regard to chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, the Attorney General shall promulgate regulations allowing a person licensed as an importer, manufacturer, or dealer of firearms under chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to receive access to records of stolen firearms maintained by the National Crime Information Center operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solely for the purpose of voluntarily verifying whether firearms offered for sale to such licensees have been stolen.

(4) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION; EVIDENCE.—

(A) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection or the amendments made by this subsection shall be construed—

(i) to create a cause of action against any person licensed as an importer, manufacturer, or dealer of firearms under chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, or any other person for any civil liability; or

(ii) to establish any standard of care.

(B) EVIDENCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, evidence regarding the use or non-use by a person licensed as an importer, manufacturer, or dealer of firearms under chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, of the systems, information, or records made available under this subsection or the amendments made by this subsection shall not be admissible as evidence in any proceeding of any court, agency, board, or other entity.

(i) FUNDING FOR EXISTING ATF ANTI-STRAW PURCHASING CAMPAIGN.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027 to continue and expand current efforts with existing partners to educate persons licensed as an importer, manufacturer, or dealer of firearms under chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, and the public to combat illegal straw purchases of firearms.

(j) LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT REIMBURSEMENT FOR ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO DHS-HSI TO PREVENT ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING.—Section 432(d)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 240(d)(2)) is amended by inserting ''salary reimbursement,'' after ''administrative,''.

(k) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section, or an amendment made by this section, shall be construed to allow the establishment of a Federal system of registration of firearms, firearms owners, or firearms transactions or dispositions.

SEC. 12005. MISDEMEANOR CRIME OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

(a) DEFINING ''DATING RELATIONSHIP''.—Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (33)(A)(ii)—

(A) by striking ''or by a person'' and inserting ''by a person''; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', or by a person who has a current or recent former dating relationship with the victim''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(37)(A) The term 'dating relationship' means a relationship between individuals who have or have recently had a continuing serious relationship of a romantic or intimate nature.

''(B) Whether a relationship constitutes a dating relationship under subparagraph (A) shall be determined based on consideration of—

''(i) the length of the relationship;

''(ii) the nature of the relationship; and

''(iii) the frequency and type of interaction between the individuals involved in the relationship.

''(C) A casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context does not constitute a dating relationship under subparagraph (A).''.

(b) NO RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall not apply to any conviction of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence entered before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) LIMITATIONS ON CONVICTIONS OF CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WITH RESPECT TO DATING RELATIONSHIPS.—Section 921(a)(33) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''subparagraph (C)'' and inserting ''subparagraphs (B) and (C)''; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking ''State,,'' and inserting ''State,''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) A person shall not be considered to have been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence against an individual in a dating relationship for purposes of this chapter if the conviction has been expunged or set aside, or is an offense for which the person has been pardoned or has had firearm rights restored unless the expungement, pardon, or restoration of rights expressly provides that the person may not ship, transport, possess, or receive firearms: *Provided*, That, in the case of a person who has not more than 1 conviction of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence against an individual in a dating relationship, and is not otherwise prohibited under this chapter, the person shall not be disqualified from shipping, transport, possession, receipt, or purchase of a firearm under this chapter if 5 years have elapsed from the later of the judgment of conviction or the completion of the person's custodial or supervisory sentence, if any, and the person has not subsequently been convicted of another such offense, a misdemeanor under Federal, State, Tribal, or local law which has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon, or any other offense that would disqualify the person under section 922(g). The national instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. 40901) shall be updated to reflect the status of the person. Restoration under this subparagraph is not available for a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the

victim, a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian, or a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.''.

TITLE III—OTHER MATTERS

Subtitle A—Extension of Moratorium

SEC. 13101. EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM ON IMPLEMENTATION OF RULE RELATING TO ELIMINATING THE ANTI-KICKBACK STATUTE SAFE HARBOR PROTECTION FOR PRESCRIPTION DRUG REBATES.

Section 90006 of division I of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7b note) is amended by striking ''January 1, 2026'' and inserting ''January 1, 2027''.

Subtitle B—Medicare Improvement Fund

SEC. 13201. MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1898(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395iii(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''fiscal year 2021, $5,000,000'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2022, $7,500,000,000''.

Subtitle C—Luke and Alex School Safety Act of 2022

SEC. 13301. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Luke and Alex School Safety Act of 2022''.

SEC. 13302. FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON SCHOOL SAFETY EVIDENCE-BASED 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:

''SEC. 2220D. FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON SCHOOL SAFETY EVIDENCE-BASED 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 a Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Evidence-based Practices (in this section referred to as the 'Clearinghouse') within the Department.

''(2) PURPOSE.—The Clearinghouse shall serve as a Federal resource to identify and publish online through SchoolSafety.gov, or any successor website, evidence-based practices and recommendations to improve school safety for use by State 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 the evidence-based practices and recommendations for the Clearinghouse, the Secretary shall—

''(A) consult with appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations, including civil rights and disability rights organizations; and

''(B) consult with the Secretary of Education to ensure that evidence-based practices published by the Clearinghouse are aligned with evidence-based practices to support a positive and safe learning environment for all students.

''(2) CRITERIA FOR EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse shall—

''(A) include comprehensive evidence-based school safety measures;

''(B) include the evidence or research rationale supporting the determination of the Clearinghouse that the evidence-based practice or recommendation under subparagraph (A) has been shown to have a significant effect on improving the health, safety, and welfare of persons in school settings, including—

''(i) relevant research that is evidence-based, as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801), supporting the evidence-based practice or recommendation;

''(ii) findings and data from previous Federal or State commissions recommending improvements to the safety posture of a school; or

''(iii) other supportive evidence or findings relied upon by the Clearinghouse in determining evidence-based practices and recommendations, as determined in consultation with the officers described in subsection (a)(3)(B);

''(C) include information on Federal programs for which implementation of each evidence-based practice or recommendation is an eligible use for the program;

''(D) be consistent with Federal civil rights laws, including title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.), the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.), and title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.); and

''(E) include options for developmentally appropriate recommendations for use in educational settings with respect to children's ages and physical, social, sensory, and emotionally developmental statuses.

''(3) PAST COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Clearinghouse shall present, as determined in consultation with the officers described in subsection (a)(3)(B), Federal, State, local, Tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental organization issued best practices and recommendations and identify any best practice or recommendation of the Clearinghouse that was previously issued by any such organization or commission.

''(c) ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—The Secretary may produce and publish materials on the Clearinghouse to assist and train educational agencies and law enforcement agencies on the implementation of the evidence-based practices and recommendations.

''(d) CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT.—The Secretary shall—

''(1) collect for the purpose of continuous improvement of the Clearinghouse—

''(A) Clearinghouse data analytics;

''(B) user feedback on the implementation of resources, evidence-based practices, and recommendations identified by the Clearinghouse; and

''(C) any evaluations conducted on implementation of the evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse; and

''(2) in coordination with the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Attorney General—

''(A) regularly assess and identify Clearinghouse evidence-based practices and recommendations for which there are no resources available through Federal Government programs for implementation; and

''(B) establish an external advisory board, which shall be comprised of appropriate State, local, Tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations, including organizations representing parents of elementary and secondary school students, representative from civil rights organizations, representatives of disability rights organizations, representatives of educators, representatives of law enforcement, and nonprofit school safety and security organizations, to—

''(i) provide feedback on the implementation of evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse; and

''(ii) propose additional recommendations for evidence-based practices for inclusion in the Clearinghouse that meet the requirements described in subsection (b)(2)(B).

''(e) PARENTAL ASSISTANCE.—The Clearinghouse shall produce materials in accessible formats to assist parents and legal guardians of students with identifying relevant Clearinghouse resources related to supporting the implementation of Clearinghouse evidence-based practices and recommendations.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296; 116 Stat. 2135) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''Sec. 2220D. Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Evidence-based Practices.''.

SEC. 13303. NOTIFICATION OF CLEARINGHOUSE.

(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 Evidence-based Practices (referred to in this section and section 13304 as the ''Clearinghouse''), as required to be established under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 13302 of this Act, to—

(1) every State and local educational agency; and

(2) other Department of Education partners in the implementation of the evidence-based 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, as required to be established under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 13302 of this Act, 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 evidence-based 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, as required to be established under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 13302 of this Act, to—

(1) every State department of public health; and

(2) other Department of Health and Human Services partners in the implementation of the evidence-based 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, as required to be established under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 13302 of this Act, to—

(1) every State department of justice; and

(2) other Department of Justice partners in the implementation of the evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Attorney General.

SEC. 13304. GRANT PROGRAM REVIEW.

(a) FEDERAL GRANTS AND RESOURCES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Clearinghouse or the external advisory board established under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by this subtitle, shall—

(1) review grant programs and identify any grant program that may be used to implement evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse;

(2) identify any evidence-based 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 evidence-based 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 evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse; and

(3) any resources other than grant programs that may be used to assist in implementation of evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse.

SEC. 13305. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) WAIVER OF REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this subtitle or the amendments made by this subtitle 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 subtitle or the amendments made by this subtitle 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)).

Subtitle D—Amendment on ESEA Funding

SEC. 13401. AMENDMENT ON ESEA FUNDING.

Section 8526 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7906) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking ''or'' after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) for the provision to any person of a dangerous weapon, as defined in section 930(g)(2) of title 18, United States Code, or training in the use of a dangerous weapon.''.

DIVISION B—APPROPRIATIONS

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $100,000,000, to remain available until expended, to meet additional resource needs of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance'', $1,400,000,000, to remain available until expended, for grants to be administered by the Office of Justice Programs: *Provided*, That $280,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2022, $280,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2023, $280,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2024, $280,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2025, and $280,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2026: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading in this Act, the following amounts shall be for the following purposes in equal amounts for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026—

(1) $750,000,000 shall be awarded pursuant to the formula allocation (adjusted in proportion to the relative amounts statutorily designated therefor) that was used in the fiscal year prior to the year for which funds are provided for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program, as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Acts of 1968 (Public Law 90–351) (the ''1968 Act''), and shall be for the purposes described in section 501(a)(1)(I) of title I of the 1968 Act, as amended by title II of division A of this Act: *Provided further*, That the allocation provisions under sections 505(a) through (e), the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g), and section 1001(c) of title I of the 1968 Act shall not apply to the amount described in this paragraph;

(2) $200,000,000 shall be for grants administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance for purposes authorized under the STOP School Violence Act of 2018 (title V of division S of Public Law 115–141);

(3) $200,000,000 shall be for grants to the States to upgrade criminal and mental health records for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, including grants to assist States in providing disqualifying juvenile records under subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the grants described in this paragraph shall be available to State criminal record repositories and State court systems; and

(4) $250,000,000 shall be for a community violence intervention and prevention initiative.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''Community Oriented Policing Services Programs'', $100,000,000, to remain available until expended, for competitive grants to be administered by the Community Oriented Policing Services Office for purposes authorized under the STOP School Violence Act of 2018 (title V of division S of Public Law 115–141): *Provided*, That $20,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2022, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2023, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2024, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2025, and $20,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2026.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 21001. None of the funds made available by this title may be transferred in this or any future fiscal year pursuant to the authority in section 205 of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022, or any successor provision in a subsequently enacted appropriations Act.

SEC. 21002. (a) The Department of Justice shall provide a detailed spend plan for the fiscal year 2022 and 2023 funds made available in this title to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 45 days after the enactment of this Act and, for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2026, as part of the annual budget submission of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Attorney General shall submit a detailed spend plan for the funds made available in this title in that fiscal year.

(b) The spend plan described in subsection (a) shall include a specific and detailed description of the intended administration, review processes, allowable purposes, eligibility requirements, and priority areas or weightings for the grant programs funded in this title.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

For an additional amount for ''Health Surveillance and Program Support'', $800,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That $312,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 2022, shall be made available for fiscal year 2022, $162,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, shall be made available for fiscal year 2023, $162,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, shall be made available for fiscal year 2024, and $162,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, shall be made available for fiscal year 2025: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading in this Act, the following amounts shall be for the following purposes in equal amounts for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2025, unless stated otherwise—

(1) $250,000,000 shall be for grants for the community mental health services block grant program under subpart I of part B of title XIX of the Public Health Service Act;

(2) $40,000,000 shall be for National Child Traumatic Stress Network;

(3) $240,000,000 shall be for activities and services under Project AWARE, of which no less than $28,000,000 shall be for activities described in section 7134 of Public Law 115–271;

(4) $120,000,000 shall be for Mental Health Awareness Training; and

(5) $150,000,000 shall be for the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline for fiscal year 2022.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund'', $190,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026: *Provided*, That $82,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 2022, shall be made available for fiscal year 2022, $32,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, shall be made available for fiscal year 2023, $32,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, shall be made available for fiscal year 2024, $32,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, shall be made available for fiscal year 2025, and $12,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, shall be made available for fiscal year 2026: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading in this Act, the following amounts shall be for the following purposes in equal amounts for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, unless stated otherwise—

(1) $60,000,000 shall be for primary care training and enhancement under section 747 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293k) to provide mental and behavioral health care training as part of the training of pediatricians and other primary care clinicians who plan to provide care for pediatric populations and other vulnerable populations, such as victims of abuse or trauma, and individuals with mental health or substance use disorders: *Provided further*, That section 747(c)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293k(c)(2)) shall not apply to funding made available in this paragraph: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be transferred to ''Health Resources and Services Administration—Health Workforce'';

(2) $80,000,000 shall be for pediatric mental health care access under section 330M of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–19), in equal amounts for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2025: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be transferred to ''Health Resources and Services Administration—Maternal and Child Health''; and

(3) $50,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for carrying out subsection (b) of section 11003 of division A of this Act for fiscal year 2022: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be transferred to ''Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services—Grants to States for Medicaid''.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''School Improvement Programs'', $1,050,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2025, for carrying out subpart 1 of part A of title IV and part B of title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education of 1965 (referred to in this Act as ''ESEA''), in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes: *Provided*, That $50,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, shall be for carrying out part B of title IV of the ESEA: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall increase support for the implementation of evidence-based practices intended to increase attendance and engagement of students in the middle grades and high school in community learning centers using funds in the preceding proviso: *Provided further*, That $1,000,000,000 shall be for activities under section 4108 of the ESEA and, notwithstanding section 4105 of such Act, States shall make awards on a competitive basis to high-need local educational agencies as determined by the State.

SAFE SCHOOLS AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

For an additional amount for ''Safe Schools and Citizenship Education'', $1,000,000,000, to remain available through December 31, 2026: *Provided*, That $200,000,000, to remain available until March 31, 2023, shall be made available for fiscal year 2022, $200,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 2023, shall be made available for fiscal year 2023, $200,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, shall be made available for fiscal year 2024, $200,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 2025, shall be made available for fiscal year 2025, and $200,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 2026, shall be made available for fiscal year 2026: *Provided further*, That not more than two percent of each of such amounts may be used for program administration, technical assistance, data collection, and dissemination of best practices: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading in this Act, the following amounts shall be available for the following purposes in equal amounts for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026—

(1) $500,000,000 shall be for carrying out School Based Mental Health Services Grants, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes; and

(2) $500,000,000 shall be for carrying out Mental Health Services Professional Demonstration Grants, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 22001. None of the funds made available by this title may be transferred in this or any future fiscal year pursuant to the authority in section 205 or section 302 of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (division H of Public Law 117–103), or any successor provision in a subsequently enacted appropriations Act, or section 241(a) of the Public Health Service Act.

SEC. 22002. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of Health and Human Services and Education shall each provide a detailed spend plan of anticipated uses of funds made available to their respective Departments in this title, including estimated personnel and administrative costs, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That such plans shall be updated and submitted to such Committees every 60 days until all funds are expended: *Provided further*, That the spend plans shall be accompanied by a listing of each contract obligation incurred that exceeds $5,000,000 which has not previously been reported, including the amount of each such obligation: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall be briefed on obligations quarterly until all funds are expended.

SEC. 22003. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of Health and Human Services and Education shall each provide biweekly obligation reports for funds made available to their respective Departments in this title, including anticipated uses of funds made available in this title, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That such reports shall be updated and submitted biweekly to the Committees until all funds are expended.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS DIVISION

SEC. 23001. Each amount appropriated or made available by this division is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 23002. No part of any appropriation contained in this division shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 23003. Unless otherwise provided for by this division, the additional amounts appropriated by this division to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 23004. Each amount provided by this division is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) and section 4001(b) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 23005. (a) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of each division of this Act shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of each division of this Act shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105–217 and section 250(c)(7) and (c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall be estimated for purposes of section 251 of such Act and as appropriations for discretionary accounts for purposes of the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

This division may be cited as the ''Bipartisan Safer Communities Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022''.

SA 5100. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', and for other purposes; as follows:

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.

SA 5101. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. ____. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 2 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5102. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5101 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2938, to designate the United States

Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike ''2 days'' and insert ''3 days''.

SA 5103. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5102 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 5101 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike ''3 days'' and insert ''4 days''.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 11 a.m. on Wednesday, June 22; 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 the conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of the House message to accompany S. 2938.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it be adjourned forthwith—I like that word—under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 10:07 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 11 a.m.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate June 21, 2022:

THE JUDICIARY

ANA ISABEL DE ALBA, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF THE RETIREMENT OF NANCY MILLIKEN, MD

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I rise, alongside Congresswoman JACKIE SPEIER, to recognize the outstanding service and trailblazing career of Dr. Nancy Milliken in celebration of her well-earned retirement. As the Founding Director of the National Center of Excellence in Women's Health at the University of California, San Francisco, Dr. Milliken has touched the lives of women in San Francisco and across the nation. Her long and storied career has been defined by selfless service and unwavering devotion to the dignity of every patient.

Educated at Harvard University and Duke University Medical School, Dr. Milliken began her career facing indifference toward and underinvestment in women's health—among those in the medical field and in society at large. Equipped with a sharp intellect and a lifelong talent for speaking truth to power, she made it her mission to build a fairer, healthier future for women and girls.

In 1996, she helped UCSF establish one of the nation's first centers of excellence in women's health, spearheading efforts to strengthen medical training through clinical care, education, research, community engagement and leadership. These efforts continue to have a daily impact on the health of local women, including through the coordinated care provided at two clinics in San Francisco.

Under Dr. Milliken's leadership, the Center has also worked with community organizations across the country to open doors to quality, affordable health care. Partnering with a school district in Jackson, Mississippi, the Center helped provide education and physical activity programs to local students and residents. And in Grand Forks, North Dakota, it worked with a local clinic to provide critical resources for survivors of intimate partner violence.

Among her peers, Dr. Milliken is renowned for her courage and resilience. While organizing a conference with other centers of excellence, she led the charge to host practitioner workshops covering topics viewed by some as taboo, including abortion and lesbian health. In the face of much resistance, she successfully fought to ensure that attendees could access comprehensive educational sessions on these important subjects.

Always looking to the future, she has also worked to prepare the next generation of women's health practitioners. In partnership with Congresswoman SPEIER, Dr. Milliken has helped educate more than 10,000 high school students through the Young Women's Health and Leadership Summit—an annual event organized by and for the young women of San Francisco.

Rarely seeking the spotlight, Dr. Milliken is more interested in her long-term impact than accolades or titles. She readily shares credit and eagerly mentors those seeking to follow in her footsteps. Yet her remarkable achievements have been recognized by an array of professional and community organizations, including the Academy of Women's Health, the Friends of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Hunters Point Family.

Right now, women across our country are bracing for a Supreme Court decision that will dramatically restrict our Constitutional rights and health freedoms. As we confront this challenge, our nation is blessed by the warriors trained by Dr. Milliken, who are prepared to defend the health and welfare of American women.

Congress and the Country salute the committed service of this brilliant researcher, doctor, leader and friend, and we wish her all the best as she prepares for a deeply deserved retirement.

MATTHEW MARKEE

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, this month, I had the honor of attending Matthew Markee's Eagle Scout Court of Honor ceremony. Matthew graduated from Cape May County Technical High School and obtained his Eagle Scout ranking as a part of Troop 65 in Cape May Court House. For his Eagle Scout project, Matthew restored the Cape May County Park South pavilion in Villas, South Jersey. Before Matthew's project, the pavilion had paint peeling off and a leaking roof. To remedy the issue, Matthew removed the old tar paper and roof shingles from the pavilion and replaced them himself. He also painted and cleaned up the pavilion, restoring it to original condition. Matthew completed the repairs, gained the funding for the project, and recruited volunteers for the project on his own. He should be very proud of his service to South Jersey and Park South, and I wish him the best of luck in his future endeavors. God Bless Matthew, and God Bless our United States of America.

HONORING ALCOA MASSENA OPERATIONS ON THEIR 120TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Alcoa Massena Operations on 120 years of successful operations in Massena. The abundant hydroelectric energy supply in Massena drew Alcoa to the location in 1902 and, since then, the facility has become an integral part of the community.

Alcoa Massena Operations is a great example of a facility focused on innovation and modernization. One hundred and twenty years ago in Massena, New York, Alcoa broke ground on what is now the world's oldest continuously operating smelter and has been focused on revolutionizing the aluminum industry by helping their customers develop more sustainable solutions.

The Alcoa Massena plant is comprised of 198 pre-brake lines, making it one of the largest and most automated potlines in the industry. Alcoa Massena Operations can produce an incredible 800,000 pounds of aluminum every single day. In addition to smelting, the plant uses the melted aluminum to produce over sixty different alloys and rolling aluminum rods for customer shipment. Alcoa Massena Operations provides over 550 jobs for Massena community members, making an important element of the dynamic North Country economy.

The jobs and services provided by this plant are integral to the vitality of Massena and the entirety of the North Country. On behalf of New York's 21st District, it is my honor to congratulate Alcoa Massena Operations on one hundred and twenty years of continuous service. We thank them for all they provide to our community.

CELEBRATING MRS. RUTH BRIDGEFORTH LESTER

HON. TRENT KELLY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of service of Mrs. Ruth Bridgeforth Lester.

Mrs. Ruth Bridgeforth Lester was born in Southaven Mississippi to Mr. Gedie and Mrs. Willie Ruth McGowan Bridgeforth on November 17, 1938. She was 13 years old when her mother passed away and she began her lifelong journey as family Matriarch. With eight younger sisters and brothers she remained devoted and committed to taking care of family members. As the eldest, she made many sacrifices to help support the family and help her father Gedie raise her siblings.

Those early experiences prepared her for life as a businesswoman. She faced many obstacles planning for business administration and ownership, but her past experiences emphasized vision, commitment, and a capacity to serve and honor others. Ms. Lester had learned to overcome any fears, erasing any and all doubts, and "bridging forth" to new endeavors. Thus, Ms. Lester became the proud owner of The Final Touch, the first nail salon, in Memphis, TN. She and her business partner opened the nail salon in October 1972.

Ms. Lester continues to give, serve, and create capacity throughout her family and the

community she lives in and works in across the states of Mississippi and Tennessee. She is well known for her savory and healthy meals, even giving food to strangers. No one goes hungry around her. She has been and continues to be the unbeatable family cook for over 70 years.

Ruth has lived in the Desoto County area and has been a contributing citizen for at least 65 years of her life. As a matter of fact, the home that she currently lives in was the last home that her father Gedie built, and where she and her siblings were born.

JACOB LEWIS

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last Sunday, I had the honor of attending the Olympiad at Beth Israel congregation in remembrance of the 50-year anniversary of the Munich massacre. Jacob Lewis was nominated to receive the Olympiad Student Athlete Award at the event. Jacob is the Valedictorian of Millville High School's Class of 2022, which has a total of 378 students. As well as excelling in academics, he is also involved in many extra-curricular activities. Jacob is a student-athlete who earned eight varsity letters on both the boys' soccer and tennis teams. In the fall, he will continue his academic and athletic careers at the University of Pennsylvania. Jacob should be very proud of all his accomplishments, and I wish him the best of luck in all his future endeavors. God Bless Jacob, and God Bless our United States of America.

RECOGNIZING JAIME SHIMEK ON HER DEPARTURE

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I rise as Chair of the Appropriations Committee, and on behalf of the Members of the Committee and its staff, to pay tribute to Jaime Shimek after her nearly 20 years of Federal service.

Hailing from Washington State, Jaime began her career as an intern for Representative Norm Dicks and as a staffer for Senator MARIA CANTWELL. She then served as Washington Senator PATTY MURRAY's Senior Policy Advisor for eight years, handling the appropriations and energy, agriculture, and water portfolios. Jaime left Congress; moving over to the Department of Energy where she served as the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Senate Affairs before serving as the Director of Federal Affairs at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.

She then came back to Congress and joined the Appropriations Committee, where she has served for the past five years, including as Clerk of the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee since 2017.

Madam Speaker, during her time with Appropriations, Jaime has been an invaluable asset to the Members of the Committee and myself. She has a profound technical understanding of the full scope of the Subcommittee's jurisdiction, ranging from water infrastructure projects across the country to nuclear weapons to energy and science programs. She has been at the helm of the responsible investments we have made in the past several years to strengthen our energy independence, diversify our energy sources, fight climate change, rebuild our water infrastructure, and create green jobs.

I know I do not just speak for myself when I say we will miss Jaime greatly on this team. Jaime's hard work and her dedication to the Appropriations Committee and Congress have made her an incredible asset. I look forward to her future endeavors in her home state of Washington at a Department of Energy national lab and congratulate her on her career. The Appropriations Committee, and our entire Nation are indebted to Jaime and grateful for her service.

H.R. 2020, THE POST-DISASTER ASSISTANCE ONLINE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter I've sent to Chairman DEFAZIO of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee regarding H.R. 2020, the "Post-Disaster Assistance Online Accountability Act," sponsored by Representative GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 21, 2022.

Hon. PETER A. DEFAZIO,
Chairman, House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DEFAZIO: I write concerning H.R. 2020, the ''Post-Disaster Assistance Online Accountability Act,'' sponsored by Representative González-Colón. The Financial Services Committee received an additional referral on this bill but has not formally foregone any further consideration of the bill because we were unfortunately not given sufficient time to review it prior to it being brought to the floor on suspension. While I support the apparent purpose of this legislation, I am concerned that the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) have not been consulted for their opinion or technical drafting assistance on this legislation when they will play key roles in implementing this bill.

I have shared the text of this legislation with both HUD and FEMA and requested their input. I would appreciate your cooperation in addressing any concerns from these agencies and integrating any technical drafting changes they suggest as you work to move this bill in the Senate. My staff will be in touch as they receive feedback from these agencies.

I will be submitting a copy of this letter in the Congressional Record and I look forward to working with you on this and other issues where our Committees cross paths.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

IRENE JACOBSON

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last month, I had the pleasure of attending Irene Jacobson's 105th birthday celebration. Irene was born in April of 1917 in Boston, Massachusetts. After completing secretarial courses at Boston schools, she began her career as a secretary. Then, in 1937, Irene was set up on a blind date where she met her husband, Simon. In June of 1939, Irene and Simon got married and eventually had three children. During her time as a stay-at-home mom, Irene began her first volunteer effort where she worked on John F. Kennedy's first political campaign. In 1961, Irene and Simon moved their family to Vineland, South Jersey, where they made many friends, were actively involved in their synagogue, and generously contributed to the South Jersey community. In 2010, Irene won the Nutrition Award through my Joint Legislative Commendation efforts during my time in the New Jersey State Senate. Additionally, in 2017, she was recognized by the Cumberland County Freeholders for her service. Currently, Irene is a member of The Sons of Jacob Synagogue in Vineland and the Alliance Synagogue in Norma. She also enjoys spending time with family, reading, watching movies, and word puzzles. Irene should be proud of her service to the South Jersey community, and it was my honor to have had the opportunity to attend her birthday celebration. God Bless Irene, and God Bless our United States of America.

FEDERAL RESERVE RACIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. PETE AGUILAR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 2022

Mr. AGUILAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2543 and thank Chairwoman WATERS for assembling this legislation.

I would like to highlight a critical provision of the bill, the Expanding Financial Access for Underserved Communities Act. As a former employee of a credit union, I understand that joining a credit union can provide Americans with invaluable financial opportunities.

However, unlike other depository institutions and financial services providers, not everyone in America can join a credit union. The Chairwoman's bill, and this package, help to mitigate that issue by allowing federally chartered credit unions the opportunity to apply to provide services for low-income, underserved and rural communities, where financial services are unfortunately limited to a payday lender or pawnshop. Nothing in this bill precludes any other financial services provider from serving these communities, and credit unions should not be restricted either.

I have seen firsthand the affordable and dependable services credit unions provide, and how they exist to change the lives of their members. Let us continue to work together to bring more common-sense solutions to America's unbanked.

HONORING DEBORAH ''DEBBIE'' BEAHAN FOR HER DEDICATION IN SERVING HUDSON FALLS

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Deborah ''Debbie'' Beahan for her years of service to the Hudson Falls community. Debbie spent much of her professional life working for Washington County and volunteering for several community organizations. Her dedication to her work and community has made a profound impact on Hudson Falls.

Debbie was born and raised in Ticonderoga, New York and 1974, she moved to Hudson Falls. She worked for Washington County for 32 years. For 20 years, she worked for the Department of Motor Vehicles, which honored her in 1999 for her contributions to the community. After her time at the Department of Motor Vehicles, Debbie worked in the County Clerk office, serving as Deputy Clerk for 8 years and as County Clerk for 4 years.

In addition to her career in public service, Debbie has volunteered at the Senior Center of the Kingsbury & Fort Edward Area, Inc. for the past 9 years. She is the president of the board of directors at the center and is a vital part of their daily operations. During the pandemic, Debbie's work was especially critical, as she made sure the members were kept up to date on all pressing matters related to COVID–19. She also helped to install the ''My Senior Center'' software program that reports membership, personnel, events, meals, and transportation statistics for the center.

Debbie got her start as a volunteer with the Special Olympics in the 1980s as a bowling and track and field coach. She also served as treasurer of the Washington County Republican Committee Women's Club, was involved with the heart fund, and participates in the Public Health Committee for employees. Due to all her years of hard work and dedication, it is no surprise that Washington County is honoring Debbie for her incredible service as a part of Older Americans Month. On behalf of New York's 21st District, I thank Debbie for her dedication to the Hudson Falls community and wish her all the best in future endeavors.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN LEGION KARL ROSS POST 16

HON. JERRY McNERNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Mr. MCNERNEY. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the American Legion Karl Ross Post 16 in Stockton, California on the 100th anniversary of its founding.

For the last century, the Karl Ross Post has provided assistance and fellowship to Stockton's many veterans and promoted patriotism in the community at-large. Their Honor Guard has marked the interment of many veterans with the dignity and ceremony they deserve—helping their families and our community to recognize their contributions to our peace, freedom, and security.

Through the ceremonies the Karl Ross Post organizes—often in conjunction with other veterans' organizations—our community remembers and recognizes the sacrifices veterans have made, and better appreciates the blessings of the liberties and freedoms that we hold dear.

Along with the strong role the Karl Ross Post has played locally, it has also had a national reach. Every American veteran has been touched by the efforts of Warren Atherton, who rose from Commander of the Karl Ross Post to National Commander of the American Legion, where he worked with Francis Sullivan to draft the G.I. Bill of Rights.

Today, the Karl Ross Post and its members continue their tradition of promoting patriotism and assisting a new generation of combat veterans as they re-enter civilian life.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the American Legion Karl Ross Post 16 and its century of service to our veterans, our community, and our Nation.

DAWSON MOORE

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, this month, I had the honor of attending Dawson Moore's Eagle Scout Court of Honor ceremony. Dawson graduated from Middle Township High School last year and is a part of Cape May Court House's Troop 65. For his Eagle Scout project, he refurbished the Goshen Therapeutic riding ring at the Cape May County equestrian facility, which allows participants to experience the benefits of horseback riding while working on their own personal challenges. Dawson replaced the fencing around the riding ring, which was in desperate need of repair. He should be proud of his project, and it was my honor to recognize him for his service to the South Jersey community. I wish Dawson the best of luck on his future endeavors. God Bless Dawson, and God Bless our United States of America.

HONORING THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF JON BOUGHTIN

HON. DEREK KILMER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Mr. KILMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of Jon Boughtin, an exceptional staffer and someone I'm proud to have called a partner.

Jon was the very first Director of Member Services for the New Democrat Coalition. In this role, he worked every day to build a strong coalition made up of effective members of Congress. His work demonstrated a commitment to getting good things done for the American people—and to helping every member of our coalition do that too. Beyond that, Jon fostered a community of leaders that resembled a family more than a caucus. I consider myself lucky that he held the role during my Chairmanship of the Coalition.

We talk a lot in the New Dems about delivering for Americans and getting results in Congress. But that doesn't just happen. It takes hard work and a commitment to do the tough work of finding common ground. That's what Jon's all about. He always challenged the New Dems to keep the concerns of our friends and families back home front and center. His dedicated work to provide resources to our members and staff empowered our members to make a real, tangible difference on a host of issues—from inflation to workforce development. I knew I could always turn to Jon for candid advice, smart analysis, and creative solutions. His sense of humor wasn't half bad either.

For Jon, working for the New Dems wasn't just a paycheck. It was a mission. And thanks to him, our Coalition has never been stronger. Though I'm sad to see him go, I wish him luck in his new role. To Jon—as well as to his family, from whom we borrowed Jon on many late nights and weekends—I offer my congratulations, my best wishes, and my sincere thanks for years of service.

RECOGNIZING THE COMMUNITY SERVICE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF KEITH MOSKOWITZ

HON. BILL POSEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Mr. POSEY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Mr. Keith Moskowitz from Vero Beach, Florida, a constituent who has earned distinction for his dedication to ensuring safe communities and for his commitment to making a difference in the lives of others by investing in people and creating opportunity.

Keith started his first job when he was only eight years old and since then has worked hard and owned many businesses. Being called to serve others, Keith put his businesses on hold and joined the New York City Police Department. Over the course of his 15-years of service Keith received over 60 awards for his excellent police work, including meritorious and bravery medals. He earned two promotions and led an investigative squad focusing on domestic violence, burglary, and homicides. On September 11, 2001, Keith was on duty in downtown Manhattan when the Trade Center was attacked and worked tirelessly to assist people in getting to safety.

In June 2006 Keith retired from the NYPD and relocated to Florida where he once again joined the private sector building a string of successful small businesses in the automotive and home repair industries which he grew to include more than 20 employees. Keith's philanthropic nature has benefited his community as he has given much of his time and resources to local schools, local governments, and people in needed of assistance.

Recognized by the governor of Kentucky, Keith was awarded the distinguished Kentucky Colonel designation for his continued investments in people and the communities in which he has served. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Keith Moskowitz for his dedication to community service, courageous acts, and generous spirit.

GIANNA TREXLER

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last Sunday, I had the honor of attending the Olympiad at Beth Israel congregation in remembrance of the 50-year anniversary of the Munich massacre. Gianna Trexler was nominated to receive an Olympiad Award at the event. Gianna is an early college high school student who recently graduated from Rowan College with an associate degree in Liberal Arts. In addition to her liberal arts studies, she is also a biomedical sciences academy student. Gianna is a member of the National Honor Society, Mu Alpha Theta, and the Science National Honor Society. While at Cumberland Regional High School, she was a member of multiple clubs and also was a ''senior mentor,'' who helped underclassmen with the transition from middle school into high school. Additionally, Gianna was a part of the field hockey and tennis teams and earned varsity letters in softball and swimming. She was awarded with a Presidential Merit Scholarship from Delaware Valley University, where she will continue her studies in Large Animal Science and Pre-Veterinary medicine, as well as play softball. Gianna should be proud of her many accomplishments, and I wish her the best of luck in her future endeavors. God Bless Gianna, and God Bless our America.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF JON BOUGHTIN

HON. BRADLEY SCOTT SCHNEIDER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service of Jon Boughtin, the long-serving and committed member of the New Dem family.

Jon is leaving Capitol Hill this month after working for more than a decade in public service, including for Rep. Bill Owens, Rep. Lincoln Davis, and the New Democrat Coalition under Chairs SUZAN DELBENE and DEREK KILMER. Jon's meaningful member engagement will leave a lasting impact on the Coalition for years to come.

As New Dems, we have 98 members focused on advocating for common sense policies to grow our economy, educate our kids, and lift up Americans from every walk of life. We cut across the gridlock and political division to deliver real solutions to some of the toughest challenges facing American families. The work is hard and unrelenting, but Jon faced every challenge with optimism and integrity. Our members are better for having worked with Jon for the last five years.

More important than his daily work, Jon was a kind colleague to his peers and a dedicated advocate for all Americans throughout his career. His presence at the New Democrat Coalition will be sorely missed.

On behalf of our entire Coalition, I want to thank Jon for his hard work and wish him and his family nothing but the best in his future endeavors.

HONORING DALE GRINNELL FOR HIS DEDICATION TO SERVING THE FORT ANN COMMUNITY

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Dale Grinnell for his years of service to Fort Ann. Dale has spent his entire life selflessly serving his community without ever expecting any thanks in return.

Dale was born in Glen Falls, New York and grew up working on his family's two hundred and fifty head farm, Wilbur Grinnell and Sons Dairy Farm. In 1965, he moved to Fort Ann and began working at Finch-Pruyn Paper in Glens Falls. After thirty-five years, Dale retired from the paper mill and continued to focus his attention on serving his community.

Dale is a deacon at the Cornerstone Bible Church in Fort Ann. He has also managed the church's food pantry for many years and takes great pride in ensuring food gets to those in need. He coordinates deliveries of this food and will deliver it himself if he is unable to find a volunteer. Dale and his wife worked tirelessly throughout the pandemic to keep the food pantry open to ensure that everyone safely received the assistance they needed.

In addition to his work with the Cornerstone Bible Church, Dale serves his community in many other roles. Preserving the incredible history of Washington County has consistently been a top priority for Dale. He is the administrator of historical markers at the Washington County Historical Society. In 2007, he contributed to the Fort Ann historical book, ''300 Years of History,'' and he serves as the vice president of the Fort Ann Historical Society. Dale was actively involved in preserving Battle Hill and assisted in obtaining grants for the project.

Dale's dedication to preserving and improving the Fort Ann community cannot be understated. As Washington County honored him for his service in his community for Older Americans Month, I am proud to thank Dale for his commitment to serving the Fort Ann community. On behalf of New York's 21st District, I am honored to recognize Dale for his incredible life of service.

IN HONOR OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS SERGEANT BENJAMIN WOODRUFF AND CORPORAL JOSIAH CUTLER AS THEY RECEIVE PLAQUES IN ANN ARBOR'S FOREST HILL CEMETERY

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Revolutionary War Veterans Sergeant Benjamin Woodruff and Corporal Josiah Cutler on the occasion of the laying of a plaque in their honor at Forest Hill Cemetery located in Ann Arbor, Michigan by the Huron Valley Chapter of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Freedom is not free, and today we pause to remember two men who served their country during the Revolutionary War. Their service to our nation at the time of its birth is worthy of commendation.

Born and raised in New Jersey, Sergeant Benjamin Woodruff first enlisted in the Continental Army as a drummer in 1776. He later enlisted as a Sergeant in the New Jersey Militia and served in this position for the remainder of the war. During his time in the army, Sergeant Woodruff fought in the battles of Elizabethtown, Springfield, and at Acquacvkanock. He died in Pittsfield Township, Michigan in 1837 at the age of 92.

Corporal Josiah Cutler was a native of Brookfield, Massachusetts. Beginning in 1778, he served for four years and 10 months in the Continental Army until he was honorably discharged in 1784. While enlisted, Corporal Cutler fought at Battle of Kingsbridge and stormed the redoubt at Yorktown under General Lafayette. In 1840, at age 78, Cutler moved to Pittsfield Township, Michigan where he died a couple months later.

Both Sergeant Benjamin Woodruff and Corporal Josiah Cutler are remembered for their honorable military service and dedication to our nation. They are just a few of the native and adopted Michiganders who fought for our country during the revolution. It is important for us to honor the veterans of community who fought for the freedom of our nation, a value we continue to hold dear today. There is no better moment to recognize these veterans than on the upcoming anniversary of our nation. We are thankful for the path these soldiers laid out for past, present, and future Americans over two centuries ago.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in celebrating the honorable men Sergeant Benjamin Woodruff and Corporal Josiah Cutler as they are memorialized in Ann Arbor, Michigan. We join with Americans everywhere in extending our thanks to the Huron Valley Chapter of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for their work remembering these important men. Today and every day, we honor the brave patriots we lost in the fight for our independence. We are grateful for their military service and their willingness to fight for the freedom and liberty that we enjoy today.

ANGEL SMITH

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last Sunday, I had the honor of attending the Olympiad at Beth Israel congregation in remembrance of the 50-year anniversary of the Munich massacre. Angel Smith of Bridgeton High School was nominated to receive the Olympiad Student Athlete Award at the event. Angel is a committed student-athlete, who earned varsity letters in basketball, cross country, and football. Additionally, he was named First Team All-Conference in basketball for both his junior and senior year seasons. As well as his athletic achievements, Angel excelled in academics. He will continue both his academic and athletic career in the fall at Rowan College where he will study engineering technology and play basketball. Angel truly led by example at Bridgeton High School, and I wish

him the best of luck at Rowan College. God Bless Angel, and God Bless our United States of America.

RECOGNIZING DR. JOHN WITHERS OF IRVINE, CALIFORNIA

HON. KATIE PORTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. John Withers of Irvine, California. Mr. Withers served as Chairman of the Orange County Sanitation District Board of Directors from June 2021 to June 2022.

During his tenure, Mr. Withers led the work of the Orange County Sanitation District's Board of Directors, providing high quality water treatment services for over two million Orange County residents and protecting our fragile coastal ecosystems from wastewater pollution. Under his watch, the Orange County Sanitation District has served as a model for other communities throughout the Nation that are facing climate resiliency challenges.

Despite the challenges brought on by the COVID–19 pandemic, Mr. Withers oversaw the implementation and initiation of multiple public works projects. One of the most impressive projects was the construction of a new headworks facility, which serves as the nervous system of a well-functioning wastewater treatment process. These efforts will improve the service capabilities of the wastewater treatment plant and the resiliency of the facility's electrical system, resulting in fewer power disruptions and better safeguards. This ambitious project will provide Orange County with the necessary infrastructure to better manage the harms brought on by climate change and create good paying jobs.

PFAS, a group of man-made chemicals that are harmful to human health, are a serious threat to our drinking water. I am thankful for the Orange County Sanitation District's commitment to developing solutions to address this issue and help protect families. Mr. Withers understood the need to protect public health through the development of innovative technologies that keep our water safe by treating and removing these chemicals. His work has served as a catalyst to promote accessible and cost-efficient PFAS treatment.

I am proud to honor Mr. Withers and thank him for his years of service on the Orange County Sanitation District's Board of Directors and for his successful work as the board's Chairman.

RECOGNIZING JON BOUGHTIN

HON. SUZAN K. DelBENE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service of Jon Boughtin, a dedicated staffer for the New Democrat Coalition.

Jon departs Capitol Hill this month after working for more than a decade in public service, but his legacy of strong member engagement and meaningful relationships with staff, members, and outside stakeholders alike will not soon be forgotten.

The New Dems occupy an important place within the Democratic Caucus. We are the center of gravity in the House Democratic Caucus, the majority makers, and forward-thinking policymakers. None of our work would be possible without a strong support system for our members and staff. Jon worked tirelessly to support the New Dems, helping them make a meaningful and lasting legislative impact in the House of Representatives. Jon developed relationships with countless external experts and organizations, which was essential for New Dems to "get stuff done," as we often like to say. One thing we heard over and over from New Dem members and staff was, "Jon always came in at the right time with the right advice before I even knew I needed it." This level of instinct and intellect is a rare combination.

New Dems are known for working across the ideological spectrum and with anyone who is willing to come to the table to get things done. But more than that, we've also become a home for thoughtful, measured leaders who have had enough of the shouting and division that too often defines our politics. Jon helped foster this spirit of collaboration and cooperation. Because of his relationships and thoughtful, smart work, New Dems have been able to deliver meaningful policy solutions that put kitchen-table issues at the center of the political debate.

Jon embodied the New Dem spirit as a selfless public servant and pragmatic policy advocate throughout his career. As the Chair of our 98-Member Coalition, I thank Jon for his service, both past and future, and wish him and his family all the best.

RYAN MATHIS

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, this month, I had the honor of attending Ryan Mathis' Eagle Scout Court of Honor ceremony. Ryan graduated from Cape May County Technical High School last year and was a part of their welding program, where he became a certified welder. He achieved his Eagle Scout rank as a part of Cape May Court House Troop 65. For his Eagle Scout project, Ryan built a flag box for retired American flags. He designed the box himself and created it from a sheet of steel, utilizing his welding skills. Ryan placed the retired flag box at the American Legion in Cape May Court House. Ryan should be proud of his project and his service to Cape May Court House and the entire South Jersey community. I wish him the best of luck in all of his future endeavors. God Bless Ryan, and God Bless our United States of America.

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN LEGION POST 12

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of American Legion Post 12, located in North Carolina's Eighth Congressional District. Since its founding on June 26, 1922, Post 12 has made countless contributions to our community.

Over the years, Post 12 has been a fierce advocate for veterans' affairs and rehabilitation, national security, Americanism, and our children and youth. These Four Pillars of the American Legion serve as a guiding light for the organization and pervade all aspects of Post 12's philanthropic work.

Composed of service members, veterans, and military families, Post 12 represents the best our nation has to offer. I am proud to represent a district that has a strong military presence and is home to some of the bravest patriots in the country. Not only did these men and women serve our country while in uniform, but they also continue to give back to our community's robust veteran population.

Post 12 ensures our men and women in uniform have the resources and support they need throughout and after their service through local advocacy and assistance with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Furthermore, Post 12 serves as a community leader in Graves Registration by assisting concerned parties locate veterans' gravesites and maintaining a burial lot for kinless servicemen. It is also a principal sponsor for many community service initiatives and youth academic scholarships.

I know I speak for our entire community in offering my most heartfelt gratitude to American Legion Post 12 for their century of service. The exemplary men and women of Post 12 are the heart and soul of our community and I wish them continued success in their service going forward.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in recognizing the 100th anniversary of American Legion Post 12.

BASE ACCESS PRIVILEGES IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, today I introduce the "Base Access Privileges Improvement Act," which would standardize and streamline access to military installations for designated support personnel across the nation. I thank my colleague Congressman DONALD NORCROSS (D–NJ) for his support as the bill's original cosponsor.

Every day, civilian workers access military bases to provide services, transport goods, or conduct job fairs for departing service members or military spouses. Unfortunately, from state to state—or even installation to installation—there are different standards for unescorted civilian access set by the service

branches or base commanders. This can be a maddening bureaucracy for support workers requiring routine base access to do their jobs.

The ''Base Access Privileges Improvement Act'' would create an overarching set of access standards for civilians with legitimate need to access military installations on a recurring basis or for a scheduled purpose. For example, the bill would allow truckers delivering household goods for military families to use their Transportation Worker Identification Credentials, which is issued by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and requires passing a federal background check, for proving their identity to get on base. The bill would also require that the U.S. Department of Defense provide expedited, unescorted base access privileges for veterans accessing services at the installation, civilians working at a construction job site on base, State labor regulators for applicable workers' compensation or minimum wage laws, and members of federally recognized labor-management committees.

As chairman of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Readiness, I know full well that our military installations are secure for a good reason. However, for those civilians who are already appropriately vetted and cleared, we must ease the bureaucratic hurdles for base access so they can do their job in support of our nation's military, military families, and veterans. Military bases can maintain the highest level of scrutiny for those seeking access while still equalizing the requirements across the nation. The ''Base Access Privileges Improvement Act'' would ensure just that.

RYAN RUSSO

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last Sunday, I had the honor of attending the Olympiad at Beth Israel congregation in remembrance of the 50-year anniversary of the Munich massacre. Ryan Russo was nominated to receive the Olympiad Student Athlete Award at the event. Ryan is an impressive student-athlete who excelled in the classroom, in the pool, and on the track at Vineland High School. During his senior year season, he suffered an injury that restricted him from playing. However, Ryan remained positive and committed to his teams. He is a true leader and an ambassador for his community, school, and his teams, serving as a role model for many underclassmen. Ryan should be very proud of his contributions to the Vineland High School community, and I am glad that I was able to meet him at the event last weekend. God Bless Ryan, and God Bless our America.

HONORING SGT. THOMAS H. COREY, VIETNAM VETERAN

HON. LOIS FRANKEL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Sergeant Thomas H. Corey, a decorated Vietnam War Veteran and beloved advocate for veteran's rights. Sergeant Corey passed away at the age of 77, on June 6, 2022, in Jupiter, Florida, due to complications from injuries sustained during the Vietnam War.

Sergeant Corey served as a U.S. Army combat infantryman and squad leader in Vietnam. In January 1968, in Quang Tri Province, he was shot in his spinal cord while engaging the enemy, leaving him paralyzed and quadriplegic. For his service and heroism, Sergeant Corey was awarded the Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts.

After medically retiring, Sergeant Corey relocated to West Palm Beach, Florida in 1972 and joined the Vietnam Veterans of America (VVA), beginning his decades-long career as an advocate for our nation's veterans. In 1981, he founded VVA's Palm Beach County Chapter 25, which was renamed in his honor in 1991.

Sergeant Corey would go on to serve as VVA's National President and vowed, ''to speak up for those veterans without a voice.'' He fought for mandatory funding for veterans' health care and services because he believed that ''to deny adequate funding for quality health care and other services is to violate a sacred trust with the nation.''

Sergeant Corey also traveled back to Vietnam more than a dozen times as a representative of the VVA's Veterans Initiative Task Force to meet with his former enemy, and work together in search of the remains of Americans and Vietnamese who lost their lives during the war. He simultaneously ran the Vietnam Veterans Peace Initiative where he spearheaded the building of a maternal health clinic in Vietnam to provide medical support to victims of Agent Orange attacks.

Sergeant Corey dedicated his life to fighting for veterans and improving access to quality health care. His work has touched the lives of generations of veterans and their families. I am proud to honor him today and express my condolences to his family, friends and to our entire community for the enormous void he leaves behind. May his memory be a blessing.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3017–S3043

Measures Introduced: Four bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4435–4438, and S. Res. 684–685. **Pages S3031–32**

Measures Reported:

S. 2150, to prevent catastrophic wildland fires by establishing a commission to study and recommend wildland fire prevention, mitigation, suppression, management, and rehabilitation policies for the Federal Government, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 117–121)

S. 3511, to require a report on Federal support to the cybersecurity of commercial satellite systems, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 117–122)

S. 4353, to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve retirement plan provisions, with amendments. **Page S3031**

Measures Passed:

International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking: Senate agreed to S. Res. 685, designating June 26, 2022, as the ''International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking''. **Page S3028**

House Messages:

Bipartisan Safer Communities Act—Agreement: Senate began consideration of the amendment of the House of Representatives to S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', taking action on the following motions and amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S3027–28**

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the bill, with Schumer (for Murphy) Amendment No. 5099 (to the House amendment), relating to the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act. **Page S3028**

Schumer Amendment No. 5100 (to Amendment No. 5099), to add an effective date. **Page S3042**

Schumer motion to refer the message of the House on the bill to the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 5101, to add an effective date. **Page S3042**

Schumer Amendment No. 5102 (to the instructions (Amendment No. 5101) of the motion to refer), to modify the effective date. **Pages S3042–43**

Schumer Amendment No. 5103 (to Amendment No. 5102), to modify the effective date. **Page S3043**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the bill with Schumer Amendment No. 5099 (listed above), and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur on Thursday, June 23, 2022. **Page S3028**

Prior to the consideration of this measure, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S3027**

By 64 yeas to 34 nays (Vote No. 235), Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to the House message to accompany the bill. **Pages S3027–28**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the House message to accompany the bill at approximately 11 a.m., on Wednesday, June 22, 2022. **Page S3043**

Nomination Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:

By 53 yeas to 45 nays (Vote No. EX. 234), Ana Isabel de Alba, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California. **Pages S3024–25**

Messages from the House: **Page S3029**

Measures Referred: **Page S3029**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Pages S3017, S3029**

Executive Communications: **Pages S3029–31**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page S3032**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S3032–34**

Additional Statements: Page S3029

Amendments Submitted: Pages S3034–43

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—235) Pages S3025, S3027–28

Adjournment: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and adjourned at 10:07 p.m., until 11 a.m. on Wednesday, June 22, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S3043.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 17 public bills, H.R. 8150–8166; and 6 resolutions, H. Res. 1190, 1192–1196, were introduced. Pages H5733–34

Additional Cosponsors: Page H5735

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 4176, to improve Federal population surveys by requiring the collection of voluntary, self-disclosed information on sexual orientation and gender identity in certain surveys, and for other purposes, with amendments (H. Rept. 117–378);

H.R. 6538, to create an Active Shooter Alert Communications Network, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–379);

H.R. 3285, to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse (H. Rept. 117–380); and

H. Res. 1191, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4176) to improve Federal population surveys by requiring the collection of voluntary, self-disclosed information on sexual orientation and gender identity in certain surveys, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5585) to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Health, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7666) to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to mental health and substance use disorders, and for other purposes; and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–381). Page H5733

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Adams to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. Page H5687

Recess: The House recessed at 12:14 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. Pages H5688–89

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures: Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Act: H.R. 7777, amended, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an industrial control systems cybersecurity training initiative, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 368 yeas to 47 nays, Roll No. 278; Pages H5689–91

NDO Fairness Act: H.R. 7072, amended, to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify delayed notice requirements; and Pages H5698–5700

21st Century President Act: H.R. 3285, to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse. Pages H5700–01

Point of Personal Privilege: Representative Greene (GA) rose to a point of personal privilege and was recognized to proceed for one hour. Pages H5695–98

Recess: The House recessed at 4:52 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m. Page H5716

Oath of Office—Thirty-Fourth Congressional District of Texas: Representative-elect Mayra Flores presented herself in the well of the House and was administered the Oath of Office by the Speaker. Earlier, the Clerk of the House transmitted a copy of a letter received from Mr. Keith Ingram, Elections Director, Texas Office of the Secretary of State, indicating that, according to the preliminary results of the Special Election held June 14, 2022, the Honorable Mayra Flores was elected Representative to Congress for the Thirty-Fourth Congressional District, State of Texas. Page H5717

Whole Number of the House: The Speaker announced to the House that, in light of the administration of the oath to the gentlewoman from Texas, the whole number of the House is 430. Page H5717

Suspensions—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measures under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed.

National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022: H.R. 7174, amended, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reauthorize the National Computer Forensics Institute of the United States Secret Service; Pages H5691–93

Prevent Exposure to Narcotics and Toxics Act: H.R. 5274, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide training for U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel on the use of containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other potentially lethal substances;

Pages H5693–95

Active Shooter Alert Act of 2022: H.R. 6538, amended, to create an Active Shooter Alert Communications Network; **Pages H5701–07**

Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act: H.R. 1934, amended, to direct the Federal Government to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for equipment, systems, software, and virtually defined networks that support 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure;

Pages H5707–09

Condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan: H. Con. Res. 59, condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan; **Pages H5709–11**

Calling for stability and the cessation of violence and condemning ISIS-affiliated terrorist activity in northern Mozambique, including the Cabo Delgado Province: H. Res. 720, calling for stability and the cessation of violence and condemning ISIS-affiliated terrorist activity in northern Mozambique, including the Cabo Delgado Province; **Pages H5711–13**

Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the execution-style murders of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999: H. Con. Res. 45, expressing the sense of Congress regarding the execution-style murders of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999; and **Pages H5713–14**

Calling on the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds: H. Res. 892, amended, calling on the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds.

Pages H5714–16

Senate Referrals: S. 2129 was held at the desk. S. 2280 was held at the desk. S. 3309 was held at the desk. **Page H5689**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H5717.

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote developed during the proceedings of today and appears on page H5717–18.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 noon and adjourned at 9:06 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies held a markup on the FY 2023 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill. The FY 2023 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies held a markup on the FY 2023 Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill. The FY 2023 Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

RESTORING HOPE FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING ACT OF 2022; ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY-HEALTH ACT; LGBTQI+ DATA INCLUSION ACT; SENATE AMENDMENT TO HONORING OUR PACT ACT OF 2022

COMMITTEE ON RULES: Full Committee began a hearing on the Senate Amendment to H.R. 3967, the ''Honoring our PACT Act of 2022'', and held a hearing on H.R. 7666, the ''Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022''; H.R. 5585, the ''Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health Act''; and H.R. 4176, the ''LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act''. The Committee granted, by record vote of 9–4, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 4176, the ''LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act'', H.R. 5585, the ''Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health Act'', and H.R. 7666, the ''Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022''. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 4176, the ''LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act'' under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–52, modified by

the amendment printed in part A of the Rules Committee report, shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule makes in order only those further amendments to H.R. 4176 printed in part B of the Rules Committee report. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part B of the report. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 5585, the ''Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health Act'', under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule makes in order the further amendment to H.R. 5585 printed in part C of the Rules Committee report, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendment printed in part C of the Rules Committee report. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7666, the ''Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022'', under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–51, modified by the amendment printed in part D of the Rules Committee report, shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides that following debate, each further amendment printed in part E of the Rules Committee report not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 6 shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. Section 6 of the rule provides that at any time after debate the chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or his designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part E of the Rules Committee report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part E of the report and amendments en bloc described in section 6 of the resolution. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides that House Resolution 188 is amended by striking ''June 22, 2022'' each place it appears and inserting ''July 13, 2022''. The rule provides that proceedings may be postponed through July 15, 2022, on measures that were the object of motions to suspend the rules on the legislative days of June 21 through June 24, 2022, and on which the yeas and nays were ordered. Testimony was heard from Chairman Carolyn B. Maloney of New York, Chairman Pallone, and Representatives Eshoo, Guthrie, Comer, Griffith, Burgess, Grothman.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS BUDGET HEARING

PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Federal Bureau of Investigation and Department of Homeland Security Intelligence and Analysis Budget Hearing''. This hearing was closed.

JANUARY 6TH INVESTIGATION

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE JANUARY 6TH ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''January 6th Investigation''. Testimony was heard from Russell Bowers, Speaker, Arizona House

of Representatives; Brad Raffensperger, Secretary of State, Georgia; Gabriel Sterling, Chief Operating Officer, Office of the Georgia Secretary of State; and a public witness.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, *p. D673)*

S. 3580, to amend title 46, United States Code, with respect to prohibited acts by ocean common carriers or marine terminal operators. Signed on June 16, 2022. (Public Law 117–146)

H.R. 3613, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 202 Trumbull Street in Saint Clair, Michigan, as the ''Corporal Jeffrey Robert Standfest Post Office Building''. Signed on June 16, 2022. (Public Law 117–147)

S. 4160, to amend title 40, United States Code, to grant the Supreme Court of the United States security-related authorities equivalent to the legislative and executive branches. Signed on June 16, 2022. (Public Law 117–148)

S. 1097, to establish a Federal rotational cyber workforce program for the Federal cyber workforce. Signed on June 21, 2022. (Public Law 117–149)

S. 2520, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments. Signed on June 21, 2022. (Public Law 117–150)

S. 3823, to amend title 11, United States Code, to modify the eligibility requirements for a debtor under chapter 13. Signed on June 21, 2022. (Public Law 117–151)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: business meeting to consider S. 3870, to establish the Office of the Special Investigator for Competition Matters within the Department of Agriculture, and S. 4030, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to establish a cattle contract library, 10 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, 9:30 a.m., SD–192.

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Library of Congress and the Government Accountability Office, 4:15 p.m., SD–138.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the Semiannual Monetary Policy Report to Congress, 9:30 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: business meeting to consider S. 2333, to amend chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, to ensure equal treatment of athletes, S. 2510, to reduce the health risks of heat by establishing the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Interagency Committee to improve extreme heat preparedness, planning, and response, requiring a study, and establishing financial assistance programs to address heat effects, S. 4293, to prevent unfair and deceptive acts or practices and the dissemination of false information related to pharmacy benefit management services for prescription drugs, S. 4321, to amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Foundation, to amend the Marine Debris Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, S. 4357, to reauthorize the Maritime Administration, the nominations of Robin Meredith Cohn Hutcheson, of Utah, to be Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Sean Burton, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, Michael Cottman Morgan, of Wisconsin, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and routine lists in the Coast Guard, 10 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold hearings to examine Toxic Substances Control Act amendments implementation, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Finance: business meeting to consider an original bill entitled, ''Enhancing American Retirement Now Act'', 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine NATO enlargement, focusing on the proposed accession of Sweden and Finland, 2:45 p.m., SD–419/VTC.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine supporting students and schools, focusing on promising practices to get back on track, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine FEMA's strategic priorities and disaster preparedness, 2:30 p.m., SD–342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: to hold an oversight hearing to examine Volume 1 of the Department of the Interior's Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative investigative report, including S. 2907, to establish the Truth and Healing Commission on Indian Boarding School Policies in the United States, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Rachel Bloomekatz, of Ohio, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, Florence Y. Pan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, Elizabeth Wilson Hanes, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, Ana C. Reyes, to be United States District

Judge for the District of Columbia, and Carlos Felipe Uriarte, of California, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, to hold hearings to examine the Patent Trial and Appeal Board, focusing on proposals to address predictability, certainty, and fairness, 2:30 p.m., SD–226.

Select Committee on Intelligence: closed business meeting to consider pending intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''A 2022 Review of the Farm Bill: Dairy Provisions'', 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, markup on the FY 2023 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill, 5 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, markup on the FY 2023 Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 7 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Committee on Armed Services, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 7900, the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023'', 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy, hearing entitled ''Legislative Hearing to Strengthen Energy Infrastructure, Efficiency, and Financing'', 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 7195, to provide for certain whistleblower incentives and protections; H.R. 6528, the ''Housing Temperature Safety Act of 2022''; H.R. 7981, the ''Public and Federally Assisted Housing Fire Safety Act of 2022''; H.R. 3111, the ''Grandfamily Housing Act of 2021''; H.R. 68, the ''Housing Fairness Act of 2020''; H.R. 4495, the ''Downpayment Toward Equity Act of 2021''; H.R. 6814, the ''Small Business Fair Debt Collection Protection Act''; H.R. 4277, the ''Overdraft Protection Act''; H.R. 5912, the ''Close the ILC Loophole Act''; H.R. 7977, the ''Promoting Opportunities for Non-Traditional Capital Formation Act''; and H.R. 4586, the ''Risk-Based Credit Examination Act'', 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, Civilian Security, Migration and International Economic Policy; and Subcommittee on International Development, International Organizations and Global Corporate Social Impact, joint hearing entitled ''Addressing Root Causes of Migration from Central America through Private Investment: Progress in VP Harris' Call to Action'', 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Global Counterterrorism, hearing entitled ''The Biden Administration's Policy Objectives in the Middle East and North Africa'', 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation, hearing entitled ''Securing the Future: Harnessing the Potential of Emerging Technologies while Mitigating Security Risks'', 2:30 p.m., 310 Cannon and Webex.

Committee on House Administration, Subcommittee on Elections, hearing entitled ''A Growing Threat: How Disinformation Damages American Democracy'', 2:30 p.m., 1310 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Tackling Toxic Workplaces: Examining the NFL's Handling of Workplace Misconduct at the Washington Commanders'', 11 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Energy, hearing entitled ''Investigating the Nature of Matter, Energy, Space, and Time'', 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management, hearing entitled ''Capital Investment Program: Identifying Risk to GSA Facilities'', 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Health, hearing on H.R. 291, the ''COST SAVINGS Enhancement Act''; H.R. 345, the ''Reproductive Health Information for Veterans Act''; H.R. 1216, the ''Modernizing Veterans' Health Care Eligibility Act''; H.R. 1957, the ''Veterans Infertility Treatment Act of 2021''; H.R. 6273, the ''VA Zero Suicide Demonstration Project Act of 2021''; and H.R. 7589, the ''REMOVE Copays Act'', 10 a.m., HVC–210 and Zoom.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''National Security Agency Budget Hearing'', 10 a.m., HVC–304. This hearing is closed.

Select Committee on Economic Disparity and Fairness in Growth, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Tackling the Tax Code: Evaluating Fairness, Efficiency and Potential to Spur Inclusive Economic Growth'', 12 p.m., 2247 Rayburn.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of June 22 through June 24, 2022

Senate Chamber

On *Wednesday*, Senate will continue consideration of the House message to accompany S. 2938, legislative vehicle for the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: June 22, business meeting to consider S. 3870, to establish the Office of the Special Investigator for Competition Matters within the Department of Agriculture, and S. 4030, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to establish a cattle contract library, 10 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Appropriations: June 22, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, to

hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, 9:30 a.m., SD–192.

June 22, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Library of Congress and the Government Accountability Office, 4:15 p.m., SD–138.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: June 22, to hold hearings to examine the Semiannual Monetary Policy Report to Congress, 9:30 a.m., SH–216.

June 23, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine reauthorization of the National Flood Insurance Program, focusing on Administration perspectives, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: June 22, business meeting to consider S. 2333, to amend chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, to ensure equal treatment of athletes, S. 2510, to reduce the health risks of heat by establishing the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Interagency Committee to improve extreme heat preparedness, planning, and response, requiring a study, and establishing financial assistance programs to address heat effects, S. 4293, to prevent unfair and deceptive acts or practices and the dissemination of false information related to pharmacy benefit management services for prescription drugs, S. 4321, to amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Foundation, to amend the Marine Debris Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, S. 4357, to reauthorize the Maritime Administration, the nominations of Robin Meredith Cohn Hutcheson, of Utah, to be Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Sean Burton, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, Michael Cottman Morgan, of Wisconsin, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and routine lists in the Coast Guard, 10 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: June 22, to hold hearings to examine Toxic Substances Control Act amendments implementation, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Finance: June 22, business meeting to consider an original bill entitled, ''Enhancing American Retirement Now Act'', 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: June 22, to hold hearings to examine NATO enlargement, focusing on the proposed accession of Sweden and Finland, 2:45 p.m., SD–419/VTC.

June 23, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of David Pressman, of New York, to be Ambassador to Hungary, Geoffrey R. Pyatt, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary (Energy Resources), and Robert A. Wood, of New York, to be Alternate Representative of the United States of America for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador, and to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, during his tenure of service as Alternate Representative of the United States of America for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations, all of the Department of State, Elizabeth Shortino, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund, and other pending nominations, 9:15 a.m., SD–419/VTC.

June 23, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. Res. 674, celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Marshall Plan and recognizing the role of the Marshall Plan as the foundation of a transatlantic community committed to the preservation of peace, prosperity, and democracy, S. Res. 623, calling on the Secretary of State to designate the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism, S. Res. 669, condemning the use of hunger as a weapon of war and recognizing the effect of conflict on global food security and famine, and the nominations of Francisco O. Mora, of Florida, to be Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Organization of American States, with the rank of Ambassador, Reuben E. Brigety II, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa, and Elizabeth Frawley Bagley, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Federative Republic of Brazil, all of the Department of State, Amanda Bennett, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media, and other pending calendar business, 11 a.m., S–116, Capitol.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: June 22, to hold hearings to examine supporting students and schools, focusing on promising practices to get back on track, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: June 22, to hold hearings to examine FEMA's strategic priorities and disaster preparedness, 2:30 p.m., SD–342.

June 23, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine building trust in government through customer experience, focusing on putting people first, 10:15 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: June 22, to hold an oversight hearing to examine Volume 1 of the Department of the Interior's Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative investigative report, including S. 2907, to establish the Truth and Healing Commission on Indian Boarding School Policies in the United States, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on the Judiciary: June 22, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Rachel Bloomekatz, of Ohio, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, Florence Y. Pan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, Elizabeth Wilson Hanes, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, Ana C. Reyes, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, and Carlos Felipe Uriarte, of California, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, 10 a.m., SD–226.

June 22, Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, to hold hearings to examine the Patent Trial and Appeal Board, focusing on proposals to address predictability, certainty, and fairness, 2:30 p.m., SD–226.

June 23, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nominations of Carlton W. Reeves, of Mississippi, to be a Member, and to be Chair, and Laura E. Mate, of Iowa, Claire McCusker Murray, of Maryland, Luis Felipe Restrepo, of Pennsylvania, Claria Horn Boom, of Kentucky, John Gleeson, of New York, and Candice C. Wong, of the District of Columbia, each to be a Member, all of the United States Sentencing Commission, 9 a.m., SH–216.

Select Committee on Intelligence: June 22, closed business meeting to consider pending intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

Special Committee on Aging: June 23, to hold hearings to examine strengthening support for grandfamilies during the COVID–19 pandemic and beyond, 10 a.m., SD–562.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, June 23, Subcommittee on Commodity Exchanges, Energy, and Credit, hearing entitled ''The Future of Digital Asset Regulation'', 10:30 a.m., 1300 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on Appropriations, June 23, Full Committee, markup on the FY 2023 Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

June 23, Subcommittee on Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies, markup on the FY 2023 Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 4 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

June 23, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, markup on the FY 2023 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 5:30 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

June 24, Full Committee, markup on the FY 2023 Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, 9 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Committee on Education and Labor, June 23, Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Human Services, hearing entitled ''Examining the Policies and Priorities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service'', 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Financial Services, June 23, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Monetary Policy and the State of the Economy'', 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, June 23, Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet, hearing entitled ''The Patent Trial and Appeal Board After 10 Years: Impact on Innovation and Small Businesses'', 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Natural Resources, June 23, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, hearing on H.R. 2522, the ''Cerro De Olla Wilderness Act''; H.R. 2882, the ''Great Basin National Heritage Area and Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Extension Act''; H.R. 5355, the ''Desert Community Lands Act''; H.R. 6240, to release the reversionary interest of the United States in certain non-Federal land in Salt Lake City, Utah, and for other purposes; and H.R. 7509, the ''Wild Rogue Conservation and Recreation Enhancement Act'', 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth and Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, June 23, Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis, hearing entitled ''A Hearing with Trump White House Coronavirus Response Coordinator Dr. Deborah Birx'', 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, June 23, Subcommittee on Research and Technology, hearing entitled ''Assessing Federal Programs for Measuring Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks'', 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Small Business, June 23, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''SBA Management Review: Office of Government Contracting and Business Development'', 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, June 23, Subcommittee on Defense Intelligence and Warfighter Support, hearing entitled ''Defense Intelligence Agency Budget Hearing'', 10 a.m., HVC–304. This hearing is closed.

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, June 24, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Cutting Methane Pollution: Safeguarding Health, Creating Jobs, and Protecting our Climate'', 9 a.m., 210 Cannon and Zoom.

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, June 23, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Congress & Technology: Modernizing the Innovation Cycle'', 9 a.m., 210 Cannon and Zoom.

Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol, June 23, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''January 6th Investigation'', 3 p.m., 390 Cannon and Webex.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: June 23, to receive a briefing on decolonizing Russia, 10 a.m., WEBEX.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

11 a.m., Wednesday, June 22

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of the House message to accompany S. 2938, legislative vehicle for the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Wednesday, June 22

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of measures under suspension of the Rules.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Aguilar, Pete, Calif., E646
DeLauro, Rosa L., Conn., E646
DelBene, Suzan K., Wash., E649
Dingell, Debbie, Mich., E648
Frankel, Lois, Fla., E650
Garamendi, John, Calif., E649
Hudson, Richard, N.C., E649
Kelly, Trent, Miss., E645
Kilmer, Derek, Wash., E647
McNerney, Jerry, Calif., E647
Pelosi, Nancy, Calif., E645
Porter, Katie, Calif., E649
Posey, Bill, Fla., E647
Schneider, Bradley Scott, Ill., E648
Stefanik, Elise M., N.Y., E645, E647, E648
Van Drew, Jefferson, N.J., E645, E646, E646, E647, E648, E648, E649, E650
Waters, Maxine, Calif., E646

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.