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House of Representatives

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

PRAYER

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

Loving God, You long to be gracious to us. When our wishes and hopes rush at us like wild animals, when our personal agendas and self-serving desires threaten to determine the course of our day, we ask that You would interrupt the cacophony of chaos and speak Your grace to us. Envelop us in the wideness of Your mercy and show us Your compassion.

You, O Lord, are a God of justice. When our understanding of equity is dimmed by our sense of entitlement and our urge to be right blinds us from pursuing what is moral, repair our relationships with Your righteous judgment. Then, as You envelop us in the wideness of Your mercy, show us how to show compassion.

God, You do not spare us the bread of adversity nor the water of affliction. Open our eyes to that which You reveal to us in these moments, open our ears that we would hear the assurance of Your voice, and open our hearts to receive Your salvation. For by Your grace, You envelop us in the wideness of Your mercy and in You we will find compassion.

In Your loving name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the Chamber her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. COMER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

HONORING ROSA PARKS

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

Ms. SEWELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an American native, an Alabama native, and a civil rights icon, Mrs. Rosa Parks, on the 67th anniversary of her historic arrest.

On this day, December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Mrs. Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat, taking a bold stand against Montgomery's segregated bus system. Her dignified courage sparked the beginning of the Montgomery bus boycott and changed the very fabric of our Nation.

As the Representative of Alabama's Seventh Congressional District, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 5111, the Rosa Parks Day Act, which would designate today, December 1, as a Federal holiday in her honor.

This bill would ensure that her brave sacrifice will live on in American history forever, and I urge my colleagues to sign on.

As we reflect on her courage, let us never forget the power of ordinary Americans to achieve extraordinary social change.

In the words of Rosa Parks, I urge you all to ''never be fearful about what you are doing when it is right.''

IT IS TIME TO RETURN TO AMERICAN ENERGY DOMINANCE

(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 night, the temperature in my hometown of Altoona, Pennsylvania, was 28 degrees Fahrenheit.

As a harsh winter arrives, the Biden administration has failed to address the skyrocketing heating prices that are set to affect people across the entirety of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In the past year, the price of fuel oil has risen 86 percent. This is the direct result of President Biden's decision to implement Green New Deal initiatives instead of using the energy that is under the feet of my constituents, the coal, the oil, the Marcellus shale, and the natural gas that are in Pennsylvania and that can help drive down the prices this winter.

It is time to enact commonsense permitting reforms. It is time to return to American energy dominance, instead of using taxpayer dollars to subsidize windmills and solar panels that fail to produce the baseload power that Americans want and, right now, facing winter, that Americans need.

RECOGNIZING SENIOR MASTER SERGEANT PAIGE FLAHERTY

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

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Senior Master Sergeant Paige Flaherty, who for the past year has joined my office as a

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member of the Air Force's legislative fellowship program. Paige embodies some of the best qualities of our forces, and indeed, of our Nation.

Her tireless work with my team these past 11 months has revealed not only the immense depth of her commitment to public service, but also her intelligence, her kindness, and her grit. I am grateful for her leadership and insight, which I have relied upon time and time again as we have worked together to advocate for military families and those who serve in uniform.

Although I am extremely sad to see her leave my staff and resume her work in the Air Force, I appreciate all she has done as part of my team.

Thank you, Paige.

CELEBRATING THE 96TH BIRTHDAY OF PLACENTIA, CALIFORNIA

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to join our amazing city of Placentia and the residents that live in it and the entire community in California's 39th Congressional District as we celebrate the city's 96th birthday.

''Placentia'' is derived from the Latin word meaning ''pleasant place to live,'' and it certainly fulfills its name. Placentia is home to beautiful neighborhoods, good schools, stately churches, and endless outdoor recreation.

Our fast-growing community of 45,000 residents is tight-knit, hardworking, and dedicated to giving back. Some of my fondest memories include the city's concerts in the park, the annual Love Placentia event, and the always-lively Tamale Festival.

I am honored to represent Placentia in Congress and will do all I can to ensure our community continues to thrive.

Happy birthday, Placentia.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MARGARET ''PEGGY'' PALMER

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

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a devoted community leader and friend, Margaret ''Peggy'' Palmer, who passed away on October 27.

A native of Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, Peggy gave her time, her energy, and her love to our community in Montgomery County.

She was guided by her strong faith and was a committed member of the First Baptist Church of Crestmont. She was also a guiding light for civic engagement, serving as a committee person with the ARDC. Peggy was a relentless volunteer for Democratic candidates that began when she volunteered with her beloved mother, Lillian, for President Obama's 2008 campaign. She also worked as court crier and served as a member of the Willow Grove NAACP.

No matter the role, Peggy worked harder than anyone, always with her signature kindness, humility, Jolly Ranchers, and red lipstick. She greeted everyone the same, with a hug and a kiss and ''hey, baby.''

She was loved by her family. Until the day she died, Peggy cared for her whole family, especially her dear brother, Johnny.

I join Johnny and the rest of our community in mourning her passing. Her legacy lives on in the lives of the people she inspired, including me.

HONORING ROBIN REED

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

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a great Virginian, WDBJ7's legendary meteorologist, Robin Reed, as Reed recently announced his well-deserved retirement from local news.

Since graduating from James Madison University in 1978, Reed pursued a career in local journalism. Forty of his 44 years in the business have been at WDBJ7 out of Roanoke.

Even though weathermen take undeserved hits for nasty weather forecasts, Reed's long-running weather reports were a favorite of the community, sunshine, rain, or snow.

Additionally, Reed teaches as a professor of practice at Virginia Tech School of Communication, a position he will continue in, preparing the next generation to improve their communication skills for the betterment of society.

Reed is also a devout family man, as his children remember him regularly coming to big events in their lives, from marching band performances to camping in the Adirondacks with the Scouts.

Among numerous journalistic accomplishments, Reed received the Citizen of the Year Award in Media from the Roanoke branch of the NAACP and was honored as a favorite member of the Virginia Tech faculty after being nominated by numerous students.

I join countless Roanoke Valley residents and viewers in wishing Reed a great retirement and thank him for his lasting contributions to local journalism.

REMEMBERING DR. NOA EMMETT ALULI

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

Mr. KAHELE. Madam Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I stand before you to share the passing of one of Hawaii's most beloved individuals, my friend and mentor, Dr. Noa Emmett Aluli.

Uncle Emmett, as many affectionately called him, dedicated his life to the health and well-being of Native Hawaiians.

He graduated from the University of Hawaii and later opened and practiced at Molokai Family Health Center and Clinic. He helped draft the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act that was signed into law in 1988 to improve the health status of Native Hawaiians and cofounded Na Pu'uwai, the Native Hawaiian Health Care System that serves the island of Molokai.

Dr. Aluli also served as a member of the Second Congressional District's Native Hawaiian Health Task Force, helping set Federal policies to advance Native Hawaiian healthcare.

Uncle Emmett leaves an indelible mark on the hearts of the people of Hawaii, and his contributions will be felt for generations. He will be greatly missed by his family and his beloved people of Molokai.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.R. 2220. An act to amend title 40, United States Code, to modify the treatment of certain bargain-price options to purchase at less than fair market value, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 118. Concurrent Resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony to present Congressional Gold Medals to the United States Capitol Police and others who protected the Capitol on January 6, 2021.

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

S. 1466. An act to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to establish a regional program to assess, monitor, and benefit the hydrology of saline lakes in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife dependent on those habitats, and for other purposes.

S. 4017. An act to designate the United States courthouse located at 111 South Highland Avenue in Jackson, Tennessee, as the ''James D. Todd United States Courthouse'', and for other purposes.

S. 4337. An act to amend title 5, United States code, to authorize the appointment of spouses of members of the Armed Forces who are on active duty, disabled, or deceased to positions in which the spouses will work remotely.

S. 5060. An act to redesignate the Federal building located at 212 Third Avenue South in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the ''Paul D. Wellstone Federal Building'', and for other purposes.

□ 1215

CONGRATULATING RICH FELTS ON HIS RETIREMENT

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

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

Rich has always been a tireless advocate for agriculture. He earned his degree in animal science from Kansas State University, after which he began his service to Kansas Farm Bureau at the county level, holding many different leadership and volunteer positions. Now, after having served as the president of Kansas Farm Bureau for 8 years, Rich will be retiring on December 5.

As a partner in Felts Farms, a grain and livestock operation near Liberty, Kansas, Rich has been through it all, and he brought his firsthand experience with him to Kansas Farm Bureau, where he never failed to empathize with local producers.

Congratulations on a job well done, Rich. Thank you for stewarding the legacy of Kansas Farm Bureau so well. I know that Shirley and your children, Cynthia, Darren, Ryan, and Kimberly are so proud of you. Your leadership has been an inspiration and a model to us all. Congratulations.

LUNG CANCER SCREENING SAVES LIVES

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, lung cancer is the deadliest form of cancer in the United States, yet only 6 percent of people eligible get screened, and that number decreases among underserved populations.

Prevention and early detection are the best protections against lung cancer. That is why we have introduced the Increasing Access to Lung Cancer Screening Act. This bill expands coverage for and improves access to lung cancer screening. It also provides new coverage for tobacco cessation, as smoking is a major cause of lung cancer.

Our bill builds on the work of Buffalo's Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center. I ask my colleagues to join me and Representative CASTOR in supporting this legislation that will enhance the goals set through the President's Cancer Moonshot to save lives and end cancer as we know it.

BIDEN SOUTHERN BORDER CRISIS

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Biden and Democrats have failed to secure the southern border. Since Biden took office, over 1 million illegal aliens have evaded apprehension, including 60,000 in October.

Among the 4 million who have illegally crossed the border since Biden are professional mass murderers on the terrorist screening database. American families are at greater risk than ever of mass murder, which is why voters elected a Republican House majority to fight for effective border enforcement.

As the co-chair of the French-American Caucus and of French heritage myself, I was grateful yesterday to have been present with President Emmanuel Macron at the Library of Congress.

South Carolina appreciates both the Marquis de Lafayette, who landed at Georgetown in 1777 to support the American Revolution, with his portrait here in the Chamber, and Michelin Tire Corporation, whose Lexington groundbreaking I attended this week in 1979, now the largest Michelin manufacturing facility in the world.

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

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF DEBRA WALKER

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

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the life of my dear friend Debra Walker, who has recently gained her wings.

Debra was one of the most thoughtful, kindest human beings. She was an artist, crafter, poet, and spoken word performer.

She founded and led Power in Poetry Experience of Detroit, served as their treasurer and on the boards of many local nonprofits, and traveled the world training people on cost reduction methods.

She was a loving mother, grandmother, neighbor, and community member. My sons have always known her as Gabriel's grandmother.

Debra would always show up for anyone, and she did it with her full, authentic self.

I am sending her daughters, grandbabies, and family prayers of strength. We will miss Debra.

CONGRATULATING DR. TONY BRANNON ON HIS RETIREMENT

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

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Dr. Tony Brannon on his well-deserved retirement.

Dr. Brannon grew up on a small family farm and at an early age began to participate in the Future Farmers of America events. His dedication to the FFA program and agricultural community would only grow.

He completed a bachelor's degree in agricultural education from Murray State in 1981, a master's degree in 1982, and a Ph.D. at Oklahoma State University in 1988.

Dr. Brannon's heart never left Murray State, though. Legend has it he even wrote in soap on his bathroom mirror ''MSU'' as a reminder of his goal to come back to Murray State.

He returned to Murray State as a faculty member in agricultural education and mechanization. In 2005, he was named the dean of the School of Agriculture. For nearly 35 years, he has molded a generation of new agricultural leaders in Kentucky.

As many gather to celebrate Dr. Brannon's retirement, I thank him for his commitment to the MSU community, service to the Kentucky FFA Foundation, and unwavering passion for helping thousands of students achieve their dreams.

PROTECTING THE PLANET FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

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

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the climate crisis and clean energy investments we need to continue as we double down on the work we started this Congress to protect a planet of clean air and clean water for future generations.

During the district work period, I hosted a conference on climate action and clean energy at Olin College of Engineering in Needham, Massachusetts. Across three panels of experts, we covered policy and industry, clean energy science and technology, and international affairs.

Despite the challenges we discussed, I am optimistic. There is growing political will, abundant talent and innovation, and increasing global cooperation around the imperative of a clean energy transition.

Next Congress we must build on that political will in order to achieve a future of clean air, clean water, and clean energy that is too cheap to meter.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DANIEL WHEAT

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

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Daniel Wheat, a young man from Duluth, Minnesota, who recently passed away.

When Daniel was born, doctors told his parents that he would never walk or talk, but he proved them wrong. While Daniel happened to have been born with Down syndrome, he didn't let

it stop him from living his life to the fullest and bringing happiness to everyone around him.

Daniel lived a life filled with service to the Duluth community. His warm heart and sense of humor brought endless joy to his family, friends, and anyone else who was lucky enough to have met him.

From playing the drums and cymbals in Duluth East High School's band to winning gold, silver, and bronze medals in powerlifting for Team USA at the International Special Olympic Games, Daniel lived every day to the fullest. We should all work to embody a perspective like Daniel's by living each day to its highest potential.

Daniel Wheat was an inspiration to his family, and our entire community is better off because he was in our lives. I pray that God watches over the Wheat family as they grieve and remember him.

CORPORATE CRIME DATABASE IS CRITICAL

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

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, this week I proudly joined Senator DURBIN and Senator BLUMENTHAL in introducing the Corporate Crime Database Act, bicameral legislation that requires the Department of Justice to collect, aggregate, analyze, and publish comprehensive data on Federal corporate criminal enforcement actions.

While the Department of Justice regularly collects data on nearly every type of street-level crime, there is currently very little reporting of corporate and white-collar crimes.

A Federal corporate crime database is critical to bolstering corporate crime law enforcement and holding wrongdoers accountable. But the last thorough DOJ report on corporate crime was in 1979.

Without data or transparency, lawmakers, journalists, and the public are left in the dark about the size and scope of corporate crime in America and the effectiveness of the Federal Government's response.

By requiring the DOJ to collect and analyze information regarding enforcement actions, publish a database of the enforcement actions, and submit an annual report to Congress, the Corporate Crime Database Act will deter future crimes and protect victims.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this commonsense legislation to curtail corporate crime.

REMEMBERING DR. GLENN BLODGETT

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life and the legacy of Dr. Glenn Blodgett, known to most as Doc Blodgett. Doc Blodgett passed away at the age of 73 on November 21, surrounded by loved ones.

Doc Blodgett spent more than 40 years managing the horse division at the Four Sixes Ranch in Texas. Blodgett led the ranch's team of veterinary staff. He oversaw all veterinary practices and reproductive services, including horse breeding. Nearly 1,500 mares were bred from the ranch each year.

Outside of his work at the Four Sixes Ranch, Doc served on the board of the American Association of Equine Practitioners and in 2019 was inducted into the Texas Cowboy Hall of Fame.

Earlier this year, I had the great privilege of traveling to the Four Sixes Ranch and interacting with Doc Blodgett and the legendary horse program at the ranch. One thing was clear during the visit, Doc Blodgett was incredibly passionate about his work. He was a master of his practice and someone who left an irreplaceable mark on the equine industry.

Doc Blodgett is survived by his loving wife of more than 50 years, Karen Wright, his two daughters, four granddaughters, and one grandson.

Madam Speaker, please join me in keeping Karen, the Blodgett family, and Doc Blodgett's friends in your prayers.

REMEMBERING FELIPE VALLS

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

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to mourn the loss and honor the incredible life of Mr. Felipe Valls.

Felipe Valls was a giant of the Cuban exile community in Miami and founded the iconic Versailles Restaurant in Little Havana.

Valls was born in Santiago de Cuba in 1933. He attended the prestigious Riverside Military Academy in Georgia and returned to his hometown after graduating in 1950. When he was 27 years old, Valls escaped the Communist revolution with his wife and two children.

In Miami, he found work in the restaurant business; first as a busboy, and then at a restaurant equipment company. He then opened International Equipment Company, which sold restaurant equipment such as refrigeration, air conditioners, and espresso machines that he imported from Europe.

It was at this time that Valls invented the ventanita, the now ubiquitous window stands where locals gather for their morning shot of Cuban coffee. In 1971, Valls opened Versailles Restaurant on Calle Ocho. Today, it is the most famous Cuban restaurant in Miami and possibly the world.

Versailles is a culinary, social, and cultural landmark in Miami. It has served delicious Cuban pastries, sandwiches, and cafecitos for more than 50 years. It is one of the first places that any visitor to Miami will go, and three U.S. Presidents have eaten there.

In Felipe Valls' own words, Versailles ''is where you come to take the pulse of our community . . . Versailles is the Cuban exile that refuses to kneel down.'' I believe that Versailles is the heart of the Cuban exile community in Miami.

Felipe is survived by his loving children and grandchildren, who continue his family's proud legacy. His long life reflected those of so many hardworking Cuban exiles who built a new community in Miami. He will be missed. May he rest in peace.

CONGRATULATING LEANDREA MIKELL

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate LeAndrea Mikell, the executive director for government and community engagement at Savannah State University for making the annual Georgia Trend 40 under 40 list.

LeAndrea grew up in Hardeeville, South Carolina, right on the other side of the river from Savannah. Though she didn't grow up in Savannah proper, LeAndrea lives and breathes our city.

She began her professional life in the city as a student at Savannah State University, where she interned for the Savannah Area Chamber of Commerce, then went on to work for the Savannah Morning News, then to the World Trade Center in Savannah, then back to her alma mater.

Today, LeAndrea works with students, residents, and elected officials to provide better opportunities for young people across the region to prepare them for the success they deserve.

It is citizens like LeAndrea who make Savannah the tight-knit community it is. We are so lucky to have such talented people like her working to secure a better and brighter future for the students in our city.

I thank Georgia Trend for including her in its 40 under 40 list, and to thank LeAndrea for the important work that she does for her university and for our city.

□ 1230

HONORING FRANK SCHIEFELBEIN, JR.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a staple in Minnesota's farm community, Frank Schiefelbein. Frank passed away earlier this week on his beloved farm.

Frank, better known as ''Big Frank,'' led a life centered around faith, family,

farming, friends, and food. He started his Angus herd, now the largest in the State, in the late 1950s with the mission of making the perfect steak.

He met his wife, Frosty, when he was only 16 years old. Through their 69 years of marriage, they raised 9 sons and have 32 grandchildren and 31 great-grandchildren to carry on his legacy.

He truly left an impression on everyone he met, and he will be greatly missed by everyone.

ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY

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

Ms. BUSH. Madam Speaker, St. Louis and I rise today to remind my colleagues that there is no place in a humane society for State-sanctioned violence.

On Tuesday, Kevin ''KJ'' Johnson was taken from his family by capital punishment. From the systemic racism that tainted his conviction and the State's continuing use of executions to the Missouri Supreme Court's and the U.S. Supreme Court's denial of a stay of execution, KJ was failed by our criminal legal system.

Missouri intends to move forward with the executions of four more people in the coming months. Congress must act. Congress must pass legislation to abolish the Federal death penalty and encourage States to follow suit.

I am also urging our President to continue leading on this issue and act now. Commute the sentences of all those on Federal death row, condemn State executions, and urge his administration, this administration, to stop seeking the death penalty. Let's abolish the death penalty once and for all.

CONGRATULATING ANDALE HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM

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

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and congratulate the Andale High School Indians on their 2022 Class 3A football State championship, their fourth in a row.

Since 2019, Coach Dylan Schmidt and the class of 2022 have shown the State and country that the hard work and dedication they put into the game are unmatched on the field.

With their win last Saturday, Andale continued its 4-year undefeated streak of 51 games, the second-longest active win streak in the entire country. To put this in perspective, the seniors at Andale High School have never lost a high school football game.

During this impressive run, Andale has outscored their opponents by an average of more than 45 points per game. Coach Schmidt and his team now hold the record for the fourth-longest winning streak in Kansas State history.

In a testament to their talent and Coach Schmidt's commitment to excellence, the team has only lost twice since 2017.

I hope the entire House will join me in congratulating Andale High School and Coach Schmidt on their monumental achievements on the field and off the field.

I wish them continued success in their upcoming season. Go Indians.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF COLONEL BUD ANDERSON

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

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, whether in 60 seconds or 60 hours, it is impossible to do justice to the heroism, patriotism, and service that defines the life of Colonel Bud Anderson.

He flew 116 fighter combat missions over Europe in World War II, shot down more than 16 enemy aircraft, and was decorated 25 times, including two Legions of Merit, five Distinguished Flying Crosses, the Bronze Star, 16 air medals, the French Legion of Honor, and the French Croix de Guerre.

Chuck Yeager called him a ''mongoose'' and ''the best fighter pilot I have ever seen.''

After distinguished service in Korea and Vietnam, he managed McDonnell Douglas' legendary flight facility at Edwards Air Force Base.

He is still going strong at the age of 100, and today, I am pleased to announce, at the request of Congressman LAMALFA and myself, that the Air Force has just promoted him to the rank of Brigadier General, effective December 14.

God bless you, General Anderson. Congratulations, and thank you on behalf of a grateful Nation.

RESTORING AMERICAN ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

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

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, over the weekend, the White House eased sanctions on Venezuela's oil sector, permitting Chevron to resume oil production in the communist regime. This policy follows an undeniable pattern of the President putting our Nation last.

Joe Biden is more than happy to green-light drilling in Venezuela but stalls drilling permits here in the United States. He is delighted to beg foreign adversaries like Saudi Arabia to boost production but refuses to unleash American energy. The President is determined to advance Green New Deal policies but fails to help Americans struggling to fill their gas tanks and heat their homes this winter.

Make no mistake: This is the America last administration. You see, President Biden wants to totally control U.S. fossil fuel energy, and he can do it more easily through manipulating imports of foreign oil than he can over domestic production once it has begun. It is a nefarious plan.

Thankfully, though, in just a few short weeks, House Republicans will retake the majority and start advancing legislation to restore American energy independence once and for all.

WORLD AIDS DAY

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, today is World AIDS Day, and lest we forget, it is not over yet.

In 2021, 1.5 million persons became infected with AIDS and 600,000 died; a pandemic or an epidemic. As we fought and scurried to save lives against COVID–19, let us not forget.

I rise to thank all the AIDS advocacy groups and my particular center, the Thomas Street Clinic, which will hold a World AIDS Day ceremony today, one that I never miss except when in Washington.

I remember the days of standing at the bedsides of those who were dying alone. We must continue to research, we must continue to acknowledge, and we must continue to eliminate the stigma, for all of those infected and affected AIDS must have human dignity.

I am reminded of my early engagement standing with the late Senator Orrin Hatch and, of course, the late Senator Ted Kennedy when they announced the Ryan White CARE Treatment Act, and what an amazing impact.

We have lost many souls. Many families have suffered, but as Americans, let us continue to fight against the scourge of AIDS and to embrace those who are fighting and living with AIDS.

World AIDS Day. We should never forget. It is not over yet.

ONE STOP SHOP COMMUNITY REENTRY PROGRAM ACT OF 2021

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1499, I call up the bill (H.R. 3372) to authorize implementation grants to community-based nonprofits to operate one-stop reentry centers, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SCHRIER). Pursuant to House Resolution 1499, the amendment printed in part A of House Report 117–587 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 3372

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 ''One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. COMMUNITY REENTRY CENTER GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General is authorized to carry out a grant program to make grants to eligible entities for the purpose of creating community reentry centers.

(b) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Each application for a grant under this section shall—

(1) demonstrate a plan to work with community stakeholders who interact with formerly incarcerated people or individuals with a conviction record and their families to—

(A) identify specific strategies and approaches to providing reentry services;

(B) develop a needs assessment tool to survey or conduct focus groups with community members in order to identify—

(i) the needs of individuals after conviction or incarceration, and the barriers such individuals face; and

(ii) the needs of the families and communities to which such individuals belong; and

(C) use the information gathered pursuant to subparagraph (B) to determine the reentry services to be provided by the community reentry center;

(2) identify the institutions from which individuals who are released from incarceration are likely to reenter the community served by the community reentry center, and develop a plan, if feasible, to provide transportation for such released individuals to the community reentry center, to the individual's residence, or to a location where the individual is ordered by a court to report;

(3) demonstrate a plan to provide accessible notice of the location of the reentry intake and coordination center and the services that it will provide (either directly or on a referral basis), including, where feasible, within and outside of institutions identified under paragraph (1);

(4) demonstrate a plan to provide intake and reentry needs assessment that is trauma-informed and gender-responsive after an individual is released from an institution, or, in the case of an individual who is convicted of an offense and not sentenced to a term of imprisonment, after such conviction, and where feasible, before release, to ensure that the individuals served by the center are referred to appropriate reentry services based on the individual's needs immediately upon release from an institution or after conviction, and continuously thereafter as needed;

(5) demonstrate a plan to provide the reentry services identified in paragraph (1)(C);

(6) demonstrate a plan to continue to provide services (including through referral) for individuals served by the center who move to a different geographic area to ensure appropriate case management, case planning, and access to continuous or new services, where necessary, and based on consistent reevaluation of needs;

(7) identify specific methods that the community reentry center will employ to achieve performance objectives among the individuals served by the center, including—

(A) increased access to and participation in reentry services;

(B) reduction in recidivism rates;

(C) increased numbers of individuals obtaining and retaining employment;

(D) increased enrollment in and degrees earned from educational programs, including high school or the equivalent thereof, and institutions of higher education and receipt of professional or occupational licenses;

(E) increased enrollment in vocational rehabilitation, technical schools, or vocational training;

(F) increased numbers of individuals obtaining and maintaining permanent and stable housing; and

(G) increased self-reports of successful community living, including stability of living situation and positive family relationships; and

(8) to the extent practicable, identify State, local, and private funds available to supplement the funds received under this section.

(c) PREFERENCE.—The Attorney General shall give preference to applicants that demonstrate that they seek to employ individuals who have been convicted of an offense, or served a term of imprisonment and have completed any court-ordered supervision, or that, to the extent allowable by law, employ such formerly incarcerated individuals in positions of responsibility.

(d) EVALUATION AND REPORT.—

(1) EVALUATION.—The Attorney General shall enter into an agreement with a nonprofit organization with expertise in analyzing data related to reentry services and recidivism to monitor and evaluate each recipient of funds under this section.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date on which grants are initially made under this section, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report on the program, which shall include—

(A) the number of grants made, the number of eligible entities receiving such grants, and the amount of funding distributed to each eligible entity pursuant to this section;

(B) the location of each eligible entity receiving such a grant, and the population served by the community reentry center;

(C) the number of persons who have participated in reentry services offered by a community reentry center, disaggregated by type of services, and success rates of participants in each service to the extent possible;

(D) the number of persons who have participated in reentry services for which they received a referral from a community reentry center, disaggregated by type of services, and success rates of participants in each service;

(E) recidivism rates within the population served by each community reentry center, both before and after receiving a grant under this section;

(F) the numbers of individuals obtaining and retaining employment within the population served by each community reentry center, both before and after receiving a grant under this section;

(G) the number of individuals obtaining and maintaining housing within the population served by each community reentry center, both before and after receiving a grant under this section;

(H) the number of individuals enrolled in an educational program, including high school, or the equivalent thereof, and institutions of higher education, both before and after receiving a grant under this section;

(I) the number of individuals enrolled in vocational rehabilitation, technical schools, or vocational training, both before and after receiving a grant under this section; and

(J) for each eligible entity receiving a grant under this section, the number of individuals employed who have been convicted of an offense, or served a term of imprisonment and have completed any court-ordered supervision, to include the number of formerly incarcerated individuals in positions of responsibility.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDER.—The term ''community stakeholder''—

(A) means an individual who serves the community and

(B) includes—

(i) a school official;

(ii) a faith leader;

(iii) a social service provider;

(iv) a leader of a neighborhood association;

(v) a public safety representative;

(vi) an employee of an organization that provides reentry services;

(vii) a member of a civic or volunteer group related to the provision of reentry services;

(viii) a health care professional; and

(ix) an employee of a State, local, or tribal government agency with expertise in the provision of reentry services.

(2) COMMUNITY REENTRY CENTER.—The term ''community reentry center'' means a center that—

(A) offers intake, reentry needs assessments, case management, and case planning for reentry services for individuals after conviction or incarceration;

(B) provides the reentry services identified under subsection (b)(1)(C) at a single location; and

(C) provides referrals to appropriate service providers based on the assessment of needs of the individuals.

(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ''eligible entity'' means a community-based nonprofit organization that—

(A) has expertise in the provision of reentry services; and

(B) is located in a geographic area that has disproportionately high numbers of residents, when compared to the local community, who—

(i) have been arrested;

(ii) have been convicted of a criminal offense; and

(iii) return to such geographic area after incarceration.

(4) REENTRY SERVICES.—The term ''reentry services''—

(A) means comprehensive and holistic services that improve outcomes for individuals after conviction or incarceration; and

(B) includes—

(i) seeking and maintaining employment, including—

(I) assistance with drafting resumes, establishing emails accounts, locating job solicitations, submitting of job applications, and preparing for interviews; and

(II) securing any licenses, certifications, government-issued identifications, or other documentation necessary to obtain employment;

(ii) placement in job placement programs that partner with private employers;

(iii) obtaining free and low-cost job skills classes, including computer skills, technical skills, vocational skills, and any other job-related or other necessary skills;

(iv) supporting preparation for post-secondary education, including academic counseling, peer mentoring, and community support;

(v) locating and maintaining housing, which may include housing counseling, assisting with finding and securing affordable housing including in areas of opportunity, assisting with applications for subsidized housing and housing-related benefits, locating and identifying temporary shelter when housing cannot be found immediately and applying for home energy and utility assistance programs;

(vi) obtaining identification cards, driver's licenses, replacement Social Security cards, birth certificates, and citizenship or immigration documentation;

(vii) registering to vote, and applying for voting rights to be restored, where permitted by law;

(viii) applying for or accessing high school equivalency classes, vocational rehabilitation or technical courses;

(ix) applying for loans for and admission to institutions of higher education;

(x) financial counseling planning, empowerment or coaching;

(xi) legal assistance or referrals for record sealing or expungement, forfeiture of property or assets, family law and custody matters, legal aid services (including other civil legal aid services), and relevant civil matters including housing and other issues;

(xii) retrieving property or funds retained by the arresting agency or facility of incarceration, or retrieving property or funds obtained while incarcerated;

(xiii) transportation, including through provision of transit fare;

(xiv) individual and familial counseling;

(xv) problem-solving, in coordination with counsel where necessary, any difficulties in compliance with court-ordered supervision requirements, including restrictions on living with certain family members, contact with certain friends, bond requirements, location and residency restrictions, electronic monitoring compliance, court-ordered substance use disorder treatment, and other court-ordered requirements;

(xvi) communication needs, including providing a mobile phone, mobile phone service or access, or internet access;

(xvii) applying for State or Federal government benefits, where eligible, and assisting in locating free or reduced cost food and sustenance benefits;

(xviii) life skills assistance;

(xix) mentorship;

(xx) medical and mental health services, and cognitive-behavioral programming;

(xxi) substance use disorder treatment;

(xxii) reactivation, application for, and maintenance of professional or other licenses;

(xxiii) providing case management services, in connection with court-ordered terms of release, or other local publicly supported social work case management;

(xxiv) safety planning with victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking; and

(xxv) applying for State Vocational Rehabilitation services for individuals with disabilities that may qualify or conduct an evaluation to determine whether they may be eligible or potentially eligible for vocational rehabilitation services.

(5) SUCCESS RATE.—The term ''success rate'' means the rate of recidivism (as measured by a subsequent conviction or return to prison), job placement, permanent housing placement, or completion of certification, trade, or other education program.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out this section.

(2) EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.—The Attorney General shall ensure that grants awarded under this section are equitably distributed among the geographical regions and between urban and rural populations, including Indian Tribes, consistent with the objective of reducing recidivism.

SEC. 3. GRANTS FOR REENTRY SERVICES ASSISTANCE HOTLINES.

(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General is authorized to make grants to States, Indian Tribes, and units of local government to operate reentry services assistance hotlines that are toll-free and operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

(2) GRANT PERIOD.—A grant made under paragraph (1) shall be for a period of not more than 5 years.

(b) HOTLINE REQUIREMENTS.—A grant recipient shall ensure, with respect to a hotline funded by a grant under subsection (a), that—

(1) the hotline directs individuals to local reentry services (as such term is defined in section 2(e));

(2) any personally identifiable information that an individual provides to an agency of the State or Indian Tribe through the hotline is not directly or indirectly disclosed, without the consent of the individual, to any other agency or entity, or person;

(3) the staff members who operate the hotline are trained to be knowledgeable about—

(A) applicable Federal, State, Tribal, and local reentry services; and

(B) the unique barriers to successful reentry into the community after a person has been convicted or incarcerated;

(4) the hotline is accessible to—

(A) individuals with limited English proficiency, consistent with applicable law; and

(B) individuals with disabilities;

(5) the hotline has the capability to engage with individuals using text messages.

(c) BEST PRACTICES.—The Attorney General shall issue guidance to grant recipients on best practices for implementing the requirements of subsection (b).

(d) PREFERENCE.—The Attorney General shall give preference to applicants that demonstrate that they seek to employ individuals to operate the hotline who have been convicted of an offense, or have served a term of imprisonment and have completed any court-ordered supervision.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian Tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(2) STATE.—The term ''State'' means—

(A) a State;

(B) the District of Columbia;

(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and

(D) any other territory or possession of the United States.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated $1,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out this section.

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

After 1 hour of debate, it shall be in order to consider the further amendment printed in part B of House Report 117–587, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be considered read, shall be separately 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 a division of the question.

The gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 30 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. 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 H.R. 3372.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3372, the One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act of 2021, is truly a public safety-minded bill that would create a grant program within the Department of Justice to support community reentry intake and coordination centers.

The centralized centers opened pursuant to this bill would offer those leaving incarceration the resources necessary to successfully rejoin and reintegrate into our communities through DOJ and community-funded reentry programs.

Now, let me be very clear: I am delighted that there are the kind of sensitive community efforts across America, spotty in different States and different cities, who believe in reentry. That is why we believe this legislation is so important, because it federalizes and increases the opportunity for all Americans facing the daunting responsibilities of what reentry is to have a lifeline.

There exists a great need for these programs envisioned in this legislation as more than 600,000 people return to their communities each year after serving time in State and Federal prisons, as do nearly 9 million people from county jails, while more than 2.5 million people complete parole and probation.

We can't deny these people an opportunity to be again contributing citizens in a positive way.

Individuals with criminal convictions face daunting challenges upon release. The overwhelming majority of those released from custody receive minimum preparation during their incarceration and inadequate assistance to get back on their feet after they are released.

Their convictions may limit employment prospects, educational and training opportunities, public housing assistance, and access to social services. They should not, but they do.

Even a minor criminal conviction can erect substantial barriers and trigger far-reaching collateral consequences, maybe even access to college education.

Due in part to the difficulty of overcoming these barriers, five out of six people who have spent time in a State prison will be arrested for a new crime within 9 years of their release.

We cannot waste human resources or talent in this way. That is why policies designed to improve reentry outcomes have broad bipartisan support, as demonstrated by the passage of our First Step Act and the Sentencing Reduction Act, which incentivizes education and recidivism reduction programs for people in Federal prisons.

While the First Step Act and Second Chance Act, first introduced by my good friend, DANNY DAVIS, and other initiatives have been successful at the Federal level, the majority of returning citizens are exiting State and local facilities, and there is no overall and comprehensive effort to address the challenges of reentry.

An example of the type of community reentry center supported by this legislation is in Tulsa, Oklahoma,

where community organizations offer a comprehensive model of reentry services. The services offered through the Tulsa Reentry One-Stop have significantly reduced recidivism and increased employment. In 2015, 77 percent of the individuals who successfully completed their reintegration program remained employed after exiting the program. There is the proof.

H.R. 3372 would establish a grant program to support reentry centers like Tulsa and ensure support is more available for all individuals across the Nation from the moment they are released. Support would include assistance with transportation, housing, skills training, and even advanced education.

One-stop reentry centers would also assist reentering individuals in obtaining identification and applying for eligible public benefits. Those who have formal reentry plans would be able to find case management assistance and court-directed wraparound support at the reentry centers.

This, again, would be a lifeline for a new direction, not for the individual only, but for their family, their neighbors, their neighborhood, and where they live.

In addition to the one-stop reentry centers, this bill would authorize a second mechanism to assist individuals reentering communities that do not have large enough populations of reentering individuals to maintain a standalone reentry center. In these communities, H.R. 3372 would provide grants to operate free reentry hotlines that operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to assist those recently released from incarceration with reentry services near their homes.

Madam Speaker, the Judiciary Committee has a responsibility not to look only at urban crises, urban crime, and urban solutions. We must look at the hamlets, villages, suburbia, and elsewhere. Rural communities need our assistance.

We specifically thought it was important to have this hotline to be able to assist them. This element of the bill is particularly important in our smaller communities.

Some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle might argue that the funding authorized in the bill is too high, but we know that the high rates of recidivism equal this amount of money, leaving individuals coming out of incarceration as having nowhere to go.

□ 1245

Their actions can become more costly to Americans than our investment in changing their lives.

This bill would address a pressing nationwide need, providing individuals with the tools and support they need to successfully reenter society, ultimately making our community safer.

Now, I have had the privilege of serving alongside of Representative KAREN BASS for a number of years. I take this moment to publicly, on behalf of her colleagues, congratulate her for her next step in life: Becoming the first woman to ever become mayor of the great city of LA.

I can say that because there is another great city, Houston.

But I give her my congratulations and I know her colleagues would do so, as well.

Representative BASS worked with leadership on this issue, as well as joining with bipartisan cosponsors. We know it has widespread support and, therefore, we are looking forward to introducing this important legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3372 authorizes the Attorney General to provide grants to community-based nonprofits to operate one stop reentry centers.

The biggest problem, though, is the Department of Justice already does exactly what this bill would require it to do.

The Second Chance Act of 2007, reauthorized by Congress and signed into law by President Trump in the First Step Act of 2018, provides comprehensive assistance to individuals in transition from prison back to the community. This bill is duplicative. It is redundant, and maybe, most importantly, the Democrats know that.

Last Congress, the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security held a hearing. The majority's own briefing memo for that hearing highlighted the reporting center in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. And the center said this: It was a community-based correctional program that has been designed to provide services for its participants at one location.

This is the exact type of program outlined in H.R. 3372. And indeed the center's program received a grant from the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Assistance.

In fact, the name of that grant is Smart Supervision: Reducing Prison Populations, Saving Money, and Creating Safer Communities.

H.R. 3372 is duplicative of efforts found in the Second Chance Act under which nonprofit entities are eligible for grant funds. While we want successful reentry programs to reduce recidivism, we should not be creating duplicative and additional bureaucracy in the process.

Also, the bill encourages State, Indian Tribes, and local governments to employ sex offenders, murderers, and human traffickers, and other dangerous criminals to operate the reentry service assistance hotlines.

H.R. 3372 authorizes $7.5 million in grants to States, Indian Tribes, and local governments to operate these reentry service assistance hotlines that direct individuals to local reentry services.

It requires the Attorney General to give preference to applicants who would employ people to operate the hotlines, ''who have been convicted of an offense or have served a term of imprisonment and have completed any court-ordered supervision. But the bill provides no exceptions for violent offenders, such as sex offenders, murderers, human traffickers, and other dangerous criminals.

While it might be appropriate to employ certain offenders who have demonstrated full rehabilitation, Congress should not be incentivizing local communities to hire certain offenders who may not have been rehabbed.

What should we be doing? Spending our time, our limited time, in addressing the rampant crime epidemic in America. Cities are rejecting lenient, soft-on-crime policies and encouraging prosecutors to actually enforce the law.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, my dear friend, Ranking Member JORDAN, speaks to a particular point that I just have to respond.

I am so glad he cited positive examples of what a reentry program can do, but he is giving evidence, comfort, and advocacy for this legislation. Because isolated programs will not help Americans. We now give a broad-based opportunity for cities, hamlets, villages, and counties across America—rural and urban, North, South, East and West—to look at their landscape of those reentering and accessing this one-stop program.

We have already said 600,000 are released, and we have already said that these persons want to rehabilitate themselves. Why would anybody oppose this legislation? And it is bipartisan. Let me remind my friends that these are individuals who have served their time.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a distinguished member of the committee and the subcommittee chair.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3372, the One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act.

Every year, more than 600,000 people in the United States are released from State and Federal prisons. But even after they are released, in many ways their sentences continue.

Criminal records create unbelievable barriers to securing housing, education, employment, healthcare, and other basic necessities. And there is no Federal agency currently responsible for helping newly released people to navigate these issues.

This bill provides much-needed funding for the creation of a community-based solution to help formerly incarcerated people access vital services that will help them return to their

families and neighborhoods successfully.

As mayor of the city of Providence, I assembled a reentry council to support similar reentry programs in the city. I witnessed firsthand how such services deliver desperately needed support and effectively reduced an individual's reoffending and thereby making our communities safer and more prosperous.

That is why I am proud to support this legislation. I am confident it will help people who are exiting the criminal justice system effectively get back on their feet.

I thank Congresswoman and future Los Angeles mayor, KAREN BASS for her great leadership on this bipartisan, bicameral bill, and on so many other important issues facing our country.

Madam Mayor, you will be sorely missed in this Chamber and for your work in the Committees on the Judiciary and Foreign Affairs.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill today.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK), a respected member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I voted for this bill in committee because it is a worthy objective.

Assisting prisoners to successfully reenter society, find jobs, and take their place as law-abiding citizens is essential to the safety and stability of our society.

But on further reflection, I have come to believe that this is a program that the Federal Government should not be funding through grants to local organizations.

Grants have become the third biggest expenditure of the entire Federal Government, behind only Social Security and National Defense.

We give away a half-trillion dollars a year in this manner, that is roughly $4,000 from an average family's taxes, with little oversight, little accountability, little follow-up, and little results.

Reentry preparation should be a top priority of Federal and State prison systems. State prisons are a State responsibility. They should be funded by taxpayers of the individual States. Probation departments exist precisely to promote reentry, and the model in this bill should be considered by them.

Now, Federal prisons are our responsibility, and we also have probation services that should be striving toward implementing concepts in this bill.

If this measure funded Federal programs that expanded reentry preparation within the Federal prisons and probation system, I would strongly support it, but it doesn't. Instead, it takes the money of a taxpayer in one State and throws that money at a nonprofit organization in another State with the hope that some good will come from it. And some might.

But more likely, it will disappear into the salaries of various groups who will write glowing reports of their work and apply for more grants next year. And if for some reason the Federal Bureau of Prisons is unable to provide these services, then they should be competitively bid out to contractors with specific performance measurements and accountability.

Federal grant spending is completely out of control and it has to stop. Reckless spending—all for good causes—I have never seen a grant program that doesn't promise to do good things, but it is destroying our prosperity. That spending is driving the worst inflation in 40 years and the most ruinous debt in our Nation's history. And it is hard to find a grant program that actually delivers on its promises.

I think it is time that we began to spend taxpayers' money as carefully as they spend what they have got left after we have taxed them into debt.

This bill falls short of that responsibility.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. There lies the key element to my friends who are ignoring the fact that this one-stop legislation has bipartisan support. It means that someone who was in opposition to my party, my caucus, supports this. The work that Ms. BASS did with all of us was a bipartisan effort. And the reason is because this is an investment.

And my friends keep talking about grants. And so it is the grant that continues to be the line of argument and the—how should I say it—the bee sting. And they are wrong because grants have oversight. Grants require these organizations to apply and present the best practices, the best evidence. And so I am very glad that it is a grant. But it also gives those with broad needs across the land the fair opportunity to apply for a grant to be able to have these kinds of programs.

The one-stop model that this legislation promotes would aim to provide complete reentry services to address the critical elements of the reentry process that promote long-term reentry success, which as I said, is housing, employment, education, and healthcare.

The bill will ensure that returning citizens can effectively access the services funded through the many bills that we have tried to work on.

Now let me just be very clear. One of my good friends called off a list of offenders that really triggers fear, apprehension, and distaste. Well, those are the very individuals that we would hope that through treatment, medical care and otherwise, and getting them into a proper program, that they can be contributing, that their families do not have to be fearfully looking over their shoulder as to what have they done next. We have to try. And these programs will hire those who have a difficult time finding employment. But you can be assured that working with the program they will be screened prior to their employment; their employment will reduce their likelihood to recidivate.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is extremely important that we take the tough questions and give good answers. Tough questions about: What do you do with those who are trying to reenter? What you do is you have a good program that is tough and that it works.

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

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I would just point out there is nothing in the bill that requires that you screen these individuals. It says you are supposed to hire these folks with that past criminal record to answer the hotlines. That is what the bill says. If you want to amend it to say no, that they have to be screened even more before you let them answer the phones, that is not what the legislation says.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, just in a moment let me indicate that you can always find just a sliver on which to oppose.

I hold in my hand a whole list of Republicans that believe the bill works and should work. So that, we should take off the table. Republicans and Democrats support this legislation.

And then I can assure you that people answering the phone will not be randomly answering the phone. They will be under a supervised program, as this program relates. We would hope and expect that they would be the kind that can listen and take the intake of those who are desperate and trying to find a way not to go back to crime.

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

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

Again, I would just point out that that is not what the legislation says. It says the Attorney General shall give preference for hiring folks, that I described in my opening statement, to answer these hotlines.

So what the gentlewoman from Texas, my friend, said is just not accurate. It doesn't reflect what is in the bill itself.

That's not the first thing she said today that is not accurate. Earlier, the gentlewoman made a statement. I wrote it down: Isolated programs will not help Americans.

How do you know?

□ 1300

Which isolated programs are you talking about?

I assume you were talking about the one I referenced in Pennsylvania that is doing exactly the same thing this bill seeks to do.

Have you checked that program out?

If they don't help Americans, then whom do they help?

Are they helping illegal immigrants?

I don't know.

Again, all I am saying is it is important when we have these debates we stick to the facts.

For the reasons I outlined before, Mr. Speaker, we oppose the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I always like a words game with my good friend from Ohio, so let me clarify.

An isolated program means that a program in Tulsa and a program in Pennsylvania do not help someone in Idaho. And so what this one-stop program does is it gives the good works of the people of Pennsylvania and Tulsa, it gives Americans the opportunities in cities, hamlets, urban centers, and rural hamlets the opportunity to have the same exact program and to invest in the 600,000, those who are coming out of incarceration, give them the same opportunity for ensuring that they will have that access to this program

That is what our intent was on the Judiciary Committee, and that is what the intent was on the many individuals, if you will, who were trying to craft something that will work for all of America.

Now, let me share with you, Mr. Speaker, an article titled: ''To keep people from returning to jail, Mesa County follows other communities' reentry roadmap.'' Many people transitioning from jail or prison struggle to reenter society. So here is Mesa County's new program with housing, jobs, transportation, and mental health services.

What we simply want to do is to get this program out.

I will just share you with the story of Richard Gallegos who was locked up in the Mesa County jail for the first time at age 18. He spent the next 8 years in and out of jail—typically drug- and alcohol-related misdemeanors that sometimes led to more serious incidents, including nonviolent domestic disputes and resisting arrest. He said that at 27 he was sentenced to prison for a drug and firearms violation.

Altogether, Gallegos, was born and raised in Grand Junction and now 45 years old, has spent 5 years in State prison, and 3 years in county jail, and for the past 4 years he has been on probation. He now works at a job where he is learning masonry, a switch from the oil and gas industry work he did previously.

''I am staying honest, humble,'' he said. ''I try not to walk with too much shame. The best thing in my favor is I have been forgiven by those I have wronged. They understand my drug addiction.''

These are individuals whom we don't want to throw by the wayside. We want to make sure they get into this program.

Mr. Speaker, I include this article in the RECORD.

[From the Colorado Sun, Nov. 8, 2022]

TO KEEP PEOPLE FROM RETURNING TO JAIL, MESA COUNTY FOLLOWS OTHER COMMUNITIES' REENTRY ROADMAP

(By Sharon Sullivan)

Richard Gallegos was locked up in the Mesa County Jail for the first time at age 18. He spent the next eight years in and out of jail—typically drug and alcohol-fueled misdemeanors that sometimes led to more serious incidents, including (nonviolent) domestic disputes and resisting arrest, he said. At 27, he was sentenced to prison for a drug and firearms violation.

Altogether, Gallegos, born and raised in Grand Junction and now 45 years old, has spent five years in state prison and three years in county jail. For the past four years, he has been on probation. He now works at a job where he's learning masonry, a switch from the oil and gas industry work he did previously.

''I'm staying honest, humble,'' he said. ''I try not to walk with too much shame. The best thing in my favor is I have been forgiven by those I've wronged. They understand drug addiction.''

Gallegos shares an apartment with an adult daughter, but many formerly incarcerated friends are not so lucky, he said.

''People are coming out of jail with no resources,'' Gallegos said. ''You better hope you have a support system. Resources are slim to none coming out of county jail.

''You're on your own, facing what put you in there in the first place. People's first thought is often, 'I want to do what's right—but where do I go?' ''

Mesa County officials have long recognized that many people transitioning from jail or prison struggle with substance abuse, mental illness or both—compounding the multiple other challenges they face when reentering society, and often lacking much-needed resources like Gallegos did.

The Mesa County Sheriff's Office compared names of frequent users of the jail with frequent visitors to emergency rooms at Grand Junction's two acute care hospitals, Community Hospital and St. Mary's Medical Center. (To protect patient privacy, the two hospitals did not disclose names, but confirmed that many people appeared on both lists.) They identified 60-90 frequent users of both the jail and emergency rooms. Most of these frequent users face challenges related to mental health diagnoses or substance abuse, said Mesa County Commissioner Janet Rowland, who has led an effort to address the issue.

In September, Mesa County launched a new multiagency collaboration (county officials refer to it as MAC), aimed at helping people successfully transition from incarceration. The collaboration connects people to agencies that can assist with employment, housing, transportation and other basic needs, as well as access to mental health services or rehabilitation programs to combat drug or alcohol addictions.

REENTERING SOCIETY

In April 2021, 50 percent of people held in the Mesa County Jail were on mental health medications, Mesa County Sheriff Todd Rowell said. Mental health and/or substance abuse issues are a significant factor in recidivism rates at the jail, said Rowell. While people can receive treatment for these conditions while incarcerated, they often lack continuity of care once they leave jail and, thus, can be prone to reoffending, he said.

In 2020, when overall arrests were down due to the COVID–19 pandemic, one man was arrested 19 times, Rowell noted. A dozen other people were arrested four to eight times each.

''I was frustrated. I felt people had almost zero chance to succeed after jail,'' Rowell said. ''Life is hard anyways, particularly after spending three months in jail. Finding work is almost impossible. It's a benefit to any county to understand those challenges to change the recidivism.''

Mesa County did not have a transition coordinator at its jail until it hired Julie Mamo in 2019. She visited jails in Boulder and Douglas counties to learn about their reentry programs while creating Mesa County's program. The new multiagency collaboration builds on the program Mamo founded.

Thus far, Mesa County has enlisted three agencies to provide services to help people with reentry: Amos Counseling, a Grand Junction-based counseling service; Foundations 4 Life, an organization that provides substance use disorder and mental health services to people involved in the justice system; and the Freedom Institute, a nonprofit that offers WAGEES (Work and Gain Education and Employment Skills), a community reentry program within the Colorado Department of Corrections.

The Freedom Institute has already been providing WAGEES services for prison parolees in Grand Junction. Its new county contract now allows the Freedom Institute to offer those same services to the jail population.

Lisa Mills, Mesa County's behavioral health strategies manager, decides which agency can best meet the specific needs of a person leaving jail. Case managers are given no more than 10 clients—the goal is to meet with people daily if necessary—to ensure they are adhering to prescription medications, able to access food assistance, acquire bus passes, find employment and housing. Upon release, people are met at the jail by an agency staff member for rides to where they are staying or wherever else they need to go. The agencies work closely with the jail's two transition coordinators.

The county secured a $400,000 grant from the Colorado Department of Human Services' Office of Behavioral Health to fund the program. St. Mary's Medical Center and the Mesa County Sheriff's Office each pitched in another $300,000 for a total of $1 million.

''It's a long overdue program,'' said Lieutenant Henry Stoffel of the Mesa County Sheriff's Office. ''A lot of people leave our facility and don't have basic human needs, and so they often reoffend. We want to get them out of that cycle.''

RETURNING TO PRISON FOR MINOR OFFENSES

It's taken 45–year-old Gary Swenson 20 years to get out of that cycle. His involvement with the justice system began at age 12 when he was sentenced to a Colorado juvenile detention center for a burglary he committed with a relative and two friends. By age 18 he was addicted to methamphetamine. He has spent half his life in and out of state prison.

Swenson said he found it challenging to meet his parole obligations without a reliable source of transportation. Public transit didn't exist in the Grand Valley when he needed it, and he wasn't allowed to drive until he had fulfilled parole obligations. Employers were annoyed that he asked to leave work a couple times each week to attend mandatory substance abuse classes. He also had to take time off to submit weekly urine samples for drug screenings—which he was required to pay for himself, along with the classes.

''Your employer has to be real understanding, which they're usually not,'' Swenson said.

He said most of his time behind bars was for parole violations, including once for receiving a speeding ticket, or on other occasions for missing those classes—all violations for which he'd be sent right back to prison.

''It was always a prison sentence,'' as opposed to probation or a halfway house, Swenson said.

ProPublica (a national nonprofit media outlet that receives funding from The Colorado Trust) recently reported on how easy it is to be sent back to prison for minor offenses. The number of people in Colorado who return to prison within three years is 50 percent, one of the worst recidivism rates in the nation, according to a 2018 Virginia Department of Corrections report cited by ProPublica.

Douglas County's reentry program includes a jail medication-assisted treatment program that helps people with opioid use disorder. The county had a 42 percent recidivism rate in 2021, which is lower than the statewide average, said Nicole Beckett, the jail-based behavioral health services administrator in Douglas County. Its reentry program includes working with probation officers, pretrial officers, public defenders and community behavioral health professionals.

''It's definitely our goal to disrupt the cycle of incarceration,'' Beckett said. ''People with substance use disorders face risk of relapse, making them a challenging population to help.''

Boulder County's reentry program added a housing coordinator, Kim Smith, in 2019 to focus specifically on helping people find housing in the city's extremely tight market. People on probation are prohibited from leaving Boulder County to seek more affordable housing elsewhere. With such a competitive housing market, landlords can easily choose not to rent to people with criminal records, said Smith. The reentry program has seen an 80 percent success rate of people avoiding recidivism.

Mesa County officials say reentry programs are rare in rural areas due to a lack of resources. County Sheriffs of Colorado, a nonprofit that provides programs and support to sheriffs statewide, does not track the number of counties offering transition programs.

While Mesa County Jail offers some programs in-house, it needs more space, and continuity of care has been an issue once people leave jail, Stoffel said. He would like the jail's transition program to double or triple in size, and said he expects reentry programs to increase across Colorado.

''They're in treatment for 45 days; recovery is for life,'' Mamo said.

READJUSTING TO LIFE

In July, Mamo launched a program similar to one she witnessed in Douglas County that helps people acquire identification cards. A Department of Motor Vehicles mobile unit comes to the jail twice a month to issue IDs.

''Most people need two forms of ID,'' said Lory Villumsen, a second transition coordinator hired in June. ''We process the application to help with getting them their Social Security card.'' The transition team is additionally working on finding birth certificates for people.

Mamo has created partnerships with transitional sober living spaces, reunited people with family members who reside outside the community, and enrolled people in treatment programs—sometimes out of town. The challenges of reentry are similar, whether transitioning from jail or prison, except lengthier prison sentences often means a person has become more ''institutionalized,'' making it more difficult to adjust to life on the outside, Mamo said.

People who are incarcerated are told when to eat, when to sleep, what to wear and what to do; ''when people leave jail, we need to empower them to make all these decisions,'' Stoffel noted.

Freedom Institute executive director Micah Espinoza hopes that working with people leaving county jail will keep them out of prison.

''Once you're convicted of a felony, and have fulfilled your sentence, you still pay for that the rest of your life,'' Espinoza said. As part of the multiagency collaboration, ''we're targeting people going in and out of jail for typically petty offenses. Why are they committing these crimes? It's usually poverty, homelessness, substance abuse, mental health.''

Swenson said he's learned from his mistakes; he's been out of prison for almost two years and is on unsupervised probation for the first time. He works as a peer specialist for the Circle Program, a residential treatment program in Grand Junction for men age 18 and older with concurrent substance abuse and mental health disorders.

''There are people in this program I've been in prison with, gotten high with,'' Swenson said. ''They see 'if Gary can do it,' they can. It's me not forgetting where I came from.

''Instead of locking people up for possession, give us an opportunity first to work with them,'' he continued. ''A lot of guys don't want to be high, live on the streets, be homeless—it's just all they know. Being part of this program is a chance to see an opportunity.''

Ms. JACKSON LEE. My concluding remarks include programs in Boulder County that can be done.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, once you are convicted of a felony and have fulfilled your sentence, you will still pay for the rest of your life. We need to find a way where these individuals can contribute and not be those who enter out and then go in. It is important to learn from their mistakes, but we have got to help them.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the underlying legislation. Again, I thank those who cosponsored it and the main cosponsor, Congresswoman KAREN BASS.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3372, the ''One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act of 2021,'' is a public-safety minded bill that would create a grant program within the Department of Justice to support community reentry intake and coordination centers.

The centralized centers opened pursuant to this bill would offer those leaving incarceration the resources necessary to successfully rejoin and reintegrate into our communities through DOJ and community-funded reentry programs.

There exists a great need for the programs envisioned in this legislation, as more than 600,000 people return to their communities each year after serving time in state and federal prisons, as do nearly nine million people from county jails, while more than 2.5 million people complete parole or probation each year.

Individuals with criminal convictions face daunting challenges upon release. The overwhelming majority of those released from custody receive minimal preparation during their incarceration and inadequate assistance to get back on their feet after they are released, while their convictions may limit employment prospects, educational and training opportunities, public housing assistance, and access to social services.

Even a minor criminal conviction can erect substantial barriers and trigger far-reaching collateral consequences. Due in part to the difficulty of overcoming these barriers, five out of six people who have spent time in a state prison will be arrested for a new crime within nine years of their release.

That is why policies designed to improve reentry outcomes have broad bipartisan support, as demonstrated by passage of the First Step Act, which incentivizes education and recidivism-reduction programs for people in federal prisons.

While the First Step Act, Second Chance Act, and other initiatives have been successful at the federal level, the majority of returning citizens are exiting state and local facilities, and there is an overall need for a more comprehensive approach to address the challenges of reentry.

An example of the type of community reentry center supported by this legislation is in Tulsa, Oklahoma where community organizations offer a comprehensive model of reentry services. The services offered through the Tulsa Reentry One-Stop have significantly reduced recidivism and increased employment. In 2015, 77% of the individuals who successfully completed their reintegration program remained employed after exiting the program.

H.R. 3372 would establish a grant program to support community reentry centers like the Tulsa Reentry One-Stop and ensure support is made available for all individuals the moment they are released. Support would include assistance with transportation, housing, and skills training.

One Stop reentry centers would also assist reentering individuals in obtaining identification and applying for eligible public benefits. And those who have formal reentry plans would be able to find case management assistance and court directed, wrap-around support at the reentry centers.

In addition to the One Stop reentry centers, this bill would authorize a second mechanism to assist individuals reentering communities that do not have large enough populations of reentering individuals to maintain a standalone reentry center.

In these communities, H.R. 3372 would provide grants to operate free, reentry hotlines that operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to assist those recently released from incarceration with reentry services near their homes. This element of the bill is particularly important for rural and smaller communities.

Some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle might argue that the funding authorized in this bill is too high. But we know that the high rates of recidivism of individuals leaving incarceration are far more costly to American communities.

This bill would address a pressing nationwide need, providing individuals with the tools and support they need to successfully reenter society, ultimately, making our communities safer.

I thank our colleague, Representative KAREN BASS, for her leadership on this issue, as well as her bipartisan cosponsors, for introducing this important legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Recognizing the high rates of recidivism in our communities and the lack of access to reentry resources, H.R. 3372 would establish a

new grant program within DOJ to support One Stop Community Reentry Centers.

When individuals lack access to reentry services such as housing, job training, and mental health resources, they are more like to be rearrested and reincarcerated. This bill would improve public safety by reducing recidivism.

I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3372, the One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act of 2021. I am proud to support this bill and thank my good friend and fellow Californian Congresswoman BASS for her leadership, and Chairman Nadler and the Speaker for bringing this important bill to the floor.

There are currently about 2 million people living life behind bars in this country—and the devastating effects of mass incarceration go far beyond the length of a prison sentence.

The average national recidivism rate is a staggering 49.3 percent over 8 years, which is largely driven by individuals experiencing barriers to essential resources after having served their time.

This important legislation will help people get back on their feet as they reintegrate from incarceration into their communities—a step toward addressing the realities that drive mass incarceration, especially in communities of color.

We must end the vicious cycle of mass incarceration. I urge my colleagues to vote 'yes' on this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER). All time for debate on the bill has expired.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. SCANLON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 117–587.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, line 16, strike ''and'' at the end.

Page 8, line 21, strike the period at the end and insert ''; and''.

Page 8, after line 21, insert the following:

(H) other relevant information, which may include recommendations, if any, to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the grant program under this section, and to address barriers faced by individuals receiving reentry services from community reentry centers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1499, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I come today before the House first in strong support of Congresswoman BASS' bill, the One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act.

Each year, hundreds of thousands of people are released from custody after serving their time, and reentry services are a crucial tool to help these individuals find success when they return home.

However, in many cases, returning individuals are not given adequate support to succeed as they reintegrate in our communities. Too often they struggle to access safe and affordable housing, educational opportunities, and steady employment. This bill will provide critical, accessible, and comprehensive resources to these individuals including job training and help to obtain IDs, housing, mental health services, and more.

Importantly, this bill would also expand services that I have direct experience to know are critical to increasing the success of reentering citizens.

Prior to coming to Congress, I had the opportunity to work with returning citizens in the cutting-edge Federal reentry court started in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania by U.S. Magistrate Judge Tim Rice and now Third Circuit Judge Felipe Restrepo.

We saw in that courtroom how mentoring and legal assistance often were the key to successful reentry by returning citizens. The additional services provided by the reentry court and related nonprofits resulted in a two-thirds reduction in recidivism by participants in that program.

So in addition to supporting the underlying bill, I am proud to offer my colleague, Ms. PRESSLEY's, amendment to the One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act.

This amendment will ensure that the grant program is evaluated for its effectiveness. We know that it is not enough to create a grant program, we must also ensure effective implementation of that program and that the critical government resources we make available are meeting the needs of the intended recipients and are a productive use of taxpayer resources.

This additional provision will require evaluation of the grant program and allow recommendations to improve the program and reduce any barriers to access.

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

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, it requires the Department of Justice to issue a report. Seeing how the Department of Justice is already doing what is authorized in this bill, it would be kind of nice, frankly, to have this report done before we spend an additional $59 million over the next several years.

Mr. Speaker, for the reason we outlined against the legislation itself—it is redundant, it allows people with a violent past to work at these facilities, and it actually encourages them to be the preference for answering the hotlines at these facilities, and for those reasons we are opposed to the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the amendment as well, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me rise in great enthusiasm for an important amendment that calls for an evaluation and a determination as to whether or not this is impacting positively those who are in the program.

I have already read stories about Robert and a number of others; if this program spreads across America to urban hamlets, villages, counties, and rural communities, then we need to know how effective it is.

I am almost positive it will be very effective as a worthwhile investment for the 600,000 people who are released, but this amendment will ensure that we have the right kind of amendment for best practices and best evidence.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would simply encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of Representative PRESSLEY's amendment and the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the bill and on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON).

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

PREGNANT WOMEN IN CUSTODY ACT

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1499, I call up the bill (H.R. 6878) to address the health needs of incarcerated women related to pregnancy and childbirth, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1499, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part C of House Report 117–587, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 6878

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 ''Pregnant Women in Custody Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) IN CUSTODY.—The term ''in custody'', with respect to an individual, means that the individual is under the supervision of a Federal, State, Tribal, or local correctional facility, including a pretrial, juvenile, medical, or mental health facility and a facility operated under a contract with the Federal Government or a State, Tribal, or local government.

(2) OTHER PREGNANCY OUTCOME.—The term ''other pregnancy outcome'' means a pregnancy that ends in stillbirth, miscarriage, or ectopic pregnancy.

(3) POSTPARTUM RECOVERY.—The term ''postpartum recovery'' has the meaning given that term in section 4051(c) of title 18, United States Code, as added by this Act.

(4) RESTRAINTS.—The term ''restraints'' means any physical or mechanical device used to control the movement of an incarcerated pregnant woman's body, limbs, or both.

(5) RESTRICTIVE HOUSING.—The term ''restrictive housing'' has the meaning given that term in section 4322 of title 18, United States Code, as added by this Act.

SEC. 3. DATA COLLECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, pursuant to the authority under section 302 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10132), the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics shall include in the National Prisoner Statistics Program and Annual Survey of Jails statistics relating to the health needs of incarcerated pregnant women in the criminal justice system at the Federal, State, Tribal, and local levels, including—

(1) demographic and other information about incarcerated women who are pregnant, in labor, or in postpartum recovery, including the race, ethnicity, and age of the woman;

(2) the provision of pregnancy care and services provided for such women, including—

(A) whether prenatal, delivery, and post-delivery check-up visits were scheduled and provided;

(B) whether a social worker, psychologist, doula or other support person was offered and provided during pregnancy and delivery and post-delivery;

(C) whether a pregnancy or parenting program was offered and provided during pregnancy;

(D) whether a nursery or residential program to keep mothers and infants together post-delivery was offered and whether such a nursery or residential program was provided;

(E) the number of days the mother stayed in the hospital post-delivery;

(F) the number of days the infant remained with the mother post-delivery; and

(G) the number of days the infant remained in the hospital after the mother was discharged;

(3) the location of the nearest hospital with a licensed obstetrician-gynecologist in proximity to where the incarcerated pregnant woman is housed and the length of travel required to transport the woman;

(4) whether a written policy or protocol is in place—

(A) to respond to unexpected childbirth, labor, deliveries, or medical complications related to the pregnancies of incarcerated pregnant women; and

(B) for incarcerated pregnant women experiencing labor or medical complications related to pregnancy outside of a hospital;

(5) the number of incarcerated women who are determined by a health care professional to have a high-risk pregnancy;

(6) the total number of incarcerated pregnant women and the number of incarcerated women who became pregnant while incarcerated;

(7) the number of incidents in which an incarcerated woman who is pregnant, in labor, or in postpartum recovery is placed in restrictive housing, the reason for such restriction or placement, and the circumstances under which each incident occurred, including the duration of time in restrictive housing, during—

(A) pregnancy;

(B) labor;

(C) delivery;

(D) postpartum recovery; and

(E) the 6-month period after delivery; and

(8) the disposition of the custody of the infant post-delivery.

(b) PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—Data collected under this section may not contain any personally identifiable information of any incarcerated pregnant woman or woman in postpartum recovery.

SEC. 4. CARE FOR FEDERALLY INCARCERATED WOMEN RELATED TO PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall ensure that appropriate services and programs, as described in subsection (b), are provided to women in custody, to address the health and safety needs of such women related to pregnancy and childbirth. The warden of each Bureau of Prisons facility that houses women shall ensure that these services and programs are implemented for women in custody at that facility.

(b) SERVICES AND PROGRAMS PROVIDED.—The services and programs described in this subsection are the following:

(1) ACCESS TO COMPLETE APPROPRIATE HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE LIFE CYCLE OF WOMEN.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall ensure that each woman of reproductive age in custody at a Bureau of Prisons facility—

(A) has access to contraception and testing for pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, upon request of any such woman; and

(B) is administered a pregnancy test on the date on which the woman enters the facility, which the woman may decline.

(2) COMPLIANCE WITH PROTOCOLS RELATING TO HEALTH OF A PREGNANT WOMAN.—On confirmation of the pregnancy of a woman in custody by clinical diagnostics and assessment, the chief health care professional of the Bureau of Prisons facility in which the woman is housed shall ensure that—

(A) a summary of all appropriate protocols directly pertaining to the safety and well-being of the woman are provided to the woman;

(B) such protocols are complied with; and

(C) such protocols include an assessment of undue safety risks and necessary changes to accommodate the woman where and when appropriate, as it relates to—

(i) housing or transfer to a lower bunk for safety reasons;

(ii) appropriate bedding or clothing to respond to the woman's changing physical requirements and the temperature in housing units;

(iii) regular access to water and bathrooms;

(iv) a diet that—

(I) complies with the nutritional standards established by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health and Human Services in the Dietary Guidelines for Americans report published pursuant to section 301(a)(3) of the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5341(a)(3)); and

(II) includes—

(aa) any appropriate dietary supplement, including prenatal vitamins;

(bb) timely and regular nutritious meals;

(cc) additional caloric content in meals provided;

(dd) a prohibition on withholding food from the woman or serving any food that is used as a punishment, including nutraloaf or any food similar to nutraloaf that is not considered a nutritious meal; and

(ee) such other modifications to the diet of the woman as the Director of the Bureau of Prisons determines to be necessary after consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and consideration of such recommendations as the Secretary may provide;

(v) modified recreation and transportation, in accordance with standards within the obstetrical and gynecological care community, to prevent overexertion or prolonged periods of inactivity; and

(vi) such other changes to living conditions as the Director of the Bureau of Prisons may require after consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and consideration of such recommendations as the Secretary may provide.

(3) EDUCATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES.—

(A) PREGNANCY IN CUSTODY.—A woman who is pregnant at intake or who becomes pregnant while in custody shall, not later than 14 days after the pregnant woman notifies a Bureau of Prisons official of the pregnancy, receive prenatal education, counseling, and birth support services provided by a provider trained to provide such services, including—

(i) information about the parental rights of the woman, including the right to place the child in kinship care, and notice of the rights of the child;

(ii) information about family preservation support services that are available to the woman;

(iii) information about the nutritional standards referred to in paragraph (2)(C)(iv);

(iv) information pertaining to the health and safety risks of pregnancy, childbirth, and parenting, including postpartum depression;

(v) information on breast-feeding, lactation, and breast health;

(vi) appropriate educational materials, resources, and services related to pregnancy, childbirth, and parenting;

(vii) information and notification services for incarcerated parents regarding the risk of debt repayment obligations associated with their child's participation in social welfare programs, including assistance under any State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or benefits under the supplemental nutrition assistance program, as defined in section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012), or any State program carried out under that Act; and

(viii) information from the Office of Child Support Enforcement of the Department of Health and Human Services regarding seeking or modifying child support while incarcerated, including how to participate in the Bureau of Prison's Inmate Financial Responsibility Program under subpart B of part 545 of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor program).

(B) BIRTH WHILE IN CUSTODY OR PRIOR TO CUSTODY.—A woman who, while in custody or during the 6-month period immediately preceding intake, gave birth or experienced any other pregnancy outcome shall receive counseling provided by a licensed or certified provider trained to provide such services, including—

(i) information about the parental rights of the woman, including the right to place the child in kinship care, and notice of the rights of the child; and

(ii) information about family preservation support services that are available to the woman.

(4) EVALUATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each woman in custody who is pregnant or whose pregnancy results in a birth or any other pregnancy outcome during the 6-month period immediately preceding intake or any time in custody thereafter shall be evaluated as soon as practicable after intake or confirmation of pregnancy through evidence-

based screening and assessment for substance use disorders or mental health conditions, including postpartum depression or depression related to pregnancy, birth, or any other pregnancy outcome or early child care.

(B) RISK FACTORS.—Screening under subparagraph (A) shall include identification of any of the following risk factors:

(i) An existing mental or physical health condition or substance use disorder.

(ii) Being underweight or overweight.

(iii) Multiple births or a previous still birth.

(iv) A history of preeclampsia.

(v) A previous Caesarean section.

(vi) A previous miscarriage.

(vii) Being older than 35 or younger than 15.

(viii) Being diagnosed with the human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis, diabetes, or hypertension.

(ix) Such other risk factors as the chief health care professional of the Bureau of Prisons facility that house the woman may determine to be appropriate.

(5) UNEXPECTED BIRTHS RULEMAKING.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall provide services to respond to unexpected childbirth deliveries, labor complications, and medical complications related to pregnancy if a woman in custody is unable to access a hospital in a timely manner in accordance with rules promulgated by the Attorney General, which shall be promulgated not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(6) TREATMENT.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall use best efforts to provide a woman in custody who is pregnant and diagnosed with having a substance use disorder or a mental health disorder with appropriate evidence-based treatment.

SEC. 5. USE OF RESTRICTIVE HOUSING ON INCARCERATED PREGNANT WOMEN DURING PREGNANCY, LABOR, AND POSTPARTUM RECOVERY PROHIBITED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4322 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 4322. Use of restrictive housing on incarcerated women during the period of pregnancy, labor, and postpartum recovery prohibited

''(a) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided in subsection (b), during the period beginning on the date on which pregnancy is confirmed by a health care professional and ending not earlier than 12 weeks after delivery, an incarcerated woman in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons, or in the custody of the United States Marshals Service pursuant to section 4086, shall not be held in restrictive housing.

''(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(1) RESTRICTIVE HOUSING.—Subject to paragraph (4), the prohibition under subsection (a) relating to restrictive housing shall not apply if the Director of the Bureau of Prisons or a senior Bureau of Prisons official overseeing women's health and services, in consultation with senior officials in health services, makes an individualized determination that restrictive housing is required as a temporary response to behavior that poses a serious and immediate risk of physical harm.

''(2) REVIEW.—The official who makes a determination under subparagraph (A) shall review such determination daily for the purpose of removing an incarcerated woman as quickly as feasible from restrictive housing.

''(3) RESTRICTIVE HOUSING PLAN.—The official who makes a determination under subparagraph (A) shall develop an individualized plan to move an incarcerated woman to less restrictive housing within a reasonable amount of time.

''(4) PROHIBITION ON SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.—An incarcerated woman who is placed in restrictive housing under this subsection may not be placed in solitary confinement if the incarcerated woman is in her third trimester.

''(c) REPORTS.—

''(1) REPORT TO DIRECTORS AND HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL AFTER PLACEMENT IN RESTRICTIVE HOUSING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which an incarcerated woman is placed in restrictive housing under subsection (b), the applicable official identified in subsection (b)(1), correctional officer, or United States Marshal shall submit to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons or the Director of the United States Marshals Service, as applicable, and to the health care professional responsible for the health and safety of the woman, a written report which describes the facts and circumstances surrounding the restrictive housing placement, and includes the following:

''(A) The reasoning upon which the determination for the placement was made.

''(B) The details of the placement, including length of time of placement and how frequently and how many times the determination was made subsequent to the initial determination to continue the restrictive housing placement.

''(C) A description of all attempts to use alternative interventions and sanctions before the restrictive housing was used.

''(D) Any resulting physical effects on the woman observed by or reported by the health care professional responsible for the health and safety of the woman.

''(E) Strategies the facility is putting in place to identify more appropriate alternative interventions should a similar situation arise again.

''(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Pregnant Women in Custody Act, and every 180 days thereafter for a period of 10 years, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on the placement of incarcerated women in restrictive housing under subsection (b), which shall include the information described in paragraph (1).

''(d) NOTICE.—Not later than 24 hours after the confirmation of the pregnancy of an incarcerated woman by a health care professional, that woman shall be notified, orally and in writing, by an appropriate health care professional, correctional officer, or United States Marshal, as applicable—

''(1) of the restrictions on the use of restrictive housing placements under this section;

''(2) of the right of the incarcerated woman to make a confidential report of a violation of restrictions on the use of restrictive housing placement; and

''(3) that the facility staff have been advised of all rights of the incarcerated woman under subsection (a).

''(e) VIOLATION REPORTING PROCESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Pregnant Women in Custody Act, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons and the Director of the United States Marshals Service shall establish processes through which an incarcerated person may report a violation of this section.

''(f) NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS.—The warden of the Bureau of Prisons facility where a pregnant woman is in custody shall notify necessary facility staff of the pregnancy and of the rights of the incarcerated pregnant woman under subsection (a).

''(g) RETALIATION.—It shall be unlawful for any Bureau of Prisons or United States Marshals Service employee to retaliate against an incarcerated person for reporting under the processes established under subsection (e) a violation of subsection (a).

''(h) EDUCATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Pregnant Women in Custody Act, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons and the Director of the United States Marshals Service shall each—

''(1) develop education guidelines regarding the physical and mental health needs of incarcerated pregnant women, and the use of restrictive housing placements on incarcerated women during the period of pregnancy, labor, and postpartum recovery; and

''(2) incorporate such guidelines into appropriate education programs.

''(i) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'restrictive housing' means any type of detention that involves—

''(1) removal from the general inmate population, whether voluntary or involuntary;

''(2) placement in a locked room or cell, whether alone or with another inmate; and

''(3) inability to leave the room or cell for the vast majority of the day.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 317 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 4322 and inserting the following:

''4322. Use of restrictive housing on incarcerated women during the period of pregnancy, labor, and postpartum recovery prohibited.''.

SEC. 6. TREATMENT OF WOMEN WITH HIGH-RISK PREGNANCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 303 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 4052. Treatment of incarcerated pregnant women

''(a) HIGH-RISK PREGNANCY HEALTH CARE.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall ensure that each incarcerated pregnant woman receives an evaluation to determine if the pregnancy is high-risk and, if so, receives healthcare appropriate for a high-risk pregnancy, including obstetrical and gynecological care, during pregnancy and postpartum recovery.

''(b) HIGH-RISK PREGNANCIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall transfer to a Residential Reentry Center with adequate health care during her pregnancy and postpartum recovery any incarcerated woman who—

''(A) is determined by a health care professional to have a high-risk pregnancy; and

''(B) agrees to be transferred.

''(2) PRIORITY.—The Residential Reentry Center to which an incarcerated pregnant woman is transferred under paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable, be in a geographical location that is close to the family members of the incarcerated pregnant woman.

''(3) TRANSPORTATION.—To transport an incarcerated pregnant woman to a Residential Reentry Center, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall provide to the woman a mode of transportation that a healthcare professional has determined to be safe for transporting the pregnant woman.

''(4) SERVICE OF SENTENCE.—Any time accrued at a Residential Reentry Center or alternative housing as a result of a transfer made under this section shall be credited toward service of the incarcerated pregnant woman's sentence.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL.—The term 'health care professional' means—

''(A) a doctor of medicine or osteopathy who is authorized to diagnose and treat physical or mental health conditions under the laws of the State in which the doctor practices and where the facility is located;

''(B) any physician's assistant or nurse practitioner who is supervised by a doctor of medicine or osteopathy described in subparagraph (A); or

''(C) any other person determined by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to be capable of providing health care services.

''(2) HIGH-RISK PREGNANCY.—The term 'high-risk pregnancy' means, with respect to an incarcerated woman, that the pregnancy threatens the health or life of the woman or pregnancy, as determined by a health care professional.

''(3) POSTPARTUM RECOVERY.—The term 'postpartum recovery' means the 3-month period beginning on the date on which an incarcerated pregnant woman gives birth, or longer as determined by a health care professional following delivery, and shall include the entire period that

the incarcerated pregnant woman is in the hospital or infirmary.

''(4) RESIDENTIAL REENTRY CENTER.—The term 'Residential Reentry Center' means a Bureau of Prisons contracted residential reentry center.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 303 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''4052. Treatment of incarcerated pregnant women.''.

SEC. 7. REPORTING REQUIREMENT REGARDING CLAIMS FILED BY PREGNANT INMATES.

The Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons shall make publicly available on the website of the Federal Bureau of Prisons on an annual basis the following information:

(1) The total number of Administrative Remedy appeals related to pregnant inmates that were filed during the previous year.

(2) The total number of institution-level Requests for Administrative Remedy related to pregnant inmates that were filed during the previous year.

(3) The total number of informal requests for administrative remedy related to pregnant inmates that were filed during the previous year.

(4) The total number of requests or appeals related to pregnant inmates during the previous year that were not resolved before the inmate gave birth or that were mooted because the inmate's pregnancy ended.

(5) The average amount of time that each category of request or appeal took to resolve during the previous year.

(6) The shortest and longest amounts of time that a request or appeal in each category that was resolved in the last year took to resolve.

SEC. 8. EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

The Director of the National Institute of Corrections shall provide education and technical assistance, in conjunction with the appropriate public agencies, at State and local correctional facilities that house women and facilities in which incarcerated women go into labor and give birth, in order to educate the employees of such facilities, including health personnel, on the dangers and potential mental health consequences associated with the use of restrictive housing and restraints on incarcerated women during pregnancy, labor, and postpartum recovery, and on alternatives to the use of restraints and restrictive housing placement.

SEC. 9. BUREAU OF PRISONS STAFF AND UNITED STATES MARSHALS TRAINING.

(a) BUREAU OF PRISONS TRAINING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) INITIAL TRAINING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall provide training to carry out the requirements of this Act and the amendments made by this Act to each correctional officer at any Bureau of Prisons facility that houses women who is employed on the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) SUBSEQUENT TRAINING.—After the initial training provided under subparagraph (A), the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall provide training to carry out the requirements of this Act and the amendments made by this Act twice each year to each correctional officer at any Bureau of Prisons facility that houses women.

(2) NEW HIRES.—

(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ''covered new correctional officer'' means an individual appointed to a position as a correctional officer at a Bureau of Prisons facility that houses women on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) TRAINING.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall train each covered new correctional officer to carry out the requirements of this Act and the amendments made by this Act not later than 30 days after the date on which the covered new correctional officer is appointed.

(b) UNITED STATES MARSHALS TRAINING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Marshals Service shall ensure that each Deputy United States Marshal has received trained pursuant to the guidelines described in subsection (c).

(2) NEW HIRES.—

(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ''new Deputy United States Marshal'' means an individual appointed to a position as a Deputy United States Marshal after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) TRAINING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which a new Deputy United States Marshal is appointed, the new Deputy United States Marshal shall receive training pursuant to the guidelines described in subsection (c).

(c) GUIDELINES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons and the United States Marshals Service shall each develop guidelines on the treatment of incarcerated women during pregnancy, labor, and postpartum recovery and incorporate such guidelines in the training required under this section.

(2) CONTENTS.—The guidelines developed under paragraph (1) shall include guidance on—

(A) the transportation of incarcerated pregnant women;

(B) housing of incarcerated pregnant women;

(C) nutritional requirements for incarcerated pregnant women; and

(D) the right of a health care professional to request that restraints not be used.

SEC. 10. GAO STUDY ON STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of services and protections provided for pregnant incarcerated women in local and State correctional settings, including—

(1) policies on—

(A) obstetrical and gynecological care;

(B) education on nutritional issues and health and safety risks associated with pregnancy;

(C) mental health and substance use treatment;

(D) access to prenatal and post-delivery support services and programs; and

(E) the use of restraints and restrictive housing placement; and

(2) the extent to which the intent of such policies is fulfilled.

SEC. 11. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go-Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

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

After 1 hour of debate, it shall be in order to consider the further amendment printed in part D of House Report 117–587, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be considered read, shall be separately 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 a division of the question.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. FITZGERALD) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 6878.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6878, the Pregnant Women in Custody Act, is bipartisan legislation that would help ensure that women receive the pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum care that they need while in Federal custody.

The number of women incarcerated has grown significantly in recent decades, and most women are incarcerated during their reproductive years. There are an estimated 58,000 admissions of pregnant women into jails and prisons every year.

It is vital for the health of these women and their newborns that they have access to appropriate healthcare, nutrition, and postpartum recovery support.

In addition, research shows that Black women already have a 43 percent higher risk of miscarriage than White women. Since women of color are disproportionately impacted by the criminal justice system, a lack of support and care for pregnancy and reproductive health while incarcerated can lead to increased risk of negative pregnancy outcomes.

By establishing a national standard of care for incarcerated pregnant women, as well as by prohibiting the use of restrictive housing and providing for transfers to residential reentry centers for women with high-risk pregnancies, this bill will help protect the health and safety of pregnant women and their newborns. Restrictive housing and solitary confinement have been called psychological torture, and the use of solitary confinement can further damage the physical and mental well-being of pregnant women.

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In addition to setting a national standard of care, this bill also requires the Government Accountability Office to study the services and protections provided to pregnant women incarcerated at the State and local levels.

The impact of incarceration of pregnant women is complex and far-reaching. The reality of pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum recovery while incarcerated requires significant mental and physical health interventions and broader protections in order to address the trauma both mothers and newborns experience.

This bipartisan bill is supported by a broad range of organizations across the ideological spectrum, including the

American Psychological Association, the National Alliance on Mental Illness, the Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs, Dream Corps, the Vera Institute for Justice, R Street Institute, and the American Conservative Union.

Mr. Speaker, I thank our colleague, Representative KAREN BASS, for her leadership on this issue and on so many criminal justice issues throughout her career in Congress. I thank her bipartisan cosponsors for introducing this important legislation with her.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, each year, an estimated 58,000 pregnant women pass through jails and prisons in the United States. H.R. 6878 would expand on existing programs within the Bureau of Prisons to provide certain health and wellness-related services for pregnant incarcerated women. This legislation will help these women receive necessary medical care, nutrition, and support while in Federal custody.

In addition, H.R. 6878 builds upon President Trump's leadership in the First Step Act, which prohibited the use of restraints on pregnant women in Federal custody.

H.R. 6878 would prohibit pregnant women in Federal custody from being placed in restrictive housing unless their behavior poses a serious and immediate risk of physical harm. It also would prohibit the use of solitary confinement for pregnant women in their third trimester.

The bill also expands data reporting on the health needs of pregnant incarcerated women and requires guidelines for the treatment of incarcerated women during pregnancy, labor, and postpartum recovery.

We all believe that pregnant incarcerated women should be well cared for while they are in Federal custody. However, I would like to note the concern that the bill could require the Bureau of Prisons to provide abortifacients to pregnant inmates. However, the word ''contraception'' is not defined in the bill, and the internal Bureau of Prisons policy does not define ''contraception.''

Because the word ''contraception'' is not defined, this ambiguity leaves open the reasonable interpretation that the term ''contraception'' could include abortifacients or other substances that induce abortion.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a member of the committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6878, the Pregnant Women in Custody Act, because women's lives matter, pregnant women's lives matter, their babies' lives matter, as do the lives of incarcerated women and their babies.

I have worked on this issue for a very long time and am delighted to be able to support this legislation introduced by my friend and colleague, Congresswoman BASS.

This works to ensure that we recognize the increasing population of women incarcerated. Unfortunately, women are the fastest-growing segment of the incarcerated population in the United States. Conversations about criminal justice reform often overlook their unique experiences and the needs of women and girls within the criminal justice system.

For instance, Mr. Speaker, the United States has the second highest rate of women incarcerated in the world, with 64 women per 100,000 in custody and nearly 60,000 pregnant women admitted into American jails and prisons every year. That is a lot.

Some States have yet to prohibit the shackling of women when they are giving birth. We have to do something.

This bipartisan legislation would establish Federal policies to prohibit the use of restrictive housing on incarcerated pregnant women and develop a national standard of care to add to the pregnancy-related needs of incarcerated women, including access to prenatal and post-delivery care and support.

My legislation, the SIMARRA Act, also complements this by creating a pilot program in the Federal system for mothers to stay with their infants for a period of time. This humane response and the humane response of this bill are what we need to do.

Oftentimes, pregnant women lack access to appropriate nutrition while incarcerated, and the use of restrictive housing can have detrimental effects on a woman's health, as well as the health of her baby. While women of color are disproportionately impacted by incarceration, they also face higher risks of both miscarriage and maternal mortality.

This bill would make certain that incarcerated pregnant women receive vital prenatal healthcare and postpartum support and ensures the Bureau of Prisons and the Marshals Service protect the health and safety of incarcerated women through their pregnancy, when they deliver their child, and as they receive postpartum care. They should not be shackled, and they should not be intimidated or frightened.

The one thing I want to say, Mr. Speaker, even though many of us have different views—and I am an avid supporter of the right to choose—this is not an abortion bill. This is a healthcare bill.

We also know that the prisons make their determinations on how they help women in their contraceptives. H.R. 6878 would allow BOP to collect data on healthcare needs of pregnant women so that we may have a better understanding.

Let me clearly say that separating a newborn from its mother gives it less chance for both survival and success in life.

We know in Harris County, Texas, there are approximately 1,000 women incarcerated in the Harris County Jail. This bill would require a GAO study, setting national standards, and endeavor to do a landscape to understand reproductive freedom in this country.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, that is why I was glad to see my bill, the Stop Infant Mortality And Recidivism Reduction Act of 2021, or the SIMARRA Act, included in the Violence Against Women Act, which passed earlier this year. That bill established a pilot program to allow women incarcerated in Federal prisons and their babies to reside with each other while the mother is incarcerated for a period of time.

Mr. Speaker, let us continue to be innovators in the treatment of those who are incarcerated, and let us make sure that we give every newborn a healthy life. I ask my colleagues to support the underlying legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6878, the ''Pregnant Women in Custody Act,'' because women's lives matter, pregnant women's lives matter, their babies' lives matter—as do the lives of incarcerated women and their babies.

Although women are the fastest growing segment of the incarcerated population in the United States, conversations about criminal justice reform often overlook the unique experiences and needs of women and girls within the criminal justice system.

The United States has the second highest rate of women incarcerated in the world, with 64 women per 100,000 in custody, and nearly 60,000 pregnant women admitted into American jails and prisons every year, while some states have yet to prohibit the shackling of women when they are giving birth.

This bipartisan legislation would establish federal policies to prohibit the use of restrictive housing on incarcerated pregnant women and develop a national standard of care to address the pregnancy-related needs of incarcerated women, including access to prenatal and post-delivery care and support.

Oftentimes pregnant women lack access to appropriate nutrition while incarcerated and the use of restrictive housing can have detrimental effects on a woman's health as well as the health of her baby. And while women of color are disproportionately impacted by incarceration, they also face higher risks of both miscarriage and maternal mortality.

This bill would make certain that incarcerated pregnant women receive vital prenatal healthcare and post-partum support and ensure the Bureau of Prisons and the Marshal's service protect the health and safety of incarcerated women throughout their pregnancy, when they deliver their child, and as they recover post-partum.

H.R. 6878 would also require BOP to collect data on the healthcare needs of pregnant

women, so that we may better understand the challenges incarcerated women face and determine how to address the needs of this vulnerable population.

In Harris County, Texas, on average, there are approximately 1,000 women incarcerated in the county jail and on average 25 to 30 of them are pregnant. The jail offers specific programs for mothers to reduce recidivism and help them support their families upon release.

This bill would require GAO to study state and local corrections facilities to understand the services and protections provided for pregnant women, like the program offered in Harris County.

Setting national standards for the treatment of incarcerated pregnant women in federal custody would set an example for state and local facilities to follow and the data collected by BOP would farther inform Congress of the additional health and safety needs of this vulnerable population.

As we endeavor to navigate a new landscape for reproductive freedom across the country, we must recognize that incarcerated women will continue to face challenges in carrying healthy pregnancies to term.

That is why I was glad to see my bill, the "Stop Infant Mortality and Recidivism Reduction Act of 2021" (or the "SIMARRA Act"), included in the Violence Against Women Act which passed earlier this year. That bill established a pilot program to allow women incarcerated in Federal prisons and their babies born during their incarceration to reside together with while the mother is incarcerated.

Let us continue to be innovators in the treatment of those who are incarcerated. And let us make sure women receive proper health care and humane treatment whether they are incarcerated or not—because all women deserve proper health care and to be treated with dignity—no matter their circumstance.

I thank Representative KAREN BASS for her steadfast commitment to addressing this important issue. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this long overdue legislation.

I include in the RECORD a Prison Policy Initiative document titled: "Unsupportive environments and limited policies: Pregnancy, postpartum, and birth during incarceration."

[From Prison Policy Initiative, Aug. 19, 2021]

UNSUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENTS AND LIMITED POLICIES: PREGNANCY, POSTPARTUM, AND BIRTH DURING INCARCERATION

(By Leah Wang)

Making up for a serious gap in government data collection and understanding, researchers are discovering what pregnant incarcerated women should expect when they're expecting (or when they give birth while in custody). Findings indicate that jails, prisons, and youth facilities have yet to adequately recognize pregnancy and postpartum needs either in policy or in practice.

Recently published findings from the groundbreaking Pregnancy in Prison Statistics (PIPS) Project and other datasets shed light on a common but rarely discussed experience: being pregnant, postpartum or giving birth while incarcerated. Spearheaded by Dr. Carolyn Sufrin of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and School of Public Health, this series of studies is our best look yet at pregnancy prevalence and outcomes in U.S. jails, prisons, and youth facilities.

In total, 22 state prison systems, all federal prisons, 6 jails, and 3 youth confinement systems participated in the PIPS Project, a systematic study of pregnancy and its outcomes among incarcerated women. Historically, the government has not collected data about carceral pregnancy on a regular basis, meaning no national effort has been made to understand maternity care for thousands of incarcerated pregnant women. The project's sample represents 57 percent of all women in prison, 5 percent of all women in jail and about 3 percent of young women in youth facilities.

Our takeaway: Carceral pregnancy, whether in jail, prison, or youth confinement, is characterized by a lack of supportive policies and practices. Some of the major findings to come out of these publications are:

There are an estimated 58,000 admissions of pregnant women into jails and prisons every year, and thousands give birth or have other outcomes while still incarcerated. Pregnancy rates among confined youth were similar to those among adults.

In some state prison systems, miscarriage, premature birth, and cesarean section rates were higher than national rates among the general population.

Only one-third of prisons and jails had any written policy about breastfeeding or lactation, and even where policies supporting lactation did exist, relatively few women were actually breastfeeding or pumping.

There are an estimated 8,000 admissions of pregnant women with opioid use disorder (OUD) into prisons and jails each year, but long-term treatment using medication is the exception, not the rule.

A related (non-PIPS Project) study finds paternal incarceration is also linked to adverse birth outcomes like low birth weight, which are widely known to impact long-term health.

The researchers' findings add complexity to a growing body of literature and consensus linking incarceration to negative health impacts. And although PIPS Project data can't be broken down by race, ethnicity, or gender identity, measuring the scale and outcomes of pregnancies in prison and jail is a major public health research accomplishment. The fact that academic researchers had to conduct this research to fill the data gap—and the shortage of appropriate policies they found—makes it clear that many correctional agencies have yet to even acknowledge the needs of pregnant incarcerated women.

EVERY YEAR, THOUSANDS OF INCARCERATED EXPECTING MOTHERS AND BABIES FACE ADVERSE OUTCOMES FROM EXPOSURE TO INCARCERATION

Over the 12 months of the Pregnancy in Prison Statistics (PIPS) study period, there were nearly 1,400 admissions of pregnant women to participating state and federal prisons with over 800 pregnancies ending in custody (births, miscarriages, and others), and over 1,600 admissions of pregnant women to jails with 224 pregnancies ending in custody. Unsurprisingly, given the short length of most jail stays, more pregnant women are admitted to jails each year, but more births take place in prisons, where the average stay is longer. Based on their data, the authors estimate that, nationally, 4 percent of women entering prison (in line with Bureau of Justice Statistics 2016 estimates) and 3 percent of women admitted to jail (lower than BJS' most recent 2002 estimates) are pregnant.

Pregnancy outcomes in prisons and jails in some places were worse than national trends across the general population. When pregnancy did end in custody, in some states like Arizona, Kansas and Minnesota, rates of miscarriage ranged from 19 to 22 percent, exceeding estimates of the national rate. In Ohio and Massachusetts, premature births exceeded the general population rate of about 10 percent. Among live births, which were 92 percent of birth outcomes in custody, one-third (32 percent) of these were caesarean section births, in line with the national average rate. In some states, the C-section rate was much higher, suggesting that C-sections may be taking place when not medically necessary, risking short- and long-term health problems in babies.

PREGNANCY AMONG CONFINED YOUTH IS NOT UNCOMMON, AND BETTER TESTING MIGHT REVEAL IT'S EVEN MORE WIDESPREAD

Upon hearing about the Pregnancy in Prison Statistics (PIPS) Project, three juvenile justice systems (one state-level, and one county-level system) volunteered to complete a survey about pregnant adolescents in the custody of 17 of their "juvenile residential placement" facilities, providing a window into this population for the first time. One takeaway from the survey's findings was that adolescent pregnancies—both in confinement, and upon release—may risk poorer outcomes because of a lack of continuity of medical care between confinement facilities and the community. Even though all three state systems provided basic prenatal care, with the typical length of stay for young women lasting a few months or less, justice-involved youth would benefit enormously from consistency in medical care throughout pregnancy.

The survey also showed that the rate of pregnancy among confined youth (3.3 percent) was similar to that of the adult incarcerated population (3.5 percent). However, the youth facilities reported less routine pregnancy testing, bolstering a 2004 study revealing that only 15–17 percent of 1,255 juvenile facilities nationwide tested youth for pregnancy at admission (with about two-thirds of facilities providing tests only if requested). Therefore, it's possible the youth carceral pregnancy rate is a very conservative estimate, and that thousands of pregnant youth are going without prenatal care when their health needs are likely complicated.

Eight pregnancies ended among youth confined in the surveyed facilities during the 12-month study period, including four miscarriages, three induced abortions, and one live full-term birth. It would be misleading to view these outcomes as representative of all pregnant confined youth, but the authors advise youth confinement facilities to be prepared for high rates of miscarriage and other adverse birth outcomes, seeing as justice-involved pregnant youth are going through highly stressful life experiences.

Services and policies regarding prenatal and postpartum care were variable: All three juvenile systems allowed abortion, and some covered the cost; all three systems also allowed lactation through either breastfeeding or pumping. Still, the small sample size (which represented just 2.8 percent of all confined female youth) and the potential influence of self-selecting facilities make it difficult to draw conclusions about the experience of pregnant youth in confinement.

BREASTFEEDING AND LACTATION ARE NOT GUARANTEED TO NEW MOTHERS AND BABIES, IGNORING THE ENORMOUS BENEFITS OF BREAST MILK

When the cohort of 22 prison systems and 6 jail systems described their lactation-related policies to the researchers, they painted a discouraging picture of how correctional facilities largely don't support breastfeeding, a practice chosen by some mothers for its unique benefits.

To begin, only one-third of prisons and jails had any written policy on lactation, leaving many incarcerated women to the whims of facility staff who may not be

trained in this area or understand its importance. Even where women were formally allowed to lactate, milk was sometimes discarded at the study sites due to mother-infant separation, providing only a benefit to the mother of maintaining milk supply.

Because it is a matter of health equity to provide the opportunity to lactate and breastfeed (among other parental choices), researchers extend the ''further research is needed'' statement in order to understand the probable racial disparities within carceral pregnancy: ''. . . research in collaboration with current and formerly incarcerated women, specifically Black, Indigenous, and women of color, is needed to fully understand breadth of experiences and perspectives related to breastfeeding and lactation while in custody.''

OPIOID USE DISORDER AMONG INCARCERATED WOMEN IS TREATED UNDER SOME CIRCUMSTANCES, BUT LEAVES MOTHERS WITHOUT HELP POSTPARTUM

In addition to known medical needs during pregnancy, some women enter incarceration with other health problems. Researchers accessed six months of activity and policy related to opioid use disorder (OUD) treatment of pregnant women in the Pregnancy in Prison Statistics (PIPS) study sites and found that 26 percent of those entering prison and 14 percent entering jail had OUD. The gold standard of care for these women would be medication for opioid use disorder (MOUD), which is linked to better pregnancy outcomes and increased engagement with addiction treatment and other medical care.

Twenty-two of 28 sites did offer this avenue for treatment of pregnant women in some way, but the narrow window in which they could be treated for OUD leaves much room for improvement. In most facilities offering MOUD, it would not be initiated in the facility; they would only continue someone on MOUD if they were already on it. This unfairly excludes women who were unable to begin treatment before admission; for example, if someone was in jail before being transferred to prison, their access would then depend on the jail's policy. Postpartum, most facilities providing MOUD would discontinue treatment, showing a clear disregard for the mother's well-being after birth.

Still, one-third of surveyed sites managed OUD among pregnant women through detoxification, some with and some without medication to manage symptoms. Detox, or ''medically supervised withdrawal,'' can be a painful process and has a high rate of failure for pregnant women, increasing the risk of future overdose.

These exclusionary policies and practices are troubling given the fact that opioid overdose is a major cause of death for pregnant and postpartum women in the United States, and remains a huge concern for formerly incarcerated people. In Rhode Island, where MOUD has been implemented comprehensively in their unified prison-jail system, there has been a huge reduction in post-release overdose deaths; replicating their initiative would have a great impact on carceral pregnancy and postpartum outcomes.

THE INCARCERATION OF FATHERS IS ALSO LINKED TO WORSE BIRTH OUTCOMES

As if it's not bad enough that incarceration prevents expecting mothers from receiving care and providing care to their babies, another recent study finds that incarcerating fathers during pregnancy or at the time of birth is also harmful to babies' health.

In another recent study—unrelated to the Pregnancy in Prison Statistics (PIPS) project—Youngmin Yi and fellow researchers matched hundreds of thousands of birth records to jail records in New York City between 2010 and 2016, observing trends in birth weight, preterm (premature) birth, admission to the NICU (neonatal intensive care unit), and more. Paternal incarceration was associated with nearly all adverse outcomes, even after other characteristics of mother and father were accounted for statistically. ''Exposed'' to their fathers' incarceration—even for as little as one day—babies were born with these vulnerabilities, such as low birth weight, known to have an impact later in life.

INCARCERATED PREGNANT PEOPLE AND THEIR BABIES DESERVE BETTER CARE THAT IS CODIFIED IN POLICY

The findings by Sufrin, Asiodu, Kim and fellow researchers offer a desperately-needed look into pregnancy during incarceration. And the findings by Yi et al. contribute to an even more holistic picture of what it means to be a growing family entangled in the criminal legal system. Families experiencing pregnancy are impacted by incarceration whether the mother or the father is incarcerated, and whether or not the baby is born during the mother's incarceration.

Both adolescents and adults in confinement should be afforded comprehensive prenatal care, including education, lactation support, and opioid use disorder treatment that continues beyond the end of pregnancy. And babies born right after or during their parents' incarceration, who risk health issues like lower life expectancy and social and emotional challenges, deserve the chance to begin life with one or both parents as much as possible. These efforts and programs should be clearly written into agency policy so that facility staff can be trained and expected to provide care.

One way that prisons and jails can begin to assess and improve their care for pregnant women is by reviewing the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists' recently updated comprehensive set of guidelines for carceral reproductive health care. Facilities should also consider subscribing to the National Commission on Correctional Health Care's standards for health services, which have clear ways of addressing many of the above topics. Prisons and jails should make their policies publicly available, and create ways to keep healthy mothers and their babies together.

NOTE ABOUT THE LANGUAGE USED

Throughout these publications, the terms ''pregnant women'' and ''mother'' described those people who were pregnant in custody during the study period. While we've deferred to the terminology used by the authors, we acknowledge that pregnancy can overlap with multiple gender identities, and our conclusions and recommendations apply to all pregnant people.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a member of the committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6878, Pregnant Women in Custody Act of 2022.

While Congress made important progress on this issue through the First Step Act, which prohibited the use of restraints on pregnant women in the Bureau of Prison's custody, more clearly needs to be done to protect pregnant women.

Many incarcerated women do not have access to the prenatal care they need. They are often unjustly placed in restrictive housing, which can lead to unfair and unequal treatment just because a woman is pregnant. Shockingly, this is still legal and widely used in Bureau of Prison facilities.

By passing H.R. 6878, we will establish a much-needed and long-overdue national standard of care to address pregnancy-related needs of incarcerated women while also ending the Bureau of Prison's restrictive housing policies for pregnant women.

Being incarcerated should not strip these expectant mothers of their dignity.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support passage of this legislation and thank Congresswoman—and future mayor—KAREN BASS for her leadership on this issue.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL).

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank our distinguished Judiciary Committee chairman and Representative KAREN BASS for their leadership on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, all of our children should have the opportunity to thrive. Getting them off to a good start in life is critical for their well-being, as well as for society as a whole. That is why prenatal care and safety for pregnant women are so important. It lowers the risk of complications that can affect the ability of a child to thrive and can have far-reaching impacts on their future.

Alarmingly, recent reports indicate that Federal prisons are not aligned with national guidance for the treatment of pregnant women, and in extreme cases, Mr. Speaker, women have been shackled to their beds during and after childbirth.

I think we can all agree that children should not be punished for their mother's mistakes or misdeeds. The Pregnant Women in Custody Act will strengthen and promote the health and safety of pregnant inmates, providing a national standard of care allowing children to have the opportunities they deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6878 is bipartisan legislation that would support the health and safety of women in Federal custody by establishing a national standard of care and prohibiting the use of restrictive housing for incarcerated pregnant women.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this important legislation. I also want to take this opportunity to express my dual feelings—on the one hand, the sponsor of this legislation, Ms. BASS of California, will no

longer be with us in the next Congress, which is, on that level, unfortunate. On the other hand, the reason she won't be with us is because she is the mayor-elect of Los Angeles, and that is not unfortunate. I am very happy about that, but I have mixed feelings because we won't be seeing her here again.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6878, the Protecting the Health and Wellness of Babies and Pregnant Women in Custody Act of 2022. I am proud to support this bill and thank my good friend and colleague Congresswoman BASS for her leadership. I also thank the Speaker and Chairman NADLER for bringing this bill to the floor.

Our prison system was not designed with the medical needs of women and pregnant people in mind. This holds especially true for women and pregnant people of color, who are often subjected to harsher treatment at more frequent rates.

This bill moves us in the right direction by establishing safeguards for incarcerated pregnant and postpartum individuals and their children by guaranteeing access to essential prenatal and post-delivery support.

As a champion of reproductive and women's rights, I hope to continue joining my colleagues on a bipartisan basis to ensure incarcerated women and pregnant people have the right to access the quality health services they deserve.

I urge my colleagues to vote 'yes' on this bill.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. LOIS FRANKEL OF FLORIDA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part D of House Report 117–587.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise as the designee for the gentlewoman of Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY), who is a great advocate for justice and women. I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 13, line 7, strike ''and''.

Page 13, line 10, strike the period and insert ''; and''.

Page 13, after line 10, insert the following:

(iii) postpartum health conditions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1499, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this amendment makes one addition to the bill to ensure that incarcerated women have access to essential postpartum healthcare and support.

The Pregnant Women in Custody Act includes a provision related to women who give birth while in custody or immediately prior to incarceration. This provision requires that women be given access to counseling services related to parental rights and family preservation.

The amendment will add an additional component to ensure women also receive counseling services related to postpartum care because we know that women are physically and emotionally vulnerable after giving birth.

This addition to the bill will help women navigate that often complex and difficult time period and ensure adequate access to healthcare.

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

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, this amendment allows certain women in Federal custody to receive counseling related to postpartum health conditions. Postpartum women in Federal custody will be eligible to receive counseling services related to postpartum health conditions.

After giving birth, many women struggle with postpartum depression and other psychological and physical conditions. This amendment will ensure that women in Federal custody have access to these services.

While many of us have concerns with some of the other language in the bill, this amendment is a commonsense amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1330

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, it really pleases me that we have this very good bipartisan legislation; and I know it is probably heartening to the citizens of our country that we can come together on important matters.

This is about the children. This is about getting children off to a good start so that they can thrive; so they can have opportunities for success; and there is nothing more important, really, than having good caregivers, their parents, especially their mom, who gives birth.

This amendment will make sure that women who have been incarcerated get the postpartum care that they need and that their children deserve.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the the bill and on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL).

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1432

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin) at 2 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Passage of H.R. 3372;

Passage of H.R. 6878;

The motion to suspend the rules on H.R. 4785;

En bloc suspensions No. 1, if ordered;

En bloc suspensions No. 2, if ordered;

And motions to suspend the rules with respect to the following:

S. 2521;

S. 231; and

S. 3115.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

ONE STOP SHOP COMMUNITY REENTRY PROGRAM ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3372) to authorize implementation grants to community-based nonprofits to operate one-stop reentry centers, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 15-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 259, nays 167, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 492]

YEAS—259

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flores
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Yarmuth

NAYS—167

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hinson
Hudson
Huizenga
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Obernolte
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sempolinski
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Taylor
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—5

Cheney
Kinzinger
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Mullin

□ 1515

Messrs. JOHNSON of Louisiana, FERGUSON, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. WALBERG changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. BACON, Mrs. FLORES, and Mr. SMUCKER changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Wild)
Barragán (Correa)
Bass (Cicilline)
Blunt Rochester (Kelly (IL))
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Butterfield (Beyer)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Cawthorn (Donalds)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Brown (OH))
Conway (Valadao)
Craig (Stevens)
Curtis (Moore (UT))
DeFazio (Pallone)
Demings (Castor (FL))
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Gaetz (Bishop (NC))
Garbarino (Miller-Meeks)
Gibbs (Balderson)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Correa)
Gooden (TX) (Miller-Meeks)
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Johnson (GA) (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Khanna (Pappas)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
LaTurner (Valadao)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Correa)
Long (Fleischmann)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Huffman)
Maloney, Sean P. (Pappas)
Meeks (Horsford)
Meng (Escobar)
Newman (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Omar (Bowman)
Owens (Stewart)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Van Drew)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Beyer)
Ryan (OH) (Correa)
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Huffman)
Swalwell (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (McBath)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

PREGNANT WOMEN IN CUSTODY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BUSTOS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 6878) to address the health needs of incarcerated women related to pregnancy and childbirth, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 324, nays 90, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 493]

YEAS—324

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bucshon
Burchett
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa

Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Perlmutter
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Welch
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—90

Aderholt
Allen
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Budd
Burgess
Cammack
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Crawford
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Estes
Fallon
Ferguson
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gibbs
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Granger
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hudson
Jackson
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Loudermilk
Massie
Mast
McClain
Moolenaar
Mooney
Norman
Palazzo
Pence
Perry
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Sempolinski
Smith (MO)
Spartz
Steube
Taylor
Tiffany
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams (TX)

NOT VOTING—17

Arrington
Cheney
Davis, Rodney
Keating
Kinzinger
Larson (CT)
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Peters
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Sessions
Smucker
Waters

□ 1529

Ms. GRANGER and Mr. WENSTRUP changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. LONG changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall No. 493.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Wild)
Barragán (Correa)
Bass (Cicilline)
Blunt Rochester (Kelly (IL))
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Butterfield (Beyer)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Cawthorn (Donalds)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Brown (OH))
Conway (Valadao)
Craig (Stevens)
Curtis (Moore (UT))
DeFazio (Pallone)
Demings (Castor (FL))
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Gaetz (Bishop (NC))
Garbarino (Miller-Meeks)
Gibbs (Balderson)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Correa)
Gooden (TX) (Miller-Meeks)
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Johnson (GA) (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Khanna (Pappas)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
LaTurner (Valadao)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Correa)
Long (Fleischmann)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Huffman)
Maloney, Sean P. (Pappas)
Meeks (Horsford)
Meng (Escobar)
Newman (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Omar (Bowman)
Owens (Stewart)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Van Drew)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Beyer)
Ryan (OH) (Correa)
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Huffman)
Swalwell (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (McBath)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

UYGHUR POLICY ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4785) to support the human rights of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups residing in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and safeguard their distinct identity, 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 gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 17, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 494]

YEAS—407

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens

Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perlmutter
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sempolinski
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—17

Biggs
Brooks
Cline
Cloud
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Mace
Massie
McClintock
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—8

Cheney
Kinzinger
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Peters
Rice (NY)

□ 1541

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.

The title of H.R. 4785 was amended so as to read: ''A bill To support the human rights of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups residing primarily in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and safeguard their distinct identity, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Wild)
Barragán (Correa)
Bass (Cicilline)
Blunt Rochester (Kelly (IL))
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Butterfield (Beyer)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Cawthorn (Donalds)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Brown (OH))
Conway (Valadao)
Craig (Stevens)
Curtis (Moore (UT))
DeFazio (Pallone)
Demings (Castor (FL))
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Gaetz (Bishop (NC))
Garbarino (Miller-Meeks)
Gibbs (Balderson)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Correa)
Gooden (TX) (Miller-Meeks)
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Johnson (GA) (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
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Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
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Long (Fleischmann)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Huffman)
Maloney, Sean P. (Pappas)
Meeks (Horsford)
Meng (Escobar)
Newman (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Omar (Bowman)
Owens (Stewart)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Van Drew)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Beyer)
Ryan (OH) (Correa)
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Huffman)
Swalwell (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (McBath)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES AND PASS CERTAIN BILLS AND AGREE TO CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 5 of House Resolution 1499, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bills: H.R. 4601, H.R. 4772, H.R. 5943, H.R. 7158, and agree to H. Res. 744 and H. Res. 922.

The Clerk read the title of the bills and the resolutions.

The text of the bills and the resolutions are as follows:

COMMITMENT TO VETERAN SUPPORT AND OUTREACH ACT

H.R. 4601

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 ''Commitment to Veteran Support and Outreach Act''.

SEC. 2. AUTHORITY FOR SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO AWARD GRANTS TO STATES AND INDIAN TRIBES TO IMPROVE OUTREACH TO VETERANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 63 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 6307 and 6308 and sections 6308 and 6309, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 6306 the following new section 6307:

''§ 6307. Grants to States and Indian Tribes to improve outreach to veterans

''(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to provide for assistance by the Secretary to States and Indian Tribes to carry out programs that—

''(1) improve outreach and assistance to veterans and the spouses, children, and parents of veterans, to ensure that such individuals are fully informed about any veterans and veterans-related benefits and programs (including veterans programs of a State or Indian Tribe) for which they may be eligible; and

''(2) facilitate opportunities for such individuals to receive competent, qualified services in the preparation, presentation, and prosecution of veterans benefits claims.

''(b) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may award grants under this section to States and Indian Tribes—

''(1) to carry out, coordinate, improve, or otherwise enhance outreach activities;

''(2) to increase the number of county or Tribal veterans service officers serving in the State or Indian Tribe by hiring new, additional such officers; or

''(3) to expand, carry out, coordinate, improve, or otherwise enhance existing programs, activities, and services of the existing organization of the State or Indian Tribe that has been recognized by the Department of Veterans Affairs pursuant to section 5902, in the preparation, presentation, and prosecution of claims for veterans benefits through representatives who hold positions as county or Tribal veterans service officers.

''(c) APPLICATION.—(1) To be eligible for a grant under this section, a State or Indian Tribe shall submit to the Secretary an application therefor at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

''(2) Each application submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) A detailed plan for the use of the grant.

''(B) A description of the programs through which the State or Indian Tribe will meet the outcome measures developed by the Secretary under subsection (i).

''(C) A description of how the State or Indian Tribe will distribute grant amounts equitably among counties (or Tribal lands, as the case may be) with varying levels of urbanization.

''(D) A plan for how the grant will be used to meet the unique needs of American Indian or Alaska Native veterans, elderly veterans, women veterans, and veterans from other underserved communities.

''(d) DISTRIBUTION.—The Secretary shall seek to ensure that grants awarded under this section are equitably distributed among States and Indian Tribes with varying levels of urbanization.

''(e) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall prioritize awarding grants under this section that will serve the following areas:

''(1) Areas with a critical shortage of county or Tribal veterans service officers.

''(2) Areas with high rates of—

''(A) suicide among veterans; or

''(B) referrals to the Veterans Crisis Line.

''(f) USE OF COUNTY OR TRIBAL VETERANS SERVICE OFFICERS.—A State or Indian Tribe that receives a grant under this section to carry out an activity described in subsection (b)(1) may only carry out the activity through—

''(1) a county or Tribal veterans service officer of the State or Indian Tribe; or

''(2) if the State or Indian Tribe does not have a county or Tribal veterans service officer, or if the county or Tribal veterans service officers of the State or Indian Tribe cover only a portion of that State or Indian Tribe, an appropriate entity of a State, local, or Tribal government, as determined by the Secretary.

''(g) REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.—Any grant awarded under this section shall be used—

''(1) to expand existing programs, activities, and services;

''(2) to hire and maintain new, additional county or Tribal veterans service officers; or

''(3) for travel and transportation to facilitate carrying out paragraph (1) or (2).

''(h) OTHER PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES.—A grant under this section may be used to provide education and training, including on-the-job training, for State, county, local, and Tribal government employees who provide (or when trained will provide) veterans outreach services in order for those employees to obtain and maintain accreditation in accordance with procedures approved by the Secretary.

''(i) OUTCOME MEASURES.—(1) The Secretary shall develop and provide to each State or Indian Tribe that receives a grant under this section written guidance on the following:

''(A) Outcome measures.

''(B) Policies of the Department.

''(2) In developing outcome measures under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider the following goals:

''(A) Increasing the use of veterans and veterans-related benefits, particularly among vulnerable populations.

''(B) Increasing the number of county and Tribal veterans service officers recognized by

the Secretary for the representation of veterans under chapter 59 of this title.

''(j) TRACKING REQUIREMENTS.—(1) With respect to each grant awarded under this section, the Secretary shall track the use of veterans benefits among the population served by the grant, including the average period of time between the date on which a veteran or other eligible claimant applies for such a benefit and the date on which the veteran or other eligible claimant receives the benefit, disaggregated by type of benefit.

''(2) Not less frequently than annually during the life of the grant program established under this section, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on—

''(A) the information tracked under paragraph (1);

''(B) how the grants awarded under this section serve the unique needs of American Indian or Alaska Native veterans, elderly veterans, women veterans, and veterans from other underserved communities; and

''(C) other information provided by States and Indian Tribes pursuant to the grant reporting requirements.

''(k) PERFORMANCE REVIEW.—(1) The Secretary shall—

''(A) review the performance of each State or Indian Tribe that receives a grant under this section; and

''(B) make information regarding such performance publicly available.

''(l) REMEDIATION PLAN.—(1) In the case of a State or Indian Tribe that receives a grant under this section and does not meet the outcome measures developed by the Secretary under subsection (i), the Secretary shall require the State or Indian Tribe to submit a remediation plan under which the State or Indian Tribe shall describe how and when it plans to meet such outcome measures.

''(2) The Secretary may not award a subsequent grant under this section to a State or Indian Tribe described in paragraph (1) unless the Secretary approves the remediation plan submitted by the State of Indian Tribe.

''(m) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The amount of a grant awarded under this section may not exceed 10 percent of amounts made available for grants under this section for the fiscal year in which the grant is awarded.

''(n) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Any grant awarded under this section shall be used to supplement and not supplant State and local funding that is otherwise available.

''(o) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'county or Tribal veterans service officer' includes a local equivalent veterans service officer.

''(2) The term 'Indian Tribe' has the meaning given such term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

''(3) The term 'State' includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any territory or possession of the United States.

''(4) The term 'Veterans Crisis Line' means the toll-free hotline for veterans established under section 1720F(h) of this title.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 63 of such title is amended by striking the items relating to sections 6307 and 6308 and inserting the following new items:

''6307. Grants to States and Indian Tribes to improve outreach to veterans.
''6308. Outreach for eligible dependents.
''6309. Biennial report to Congress.''.

(c) MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN HOUSING LOAN FEE.—The loan fee table in section 3729(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''January 14, 2031'' each place it appears and inserting ''February 10, 2031''.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEE.—During fiscal years 2024 through 2028, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may hire two or more additional full-time equivalent employees in the Office of the General Counsel of the Department of Veterans Affairs, as compared to the number of full-time equivalent employees that would otherwise be authorized for such office, to carry out duties under the accreditation, discipline, and fees program.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

MARK O'BRIEN VA CLOTHING ALLOWANCE IMPROVEMENT ACT

H.R. 4772

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 ''Mark O'Brien VA Clothing Allowance Improvement Act''.

SEC. 2. IMPROVEMENTS TO PROCESS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FOR CLOTHING ALLOWANCE CLAIMS.

(a) PROCESS FOR CLOTHING ALLOWANCE CLAIMS.—Section 1162 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Secretary under'' and inserting:

''(a) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary, under'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''which (A) a physician'' and inserting: ''which—''

''(A) a physician''; and

(B) by striking '', and (B) the Secretary'' and inserting ''; and''

''(B) the Secretary''; and

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

''(b) CONTINUOUS NATURE OF PAYMENTS.—Payments made to a veteran under subsection (a) shall continue on an automatically recurring annual basis until the earlier of the following:

''(1) The date on which the veteran elects to no longer receive such payments.

''(2) The date on which the Secretary determines the veteran no longer eligible pursuant to subsection (d).

''(c) REVIEWS OF CLAIM.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2)(B), the Secretary shall conduct reviews of the claim on which the clothing allowance is based to determine the continued eligibility of the veteran as follows:

''(A) Beginning not earlier than five years after the date on which a veteran initially receives a clothing allowance under this section and on a periodic basis thereafter.

''(B) Whenever the Secretary receives notice that the veteran no longer meets the requirements specified in subsection (a).

''(2)(A) The Secretary shall prescribe in regulations standards for determining whether a claim for clothing allowance is based on a circumstance that is not subject to change.

''(B) If the Secretary determines, pursuant to such standards, that a claim for clothing allowance is based on a circumstance that is not subject to change, paragraph (1)(A) shall not apply with respect to the claim.

''(d) DETERMINATION REGARDING CONTINUED ELIGIBILITY.—If the Secretary determines, as the result of a review of a claim conducted under subsection (c)(1), that the veteran who submitted such claim no longer meets the requirements specified in subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

''(1) provide to the veteran notice of such determination that includes a description of applicable actions that may be taken following the determination, including the actions specified in section 5104C of this title; and

''(2) discontinue the clothing allowance based on such claim.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to—

(1) claims for clothing allowance submitted on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) claims for clothing allowance submitted prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, if the veteran who submitted such claim is in receipt of the clothing allowance as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. ADJUSTMENTS OF CERTAIN LOAN FEES.

The loan fee table in section 3729(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''January 14, 2031'' each place it appears and inserting ''January 15, 2031''.

SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

LANCE CORPORAL DANA CORNELL DARNELL OUTPATIENT CLINIC

H.R. 5943

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF LANCE CORPORAL DANA CORNELL DARNELL VA CLINIC.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Greenville, South Carolina, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the ''Lance Corporal Dana Cornell Darnell VA Clinic''.

(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 ''Lance Corporal Dana Cornell Darnell VA Clinic''.

LONG-TERM CARE VETERANS CHOICE ACT

H.R. 7158

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 ''Long-Term Care Veterans Choice Act''.

SEC. 2. SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS CONTRACT AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT OF CARE FOR VETERANS IN NON-DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL FOSTER HOMES.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1720 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h)(1) During the five-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Long-Term Care Veterans Choice Act, and subject to paragraph (3)—

''(A) at the request of a veteran for whom the Secretary is required to provide nursing home care under section 1710A of this title, the Secretary may place the veteran in a medical foster home that meets Department standards, at the expense of the United States, pursuant to a contract, agreement, or other arrangement entered into between the Secretary and the medical foster home for such purpose; and

''(B) the Secretary may pay for care of a veteran placed in a medical foster home before such date of enactment, if the home meets Department standards, pursuant to a contract, agreement, or other arrangement entered into between the Secretary and the medical foster home for such purpose.

''(2) A veteran on whose behalf the Secretary pays for care in a medical foster home under paragraph (1) shall agree, as a condition of such payment, to accept home health services furnished by the Secretary under section 1717 of this title.

''(3) In any year, not more than a daily average of 900 veterans receiving care in a medical foster home, whether placed before, on, or after the date of the enactment of the Long-Term Care Veterans Choice Act, may have their care covered at the expense of the United States under paragraph (1).

''(4) The prohibition under section 1730(b)(3) of this title shall not apply to a veteran whose care is covered at the expense of the United States under paragraph (1).

''(5) In this subsection, the term 'medical foster home' means a home designed to provide non-institutional, long-term, supportive care for veterans who are unable to live independently and prefer a family setting.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (h) of section 1720 of title 38, United States Code, as added by paragraph (1), shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) ONGOING MONITORING OF MEDICAL FOSTER HOME PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall create a system to monitor and assess the workload for the Department of Veterans Affairs in carrying out the authority under section 1720(h) of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(1), including by tracking—

(A) requests by veterans to be placed in a medical foster home under such section;

(B) denials of such requests, including the reasons for such denials;

(C) the total number of medical foster homes applying to participate under such section, disaggregated by those approved and those denied approval by the Department to participate;

(D) veterans receiving care at a medical foster home at the expense of the United States; and

(E) veterans receiving care at a medical foster home at their own expense.

(2) REPORT.—Based on the monitoring and assessments conducted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall identify and submit to Congress a report on such modifications to implementing section 1720(h) of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(1), as the Secretary considers necessary to ensure the authority under such section is functioning as intended and care is provided to veterans under such section as intended.

(3) MEDICAL FOSTER HOME DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''medical foster home'' has the meaning given that term in section 1720(h) of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(1).

(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—Not later than each of three years and six years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report—

(1) assessing the implementation of this section and the amendments made by this section;

(2) assessing the impact of the monitoring and modifications under subsection (b) on care provided under section 1720(h) of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(1); and

(3) setting forth recommendations for improvements to the implementation of such section, as the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

(d) MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN HOUSING LOAN FEE.—The loan fee table in section 3729(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''January 14, 2031'' each place it appears and inserting ''February 15, 2031''.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN'S STATE-SPONSORED PERSECUTION OF ITS BAHA'I MINORITY AND ITS CONTINUED VIOLATION OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

H. RES. 744

Whereas in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2020, Congress declared that it deplored the religious persecution by the Government of Iran of the Baha'i community and would hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all Iranian nationals, including members of the Baha'i faith;

Whereas since 1979, Iranian authorities have killed or executed more than 200 Baha'i leaders, and more than 10,000 have been dismissed from government and university jobs;

Whereas the Baha'i International Community documented a more than 50-percent increase in hate propaganda directed against the Baha'is in the 12-month period ending in August 2020, compared to prior years, with more than 9,500 such articles, videos, or web pages appearing in Iranian government-controlled or government-sponsored media;

Whereas, on December 16, 2021, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution (A/C.3/76/L.28) criticizing Iran for human rights abuses and calling on Iran to carry out wide-ranging reforms, including—

(1) ''ceasing use of the death penalty and commuting the sentences for child offenders on death row'';

(2) ''ensuring that no one is subjected to torture or other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment'';

(3) ''ceasing the widespread and systematic use of arbitrary arrests and detention'';

(4) ''releasing persons detained for the exercise of their human rights and fundamental freedoms'';

(5) ''improving conditions inside prisons'';

(6) ''eliminating discrimination against women and girls''; and

(7) ''eliminating discrimination against ethnic, linguistic, and other minorities'';

Whereas in the 2022 Annual Report of the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom issued in April 2022, it is reported that the Government of Iran—

(1) ''arrested scores of Baha'is across Iran, many of whom were held incommunicado or taken to undisclosed locations'';

(2) ''sent Ministry of Intelligence agents to search the home of a Baha'i citizen and confiscated her belongings'';

(3) ''continued to deny university education to Baha'is on account of their faith'';

(4) ''closed six Baha'i businesses'';

(5) ''demolished the homes of three Baha'is without warning'';

(6) ''announced the auction of thirteen Baha'i farms''; and

(7) ''continued to deny Baha'is the right to bury their deceased in empty plots at the Golestan Javid cemetery outside Tehran which the community has used for decades. Instead, Baha'is are being forced to use the Khaveran mass grave site where victims of the 1988 prison massacres are buried'';

Whereas the Iran section of the Department of State's 2021 Report on International Religious Freedom issued in June 2022 provides, in part—

(1) ''Security forces in Shiraz and Mazandaran Province conducted multiple arrests of Baha'is in their homes or workplaces in the last week of September without providing reasons or charges.'';

(2) ''Authorities continued to confiscate Baha'i properties as part of an ongoing state-led campaign of economic persecution against Baha'is. Authorities issued an order in April denying Baha'is permission to bury their dead in empty plots at the Tehran-area cemetery designated for Baha'is, forcing them to bury them at a mass grave site.'';

(3) ''Authorities reportedly continued to deny the Baha'i, Sabean-Mandaean, and Yarsani religious communities, as well as members of other unrecognized religious minority groups, access to education and government employment unless they declared themselves as belonging to one of the country's recognized religions on their application forms.''; and

(4) ''Government officials continued to disseminate anti-Baha'i and antisemitic messages using traditional and social media.'';

Whereas, on July 4, 2022, the Baha'i International Community noted ''The Iranian government's systematic campaign to persecute the Baha'i religious minority accelerated again this past week with the arrest, court hearing or imprisonment of at least 18 more Baha'i citizens across the country, bringing the June total to 44 people. Hundreds of others, meanwhile, also await summonses to court or to prison.'';

Whereas, on July 21, 2022, the Baha'i International Community announced ''More than 20 Baha'is in Shiraz, Tehran, Yazd and Bojnourd, have been arrested, jailed or subjected to home searches and business closures since the beginning of July. Last month 44 Baha'is were arrested, arraigned or imprisoned, suggesting an escalating crisis in the Iranian government's systematic campaign against the country's largest non-Muslim religious minority. . .'';

Whereas Iran is a member of the United Nations and a signatory to both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, among other international human rights treaties, without reservation;

Whereas section 105 of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8514) authorizes the President to impose sanctions on individuals who are ''responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against citizens of Iran or their family members on or after June 12, 2009''; and

Whereas the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–158) amends and expands the authorities established under the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–195) to sanction Iranian human rights abusers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR);

(2) calls on the Government of Iran—

(A) to immediately release the imprisoned or detained Baha'is and all other prisoners held solely on account of their religion;

(B) to end its state-sponsored campaign of hate propaganda against the Baha'is; and

(C) to reverse state-imposed policies denying Baha'is and members of other religious minorities equal opportunities to higher education, earning a livelihood, due process under the law, and the free exercise of religious practices;

(3) calls on the President and the Secretary of State, in cooperation with responsible nations, to immediately condemn the Government of Iran's continued violation of human rights, and demand the immediate release of prisoners held solely on account of their religion; and

(4) urges the President and the Secretary of State to utilize available authorities to impose sanctions on officials of the Government of Iran and other individuals directly responsible for serious human rights abuses, including abuses against the Baha'i community of Iran.

CONDEMNING THE USE OF HUNGER AS A WEAPON OF WAR AND RECOGNIZING THE EFFECT OF CONFLICT ON GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY AND FAMINE

H. RES. 922

Whereas, in 2021, 193,000,000 people experienced crisis levels of food insecurity, with nearly 139,000,000 people living in environments where conflict was the main driver of this crisis, and the COVID–19 pandemic has worsened rising global food insecurity;

Whereas conflict acutely impacts vulnerable populations such as women and children, persons with disabilities, refugees, and internally displaced persons;

Whereas armed conflict's impacts on food security can be direct, such as displacement from land, destruction of livestock grazing areas and fishing grounds, or destruction of food stocks and agricultural assets, or indirect, such as disruptions to food systems, leading to increased food prices, including water and fuel, and the breakdown of a government's ability to enforce regulations or perform its judiciary functions;

Whereas aerial bombing campaigns targeting agricultural heartlands, scorched earth methods of warfare, and the use of landmines and other explosive devices have direct impacts on the ability of vulnerable populations to feed themselves;

Whereas effective humanitarian response in armed conflict, including in the threat of conflict-induced famine and food insecurity in situations of armed conflict, requires respect for international humanitarian law by all parties to the conflict, and allowing and facilitating the rapid and unimpeded movement of humanitarian relief to all those in need;

Whereas efforts to restrict humanitarian aid and the operational integrity and impartiality of humanitarian aid works and distribution efforts, including through blockades, security impediments, or irregular bureaucratic requirements is another means by which combatants employ starvation and food deprivation as a weapon of war; and

Whereas the United States Government has the tools to fight global hunger, provide and protect lifesaving assistance, and promote the prevention of conflict, including through the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of Public Law 116–94), the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–195), and the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334), and has the potential to hold accountable those using hunger as a weapon in conflict through the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328) and other means: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns—

(A) the use of starvation of civilians as a weapon of warfare;

(B) the intentional and reckless destruction, removing, looting, blocking, or rendering useless objects necessary for food production and distribution such as farmland, markets, mills, food processing and storage areas, such as ports and hubs containing grain terminals, foodstuffs, crops, livestock, agricultural assets, waterways, water systems, drinking water installations and supplies, and irrigation works;

(C) the denial of humanitarian access and the deprivation of objects indispensable to people's survival, such as food supplies and nutrition resources; and

(D) the willful interruption of market systems to affected populations in need in conflict environments by preventing travel and manipulating currency exchange;

(2) calls on the United States Government to—

(A) prioritize diplomatic efforts to call out and address instances where hunger and intentional deprivation of food is being utilized as a weapon of war, including efforts to ensure that security operations do not undermine livelihoods of local populations to minimize civilian harm;

(B) continue efforts to address severe food insecurity through humanitarian and development response efforts, including in-kind food assistance, vouchers, and other flexible modalities, and long-term programming focused on agriculture support and resilient livelihoods;

(C) ensure existing interagency strategies, crisis response efforts, and ongoing programs consider, integrate, and adapt to address conflict by utilizing crisis modifiers in United States Agency for International Development programming to respond to rapid shocks and stress such as the willful targeting of food systems; and

(D) ensure that the use of hunger as a weapon in conflict is considered within the employment of tools to hold individuals, governments, militias, or entities responsible such as the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656), where appropriate, and taking into consideration the need for humanitarian exemptions and the protection of lifesaving assistance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5 of House Resolution 1499, the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bills and agree to the resolutions.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 18, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 495]

YEAS—401

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (NC)

Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Pence
Perlmutter
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sempolinski
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—18

Babin
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Davidson
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Hern
Hice (GA)
Loudermilk
Norman
Perry
Rose
Roy
Steube
Taylor
Webster (FL)

NOT VOTING—12

Budd
Cheney
Estes
Jordan
Kinzinger
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Morelle
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Peters
Rice (NY)

□ 1555

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bills were passed and the resolutions were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of H.R. 5943 was amended so as to read: ''A bill to designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Greenville, South Carolina, as the 'Lance Corporal Dana Cornell Darnell VA Clinic'.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Wild)
Barragán (Correa)
Bass (Cicilline)
Blunt Rochester (Kelly (IL))
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Butterfield (Beyer)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Cawthorn (Donalds)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Brown (OH))
Conway (Valadao)
Craig (Stevens)
Curtis (Moore (UT))
DeFazio (Pallone)
Demings (Castor (FL))
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Gaetz (Bishop (NC))
Garbarino (Miller-Meeks)
Gibbs (Balderson)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Correa)
Gooden (TX) (Miller-Meeks)
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Johnson (GA) (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Khanna (Pappas)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
LaTurner (Valadao)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Correa)
Long (Fleischmann)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Huffman)
Maloney, Sean P. (Pappas)
Meeks (Horsford)
Meng (Escobar)
Newman (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Omar (Bowman)
Owens (Stewart)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Van Drew)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Beyer)
Ryan (OH) (Correa)
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Huffman)
Swalwell (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (McBath)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES AND PASS CERTAIN BILLS

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 5 of House Resolution 1499, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bills: H.R. 4899, H.R. 8203, H.R. 9308, and S. 3825.

The Clerk read the title of the bills.

The text of the bills are as follows:

NEAL KENNETH TODD POST OFFICE

H.R. 4899

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

SECTION 1. NEAL KENNETH TODD POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 Broadway Street West, in Akeley, Minnesota, shall be known and designated as the ''Neal Kenneth Todd Post Office''.

(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 ''Neal Kenneth Todd Post Office''.

BOB KRUEGER POST OFFICE

H.R. 8203

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

SECTION 1. BOB KRUEGER POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 651 Business Interstate Highway 35 North Suite 420 in New Braunfels, Texas, shall be known and designated as the ''Bob Krueger Post Office''.

(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 ''Bob Krueger Post Office''.

SUSAN A. DAVIS POST OFFICE

H.R. 9308

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

SECTION 1. SUSAN A. DAVIS POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6401 El Cajon Boulevard in San Diego, California, shall be known and designated as the ''Susan A. Davis Post Office''.

(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 ''Susan A. Davis Post Office''.

RON WRIGHT POST OFFICE BUILDING

S. 3825

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

SECTION 1. RON WRIGHT POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3903 Melear Drive in Arlington, Texas, shall be known and designated as the ''Ron Wright 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 ''Ron Wright Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5 of House Resolution 1499, the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bills.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 350, nays 66, answered ''present'' 2, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 496]

YEAS—350

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
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)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Huizenga

Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Pence
Perlmutter
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yakym
Zeldin

NAYS—66

Allen
Barr
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Burchett
Cammack
Carey
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Fallon
Feenstra
Fleischmann
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garcia (CA)
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hudson
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (PA)
Lamborn
Lesko
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Norman
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rose
Sempolinski
Smucker
Steube
Tiffany
Van Drew
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wittman

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—13

Budd
Cheney
Estes
Garbarino
Gooden (TX)
Kinzinger
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Peters
Rice (NY)
Yarmuth

□ 1610

Mr. BARR changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. NEHLS and PFLUGER changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bills were passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Wild)
Barragán (Correa)
Bass (Cicilline)
Blunt Rochester (Kelly (IL))
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Butterfield (Beyer)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Cawthorn (Donalds)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Brown (OH))
Conway (Valadao)
Craig (Stevens)
Curtis (Moore (UT))
DeFazio (Pallone)
Demings (Castor (FL))
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Gaetz (Bishop (NC))
Gibbs (Balderson)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Correa)
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Johnson (GA) (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Khanna (Pappas)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
LaTurner (Valadao)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Correa)
Long (Fleischmann)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Huffman)
Maloney, Sean P. (Pappas)
Meeks (Horsford)
Meng (Escobar)
Newman (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Omar (Bowman)
Owens (Stewart)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Van Drew)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Beyer)
Ryan (OH) (Correa)
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Huffman)
Swalwell (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (McBath)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

DELIVERING OPTIMALLY URGENT LABOR ACCESS FOR VETERANS AFFAIRS ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2521) to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a pilot program to furnish doula services to veterans, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 376, nays 44, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 497]

YEAS—376

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gaetz
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, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Pence
Perlmutter
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sempolinski
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill

Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
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)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zeldin

NAYS—44

Arrington
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Burchett
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Crawford
Davidson
DesJarlais
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Fallon
Ferguson
Finstad
Fulcher
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Jackson
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Mast
Nehls
Norman
Perry
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Sessions
Steube
Taylor
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—11

Cheney
Estes
Kind
Kinzinger
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Peters
Rice (NY)
Yarmuth

□ 1623

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina 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.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study on the feasibility and advisability of furnishing doula services to certain veterans, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, I was not present for the following Roll Call votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

On rollcall No. 495, On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass Certain Bills and Agree to Certain Resolutions, I would have voted "nay"; on rollcall No. 496, On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass Certain Bills and Agree to Certain Resolutions, I would have voted "nay"; and on rollcall No. 497, On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 2521, as Amended, I would have voted "nay."

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Wild)
Barragán (Correa)
Bass (Cicilline)
Blunt Rochester (Kelly (IL))
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Butterfield (Beyer)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Cawthorn (Donalds)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Brown (OH))
Conway (Valadao)
Craig (Stevens)
Curtis (Moore (UT))
DeFazio (Pallone)
Demings (Castor (FL))
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Gaetz (Bishop (NC))
Garbarino (Miller-Meeks)
Gibbs (Balderson)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Correa)
Gooden (TX) (Miller-Meeks)
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Johnson (GA) (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Khanna (Pappas)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
LaTurner (Valadao)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Correa)
Long (Fleischmann)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Huffman)
Maloney, Sean P. (Pappas)
Meeks (Horsford)
Meng (Escobar)
Newman (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Omar (Bowman)
Owens (Stewart)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Van Drew)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Beyer)
Ryan (OH) (Correa)
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Huffman)
Swalwell (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (McBath)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

PROTECTING FIREFIGHTERS FROM ADVERSE SUBSTANCES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 231) to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on best practices to protect them from exposure to PFAS and to limit and prevent the release of PFAS into the environment, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 22, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 498]

YEAS—400

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Pence
Perlmutter
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sempolinski
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
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)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zeldin

NAYS—22

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Buck
Burchett
Cline
Cloud
Estes
Good (VA)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Harris
Hice (GA)
Massie
McClintock
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Scalise
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—9

Cheney
Kinzinger
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Peters
Rice (NY)
Yarmuth

□ 1634

Mr. FERGUSON changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Wild)
Barragán (Correa)
Bass (Cicilline)
Blunt Rochester (Kelly (IL))
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Butterfield (Beyer)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Cawthorn (Donalds)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Brown (OH))
Conway (Valadao)
Craig (Stevens)
Curtis (Moore (UT))
DeFazio (Pallone)
Demings (Castor (FL))
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Gaetz (Bishop (NC))
Garbarino (Miller-Meeks)
Gibbs (Balderson)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Correa)
Gooden (TX) (Miller-Meeks)
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Johnson (GA) (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Khanna (Pappas)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
LaTurner (Valadao)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Correa)
Long (Fleischmann)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Huffman)
Maloney, Sean P. (Pappas)
Meeks (Horsford)
Meng (Escobar)
Newman (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Omar (Bowman)
Owens (Stewart)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Van Drew)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Beyer)
Ryan (OH) (Correa)
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Huffman)
Swalwell (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (McBath)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

PRO BONO WORK TO EMPOWER AND REPRESENT ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3115) to remove the 4-year sunset from the Pro bono Work to Empower and Represent Act of 2018 on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 14, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 499]

YEAS—406

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sempolinski
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)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zeldin

NAYS—14

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Brooks
Clyde
Fulcher
Gaetz
Greene (GA)
Massie
McClintock
Norman
Rosendale
Roy
Sessions
Steube

NOT VOTING—11

Buchanan
Cheney
Kinzinger
McKinley
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Peters
Rice (NY)
Yarmuth

□ 1648

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Wild)
Barragán (Correa)
Bass (Cicilline)
Blunt Rochester (Kelly (IL))
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Evans)
Butterfield (Beyer)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Cawthorn (Donalds)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Brown (OH))
Conway (Valadao)
Craig (Stevens)
Curtis (Moore (UT))
DeFazio (Pallone)
Demings (Castor (FL))
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Gaetz (Bishop (NC))
Garbarino (Miller-Meeks)
Gibbs (Balderson)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Correa)
Gooden (TX) (Miller-Meeks)
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Johnson (GA) (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Khanna (Pappas)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
LaTurner (Valadao)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Correa)
Long (Fleischmann)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Huffman)
Maloney, Sean P. (Pappas)
Meeks (Horsford)
Meng (Escobar)
Newman (Correa)
O'Halleran (Stanton)
Omar (Bowman)
Owens (Stewart)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Van Drew)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Rush (Beyer)

Ryan (OH) (Correa)
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Speier (Huffman)
Swalwell (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (McBath)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.J. Res. 100. Joint Resolution to provide for a resolution with respect to the unresolved disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employees.

The message also announced that the Senate has not agreed to a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 119. Concurrent Resolution providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.J. Res. 100.

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

S. 4171. An Act to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 5296

Ms. BONAMICI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 5296, a bill originally introduced by Representative CHARLIE CRIST of Florida, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

HONORING CORPORAL HIROSHI ''HERSHEY'' MIYAMURA

(Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate a hero.

Yesterday morning, the city of Gallup and all New Mexicans lost a leader and patriot when Corporal Hiroshi ''Hershey'' Miyamura passed away.

Corporal Miyamura volunteered to serve in the Korean war after his defense of our country in World War II. The call of service is one that a select few among us choose to answer. He chose to answer it twice.

In 1951, he fought a barrage of enemy attacks that threatened his company, engaging in hand-to-hand combat. He singlehandedly held the line, giving his squad time to reach safety. He would spend the next 27 months as a prisoner of war.

Corporal Miyamura was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his service, only learning of his achievement upon his release in 1953. He was the second-to-last living Korean war Medal of Honor recipient. Now, his passing reminds us of the sacrifices our veterans make to defend our Nation.

Madam Speaker, we will remember him and miss him. Most of all, we will always honor him.

REMEMBERING FRANK SCHIEFELBEIN, JR.

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

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Frank Schiefelbein, Jr.

Frank passed away earlier this week at the age of 89. Frank, or ''Big Frank,'' as so many of us knew him, is survived by his wife, Frosty. Over the course of their nearly 70-year marriage, they were blessed with 9 children, 32 grandchildren, and 31 great-grandchildren, with number 32 on the way.

Big Frank was a giant in Minnesota agriculture. Following in his father's footsteps as a farmer, Big Frank grew his herd of Angus cattle to the largest in Minnesota and one of the largest in the United States. He was an active member of the Minnesota Cattlemen's Association.

Today, his sons carry on that legacy, with seven of them working on the farm and his son Don serving as president of the National Beef Cattlemen's Association.

After the tragic loss of their third son, Bill, to an 11-year battle with schizophrenia, Big Frank spent thousands of hours helping those in need, advocating for legislation to address the mental health crisis and ensuring better care for those struggling.

Big Frank was known for his big personality. His loss will be felt by all of us who had the privilege to know him. He was a great man who led an incredible life.

RECOGNIZING TACKLE BOX 2

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to share another good news story from Ohio's Ninth Congressional District.

With the new Ninth District stretching from the Indiana border to Sandusky County and beyond, my team and I are wasting no time in getting out and introducing ourselves and making new friends.

Over the Thanksgiving break, I had the pleasure of stopping by Tackle Box 2 in Fremont, Ohio, an iconic fish house pub along the banks of the Sandusky River. That fish house is home to a remarkable array of fishing memorabilia, tasty food, especially the perch, and a very friendly and welcoming staff, as you will see here.

Pictured are Angela, Rose, Carla, and Linda, new friends I made who take pride in their hard work and their community. In the hard jobs that they work, they serve guests with a welcoming smile—wonderful, smiley faces—and such a warm presence.

Angela, Rose, Carla, and Linda, as we move into the excitement and tugs of heart of the holiday season, may the joy each of you and your colleagues make possible be returned to you sevenfold.

The ethic of hard work and kindness beats fully in the hearts of these fine women.

HONORING RUTH WARD

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the tenure of my longtime scheduler, director of operations, and policy adviser, Ruth Ward.

After 6 extraordinary years on Capitol Hill, Ruth is leaving public service for a new opportunity, and she is also adding a second baby to the family in the process.

My wife, Kelly, and I have known Ruth for many years and have admired her work and exceptional talents long before she joined our team after my election to Congress in 2016.

Ruth has been more than a consummate professional and office coordinator. She has brought faithful perspective and wise counsel. She has mentored countless young staffers, and she has opened her home to those who are away from family during the holidays.

Ruth has been like family to all of us. Everybody on Team Johnson will miss her presence terribly.

Madam Speaker, we thank her for her invaluable contributions to the people of our home State of Louisiana and ensure her that she and Richard and their young family will remain in our prayers as they pursue the next steps in their journey.

We are grateful, Ruth. Thank you for a job well done.

□ 1700

THANKING VOTERS OF NEW JERSEY'S 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today for an issue that I have wanted to address for several weeks. I want to thank the voters of New Jersey's 10th Congressional District for reelecting me to Congress.

It is a tremendous privilege to represent my district, one that I honor

every day when I take actions to better the lives of the people in my district.

The district will look different for the 118th Congress. I will miss representing the communities of Bayonne, Bloomfield, Glen Ridge, Maplewood, Rahway, and South Orange. But I welcome the communities of Caldwell, Cranford, Essex Falls, Garwood, and Kenilworth into my district.

Now that the election is over, Congress must work together with President Biden to lower inflation and gas prices. Americans are struggling, and we must do everything we can to help them.

Again, I thank the voters of my district for their trust and confidence as I continue to represent them in Congress.

RETURNING TO CONGRESS

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

Mrs. BOEBERT. Madam Speaker, the American people have spoken. They have fired you and have chosen to end the Democrats' one-party rule throughout our government.

The days of this Chamber being treated as PELOSI's house instead of the people's House are over. The American people will once again be allowed into this Chamber to see their Representatives at work.

Republicans made a lot of promises on the campaign trail. It is time we make good on those promises.

We must defund the 87,000 IRS agents that the Democrats hired; increase domestic energy production; get to the bottom of Hunter Biden's corruption and, of course, the big guy, who is at least compromised by 10 percent; reinstate the service men and women who were shamefully discharged because they refused to take the COVID vaccine; reduce government spending and curb inflation; secure the southern border, at which there is a complete invasion; and reduce the flow of China's fentanyl into our communities.

Republicans across America ran on these policies. God help us if we fail to deliver on them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ). Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not to a perceived viewing audience.

ENDING THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC

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

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of those struggling with the disease of addiction. Over the last few years, it has been brutal on Americans suffering from opioid use disorder—100,000 dead within 12 months. These overdoses are horrible.

This relentless disease has left heartbroken families across this country asking why there isn't more support for our loved ones in the grip of addiction.

In today's paper, Leigh Ann Caldwell of The Washington Post reported that a cartel of clinics is trying to block legislation that would help address the opioid epidemic. Her article quotes a special interest leader saying he doesn't trust doctors.

Seventy-seven million people lack easy access to a clinic, but he doesn't want his patients to be treated by doctors he doesn't trust. Maybe he wants to protect the monopoly of these for-profit clinics.

It is time for us to decide that what is more important is ending the opioid epidemic. These cartels must stop.

OUR BORDER IS A DISASTER

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

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, it is universally understood that our border is an unforgivable, unmitigated disaster.

Since President Biden took office there have been: 4 million illegal crossings; over 1 million gotaways; 98 individuals on the terror watch list apprehended, and God knows how many we didn't catch; over 800 have died crossing the border; one in three women are sexually assaulted on the journey; and over 14,000 pounds of deadly fentanyl seized, a single-year record.

Illegal drugs have contributed to the deaths of over 107,000 mostly young Americans in the last year. Sadly, 14 of our CBP agents have committed suicide this year, as well.

Despite all of this horrifying data, President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas tell us that this border is secure—unforgivable rhetoric that is insulting to the American people.

The Biden administration, Madam Speaker, has no plan for the massive additional influx which will occur in just a few weeks when title 42 ends, a complete dereliction of duty.

INVESTING IN CLEAN ENERGY FUTURE

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

Ms. BROWNLEY. Madam Speaker, there is perhaps no greater threat to our future than the climate crisis.

House Democrats understand the severity of this existential threat and the harm it poses to the American people, our health, our national security, and our economic prosperity.

That is why House Democrats have championed comprehensive and sustainable investments in a clean energy future. Our efforts were relentless to secure passage of the Inflation Reduction Act, which includes historic investments in climate action. By investing in smart policies for clean, secure American energy production, this law makes monumental strides in fighting the climate crisis, all while creating millions of good-paying jobs.

While congressional Republicans remain occupied with lining the pockets of Big Oil, global corporations that saw record profits while Americans struggled to make ends meet, Democrats remain steadfast in putting people over politics as we continue to work to protect our planet and a strong, prosperous future for working families.

STRENGTHENING THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

(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, why would President Biden rather meet our energy needs by negotiating with Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, nations that regularly imprison political dissidents and engage in torture and execution, than mobilize our own American energy sector and economy?

Why should we support the economies of these brutal dictatorships while destroying our domestic oil production, which could supply all the energy we would ever need, plus our friends across the sea?

Instead, burdensome regulations and disincentives to invest in it are what we get.

At this moment, millions of Uyghurs are suffering horrifically in concentration camps. Thousands of Chinese protesters are reacting against these brutal, harsh zero-COVID policies in China, yet America continues to be dependent on China's supply chains.

To seriously challenge China's atrocious human rights record, we must expand U.S. manufacturing and assert our own economic competitiveness and also stop our overdependence on Chinese products.

As we enter a new year and new Congress, we must get started to make America dependent upon ourselves.

COMPLETE FISCAL YEAR 2003 APPROPRIATIONS

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

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to encourage all of my colleagues to complete our work and finalize the fiscal year 2023 appropriations measures.

We have a constitutional obligation to fund government operations, and I also would highlight the vital importance of community-funded projects included in these measures.

Notably, for the incredible law enforcement personnel in the First Congressional District of Indiana, I am grateful for the inclusion of specific funds for the Porter County Sheriff's Office, the Whiting Police Department, and the Gary Police Department. These

critical funds will be used for equipment upgrades, including license plate readers and in-car cameras, which will improve the ability of our police officers to protect our communities and increase public safety.

I urge my colleagues to focus on the completing of this necessary work to support our first responders and the economic vitality of our Nation.

CRISIS ON SOUTHERN BORDER

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I use this opportunity to try to wake up our slumbering press corps on another very relevant story related to the southern border.

In the last week, it became apparent that, in the last month, 73,000 illegal immigrants snuck across the border without touching the Border Patrol.

So you understand, when you hear these numbers, 150,000, 180,000 people crossing every month, most of those people are people that are at least touched by the Border Patrol before they are given an appearance date at which they have to appear before some judicial forum. But there are also people who sneak across the border without being touched by the Border Patrol.

We had 70,000 gotaways in November. That is the all-time high—without any perfunctory analysis at all, 73,000.

The border crisis is the greatest it has ever been. I beg the press corps in this country to wake up. That 73,000 figure ought to be the banner story in every newspaper across the country. We know that most of those papers won't even cover it. They are off covering some Hollywood floozy.

CONGRATULATING DORDT UNIVERSITY MEN'S BASKETBALL COACH BRIAN VAN HAAFTEN

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

Mr. FEENSTRA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dordt University men's basketball Coach Brian Van Haaften on his 500th career win.

Dordt, my alma mater, bested Governors State 113–82, clinching their eighth win of the season and Brian's 500th all-time win.

In just four seasons, Brian has led Dordt to 79 victories, elevating the Defenders to new heights.

Since 1988, he has dedicated his time and talents to developing young men not only as basketball players but also as upstanding citizens and men of faith.

A man of deep faith, he teaches his players the Christian values that connect our families in Sioux County: teamwork, hard work, sportsmanship, and humility.

Brian is a phenomenal asset to Dordt University and an integral part of the community.

Congratulations again, Brian, on the incredible achievement. Here's to 500 more.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

REVISION TO THE AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, December 1, 2022.

MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to sections 1 and 2 of House Resolution 1151 (H. Res. 1151; 117th Congress) and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (CBA), I hereby submit for printing in the Congressional Record a revision to the aggregates and allocations set forth in the Statement of Aggregates, Allocations, and Other Budgetary Levels for Fiscal Year 2023 published in the Congressional Record on June 21, 2022, as revised.

This adjustment responds to House consideration of the bill, the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022 (H.R. 8876), as provided for consideration in the House pursuant to H. Res. 1499 (117th Congress). This adjustment is allowable under sections 1 and 2 of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress). It shall apply while that legislation is under consideration and take effect upon the enactment of that legislation.

Accordingly, I am revising the aggregate spending level for fiscal years 2023 and the allocation for the House Committee on Ways and Means for fiscal year 2023 and fiscal years 2023–2032. For purposes of enforcing titles III and IV of the CBA and other budgetary enforcement provisions, the revised aggregates and allocation are to be considered as aggregates and allocations included in the budget resolution, pursuant to the Statement published in the Congressional Record on June 21, 2022, as revised.

Questions may be directed to 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
Current Aggregate:		
Budget Authority	4,553,091	n.a.
Outlays	4,692,525	n.a.
Revenues	3,753,670	42,984,390
Revision for the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Health Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022 (H.R. 8876):		
Budget Authority	−2,419	n.a.
Outlays	14	n.a.
Revenues	– – –	– – –
Revised Aggregates:		
Budget Authority	4,550,672	n.a.
Outlays	4,692,539	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.—REVISED ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

[On-budget amounts in millions of dollars]

	2023	2023–2032
Current Allocation:		
Budget Authority	1,355,818	19,185,264
Outlays	1,358,607	19,191,178
Revision for Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act of 2022 (H.R. 4040):		
Budget Authority	−2,419	30
Outlays	14	– – –
Revised Allocation:		
Budget Authority	1,353,399	19,185,294
Outlays	1,358,621	19,191,178

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 521. An act to permit disabled law enforcement officers, customs and border protection officers, firefighters, air traffic controllers, nuclear materials couriers, members of the Capitol Police, members of the Supreme Court Police, employees of the Central Intelligence Agency performing intelligence activities abroad or having specialized security requirements, and diplomatic security special agents of the Department of State to receive retirement benefits in the same manner as if they had not been disabled.

H.R. 7132. An act to preserve safe access to communications services for survivors of domestic violence and other crimes, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 3669.—An act to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia, as the ''Joseph Maxwell Cleland Atlanta Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center''.

S. 4359.—An act to designate the regional office of the Department of Veterans Affairs in metropolitan Atlanta as the ''Senator Johnny Isakson Department of Veterans Affairs Atlanta Regional Office'', and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1 of House Resolution 1230, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, December 2, 2022, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–6050. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final regulations — Institutional Eligibility Under the Higher Education Act of 1965, as Amended; Student Assistance General Provisions; Federal Perkins Loan Program; Federal Family Education Loan Program; and William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program [Docket ID: ED-2021-OPE-0077] (RIN: 1840-AD53; 1840-AD59; 1840-AD70; 1840-AD71) received November 14, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC–6051. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 2,6-Pyridinedicarboxylic Acid; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2019-0601; FRL-10400-01-OCSPP] received November 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–6052. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Sulfur Dioxide; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0203; FRL-10212-01-OCSPP] received November 17, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–6053. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Cyclaniliprole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0387, FRL-10030-01-OCSPP] received November 17, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–6054. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Mississippi; Revision of Excess Emissions Provisions [EPA-R04-OAR-2022-0219; FRL-9911-02-R4] received November 17, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–6055. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Colorado; Reg 3 NSR and APEN Updates [EPA-R08-OAR-2022-0103; FRL-9624-02-R8] received November 17, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–6056. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Community Right-to-Know; Adopting 2022 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes for Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2022-0387; FRL-9529-02-OCSPP] (RIN: 2070-AL09) received November 17, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–6057. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Control of Air Pollution from Aircraft Engines: Emission Standards and Test Procedures [EPA-HQ-OAR-2019-0660; FRL-7558-02-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AU69) received November 17, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–6058. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (21-1.5e) [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2020-0588; FRL-8582-01-OCSPP] (RIN: 2070-AB27] received November 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–6059. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guide — Fitness-For-Duty Programs for Commercial Power Reactor and Category I Special Nuclear Material Licensees [Regulatory Guide 5.89, Revision 0] received November 14, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–6060. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's summary presentation of final rules — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2022-08; Introduction [Docket No.: FAR-2022-0051, Sequence No.: 5] received October 14, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–6061. A letter from the Branch of Administrative Support Services, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Reclassification of Palo de Rosa From Endangered to Threatened With a Section 4(d) Rule [Docket No.: FWS-R4-ES-2020-0059; FF09E22000 FXES1113090FEDR 223] (RIN: 1018-BE56) received November 14, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–6062. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Restoring Protective Human Health Criteria in Washington [EPA-HQ-OW-2015-0174; FRL-7253.1-02-OW] (RIN: 2040-AG21) received November 17, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–6063. A letter from the Senior Attorney Advisor, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Indefinite Delivery and Indefinite Quantity Contracts for Federal-Aid Construction [FHWA Docket No.: FHWA-2018-0017] (RIN: 2125-AF83) received November 14, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York: Committee on Oversight and Reform. House Resolution 1412. Resolution of inquiry directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the projected inflationary impact of the implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the Build Back Better Act, and the Infrastructure and Jobs Act in conjunction with the Build Back Better Act, adversely; with an amendment (Rept. 117–588). 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. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 9372. A bill to facilitate pipeline construction and limit regulatory and litigation delays under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, 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. RUTHERFORD (for himself, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. MACE, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. DUNN, Mr. MAST, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida):

H.R. 9373. A bill to provide that the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall not issue an interim or final rule that includes an area closure in the South Atlantic for species managed under the Snapper-Grouper Fishery Management Plan until the South Atlantic Great Red Snapper Count study is complete and the data related to that study is integrated into the stock assessment; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 9374. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to develop and submit to Congress a strategy and implementation plan outlining United States efforts to counter the malign influence and activities of the Russian Federation and its proxies in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and other regions as appropriate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. EVANS, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 9375. A bill to establish a grant program to address the crises in accessing affordable housing and child care through the co-location of housing and child care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LUCAS (for himself, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. BABIN, Mrs. KIM of California, and Mr. ELLZEY):

H.R. 9376. A bill to provide for a coordinated Federal initiative to accelerate unmanned aircraft systems civilian and advanced air mobility research and development for economic and national security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:

H.R. 9377. A bill to establish the National Patient Safety Board; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs, and Education and Labor, 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. BURGESS (for himself and Mr. BERA):

H.R. 9378. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to clarify manufacturer transparency reporting requirements for certain transfers used for educational purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. CASE, Mr. LIEU, Ms.

TITUS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. CARSON, Ms. DEAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. ROSS, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SOTO, Mr. KILMER, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILD, Mr. TRONE, and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 9379. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the VA Work-Study program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 9380. A bill to amend title 31 and title 10, United States Code, to address claims of the United States Government relating to certain treatment received by civilians at military medical treatment facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. HUDSON):

H.R. 9381. A bill to designate the Russian-based PMC Wagner Group as a foreign terrorist organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas (for herself, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 9382. A bill to transfer administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal lands from the Army Corps of Engineers to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to take such lands into trust for the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FERGUSON (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mrs. MCBATH):

H.R. 9383. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 151 Highway 74 South in Peachtree City, Georgia, as the ''SFC Shawn McCloskey Post Office''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself and Ms. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 9384. A bill to designate the Department of Energy Integrated Engineering Research Center Federal Building located at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, as the ''Helen Edwards Engineering Research Center''; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 9385. A bill to impose restrictions on the investment in Chinese companies by tax-exempt entities; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. HARDER of California (for himself, Mr. COSTA, and Ms. BROWNLEY):

H.R. 9386. A bill to protect clean air and public health by expanding fenceline and ambient air monitoring and access to air quality information for communities affected by air pollution, to require hazardous air pollutant monitoring at the fenceline of facilities whose emissions are linked to local health threats, to ensure the Environmental Protection Agency promulgates rules that require hazardous air pollutant data measurement and electronic submission at fencelines and stacks of industrial source categories, to expand and strengthen the national ambient air quality monitoring network, to deploy air sensors in communities affected by air pollution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself, Mrs. DINGELL, and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 9387. A bill to strengthen civil rights protections against harassment based on sex, race, color, national origin, disability, or age; to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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 Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. LIEU, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Mr. CASTEN):

H.R. 9388. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out certain activities to protect communities from the harmful effects of plastics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Agriculture, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. ROY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. FALLON, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. STEUBE, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. BABIN, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 9389. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restrict the Secretary of Defense from paying or reimbursing expenses relating to abortion services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PORTER, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. TAKANO):

H.R. 9390. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require disclosure of conflicts of interest with respect to rulemaking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mr. COLE, Mr. BACON, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. MULLIN):

H.R. 9391. A bill to provide that identification documents issued by tribal governments are generally accorded the same treatment under Federal criminal law as identification documents issued by the Federal Government or by a State or local government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEUSER (for himself, Ms. WILD, and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 9392. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend the Medicare-dependent hospital program and to update the calculation of the hospital specific rate for such hospitals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOONEY:

H.R. 9393. A bill to protect State and Federal courts' primary and inherent authority to regulate and oversee the legal profession by prohibiting Federal agencies from regulating licensed attorneys and law firms engaged in litigation activities, prohibiting opposing parties in legal actions from bringing private rights of action against such attorneys and law firms for their litigation activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself and Mrs. HINSON):

H.R. 9394. A bill to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 to reauthorize and update the Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 9395. A bill to amend the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act of 1978 to require additional reporting and public disclosure of information; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 9396. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to promote the increased use of renewable natural gas, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful transportation-related emissions that contribute to poor air quality, and to increase job creation and economic opportunity throughout the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. KEATING):

H.R. 9397. A bill to promote global internet freedom; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. SALAZAR, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. LATURNER, and Mr. GUEST):

H.R. 9398. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for behavioral health of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 9399. A bill to require assessments of opportunities to install and maintain floating photovoltaic solar panels at Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. TRONE:

H.R. 9400. A bill to provide for a study by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine on the potential benefits on population health outcomes of incorporating into the Federal legislative process tools that measure the impacts of proposed legislation (including in areas outside of health care) on health and health disparities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TRONE:

H.R. 9401. A bill to designate a laboratory as the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 9402. A bill to require the coverage of testing for certain sexually transmitted infections without the imposition of cost sharing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs, and Natural Resources, 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. CLYDE:

H. Res. 1502. A resolution of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Attorney General to transmit, respectively, certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to violent extremism against pregnancy centers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself, Ms. MACE, Mr. MAST, and Mr. GOSAR):

H. Res. 1503. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit in any bill, joint resolution, or conference report appropriating funds for relief and emergency assistance in response to major disasters the inclusion of any provision which appropriates or otherwise makes available funds for any other purpose; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. COHEN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. MENG, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. CARSON, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. KILMER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BUSH, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Ms. WATERS):

H. Res. 1504. A resolution supporting the goals of World AIDS Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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 Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DUNN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H. Res. 1505. A resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Consumer Product Safety Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself and Ms. LEE of California):

H. Res. 1506. A resolution expressing support for continued investment to complete the development of an HIV vaccine; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

ML-243. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Alaska, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 16, encouraging the United States Congress to pass legislation granting the Hmong veterans of the Vietnam War access to the same veteran benefits received by United States veterans; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

ML-244. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Alaska, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 25, standing in solidarity with the people of Ukraine during this horrific and unnecessary war; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 9372.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. RUTHERFORD:

H.R. 9373.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 9374.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 9375.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. LUCAS:

H.R. 9376.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

''The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.''

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:

H.R. 9377.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 9378.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 9379.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to ''regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.''

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 9380.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS CLAUSE 18

The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 9381.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:

H.R. 9382.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

H.R. 9383.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution, to ''provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.''

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 9384.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 9385.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Taxing Clause: Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 9386.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 9387.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 9388.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. JACKSON:

H.R. 9389.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United Sates Constitution

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 9390.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 9391.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 9392.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8.

By Mr. MOONEY:

H.R. 9393.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 9394.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 9395.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:

H.R. 9396.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 9397.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 9398.

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. TONKO:

H.R. 9399.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause I

By Mr. TRONE:

H.R. 9400.

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. TRONE:

H.R. 9401.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 9402.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 413: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 554: Mr. FINSTAD.
H.R. 619: Mr. FINSTAD.
H.R. 911: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1082: Mr. SCHIFF and Ms. MACE.
H.R. 1307: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1321: Mr. FINSTAD.
H.R. 1341: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 1348: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LAMB.
H.R. 1948: Mr. KIND, Mrs. PELTOLA, and Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 2021: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 2144: Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 2252: Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. POCAN, Mr. BEYER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. SABLAN, and Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 2454: Mr. FINSTAD.
H.R. 2565: Mr. PANETTA and Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 2654: Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 2974: Mr. HIMES, Mr. FINSTAD, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3010: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 3259: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 3413: Mr. NEWHOUSE and Mr. EMMER.
H.R. 3434: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 3549: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 3733: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 3921: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
H.R. 4130: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 4134: Mr. STANTON.
H.R. 5598: Ms. ADAMS and Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 6026: Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 6186: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 6207: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 6268: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 6402: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
H.R. 6498: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 6572: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.
H.R. 6698: Ms. BARRAGÁN and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 6817: Mr. BIGGS.
H.R. 6934: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 7079: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 7353: Mr. ALLEN.
H.R. 7382: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 7477: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 7944: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 7947: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 8246: Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.
H.R. 8336: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 8514: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 8558: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 8580: Mr. FLOOD.
H.R. 8659: Mr. LIEU, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 8708: Mr. ESPAILLAT and Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 8736: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 8784: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 8800: Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mr. GOMEZ.
H.R. 8857: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 8906: Mr. LATURNER.
H.R. 8913: Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. SEMPOLINSKI, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, and Mr. WALTZ.
H.R. 8958: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 8994: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 9023: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 9040: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 9049: Ms. ESHOO, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 9063: Mr. COMER and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 9088: Mr. GROTHMAN and Mr. FINSTAD.
H.R. 9187: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 9195: Mr. FINSTAD.
H.R. 9198: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 9202: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 9243: Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 9260: Ms. WILD and Mr. TIFFANY.
H.R. 9300: Ms. TITUS and Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 9319: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 9325: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 9346: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 9355: Mr. VEASEY.
H.J. Res. 53: Ms. SALAZAR.
H. Con. Res. 110: Ms. WEXTON.
H. Res. 1434: Mr. LIEU and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H. Res. 1481: Mr. COHEN.
H. Res. 1501: Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

PT-154. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, New York, relative to Resolution No. 535 of 2022, supporting U.S. Congressional bill S.2683 in the U.S. Senate and H.R. 4965 in the U.S. House of Representatives —''The 9/11 Responder and Survivor Health Funding Correction Act''; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 2022 No. 186

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable JACKY ROSEN, a Senator from the State of Nevada.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Eternal Spirit, who directs the paths of all who love You, in this season of peace on Earth, we thank You for Your word and for the eternal truths that guide us day by day. Thank You, Lord, for another day with opportunities to make a difference in Your world. Thank You also for the sureness of Your presence that brings us peace in the midst of this world's turmoil. Lord, teach us to turn to You so that Your thoughts can become our thoughts and Your ways our ways.

Be for our Senators a refuge and a fortress, and may they put their trust in You.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, December 1, 2022.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable JACKY ROSEN, a Senator from the State of Nevada, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Ms. ROSEN thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jerry W. Blackwell, of Minnesota, to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

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

RAILWAY LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, yesterday, the House of Representatives passed a joint resolution that will ensure our railroads continue to operate and our economy continues to function as the holiday season commences.

Last night, I invoked rule XIV to place that resolution directly onto the legislative Calendar. Senators are working morning, noon, and night to reach an agreement for us to act on this measure ASAP. The Senate cannot leave until we get the job done, and Democrats will keep working with Republicans to find a path forward that everyone can support.

One of my top priorities is holding a vote to provide rail workers with the paid sick leave many of them have asked for. I support paid sick leave. My Democratic colleagues support paid sick leave, and we want to see it included in the package. We hope some of our Republican colleagues will join us.

Forcing workers to choose between their health and their livelihoods is unacceptable, and for that reason, Democrats—myself included—think it should be included.

One thing is certain—one thing is certain—time is of the essence. A rail shutdown is set to begin December 9, but the truth is, we need to resolve this impasse well in advance of that date.

Suppliers and businesses across the Nation are going to begin shutting down operations soon if they think a strike is imminent. They are not going to wait until December 9. They are not going to put something on a railcar in Seattle on December 7 that may be stuck in Peoria on December 9 because there is a rail strike, even when it is headed, say, to the East Coast. So for the suppliers and businesses, the date, the drop-dead date, if you will, before damage occurs is a lot sooner than December 9. And there would be painful disruptions to the economy before December 9 if we didn't act soon.

The consequences of inaction would be severe: unsafe drinking water, unusable gasoline, shuttered powerplants, and a crippling shutdown of passenger rail across the country. And those are just a few of the myriad of problems, serious problems, that would occur if there is a rail shutdown.

In that scenario, nobody wins; everybody loses. So the responsible thing to do here is to move forward and do everything we can to include paid sick leave. Again, we must keep working until the task is complete.

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

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OMNIBUS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Madam President, now on the omni and the NDAA, as we approach the end of the year, two of the most important priorities the Senate must focus on are passing a yearlong omnibus and approving a bipartisan Defense appropriations bill.

We have a lot of work left to do on both fronts, but so far, I am encouraged by the goodwill coming from both sides. While Democrats and Republicans disagree on the details of the omnibus, there is little debate that a CR would be terrible news for our troops and for American security.

Yesterday, I attended a classified briefing on the latest developments in the war in Ukraine. Without getting into any of the details disclosed there, it was obvious, sitting in the room, that much of Ukraine's success is thanks to the emergency military and economic aid provided by the United States. Ten months into this war, there is no question, in my judgment, that helping our Ukrainian friends has been the right thing to do.

But the fighting in Eastern Europe is sadly far from over. Putin's human rights atrocities continue. He is a vicious and brutal dictator. News reports come in daily of mass graves, civilian casualties. Entire cities—men, women, children—civilians, being killed and maimed and entire cities being reduced to rubble. Yet even now, the brave and strong people of Ukraine have endured and fought back. They know what Russian aggression is. They remember it from the days of the 1930s when Stalin sought to starve a huge number of Ukrainians to death.

The United States must stay the course helping our friends in need. And by the way, this is not just a matter of standing with Ukraine; it is a matter of American security because, deep down, Putin is nothing more than a violent bully who will endanger our own democracy if his influence is allowed to expand, and he will not stop at Ukraine if he succeeds there.

The single worst thing we can do right now is give Putin any signal that we are wavering in our commitment to help Ukraine. That is precisely what a CR would signal, and we cannot afford to go down that treacherous road. So I hope both sides will work together. We are making good progress. Paper is now being exchanged back and forth. We are not there yet. We have got a ways to go, but we have got to keep working until we get an omnibus done, for the sake of our national security.

Meanwhile, at the same time, both parties must cooperate on passing a bipartisan national defense act, as we have done now for more than six decades. Just as we need to hold the line against Putin and his belligerence, we also have to stand firm against encroachments and aggression from the Chinese Communist Party.

A few months ago, the Senate took a major step in that direction by passing the CHIPS and Science Act, which will boost domestic chip manufacturing and help sever our dependence on foreign-made semiconductors. But just because we passed CHIPS and Science doesn't mean the job is done. We need to build on our accomplishments by adding even more protections in the NDAA so we can continue reducing U.S. reliance on risky, Chinese-made microchips.

So, last month, I joined with Senator CORNYN, my colleague from Texas, to introduce an amendment to the NDAA that would prohibit the U.S. Government from doing business with companies that rely on certain Chinese chipmakers that the Pentagon has labeled ''Chinese military contractors.'' This amendment would address a very big problem: Too many American companies with Federal contracts are purchasing chips made by Chinese makers with well-known ties to the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government. You don't need to be a national security expert to see how this dependence on Chinese chips presents a serious risk to Americans' cyber security, to our privacy, to our defense.

The previous administration—one of the few areas they went forward on that I agreed with—got rid of Huawei because it gave the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communist Party too much influence. Well, the same thing will happen with these chipmakers, these Chinese military contractor chipmakers, if they are allowed to continue to infuse their chips in our own equipment.

Now, our amendment would remedy this with a simple proposition: If American businesses want to do business with the Federal Government, they shouldn't be allowed to turn around and then do business with risky Chinese chipmakers. We certainly need and give ample time for American companies to adjust and get American-made chips or non-Chinese-made chips, non-Chinese-military-contractor-made chips, but it must be done. This is national security, once again, as well as economic security and the idea of keeping America No. 1, which we took a big step forward on with the CHIPS Act, but there is more that has to be done.

So this proposal is one of many sound proposals that I hope to see included in the NDAA. I am, of course, fighting for a whole bunch of other things. On this issue, I thank Senator CORNYN for working with me on the amendment, and very soon the Senate hopefully will take quick action to send a defense authorization bill to the President's desk.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

THE JUDICIARY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, it has been one of the big, unfortunate ironies of the past several years: Many of the same individuals and institutions on the political left that have spent the years 2017 through 2020 yelling about the importance of norms and institutions have themselves not hesitated to undermine our institutions when they are unhappy with a given outcome.

Just as an example, the newly elected incoming leader of the House Democrats is a past election denier who baselessly said the 2016 election was ''illegitimate'' and suggested that we had a ''fake'' President. He has also mounted reckless attacks on our independent judiciary and said that Justices he didn't like have ''zero legitimacy.''

Unfortunately, when it comes to attacking our independent judiciary, the Democrats' new leader isn't an outlier; he is a representative sample. In the last few years, we have seen my counterpart, the Senate Democratic leader, threaten sitting Justices by name over on the Supreme Court steps; we have seen President Biden and Attorney General Garland refuse to enforce Federal law and put a stop to illegal harassment campaigns at the homes of Justices; and we have seen coordinated efforts by Democrats and the media to use smear campaigns to personally punish Justices whose legal reasoning they don't like.

The latest target has been Justice Alito, whose great offense was overruling a deeply flawed precedent that prominent liberal legal scholars, including even the late Justice Ginsburg herself, long acknowledged was badly written and poorly reasoned.

I am confident the smear campaigns and baseless fishing expeditions will keep groping around, and I am just as confident that Justices Alito, Thomas, and the entire Court will continue to ignore the noise and the smears and practice judicial independence.

We also see growing evidence that the attacks on members of the legal profession who dare to upset the activist left are actually not limited to judges and other public officials. Private citizens are not safe. Earlier this week, a longtime female partner at a major law firm explained in an op-ed how she was forced out of the firm after she dared—dared—to enter into a ''safe space for women'' and share her own personal views on the Dobbs ruling. As she tells it, simply being a woman who agreed with the five-Justice majority of the Supreme Court was a fireable offense. Some of her colleagues claimed that merely hearing her express a dissenting view caused them to ''[lose] their ability to breathe.''

This past summer, two wildly successful appellate litigators, including a former U.S. Solicitor General, were

drummed out of another prominent firm because they won a Supreme Court victory for the Second Amendment. In their telling, they were basically told to either abandon their pro-Second Amendment clients or hand in their badges.

Meanwhile, intellectual freedom and the competition of ideas have also been slipping away in the legal academy. Multiple circuit judges are so disturbed by the anti-free speech trends in elite law schools that they are starting to decline to hire clerks from otherwise prestigious schools that are hostile to nonliberal views.

Just last night, two such judges participated in a Yale Law School panel titled—listen to this—''Is Free Speech Dead on Campus?'' ''Is Free Speech Dead on Campus?''

And of course, the left's rapidly growing appetite for censorship is not limited to the legal realm. Earlier this week, in a truly bizarre and disturbing moment, the White House Press Secretary said the Biden administration is—listen to this—''keeping an eye on'' the social media company Twitter, which was recently purchased by an owner who doesn't happen to be a liberal.

The antidote to all this toxic nonsense is renewed appreciation for the deeply American principle of free speech and open debate. No one in my lifetime has understood the importance of free speech and the competition of ideas better than the recently departed Judge Laurence Silberman. Larry was a legal genius and a patriot, whose rich and varied career culminated on the DC Circuit, where many came to view him as the single most important jurist in American history who never sat on the Supreme Court.

The last major address Judge Silberman gave before his death was a powerful and important speech on free speech, which he delivered at Dartmouth in September. He explained how un-American and dangerous it is to enter an era where ''some political speech is attacked as if it were blasphemy drawn from the colonial period when witches were burned at the stake.''

I will have more to say on this subject soon. But for now, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the published text of Judge Silberman's final speech, in full, at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Dartmouth University, Sept. 20, 2022]

FREE SPEECH IS THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL AMERICAN VALUE

(By Laurence H. Silberman)

This is a Constitution Day talk. So I will address one of today's most contentious constitutional subjects—the First Amendment's protection of free speech. As I noted in a recent opinion, the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech is not just a legal doctrine. It represents the most fundamental value in American democracy. A national commitment to uninhibited political speech is a crucial aspect of our country's culture. It is the penumbra around the First Amendment, which, by itself, only prohibits government control of speech. Unless all American institutions are committed to free political speech, I fear the strain on the First Amendment's guarantees will become unbearable.

Those seeking to suppress free speech sometimes think that provocative, even extreme and obnoxious, political speech is dangerously divisive. It should be suppressed. I think that is profoundly wrong. I think it is the very opposite. Toleration of all versions of political speech is the crucial unifying factor in our country.

Some years ago, I was ambassador to Yugoslavia, a communist country where freedom of political speech did not exist. I had a small fund with which I could send promising young intellectuals to the United States in the summer. Yugoslavia, then a country of six separate ethnicities, was threatened by centrifugal ethnic forces (which ultimately resulted in six separate nationalities). The government sought to squelch talk that threatened Yugoslav unity.

One intellectual that I sent to the United States came back and expressed wonderment that our country—composed as it is of the descendants of an enormous number of nationalities—could nevertheless enjoy such a uniform commitment to shared values. I explained that we swore allegiance not to a sovereign nor a blood grouping, but rather to a legal document—the Constitution. And nothing in that legal document was more important than the First Amendment. Protection of the speech of fellow Americans, even the most provocative and unpleasant, reflects a fundamental tolerance for all Americans.

I was often obliged to explain the First Amendment to the Yugoslavs who demanded that I restrain the New York Times's criticism of their government. Their eyes would glaze over during my First Amendment lectures; they didn't believe me until I pointed out that if our government could influence the New York Times a Republican administration would have every incentive to do so. That finally got across. Interestingly, even allied democratic governments that generally—but only generally—supported free speech were mystified by the strength of our First Amendment.

To be sure, I recently wrote an opinion seeking the overturning of New York Times v. Sullivan, a case that benefits the press. That case, by constitutionalizing American libel law, made it nearly impossible to sue media for certain inaccurate personal attacks on public figures. Some have suggested my position reflects less than vigorous support for the First Amendment. On the contrary, I oppose New York Times v. Sullivan because it was wholly illegitimate policy making by the Supreme Court.

A guarantee of free press does not mean special immunization from accountability when the press libels a person. A free press is not necessarily an all-powerful press. The Supreme Court in Sullivan was concerned, legitimately, about problems created by excessive libel actions against newspapers supporting the struggle for civil rights, but that could have been handled with legislation. It was illegitimate for the Supreme Court to literally make up constitutional law to deal with the problem. Its decision was contrary to text and history, and it created new problems for society in the form of media that can spread false rumors and sling unfounded accusations directed at public figures without consequence.

The history of the First Amendment is fascinating. The phrase ''freedom of speech'' first appeared in the Anglo-American tradition in the English Bill of Rights written in 1689. It only protected the expression of members of Parliament. This was so because, in the English tradition, Parliament, not the general population, was the source of sovereignty. Our Founders extended that right to all citizens, because here the people rule as sovereign.

As many of you know, the First Amendment was drafted by one of the most extraordinary of our original political leaders—James Madison. His primary focus was freedom of the press, which was included in the constitutions of virtually all the colonies; whereas the phrase ''freedom of speech'' only existed in one of those. But if one thinks about it, which clearly Madison did, freedom of speech was a necessary corollary of freedom of the press. It followed apodictically, if you protect words that appear in the press, you couldn't suppress those words uttered verbally.

There are virtually no cases in the first half of the 19th century involving the First Amendment's freedom of speech. As you might know, the First Amendment did not apply to the states until after the Civil War, when the 14th amendment's Due Process Clause was seen to incorporate the First Amendment.

The first case that I could find considering the First Amendment's free speech clause as applied to the states was Patterson v. Colorado in 1907. It included a dissent by one of our greatest justices, John Marshall Harlan. He was the man who dissented in Plessy v. Ferguson from the odious view that racial segregation, although separate could nevertheless be equal.

Patterson involved a state judge who held a litigant in contempt for criticizing the judge's opinion. The majority upheld the contempt finding. Harlan disagreed. He said: ''I cannot assent to that view if it be meant that the legislature may impair or abridge the rights of a free press and of free speech whenever it thinks that the public welfare requires that to be done. The public welfare cannot override constitutional privileges.'' He concluded that ''the privileges of free speech and of a free press—belonging to every citizen of the United States—constitute essential parts of every man's liberty.''

Not surprisingly, the constitutional protection of free speech from government action has been most strained when we faced national security threats. First were the notorious Alien and Sedition acts growing out of the three-corner tension between the United States, Great Britain, and France. But the statutes were abandoned before the Supreme Court had an opportunity to rule on them.

Perhaps most astonishing is the degree of Lincoln's tolerance of free speech even during the bloody Civil War. He did strain the First Amendment on occasion, but given the threat to the nation, it is amazing how tolerant Lincoln was of fierce criticism. For instance, he announced that the arrest of Vallandingham, a southern sympathizer, was wrong if that arrest was based purely on Vallandingham's criticism of Lincoln. In instructions to his general in dealing with Northern civilians aiding Confederate guerrillas, Lincoln explicitly directed Gen. Ewing to only arrest individuals or suppress assemblies or newspapers if they were working ''palpable injury to the Military'' and that ''in no other case will you interfere with the expression of opinion in any form.''

Then, we have the 20th century's wartime pressures on the First Amendment. Some of the most celebrated First Amendment opinions, Abrams, Gitlow, Whitney were the result of challenges to laws passed to suppress wartime protests. Perhaps the most problematic was the McCarthy era, which my class

of 1957 experienced at the time we entered Dartmouth. The notorious senator from Wisconsin was able to intimidate politicians, academics and Hollywood writers in his wide-ranging and, in many cases, wholly unjustified pursuit of alleged communist sympathizers.

Turning to the present, I am convinced we are faced today with a worse threat to free speech than during that earlier time. Indeed, now some political speech is attacked as if it were blasphemy drawn from the colonial period when witches were burned at the stake. Threats against political speakers are not simply levied by unscrupulous politicians, they come also from young people influenced by academics—ironically the prime targets of the McCarthy era. Certain controversial subjects are placed out of bounds.

I am shocked at the recent challenges to free speech in our academic institutions—particularly the Ivy League. For example, recently at Yale Law School, students attempted to stop, then drown out, a public dialogue between a conservative and a liberal lawyer. They were both supporting untrammeled political speech. The administration's response was to vaguely gesture at the importance of free speech but also to celebrate ''respect and inclusion''—whatever that means. The dean sent a letter calling the behavior ''unacceptable,'' but she did not so much as issue a slap on the wrist to the students who were hostile to free speech.

And at Princeton, Prof. Joshua Katz was stripped of his tenure and fired after challenging the university's orthodox view on race. He was terminated ostensibly based on the disputed details of a consensual relationship he had with a student 15 years ago—for which he had already been disciplined. This was only after he criticized a Princeton faculty letter that demanded preferential treatment both for minority faculty and a black student organization. Does anyone believe that Katz would have been fired if instead he gave a speech in support of a black student organization?

Similarly, at Harvard, Prof. Roland Fryer, one of the most gifted economists in the country—who happens to be black—has been suspended for two years for allegations that he made inappropriate comments. His supposed crime was telling raunchy jokes. But Fryer's real crime was his work empirically demonstrating that police do not kill blacks at a higher rate than other races, and that black students excel when faced with high expectations—challenges to the current shibboleths on race.

Amy Wax, professor at Penn Law School, was recently punished because she unwisely—indeed somewhat cruelly—described her experience over many years regarding black student performance in her class. She therefore touched on the mismatch theory popularized by Richard Sander and Stuart Taylor. They wrote a book by that name and have filed an amicus brief in the Harvard case before the Supreme Court.

They contend that in an effort to achieve soft quotas, elite schools artificially admit less qualified minorities thereby injuring the very students supposedly benefitted. In other words, in a less competitive school those students might do much better. I emphasize that, as a judge, I take no position on the mismatch theory. But I predict you will see reference to it in the forthcoming Supreme Court opinion.

To be sure, it is unseemly for any serving professor to suggest that minority students are less qualified. (That proposition is more readily expressed openly by emeritus professors no longer teaching, like Alan Dershowitz at Harvard Law School and Stanley Goldfarb at Penn Medical School.) In furtherance of Amy Wax's tendency to offend minority groups, she recently attacked Asian-Americans in the most unflattering terms. I gagged when I read her remarks, but free speech is free speech.

Even Dartmouth, to my distress, has engaged in smothering provocative speech. In January, the college cancelled an event with Andy Ngo, a controversial conservative journalist. His speech was forced online based on unspecified information from the Hanover Police Department. Apparently, Dartmouth has been evasive about the ''credible threats'' it received. It has provided shifting rationales for its decision.

The College Republicans have also been charged $3,600 for an event which did not actually take place. Indeed, I think it is inappropriate for the college to ever charge organizations for the protection their speech requires. That policy simply accentuates the power of those who would discourage free speech.

If the Dartmouth administration had the backbone to discipline students who shouted down speakers or to arrest nonstudents for disrupting events, the deterrent effect would obviate the need for imposing security expenses.

Regardless of the situation, the college aligned itself with those who wish to silence speech by cancelling the event. It should be recalled that, in Terminiello, the Supreme Court squarely rejected the so-called heckler's-veto rationale for suppressing speech. The court held that speech cannot be punished merely because it could cause unrest amongst potential listeners.

A common thread of these incidents at Yale, Princeton, Harvard, U Penn and Dartmouth is that university authorities, in discouraging unfashionable speech, do not do so explicitly. Rather, they perform an ''Ivy League Two Step.'' First, they pay lip service towards the value of free speech. Then they use alternative reasons as a pretext to shut down ''objectionable'' speech. That, in some ways, is more dangerous than a frontal attack.

Even assuming that there are some circumstances in which speech can be legitimately restrained, we have seen that schools have been inclined to dissemble in their justifications for suppressing speech.

It is for that reason, when universities take action to limit free speech, they have a solemn responsibility to be absolutely honest and transparent in why they are doing so—they must, as Oliver Wendell Holmes said, ''turn square corners'' when demanding such accommodations. So far, our Ivy League schools have demonstrated a pattern of suppression that should upset all friends of freedom of speech.

I hope that Dartmouth's new president, Sian Leah Beilock, will have the steel in her spine that is needed to take this responsibility seriously and stand up for free speech when it becomes difficult. Her recent statements are encouraging. But when the chips are down, many university presidents have folded.

Admittedly, one of the most serious questions the country faces is how to achieve racial equality. Does it mean equal opportunity or equal results? Is progress for African-Americans, for instance, held back because of residual racism or because of other aspects of the black experience? Views about achieving racial equality that are uttered in good faith are repressed—even shut down as ''racist''—if they vary from certain orthodoxies.

As a result, the charge of ''racism,'' not unlike McCarthy's frequent cry of ''communism,'' has been drained of much of its meaning. Similarly, debates over issues relating to sex education and sexual identity—issues about which many hold sharply divergent views, sometimes based on religious differences—are ruled unacceptable.

Those repressive forces come from the left side of our political spectrum, but I can think of examples coming from the opposite political pole. For instance, although it is certainly reasonable for parents to argue about the curriculum of public schools, it is intolerant to seek to ban library books on critical race theory, at least at the high school level.

By the same token, efforts to prevent persons such as Linda Sarsour from speaking on college campuses in support of BDS (boycott, divestment and sanctions) directed against Israel are equally intolerant. As a onetime special envoy in the Middle East I regard BDS and Sarsour's views as particularly obnoxious, but I deplore the effort of Jewish groups to prevent her from speaking at universities.

My class at Dartmouth entered in the fall of 1953. The previous spring Dwight D. Eisenhower spoke at commencement. He implicitly attacked Joe McCarthy and McCarthyism, admonishing students: ''Don't join the book burners.''

Consider the context of Eisenhower's speech: we were in the midst of a Cold War with the Soviet Union, over 50,000 American men had been killed in Korea, and there were indeed prominent pro-communist traitors in our own government, as well as in allied governments. Nevertheless, speaking extemporaneously, Eisenhower courageously said, ''How will we defeat communism unless we know what it is and what it teaches and why does it have such an appeal to men, why are so many people swearing allegiance to it? . . . And we have got to fight it with something better, not try to conceal the thinking of our own people.''

And this is the part I love: ''They are part of America. And even if they think ideas that are contrary to ours, their right to say them, their right to record them, and their right to have them at places where they are accessible to others is unquestioned, or it isn't America.''

Because McCarthy was a Republican, it was important that Republicans—most notably Sen. Margaret Chase Smith and then Eisenhower himself—were the ones to speak out and put an end to his reign of intolerance. I hope you Dartmouth students—on both sides of the political spectrum—will stand up for freedom of expression. It is not a partisan issue. It is, as I have tried to explain, fundamental to American democracy.

To be sure, you may have to draw upon ''the granite of New Hampshire, in your muscles and your brains'' to withstand the immense pressure to bow to conformity. But I expect nothing less.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICK J. LEAHY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on another matter, we begin to reach

the period every 2 years when the Senate begins our process of honoring and bidding farewell to our distinguished colleagues who are soon leaving our ranks. Seeing friends off is hardly a task to look forward to, but it is made more tolerable when I get to boast about and embarrass our talented colleagues one last time before they head for the exits.

I will begin today with one of only two current Senators who were around when I arrived as a freshman in 1985. By then, of course, PAT LEAHY had already made history.

When PAT was first elected in 1974, he was the first non-Republican to represent Vermont in the Senate since 1856. And now, after eight terms, he will depart having made history all over again as his State's longest serving Senator by a comfortable margin.

Of course, it is the dash in between the dates that matters the most, and to say that PAT LEAHY has made the most of his time in Washington would be truly an understatement.

PAT first developed his habit for lifelong learning growing up around the printing press of his family's newspaper in Montpelier. But I suspect our friend never hit the books as hard as he did after he found out that the girl for whom he had fallen head over heels, Marcelle, spoke not English but French at home. The way PAT tells it, he ''wanted to know what [Marcelle's] parents were saying about [him].'' So the studies began.

Here in the Senate, that same energy and curiosity led PAT to collect enough policy passions for an entire congressional delegation—from dairy farming to privacy, to landmine mitigation.

PAT and I got a chance to work closely together during our long tenures switching off and on as chairmen and ranking members of the State and Foreign Ops Subcommittee on Appropriations. As often as the majority changed hands during our time, PAT and I made a point of working as partners. He always knew the right time to break up tense negotiations with a stemwinder of an old Irish joke.

We rolled up our sleeves and bonded over our shared commitment to extending American influence and promoting our interests using soft power, everywhere from East Asia to the former Soviet Union.

And like good appropriators, we also bonded over a firm mutual conviction that our true opponent was never each other. It was the House.

Our time leading the subcommittee together saw a major landmine removal effort deservedly come to bear the name of its champion: the Leahy War Victims Fund. And PAT lent equal support to one of my passion projects: our work on behalf of the pro-democracy movement in Burma.

All of this work was accompanied by great humor. One time, after an election that turned out well for my side, PAT showed up at our next hearing having found a unique way to show grace in defeat. Here is what happened. He showed up with a yard sign from a campaign of some local candidate where he lived that read, ''McConnell for Chairman,'' and remarked that, apparently, the voters of his neighborhood had gotten their wish.

Even just measuring by local votes cast, PAT'S colossal Senate legacy put the name ''Leahy'' right up there with fellow titans like Kennedy, Stevens, and Inouye. But PAT'S legendary service to the people of Vermont has been more than a vote tally. Over eight terms, he has made a point of becoming not just a familiar name but a friendly face and a committed servant to his neighbors.

And it certainly didn't come easy. The way I have heard the story, PAT'S first Senate victory came after he wisely dispatched his darling French-speaking emissary, Marcelle, into the Francophone enclaves of Vermont's ''northeast kingdom.''

Of course, we know Marcelle is much more than a natural campaigner. She is an accomplished nurse and a treasured member of the Senate's family in her own right.

So I know I speak for so many colleagues, past and present, in saying the Senate will miss our distinguished President pro tempore. But we know that PAT and Marcelle have more than earned some extra free time to spend in their beautiful home State, with their kids—Kevin, Alicia, and Mark—and their five grandkids, and with the many neighbors who are grateful—so grateful—for a lifetime of outstanding service.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, while the distinguish leader is still on the floor, let me thank him for those remarks. And I know Marcelle will thank him too. Of course, our spouses have spent a lot of time together, and we know who the real leaders are in the house.

I think of what the leader has said, and he speaks of the time when we worked together. And I appreciate very much—I have told him privately, but I will say it publicly: I have appreciated the friendship and the work together.

We did go back and forth over a period of years. Part of the time he was chair, and part of the time I was chair, but in a very, very important subcommittee.

In Foreign Ops we had everything from foreign aid to a lot of the things we did around the world. But that bill would pass on the floor, oftentimes on a Friday afternoon, when everybody would say: Bring it up; we have got to get out of here.

And it passed, virtually, unanimously. We would work out a couple of differences. First, we talked about them, and then they were gone, and off we went.

I remember speaking at a symposium put together by the distinguished leader, and I was given and presented with a Louisville Slugger with my name on it. Now, throughout the course of any Senator's career, and certainly one of 48 years, you get presented with a lot of things, which you thank people for, and you put them in the closet or the attic. This, I would tell the distinguished Senator, has stayed in public view in my office ever since I came home with it. And I loved showing it off at a time when we have to be back together on more things. But we have on that. You talked about the landmine legislation and the war victims legislation, and I appreciate your work on that, Mr. Leader.

And it reflected such good in this Senate but also the people who were helped by it. There are no eradicating landmines, there is no victim of landmines that is going to come in and say: Well, we can support your next campaign.

No, they don't even know who we are. They know we helped them.

When the leader talked to me about Burma, I finally got educated on Burma. And I was an easy sell—I think he would agree on that—because of the case he made but also because of the history he gave me.

I don't want to hold up the Senate. I will speak longer about these things on the day I leave, which will be soon.

I look forward to leaving because Marcelle and I can be back home all the time, but I will miss so many friends I have made—the well over 400 Senators I have served with. And I think the distinguished leader has served with hundreds also. Some were here for a long time. Some were here for, sometimes, I think, in a couple of instances, a matter of a month or two. I prefer a long time to a month or two. It is easier to get to know each other.

I will speak further about this. But I was honored to be on the floor when this happened.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I walked onto the floor just as Senator LEAHY was closing his remarks, and I want to tell you that we were together in the Judiciary Committee this morning, where I joined the chorus of praise for his career and his service in the Senate. And it seems like at every room he steps into, there is another tribute, and well-deserved. I thank him for being such a steadfast Member of the Senate and, particularly, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which will forever be benefitted by his contribution.

UKRAINE

Madam President, I rise today to speak on a different topic, and it is one that is very timely and important.

Yesterday, a number of us received a classified briefing from the White House about Russia's ongoing invasion of Ukraine. It was sobering. Russia continues to indiscriminately target civilian populations and infrastructure, killing tens of thousands of innocent people in Ukraine, leaving countless more in the bitter dark and cold without access to electricity, water, or heat.

The briefing was also astonishing because it raised a bigger question: What has Vladimir Putin really accomplished with this cruel war?

I will tell you the answer.

Today, as a result of Putin's barbaric invasion of Ukraine, the Western alliance in opposition to him is stronger than ever before. Putin's actions have strengthened the resolve of the Ukrainian people to fight to the death for a free and democratic country, as they press back against the Russian occupation and regain territory from Kharkiv to Kherson.

Moreover, NATO is now stronger and more united, with two new countries, valuable additions to the NATO alliance—Sweden and Finland—soon to join the fold. And just this week, NATO also recommitted to continuing support for Ukraine.

Countries have rallied behind the United States in sending everything from weapons to helmets, to medical supplies, to food, and in imposing crushing sanctions that are taking a massive toll on the Russian economy.

Yesterday's briefing also made one thing abundantly clear: Now is not the time for the United States or NATO to back down. While Putin deceived himself into thinking the Ukrainian people would fold and welcome the Russian military with open arms, or that Kyiv could fall in days, the Ukrainian people—and their desire for sovereignty and self-rule—have prevailed.

The world stepped up to help secure their freedom, bound together by the shared principles and international norms that dictators like Putin can never and will never wipe away.

The day will come when Putin and his thugs are held accountable for their war crimes, and, sadly, there are many.

Since February, the United States alone has committed billions of dollars in aid to Ukraine, with defense articles delivered at recordbreaking speed to support Ukrainian war efforts on the frontlines. And just weeks ago, the White House requested another supplemental aid request for Ukraine. I support it.

Now, I understand that some Members of Congress have expressed a concern about the economic consequences of increased defense spending and whether there is appropriate oversight of the actual funds sent and spent. I share those concerns. They are legitimate. They are reasonable. And I pushed the administration to ensure that it strengthens efforts to fully account for our assistance to Ukraine.

I might just add parenthetically that over the decades that we were in war in Afghanistan, it is well known that so many dollars were wasted, American tax dollars, in an effort to stop the forces of terrorism that were residing in that country. We should never knowingly allow that to occur, and we certainly shouldn't in Ukraine despite my wholehearted support for President Biden supporting the efforts.

I am glad my colleagues on the other side of the aisle finally joined us yesterday—yesterday—in the confirmation of Robert Storch. He is going to be the next inspector general at the Department of Defense. If you want to keep an eye out on how the money is being spent in that great and important Department, you need an inspector general. It took us months to reach the point where the Senate confirmed his nomination. He will be key to oversight.

Instead of looking for solutions, some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are vowing to stop assistance to Ukraine or slow it down in another way to obstruct the Biden administration. In doing so, they are undermining our broader foreign assistance programs and ultimately undercutting the success of Ukraine's resistance.

The Presiding Officer and I both know we have to fund the fiscal year we are currently in. It runs from October to October. We are in that fiscal year already. We know that if we do a continuing resolution, that it will be wasteful spending, and we will not be investing in the things we really need to keep America safe and strong. If we do the Omnibus bill, the Omnibus appropriations bill, we can cure that problem by having specific appropriations bills that target the money where it is needed in our future. If we don't do that, it is going to undermine assistance in many areas, including Ukraine.

We can't let leadership fail on either side of the aisle when it comes to the spending bill. As the Ukrainian people continue to fight, we must continue to stand by their side.

When the news first broke of Russia's full-scale invasion this past February, I was sitting in an airport departure lounge 800 miles away in Lithuania. Many in this Chamber have heard me speak many times about my mother, who arrived in the United States from Russian-occupied Lithuania when she was 2 years old in the year 1911. Life was bleak and oppressive for the Lithuanian people at that time. It was no wonder that my family tried to escape the Russian czar and his heavy hand. That was the case in Eastern Europe for many countries.

So it is no surprise that when the Soviet Union collapsed, many of these same nations reached out to join the community of democracies and stand with us behind the shield of NATO. We welcomed and supported Lithuania, the Baltic States, Poland, and so many other countries, as we welcome Ukraine's efforts now to stop this invasion.

Today, decades later, Lithuania is a thriving democracy and is among the many countries rallying to Ukraine's aid. I want to commend the people of Lithuania. So many times, this tiny little nation has spoken out in courageous ways to stand up for democracy and freedom. I am very proud of them and what they have done.

The free nations of the world understand Ukraine is on the frontlines in the battle for democracy over autocracy. It is a fundamental struggle between the rule of law and the rule of brute force. Now is not the time for the United States and the rest of the free world to in any way diminish their support for Ukraine. Like the Ukrainian people, we must show resolve, determination, and a commitment to fighting on and standing together in the defense of democracy.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, tomorrow, Northrop Grumman and the U.S. Air Force will unveil the new B–21 bomber, a sixth-generation aircraft that will revolutionize the Air Force's long-range strike capabilities.

I had the special opportunity to see the first tails under development at Palmdale, and I am excited that this incredible feat of U.S. engineering will finally be unveiled to the American public and to our adversaries. It is an exciting day for the Air Force, and it is an especially exciting day for Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota, which was chosen to be the first home—Main Operating Base 1—of the B–21 Raider.

We have come a long way at Ellsworth since I first came to the Senate. Shortly after I took office, Ellsworth was recommended for closure by the Department of Defense's Base Realignment and Closure Commission. So one of my first priorities as a U.S. Senator became getting Ellsworth taken off the closure list. Statistically speaking, our odds of pulling through were not high, but thanks to an all-hands effort by the congressional delegation and State and community leaders, we won the day, and we were removed from the BRAC list that August.

Then we got right to work on building up the base so we would never again find ourselves in the same position.

In 2007, the Air Force Financial Services Center opened at Ellsworth, and 2011 saw the arrival of the 89th Attack Squadron and its command and control stations for MQ–9 Reapers.

In 2015, a nearly decade-long effort paid off with the quadrupling of the

training airspace for the base. The Powder River Training Complex is now the largest training airspace in the continental United States and can be used for large-force exercises that draw combat aircraft from across the country, and it is well-suited for B–21 training. This is just one of the efforts that we undertook to put Ellsworth in the best possible position to secure the B–21 mission. I am proud that it paid off with last June's announcement that Ellsworth would become the home of the Raider.

The B–21 represents a significant step forward in our long-range strike capabilities, and it will come not a moment too soon. Between chronic underfunding and a high operational tempo during the War on Terror, our military preparedness became seriously strained.

A 2018 National Defense Strategy Commission report warned that our Nation's readiness had eroded to the point where we might struggle to win a war against a major power like Russia or China. This was not just because of the wear and tear of our own forces but also because of the significant investments being made by China and Russia in their militaries, with the intent of neutralizing our military strengths. We have made progress since then, but there is still a lot of work that needs to be done.

The importance of continued investment in our Nation's military and our technological edge cannot be overstated. The events of the past year should remind us that there will always be bad actors who represent a threat to peace and freedom, and being prepared to meet those threats is the best way of preserving peace and keeping our Nation secure.

It is disappointing that the National Defense Authorization Act—yearly legislation to authorize funding for our military and national defense—has been so low on Democrats' priority list this year. We are 2 months in fiscal year 2023; yet the Senate still hasn't taken up the 2023 bill. Democrats were more focused on spending hundreds of billions of dollars on their Green New Deal priorities than they were on passing essential legislation for our Nation's defense.

As efforts continue to negotiate a way to bring the NDAA to the floor, I hope we are able to pass a comprehensive bill that rejects the President's inadequate funding request and addresses all our key defense requirements.

As always, one of my top priorities is ensuring that each year's NDAA addresses the needs of our airmen at Ellsworth Air Force Base. I am working to ensure that the base continues to receive full funding for the many equipment and support facilities that will be needed for the B–21 Raider mission.

In late October, I had the opportunity of reviewing the progress at Ellsworth firsthand with Secretary of the Air Force Frank Kendall, and suffice it to say, things are going to be very, very busy over the coming years. The B–21 training and operational missions will require significant investments in new infrastructure, including a low-observable coating restoration facility and a radio frequency facility to support the Raider's stealth properties, as well as a weapons generation facility to support its nuclear capability. The NDAA will continue this essential military construction and ensure that it remains on pace in preparation for the arrival of the B–21.

We also need to ensure Ellsworth remains a premier training space for our bombers, which is why I am pursuing a provision to require the Federal Aviation Administration to establish a pilot program to support the development of dynamic airspace. Dynamic airspace—sometimes called adaptive airspace—refers to efficiently scheduling and managing airspace and adjusting airspace boundaries as military exercises or other flights proceed through them. This concept will better enable the Pentagon to meet training requirements for aircraft like the B–21, which need larger volumes of training airspace to accommodate longer engagement distances.

As always, while we prepare for the B–21 mission, I continue to work to ensure that our B–1s at Ellsworth receive all the resources they need to remain a responsive and lethal component of Global Strike Command, as they demonstrated in the just-completed Bomber Task Force deployment to Guam.

While updated planes and equipment are essential, as always, our greatest resource is the men and women who wear the uniform. I will continue to work to improve quality of life for our Ellsworth airmen and their families.

More military families will be moving into the communities surrounding Ellsworth with the arrival of the B–21 mission, and another one of my priorities is making sure that the infrastructure is in place to provide ample support for these new families.

I worked to include a provision in this year's NDAA that would allow the Secretary of Defense to continue to adjust basic allowance for housing rates if an installation is experiencing a sudden increase in the number of servicemembers assigned there. This will help ensure that families at Ellsworth and elsewhere will have the resources they need to secure appropriate accommodations.

I am also working to ensure that the Douglas School District is able to integrate and support Air Force members' children and provide sufficient classroom space. I am grateful to the other members of South Dakota's congressional delegation for working with me to ensure that this year's NDAA will authorize up to $15 million in Impact Aid funding for schools experiencing forced structure changes like the anticipated growth at Ellsworth.

I am looking forward to tomorrow's unveiling of the B–21 Raider and to that day in the near future when the first Raider lands at Ellsworth. It is an honor to be part of building up the base and to represent the men and women of Ellsworth in the U.S. Senate.

I will continue to do everything I can to ensure that our Ellsworth airmen and our men and women in uniform in every branch of the military have everything they need to carry out their missions.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PADILLA). Without objection, it is so ordered.

INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to get this body to act in the face of one of the most heinous forms of exploitation on the planet, which is human trafficking.

The year is almost over; the Congress is coming to a close; we are running out of time; and the Senate still has not passed the Menendez-Risch International Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, which was reported out of the Foreign Relations Committee by voice vote over 5 months ago.

Therefore, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 407, S. 4171.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4171) to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''International Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022.''.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABROAD

Sec. 101. United States support for integration of anti-trafficking in persons interventions in multilateral development banks.
Sec. 102. Expanding prevention efforts at the United States Agency for International Development.
Sec. 103. Counter-trafficking in persons efforts in development cooperation and assistance policy.
Sec. 104. Technical amendments to tier rankings.

Sec. 105. Modifications to the program to end modern slavery.
Sec. 106. Clarification of nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance.
Sec. 107. Expanding protections for domestic workers of official and diplomatic visa holders.
Sec. 108. Effective dates.
TITLE II—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS
Sec. 201. Extension of authorizations under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000.
Sec. 202. Extension of authorizations under the International Megan's Law.
TITLE III—BRIEFINGS
Sec. 301. Briefing on annual trafficking in person's report.
Sec. 302. Briefing on use and justification of waivers.

TITLE I—COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABROAD

SEC. 101. UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR INTEGRATION OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS INTERVENTIONS IN MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.

(a) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State acting through the Ambassador-at-Large to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, shall instruct the United States Executive Director of each multilateral development bank (as defined in section 110(d) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(d))) to encourage the inclusion of a counter-trafficking strategy, including risk assessment and mitigation efforts as needed, in proposed projects in countries listed—

(1) on the Tier 2 Watch List (required under section 110(b)(2)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(2)(A)), as amended by section 104(a));

(2) under subparagraph (C) of section 110(b)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(1)) (commonly referred to as ''tier 3''); and

(3) as Special Cases in the most recent report on trafficking in persons required under such section (commonly referred to as the ''Trafficking in Persons Report'').

(b) BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall brief the appropriate congressional committees regarding the implementation of this section.

(c) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that details the activities of the United States relating to combating human trafficking, including forced labor, within multilateral development projects.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 102. EXPANDING PREVENTION EFFORTS AT THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to strengthen prevention efforts by the United States abroad, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (referred to in this section as the ''Administrator'') shall, to the extent practicable and appropriate—

(1) encourage the integration of activities to counter trafficking in persons (referred to in this section as ''C-TIP'') into broader assistance programming;

(2) determine a reasonable definition for the term ''C-TIP Integrated Development Programs,'' which shall include any programming to address health, food security, economic development, education, democracy and governance, and humanitarian assistance that includes a sufficient C-TIP element; and

(3) ensure that each mission of the United States Agency for International Development (referred to in this section as ''USAID'')—

(A) integrates a C-TIP component into development programs, project design, and methods for program monitoring and evaluation, as necessary and appropriate, when addressing issues, including—

(i) health;
(ii) food security;
(iii) economic development;
(iv) education;
(v) democracy and governance; and
(vi) humanitarian assistance;

(B) continuously adapts, strengthens, and implements training and tools related to the integration of a C-TIP perspective into the work of development actors; and

(C) encourages USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategies to include C-TIP components in project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, as necessary and appropriate.

(b) REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of an Act making appropriations for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs through fiscal year 2026, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on obligations and expenditures of all funds managed by the Department of State and USAID in the prior fiscal year to combat human trafficking and forced labor, including integrated C-TIP activities.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a description of funding aggregated by program, project, and activity; and

(B) a description of the management structure at the Department of State and USAID used to manage such programs.

(3) BIENNIAL BRIEFING.—Not later than 6 months of after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter through fiscal year 2026, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator, shall brief the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on the implementation of subsection (a).

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 103. COUNTER-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS EFFORTS IN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE POLICY.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 102(b)(4)(22 U.S.C. 2151–1(b)(4))—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(H) effective counter-trafficking in persons policies and programs.''; and

(2) in section 492(d)(1)(22 U.S.C. 2292a(d)(1))—

(A) by striking ''that the funds'' and inserting the following: ''that—

''(A) the funds'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), as added by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) in carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the President shall, to the greatest extent possible—

''(i) ensure that assistance made available under this section does not create or contribute to conditions that can be reasonably expected to result in an increase in trafficking in persons who are in conditions of heightened vulnerability as a result of natural and manmade disasters; and

''(ii) integrate appropriate protections into the planning and execution of activities authorized under this chapter.''.

SEC. 104. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO TIER RANKINGS.

(a) MODIFICATIONS TO TIER 2 WATCH LIST.—Section 110(b)(2) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(2)), is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''SPECIAL'' and inserting ''TIER 2''; and

(2) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking ''of the following countries'' and all that follows through ''annual report, where—''and inserting ''of countries that have been listed pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) pursuant to the current annual report, in which—''; and

(B) by redesignating subclauses (I) and (II) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and moving such clauses (as so redesignated) 2 ems to the left.

(b) MODIFICATION TO SPECIAL RULE FOR DOWNGRADED AND REINSTATED COUNTRIES.—Section 110(b)(2)(F) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(2)(F)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''special watch list described in subparagraph (A)(iii) for more than 1 consecutive year after the country'' and inserting ''Tier 2 watch list described in subparagraph (A) for more than one year immediately after the country consecutively'';

(2) in clause (i), in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking ''special watch list described in subparagraph (A)(iii)'' and inserting ''Tier 2 watch list described in subparagraph (A)''; and

(3) in clause (ii), by inserting ''in the year following such waiver under subparagraph (D)(ii)'' after ''paragraph (1)(C)''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.—Section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)), as amended by subsections (a) and (b), is further amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''special watch list'' and inserting ''Tier 2 watch list'';

(ii) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''SPECIAL WATCH LIST'' and inserting ''TIER 2 WATCH LIST''; and

(II) by striking ''special watch list'' and inserting ''Tier 2 watch list''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''SPECIAL WATCH LIST'' and inserting ''TIER 2 WATCH LIST''; and

(II) in clause (i), by striking ''special watch list'' and inserting ''Tier 2 watch list'';

(B) in paragraph (3)(B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of''; and

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''each country described in paragraph (2)(A)(ii)'' and inserting ''each country described in paragraph (2)(A)''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by striking ''the Special Watch List'' and inserting ''the Tier 2 watch list''.

(2) FREDERICK DOUGLASS TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PREVENTION AND PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2018.—Section 204(b)(1) of the Frederick

Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–425) is amended by striking ''special watch list'' and inserting ''Tier 2 watch list''.

(3) BIPARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL TRADE PRIORITIES AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2015.—Section 106(b)(6)(E)(iii) of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015 (19 U.S.C. 4205(b)(6)(E)(iii) is amended by striking ''under section'' and all that follows and inserting ''under section 110(b)(2)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(2)(A))''.

SEC. 105. MODIFICATIONS TO THE PROGRAM TO END MODERN SLAVERY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1298 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C. 7114) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the International Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022'';

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) by striking ''APPROPRIATIONS'' in the heading and all that follows through ''There is authorized'' and inserting ''APPROPRIATIONS .—There is authorized''; and

(B) by striking paragraph (2); and

(3) in subsection (h)(1), by striking ''Not later than September 30, 2018, and September 30, 2020'' and inserting ''Not later than September 30, 2022, and September 30, 2026''.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible for funding under the Program to End Modern Slavery of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, a grant recipient shall—

(1) publish the names of all subgrantee organizations on a publicly available website; or

(2) if the subgrantee organization expresses a security concern, the grant recipient shall relay such concerns to the Secretary of State, who shall transmit annually the names of all subgrantee organizations in a classified annex to the chairs of the appropriate congressional committees (as defined in section 1298(i) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 7114(i))).

(c) AWARD OF FUNDS.—All grants issued under the program referred to in subsection (b) shall be—

(1) awarded on a competitive basis; and

(2) subject to the regular congressional notification procedures applicable with respect to grants made available under section 1298(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 7114(b)).

SEC. 106. CLARIFICATION OF NONHUMANITARIAN, NONTRADE-RELATED FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF SCOPE OF WITHHELD ASSISTANCE.—Section 110(d)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(d)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE.—The President has determined that—

''(A) the United States will not provide nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance to the central government of the country or funding to facilitate the participation by officials or employees of such central government in educational and cultural exchange programs, for the subsequent fiscal year until such government complies with the minimum standards or makes significant efforts to bring itself into compliance; and

''(B) the President will instruct the United States Executive Director of each multilateral development bank and of the International Monetary Fund to vote against, and to use the Executive Director's best efforts to deny, any loan or other utilization of the funds of the respective institution to that country (other than for humanitarian assistance, for trade-related assistance, or for development assistance that directly addresses basic human needs, is not administered by the central government of the sanctioned country, and is not provided for the benefit of that government) for the subsequent fiscal year until such government complies with the minimum standards or makes significant efforts to bring itself into compliance.''.

(b) DEFINITION OF NON-HUMANITARIAN, NONTRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE.—Section 103(10) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(10)) is amended to read as follows:

''(10) NONHUMANITARIAN, NONTRADE-RELATED FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance' means—

''(i) United States foreign assistance, other than—

''(I) with respect to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961—

''(aa) assistance for international narcotics and law enforcement under chapter 8 of part I of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.);

''(bb) assistance for International Disaster Assistance under subsections (b) and (c) of section 491 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2292);

''(cc) antiterrorism assistance under chapter 8 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2349aa et seq.); and

''(dd) health programs under chapters 1 and 10 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.);

''(II) assistance under the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.);

''(III) assistance under sections 2(a), (b), and (c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(a), (b), (c)) to meet refugee and migration needs;

''(IV) any form of United States foreign assistance provided through nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, or private sector partners—

''(aa) to combat human and wildlife trafficking;

''(bb) to promote food security;

''(cc) to respond to emergencies;

''(dd) to provide humanitarian assistance;

''(ee) to address basic human needs, including for education;

''(ff) to advance global health security; or

''(gg) to promote trade; and

''(V) any other form of United States foreign assistance that the President determines, by not later than October 1 of each fiscal year, is necessary to advance the security, economic, humanitarian, or global health interests of the United States without compromising the steadfast U.S. commitment to combatting human trafficking globally; or

''(ii) sales, or financing on any terms, under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), other than sales or financing provided for narcotics-related purposes following notification in accordance with the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogrammings pursuant to section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394–1).

''(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term 'nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance' shall not include payments to or the participation of government entities necessary or incidental to the implementation of a program that is otherwise consistent with section 110.''.

SEC. 107. EXPANDING PROTECTIONS FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS OF OFFICIAL AND DIPLOMATIC VISA HOLDERS.

Section 203(b) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1375c(b)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

''(5) NATIONAL EXPANSION OF IN-PERSON REGISTRATION PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall administer the Domestic Worker In-Person Registration Program for employees with A–3 visas or G–5 visas employed by accredited foreign mission members or international organization employees and shall expand this program nationally, which shall include—

''(A) after the arrival of each such employee in the United States, and annually during the course of such employee's employment, a description of the rights of such employee under applicable Federal and State law; and

''(B) provision of a copy of the pamphlet developed pursuant to section 202 to the employee with an A–3 visa or a G–5 visa; and

''(C) information on how to contact the National Human Trafficking Hotline.

''(6) MONITORING AND TRAINING OF A–3 AND G–5 VISA EMPLOYERS ACCREDITED TO FOREIGN MISSIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—The Secretary shall—

''(A) inform embassies, international organizations, and foreign missions of the rights of A–3 and G–5 domestic workers under the applicable labor laws of the United States, including the fair labor standards described in the pamphlet developed pursuant to section 202. Information provided to foreign missions, embassies, and international organizations should include material on labor standards and labor rights of domestic worker employees who hold A–3 and G–5 visas;

''(B) inform embassies, international organizations, and foreign missions of the potential consequences to individuals holding a nonimmigrant visa issued pursuant to subparagraph (A)(i), (A)(ii), (G)(i), (G)(ii), or (G)(iii) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)) who violate the laws described in subclause (I)(aa), including (at the discretion of the Secretary)—

''(i) the suspension of A–3 visas and G–5 visas;

''(ii) request for waiver of immunity;

''(iii) criminal prosecution;

''(iv) civil damages; and

''(v) permanent revocation of or refusal to renew the visa of the accredited foreign mission or international organization employee; and

''(C) require all accredited foreign mission and international organization employers of individuals holding A–3 visas or G–5 visas to report the wages paid to such employees on an annual basis.''.

SEC. 108. EFFECTIVE DATES.

Sections 104(b) and 106 and the amendments made by those sections take effect on the date that is the first day of the first full reporting period for the report required by section 110(b)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(1)) after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE II—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 201. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER THE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.

Section 113 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''2018 through 2021, $13,822,000'' and inserting ''2023 through 2026, $17,000,000''; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''2018 through 2021, $65,000,000'' and inserting ''2023 through 2026, $102,500,000, of which $22,000,000 shall be made available each fiscal year to the United States Agency for International Development and the remainder of'';

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''; and'' at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(C) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) to fund programs to end modern slavery, in an amount not to exceed $37,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2023 through 2026.''.

SEC. 202. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL MEGAN'S LAW.

Section 11 of the International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (34 U.S.C. 21509) is amended

by striking ''2018 through 2021'' and inserting ''2023 through 2026''.

TITLE III—BRIEFINGS

SEC. 301. BRIEFING ON ANNUAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSON'S REPORT.

Not later than 30 days after the public designation of country tier rankings and subsequent publishing of the Trafficking in Persons Report, the Secretary of State shall brief the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on—

(1) countries that were downgraded or upgraded in the most recent Trafficking in Persons Report; and

(2) the efforts made by the United States to improve counter-trafficking efforts in those countries, including foreign government efforts to better meet minimum standards to eliminate human trafficking.

SEC. 302. BRIEFING ON USE AND JUSTIFICATION OF WAIVERS.

Not later than 30 days after the President has determined to issue a waiver under section 110(d)(5) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(d)(5)), the Secretary of State shall brief the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on—

(a) each country that received a waiver;

(b) the justification for each such waiver; and

(c) a description of the efforts made by each country to meet the minimum standards to eliminate human trafficking.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I further ask that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to and the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

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

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 4171), as amended, was passed.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask that the motion 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.

Mr. MENENDEZ. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

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

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

NOMINATION OF JERRY W. BLACKWELL

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise in support of the nominee to be the next U.S. district court judge for the District of Minnesota—that would be Jerry Blackwell.

I would like to thank Senator DURBIN, chair of the Judiciary Committee, and all the members of the Judiciary Committee, including yourself, Mr. President, for shepherding Mr. Blackwell's nomination through the committee, and I would like to thank Leader SCHUMER for making time for the Senate to consider his nomination, and my colleague Senator SMITH for her work as well in support of the nomination.

Jerry Blackwell is one of the most respected and accomplished litigators in the State of Minnesota. He has nearly 35 years of trial experience, has been named Minnesota Attorney of the Year five times, has argued over 1,000 motions in State and Federal court, and served as lead counsel in over 100 cases.

This is why he received a bipartisan vote in the Judiciary Committee, including with the support of the ranking member, and why I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support his confirmation.

Jerry has always been driven by his commitment to serve others—a commitment that started early in his life. His dad was a truckdriver who started working after the 10th grade, and his mom worked in a textile mill. She struggled with health conditions and was on dialysis from the time Jerry was 5 years old. They raised Jerry in a textile mill town in North Carolina in a home without running water. And although they did not have much, they raised their kids to believe that no matter what their life circumstances were, it was their responsibility to give back to their community. As Jerry said at his nomination hearing, his mom taught him at a young age that ''in serving others we find our own well-being.'' Those words inspired Jerry's brother to serve as a police officer and led Jerry to use his skills as an attorney to improve the lives of others.

He was the first in his family to attend college. He attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill as a recipient of the prestigious Morehead Scholarship. He went on to earn his J.D. from the University of North Carolina School of Law and then had the wisdom to move to Minnesota to begin his legal career at a firm in Minneapolis.

After working at several prominent Minneapolis law firms, Jerry went on to found Blackwell Burke, one of the largest minority-owned trial law firms in our State. The firm was, at one point, the second-largest Black-owned law firm in the United States of America. It is highly regarded by the Minnesota legal community and has been rated Minnesota's top litigation firm by Benchmark Litigation for 4 years in a row.

Jerry is also known for his humility—so much so that I did not learn until after his nomination hearing, when his aunt told me, that Jerry has never lost a case in the nearly 35 years he has been practicing.

I then went to Jerry and said ''Your aunt was probably kind of exaggerating?'' And he said ''No, it's true. I've never lost a case.''

As an attorney in Minnesota, Jerry never lost touch with his commitment to serve others. Even while he maintained a busy private practice, he always found ways to give back. He was widely praised for his work obtaining the first posthumous pardon in State history for Max Mason, a young Black man who was wrongfully convicted of rape in 1920. And he captured the attention of our State and the country during his time as Special Assistant Attorney General in one of the most high-profile criminal trials in the history of our country: the prosecution of Derek Chauvin for the murder of George Floyd.

Many of the pages in this room and many of the people watching today will remember Jerry's argument at the trial and the fine lawyering that he demonstrated. He didn't make it about himself. He didn't make it about some hotshot litigation move. He made it about George Floyd, and he made it about the community members and the police officers who came to testify against Derek Chauvin at that trial. It was an extraordinary job, along with his colleagues that also prosecuted the case and Attorney General Ellison who supervised it.

Jerry has broad respect in Minnesota's legal community. He was initially recommended by a judicial selection committee that I convened with Senator SMITH consisting of accomplished Minnesota judges, attorneys, and legal scholars, headed up by Alan Page, the former Minnesota Supreme Court justice, also known as an extraordinary Minnesota Viking.

Jerry earned support from 25 experienced Federal prosecutors from across the political spectrum, who wrote to the Judiciary Committee in support of his nomination that he ''distinguished himself as a civil practitioner and has earned a national reputation as a skilled and persuasive advocate.''

The Judiciary Committee also directly heard from a number of current and former police chiefs in Minnesota who wrote:

> We are confident that as a federal district court judge, Mr. Blackwell will approach each case with an open mind and will apply the law consistently and fairly.

That is why he got the highest rating from the ABA. That is why he got bipartisan support in the Judiciary Committee.

I am so proud to have Jerry as our nominee, and I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting his nomination.

It is not often that you have a nominee with this breadth of experience, this breadth of support, and also the willingness to take on one of the hardest cases our Nation has ever known and win it.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 1148, Jerry W. Blackwell, of Minnesota, to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Jeff Merkley, Tina Smith, Sheldon Whitehouse, Benjamin L. Cardin, Maria Cantwell, Amy Klobuchar, Jon Ossoff, Mark Kelly, Jacky Rosen, Brian Schatz, Mazie K. Hirono, Angus S. King, Jr., Thomas R. Carper, Sherrod Brown, Tim Kaine.

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

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Jerry W. Blackwell, of Minnesota, to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 54, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 368 Ex.]

YEAS—54

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

NAYS—42

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

NOT VOTING—4

Burr	Murphy
Hyde-Smith	Warnock

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). On this vote, the yeas are 54, the nays are 42.

The motion is agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 1129, Doris L. Pryor, of Indiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Jeff Merkley, Tina Smith, Sheldon Whitehouse, Benjamin L. Cardin, Maria Cantwell, Amy Klobuchar, Jon Ossoff, Mark Kelly, Jacky Rosen, Brian Schatz, Mazie K. Hirono, Angus S. King, Jr., Thomas R. Carper, Sherrod Brown, Tim Kaine.

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

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Doris L. Pryor, of Indiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) would have voted ''nay.''

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 62, nays 31, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 369 Ex.]

YEAS—62

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Peters
Bennet	Graham	Portman
Blumenthal	Hassan	Reed
Blunt	Heinrich	Romney
Booker	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Braun	Hirono	Rounds
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Cantwell	Kelly	Schatz
Capito	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sinema
Carper	Leahy	Smith
Casey	Luján	Stabenow
Cassidy	Manchin	Tester
Collins	Markey	Van Hollen
Coons	McConnell	Warner
Cornyn	Menendez	Warren
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Whitehouse
Cramer	Murkowski	Wicker
Duckworth	Murray	Wyden
Durbin	Ossoff	Young
Feinstein	Padilla	

NAYS—31

Barrasso	Hoeven	Rubio
Blackburn	Inhofe	Sasse
Boozman	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Lankford	Shelby
Cruz	Lee	Sullivan
Daines	Lummis	Thune
Ernst	Marshall	Toomey
Fischer	Moran	Tuberville
Grassley	Paul	
Hagerty	Risch	

NOT VOTING—7

Burr	Murphy	Warnock
Hawley	Shaheen	
Hyde-Smith	Tillis	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). On this vote, the yeas are 62, the nays are 31.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Doris L. Pryor, of Indiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority Leader.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 570, H.J. Res. 100; that the only amendment in order to the joint resolution be the Sullivan-Cotton amendment No. 6503; that there be up to 20 minutes for debate equally divided between the leaders or their designees; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote on the amendment; further, that following disposition of amendment No. 6503, the Senate then proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 119, which was received from the House and is at the desk; that there be up to 20 minutes for debate equally divided between the two leaders or their designees prior to a vote on the concurrent resolution; finally, that upon the disposition of the concurrent resolution, the Senate resume consideration of H.J. Res. 100 and that there be 2 minutes of debate equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, and upon the use or the yielding back of time, the joint resolution be considered read a third time and the Senate vote on the passage of the joint resolution, as amended, if amended; and that the amendment, concurrent resolution, and joint resolution require 60 affirmative votes for adoption, all without further intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Hearing none, without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

PROVIDING FOR A RESOLUTION WITH RESPECT TO THE UNRESOLVED DISPUTES BETWEEN CERTAIN RAILROADS REPRESENTED BY THE NATIONAL CARRIERS' CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY LABOR CONFERENCE AND CERTAIN OF THEIR EMPLOYEES

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 100) to provide for a resolution with respect to the unresolved disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employees.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, for the information of Members, we are going to resume votes very soon, first on the Sullivan resolution, then on the sick-day resolution, and then on the concurrent, final resolution. Votes will be quick.

I am glad that the two sides have come together so that we can avoid this shutdown, which would be extremely damaging to the country. I hope that we can add sick days under the Sanders resolution. And I urge Members—we are going to try to vote as quickly as we can to get this done.

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. SULLIVAN. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VAN HOLLEN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 6503

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, No. 6503, and I ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. SULLIVAN], for himself and for Mr. COTTON, proposes an amendment numbered 6503.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONDITIONS FOR RESOLVING DISPUTES.

Consistent with the purposes of the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) to avoid any labor dispute that threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive any section of the country of essential transportation service, except as provided in section 2, with regard to the disputes subject to Presidential Emergency Board Numbered 250, established pursuant to Executive Order 14077 of July 15, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 43203; relating to establishing an emergency board to investigate disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and their employees represented by certain labor organizations), and the provisions of section 10 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. 160)—

(1) during the 60-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this joint resolution, no change shall be made, by the railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference or by the employees of such railroads represented by a labor organization that is party to such disputes, in the conditions out of which such disputes arose as such conditions existed on the date of enactment of this joint resolution; and

(2) the parties to such disputes shall negotiate during such period to resolve any such dispute that is unresolved.

SEC. 2. MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

Nothing in this joint resolution shall prevent any mutual, written agreement by the parties after the enactment of this joint resolution—

(1) to implement the terms and conditions established by this joint resolution; or

(2) to any terms and conditions different from those established by this joint resolution.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, nobody wants a strike right now in our country. We have had challenges with supply chains. We have had challenges with finding enough workers with regard to our businesses. Nobody wants a strike.

My amendment would certainly focus on not having a strike but making sure that the sides in this disagreement, between management and labor, get back to work to resolve the problems at hand. It is a simple amendment. It says we need a cooling-off period for 60 more days.

Congress finds itself in another last-minute emergency being rushed to the floor of the Senate. We got the details of this about 24 hours ago on a very complicated subject.

Since 2019, negotiations have been going on between labor unions representing railway employees and the railway industry over employee pay, hours of service, benefits, sick leave—complicated negotiations.

Now that the negotiations have met an impasse, we have been asked to endorse a proposal that the Presidential Emergency Board has endorsed and that the union members have rejected. Complicated.

Barring additional action, as I mentioned, there could be a strike that would harm our economy and workers and families and other businesses. Again, we don't want that.

Here is the other issue: We also don't want Congress to become the de facto endgame for all future negotiations—private contract negotiations—enacting the agreements reached at the bargaining table or having Congress then dictate the terms of minutia in these contracts with regard to sick leave or other things.

Now, I know Senator SANDERS has a provision on this. It might be a great idea; it might not be a good idea. I don't know. But we got this 24 hours ago. No hearings, no discussion.

So all I am asking for is a 60-day cooling-off period so the sides can get back to the bargaining table, so the President of the United States and the Secretary of Labor, Secretary Walsh, can get involved and do their jobs. That is it: a cooling off period for 60 days, handing this negotiation back to the parties involved to resolve.

Now, some people say, well, that is just kicking the can down the road. Well, there is precedent for this course of action by Congress. The legislation covering these kind of labor agreements contemplate Congress asking for additional cooling-off periods. We have done this many times before, including in 1986, where it actually worked. A 60-day cooling off period. The sides went back to the bargaining table, and they resolved their issues on their own without the Congress of the United States having to come and dictate terms.

As I mentioned, less than 36 hours ago, we were asked to decide on issues that are complicated, that are important—without necessary deliberations, without congressional hearings to gain knowledge and expertise required to make informed decisions.

My amendment would certainly avoid a strike. We all agree on that. It will give negotiators more time to get to an agreement, and it will not make Congress the entity of last resort in these kind of negotiations where the knowledge of the issues that are very complicated have not been thoroughly studied and have not received the due diligence that I believe every American, every union Member wants us to have. It has worked before. Exactly this kind of amendment has worked before in this kind of situation. It can work again. I urge my colleagues to vote yes on my amendment.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I have an additional 10 minutes.

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

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, we are soon to be voting on the situation with the rail industry, which is an enormously important issue, not only for the 125,000 rail workers involved but for the entire country, because rail plays an enormous role in transporting very, very basic and important goods that all of us depend upon. It becomes a health issue, et cetera, et cetera.

But I want to take a half a moment to put this rail issue into a broader context and then get back to the rail situation. And that is, what polls are telling us and what I think each and every Member of the Senate sees and hears from his or her constituents is, people in this country are increasingly disgusted with the kind of selfishness and corporate greed that we are seeing.

Now, we don't talk about it much, and the media doesn't talk about it much, but there is more income and wealth inequality in America today than we have seen in at least 100 years. And the gap between the very, very rich and the middle class and everybody else is growing wider and wider.

And today, in the midst of this inflationary period, when so many of our workers are struggling to put food on the table, when they are falling behind economically, the billionaire class has literally never had it so good. These guys don't know what to do with their money. You don't know how many mansions they can own, how many islands they can have. Some of them are building spaceships to take them to Mars. They don't know what to do with their many billions of dollars. And yet, as we speak, 85 million Americans can't afford health insurance; 60,000 a year die because they don't get to a doctor on time; 45 million people dealing with student debt; families can't afford childcare for their kids. We have 600,000 people who are homeless in America, including people a few blocks away from the U.S. Capitol.

The rich are getting much richer. The middle class continues to shrink. And if you want to talk about the excesses of corporate greed, then you have got to talk about the rail industry and what is going on here right now.

Now, everybody understands that businesses sometimes have trouble. They lose money. They are in trouble. They go to their workers and say: Hey, things are tough, we all have to cut back. We understand that.

That is not the case today with the rail industry. For the rail industry, business has never been better, recordbreaking profits. This year alone, for the first three quarters, their profits are up by over $21 billion. They have so much money that they are able to give over $25 billion in stock buybacks and in dividends.

That is what is going on with the rail industry. One of the CEOs in the rail industry makes $20 million a year. Another guy makes $14 million a year. They are doing phenomenally well. But what is also going on in the rail industry is that over the last 6 years, they have cut back on their workforce by 30 percent, which means that workers in the rail industry are asked to do more with less support.

So for 3½ years, there have been negotiations between the industry and the 12 rail unions. And the end result of this is that the workers received a 24-percent increase in their wages. It sounds like a lot of money. That is for a 5-year period. They have not received a pay increase in the last 3 years. And if you average it out, that pay increase is less than inflation to date. It is not a great wage increase. It is not terrible, but it is not a great wage increase.

I have heard talk about healthcare. They wanted healthcare. They didn't win on healthcare. What the industry, unbelievably, wanted to do, despite recordbreaking profits, is ask workers to pay more for their health insurance. That was beaten back. So they remain at a status quo. Not a victory, but not a defeat.

But most egregiously, if you talk to the workers as I have—what is the issue? It is not wages. It is not benefits. Their issue is paid sick leave. They are one of the few industries in America today that have zero sick paid leave. Unbelievably, if a worker today on the rail industry gets sick, that worker gets a mark for missing work and can and—in some cases—will be fired.

Can you imagine that? Here in Congress, we all—conservatives, progressives—we have staff—all of us, and people get sick. Of course, they take time off. You don't fire them. You don't give them marks. You don't punish them because they got sick. This is America, 2022. You don't treat people—especially in the rail industry, who are doing dangerous, difficult work.

Now, I have to be honest. I know that the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Transportation have worked really hard on this issue. But I need to hear from them the willingness, which I think there will be, to demand that the industry do what has to be done, and that is to provide paid sick leave for their workers.

I will have an amendment. I assume that is coming up in a few moments. This is not a radical idea. It is a very conservative idea.

And it says, if you work in the rail industry, you will get 7 paid sick days. And I would hope that we would have strong support and the 60 votes that we need to pass this very, very important amendment that is wanted by every one of the rail unions and, I think, is overwhelmingly supported by the American people.

With that, I yield all time back.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 6503

I ask for the yeas and nays.

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

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH).

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

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 70, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 370 Leg.]

YEAS—25

Blackburn	Hagerty	Scott (FL)
Braun	Hoeven	Scott (SC)
Capito	Inhofe	Shelby
Collins	Johnson	Sullivan
Cotton	Kennedy	Thune
Cruz	Lee	Toomey
Daines	Paul	Tuberville
Ernst	Rounds	
Graham	Rubio	

NAYS—70

Baldwin	Hassan	Peters
Barrasso	Hawley	Portman
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Romney
Blunt	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Kaine	Sanders
Boozman	Kelly	Sasse
Brown	King	Schatz
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cardin	Lankford	Shaheen
Carper	Leahy	Sinema
Casey	Luján	Smith
Cassidy	Lummis	Stabenow
Coons	Manchin	Tester
Cornyn	Markey	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Marshall	Van Hollen
Cramer	McConnell	Warner
Crapo	Menendez	Warren
Duckworth	Merkley	Whitehouse
Durbin	Moran	Wicker
Feinstein	Murkowski	Wyden
Fischer	Murray	Young
Gillibrand	Ossoff	
Grassley	Padilla	

NOT VOTING—5

Burr	Murphy	Warnock
Hyde-Smith	Risch	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is not agreed to.

The amendment (No. 6503) was rejected.

PROVIDING FOR A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.J. RES. 100

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to consideration of H. Con. Res. 119, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 119) providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.J. Res. 100.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, the American people are increasingly disgusted at the level of corporate greed that we see today. We have more income and wealth inequality in America now than we have had in 100 years—billionaires getting richer, working people falling further and further behind.

And there is no clearer example of corporate greed than what we see in the rail industry today.

In the last year, that industry earned $21 billion in profits—recordbreaking—and provided $25 billion in stock buybacks and dividends to their wealthy shareholders. And yet, today, in that industry, workers who do difficult and dangerous work have zero paid sick days. Zero. You get sick, you get a mark against you; couple of marks, you get fired. This cannot and must not happen in America in 2022.

This amendment simply says 7 paid sick days for workers in the rail industry, and I hope we can win it.

VOTE ON H. CON. RES. 119

I ask for the yeas and nays, and I yield back all remaining time on both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, all time is yielded back.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH).

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 371 Leg.]

YEAS—52

Baldwin	Hawley	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rubio
Braun	Hirono	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	Kelly	Schumer
Cardin	Kennedy	Shaheen
Carper	King	Sinema
Casey	Klobuchar	Smith
Coons	Leahy	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Luján	Tester
Cruz	Markey	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Graham	Padilla	
Hassan	Peters	

NAYS—43

Barrasso	Hagerty	Romney
Blackburn	Hoeven	Rounds
Blunt	Inhofe	Sasse
Boozman	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Capito	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Lee	Shelby
Collins	Lummis	Sullivan
Cornyn	Manchin	Thune
Cotton	Marshall	Tillis
Cramer	McConnell	Toomey
Crapo	Moran	Tuberville
Daines	Murkowski	Wicker
Ernst	Paul	Young
Fischer	Portman	
Grassley	Risch	

NOT VOTING—5

Booker	Hyde-Smith	Warnock
Burr	Murphy	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO). On this vote, the yeas are 52, the nays are 43.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this concurrent resolution, the concurrent resolution is not agreed to.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 119) was rejected.

PROVIDING FOR A RESOLUTION WITH RESPECT TO THE UNRESOLVED DISPUTES BETWEEN CERTAIN RAILROADS REPRESENTED BY THE NATIONAL CARRIERS' CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY LABOR CONFERENCE AND CERTAIN OF THEIR EMPLOYEES—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.J. Res. 100.

Under the previous order, the joint resolution is considered read a third time.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

VOTE ON H.J. RES. 100

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH).

The result was announced—yeas 80, nays 15, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 372 Leg.]

YEAS—80

Baldwin	Graham	Padilla
Barrasso	Grassley	Peters
Bennet	Hassan	Portman
Blackburn	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Risch
Blunt	Hoeven	Romney
Booker	Inhofe	Rosen
Boozman	Johnson	Rounds
Braun	Kaine	Sasse
Brown	Kelly	Schatz
Cantwell	Kennedy	Schumer
Capito	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shelby
Carper	Lankford	Sinema
Casey	Leahy	Smith
Cassidy	Lee	Stabenow
Coons	Luján	Tester
Cornyn	Lummis	Thune
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Tillis
Cramer	Markey	Tuberville
Crapo	Marshall	Van Hollen
Daines	McConnell	Warner
Duckworth	Menendez	Whitehouse
Durbin	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Wyden
Feinstein	Murray	Young
Fischer	Ossoff	

NAYS—15

Collins	Hawley	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Hickenlooper	Scott (SC)
Cruz	Merkley	Sullivan
Gillibrand	Rubio	Toomey
Hagerty	Sanders	Warren

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—4

Burr	Murphy
Hyde-Smith	Warnock

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote, the yeas are 80, the nays are 15. One Senator responded present.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the passage of this joint resolution, the joint resolution is passed.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 100) was passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas.

UNITED STATES V. TEXAS

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, earlier this week, I did something I haven't done in a number of years, which is to attend a session of the U.S. Supreme Court, their oral arguments.

Of course, as you know, during the COVID pandemic, even the Supreme Court had to change the way it operated, but now the Court is back in the Supreme Court Building, meeting together, and listening to oral arguments and deciding some of the most important cases that are confounding the country and our legal system.

But the case that I listened to oral arguments in hit very close to home because the style of the case was United States v. Texas. It centers on a memo issued by the Department of Homeland Security Secretary, Alejandro Mayorkas, which he released last fall. In it, he provided specific confirmation—indeed, actually direction—to our Border Patrol agents that they would no longer have any hard and fast rules when it comes to removing illegal entry into the United States, particularly by those who commit serious crimes. So rather than a mandatory rule, Secretary Mayorkas said: Well, you have to weigh these various factors to see whether somebody who is guilty of a serious crime should be removed from the United States.

Under this memorandum, officers with Immigration and Customs Enforcement were discouraged from arresting or removing illegal immigrants unless they posed a threat to national security, public safety, or border security. That sounds reasonable, but it is a little more amorphous, a little more vague than specifically people who have committed aggravated felonies.

The memorandum, though, goes on to say that the Agency will prioritize anyone who poses a ''current threat to public safety,'' but it is unclear exactly what that means. The guidelines state that this ''is not to be determined according to bright lines or categories.''

If you are a law enforcement officer, like the Border Patrol, what do you want? You want bright lines. You don't want categories. You don't want some woke statement about, well, on one hand, you have to consider these factors; on the other hand, you have to consider these factors. They need bright lines so they can make, perhaps, even life-and-death decisions.

But what Secretary Mayorkas has said in this memorandum is that there

is really no clear guidance, no clear definition for our Border Patrol in terms of the people they need to detain and remove from the United States because they are a public safety threat. I would hope that crimes like murder, rape, and aggravated assault would meet this balancing test by Secretary Mayorkas, but the memo does not offer any specifics. It is, on this hand, you have to consider these factors; on the other hand, you have to consider these without any real guidance.

We know it is unfair to our law enforcement officials to not provide them with better guidance because they have to make difficult decisions—sometimes split-second decisions, sometimes life-and-death decisions. And to have somebody come back and say, ''Well, you didn't properly balance the considerations,'' as opposed to having a bright line rule or category, which is less discretionary and which provides much more clarity and certainty, I think it is a disservice to them, as well.

What about domestic violence, what about child pornography, what about driving under the influence of alcohol, money laundering, embezzlement? You can look in this memorandum and you won't find any answers to those questions, just the old balancing test: On the one hand, think about these things; on the other hand, think about those.

The administration has offered such vague guidance with the term ''current threat to public safety'' that different ICE officers may well reach different conclusions.

Making matters worse, the memo outlines mitigating factors. So not only do you consider these factors and these factors and balance them, then you need to consider mitigating factors that an officer should consider whether to enforce the law or simply walk away. This includes the age of the migrant, as well as how long they have been living in the United States, as if a migrant entering the country illegally somehow would acquire some equity or vested interest because they have been here longer than somebody else. That makes no sense at all.

The memorandum also said that the law enforcement officer must also include a consideration of the physical or mental condition of the migrant. It even directs ICE officers to consider how the removal of somebody illegally in the United States would impact other people and their family.

Just to be clear, these are not mandates from Congress. This is the product of a made-up memorandum by the Secretary of Homeland Security. Congress has given the Department the authority to exercise some prosecutorial decision, but there is a difference between prioritizing certain offenses for removal and effectively exempting entire categories for enforcement.

I think one of the problems that Secretary Mayorkas has is that he thinks he has the authority to pick and choose which laws to enforce. He has no such authority. Now, he does have authority in terms of prioritizing them.

But, basically, he said that somebody who was in the country illegally because they violated immigration laws is the lowest of priorities for detention and removal. That is what gets you several million people over the last couple years. That is what gets you a border crisis, which allows for the illegal importation of the drugs that killed 108,000 Americans last year—that sort of wokeness and lawlessness.

We have seen previous administrations prioritize the removal of terrorists, transnational criminals, or people who pose a threat to public safety or national security, and that is fine. I think we can all agree that law enforcement should use its limited resources to address the biggest threats but not in the process exempt other people who have violated the law from any potential consequences. It defies all common sense to instruct a law enforcement officer to turn a blind eye when they encounter individuals who came here illegally and committed other crimes just because those crimes aren't, in the opinion of Secretary Mayorkas, serious enough or because of the age of the individual or how long they have actually resided here in the United States.

The lower court, the District Court for the Southern District of Texas, found that Secretary Mayorkas's memorandum guidance doesn't justify common sense. They found that it breaks the law. Congress has provided the requirement and said that the Secretary ''shall take into custody'' noncitizens who commit certain crimes—''shall.''

The question Chief Justice Roberts kept asking is, Does ''shall'' mean ''shall'' or does ''shall'' mean ''may,''—because the law, which Congress has passed and was signed by the President of the United States, says that you ''shall take into custody'' illegal immigrants who commit certain crimes and you ''shall remove'' those individuals once they are released from criminal custody. So the word ''shall'' is mandatory. It is not discretionary. Congress's law that we passed isn't just a polite suggestion. It is an instruction, it is a direction. It is a requirement. It is a mandate.

The reality of this situation, however inconvenient it may be for some of our colleagues, is that by entering the United States illegally, these individuals have, by definition, broken the law. The Secretary of Homeland Security doesn't have the authority to determine whether those individuals should face the legal consequences that Congress has mandated. That is our job, and the decision was made long before President Biden or Secretary Mayorkas took office.

The State of Texas is disproportionately affected because we have a 1,200-mile common border with Mexico, and we are seeing the bulk of this wave of humanity and the drugs coming across the border, and it has imposed a significant burden on our border communities and on our State.

But I believe that the State provided a strong case that the Justices should vacate this dangerous and illegal memo once and for all. If you think about it a minute, by saying, ''Well, you have to weigh these factors against these factors and, oh, by the way, if somebody is of a certain age or has been here a while then you exclude them entirely,'' what this memorandum did and does is sent a clear message to the world that if you come to the United States illegally, you will be able to stay as long as you don't get caught committing a murder or some other heinous crime. But if you commit other crimes, you still might be released by the Department of Homeland Security because there is no bright line rule requiring removal under those circumstances.

This turns on its head what the obligation of the Secretary of Homeland Security should be. He takes an oath similar to the one we take to uphold the law, the Constitution and laws of the United States. I believe it is a clear violation of his oath and his responsibility to try to provide this watered-down memorandum. It is completely impossible for an individual Customs and Border Protection officer to know how they should strike the balance. It is going to be second-guessed.

As I said earlier, two Border Patrol agents looking at the same individual may weigh these factors differently. Well, it is contributing to the Biden border crisis that we have seen raging for the past 2 years. The United States, as we like to say, is a nation of laws, not men and women. In other words, it doesn't depend on who you are. It depends on what the law is, and we all have the same obligation to follow the law. The Secretary simply doesn't have the authority to cherry-pick which laws he wants to enforce and which ones he doesn't.

Congress writes the laws, and the executive branch is charged with enforcing those laws as written, not as how you wish they would be—nothing more and nothing less. But, unfortunately, we have seen, time and time again—not for days, not for weeks, but for months and even now years—that the Biden administration has simply failed to clear this very low bar—enforce the law.

It is discouraging ICE personnel—again, ICE is Immigration and Customs Enforcement—from enforcing our immigration laws.

You remember that, a couple of years ago, some of the more radical members of our colleagues' political party said: You should abolish ICE. We shouldn't enforce any of our laws.

But the consequences are pretty clear now. They failed to secure the border or provide frontline law enforcement and agents with the resources they need in order to do their job. These can sometimes be very dangerous jobs.

What is more, the administration has actually sanctioned villainizing Border Patrol and ICE personnel for doing the very job that we asked them to do—enforcing our immigration laws.

Frequently, if you talk to the Border Patrol agents, they will talk about the push factors that encourage people to leave their home country, like poverty and violence. And then they talk about the pull factors, or what they can expect to encounter at the border as to discourage them from coming or to encourage them.

There has been no attempt by the Biden administration to address the pull factor that encourages people to make the dangerous trek from their homes and come to the United States illegally.

That would be something called deterrence, discouraging somebody from illegally coming to the country in the first place. And the asylum program, which has now resulted in millions of cases on the backlog of immigration courts, there has been no effort made to try to fix the broken asylum process, no attempt to strengthen law enforcement and to actually remove people who have no legal right to be here in the United States.

If you go to the border now—as I have been many times—and you talk to the Border Patrol agents, they will tell you that they routinely detain people from as many as 150 different countries. This isn't just people coming from Mexico or Central America; these are literally people coming from around the world. You will find Ukrainians. You will find Russians. You will find people from the Middle East. You will find people from Iran, North Korea, China.

The fact of the matter is that if you have enough money, if you are willing to pay the price that these human smugglers require, you can make your way into the United States and through our southern border illegally.

So it is an abdication of duty and a complete embarrassment to our law-abiding society. I think many Americans watch what is happening at the border, and they wonder, is this the same country I grew up in, or did I miss something? Because they feel like something has gone terribly awry with this sort of lawlessness and chaos.

The Biden administration's laissez faire attitude toward our Nation's immigration laws is absolutely disgraceful, and there must be consequences. The American people deserve better than this, and I hope to see more accountability next Congress once Republicans take control of the House.

That means that we will have new chairmen of the various committees, and they will call people like Secretary Mayorkas before those committees and hold them accountable. But until that happens, I don't expect things to get much better, because if the Biden administration hasn't been motivated to get off the dime and actually do something about this chaos and lawlessness at the border, I don't know what it will take to change their minds.

But sometimes when public officials don't do what they are supposed to do and you can't change their minds, sometimes you need to change who those public officials are. Unfortunately, we may have to wait until the next election to do that.

Immigration enforcement is a bigger job today than it was a few years ago, and I am afraid it is getting ready to become even more challenging. Just last month, the DC district court judge vacated the Center For Disease Control's title 42 order, and the judge granted a 5-week stay which will expire here in less than 3 weeks.

Title 42—just to remind everybody—is a pandemic-related order designed to protect public health. It is not really an immigration order, but it is a public health order. So when people are coming across the border untested and unvaccinated, we recognize that is a potential to spread even more of the coronavirus.

And so Border Patrol has told me as long ago as about a year ago that they have been able to expel some people, particularly adult males, from coming across the border using the title 42 authority. But that is getting ready to go away in 5 weeks—or less than 3 weeks now.

And we have not heard any plan out of the Biden administration for how they are going to do the job without that authority, because they simply refuse to use any other authorities, like expedited removal, in order to discourage people from illegally entering the country.

Back when I sat down with some of the leaders of the Customs and Border Protection and Border Patrol, about a year ago now, they told me that once title 42 goes away, unless there is another alternative plan for controlling people's access to the border, they will lose control completely.

At this point, title 42 is one of the few remaining tools we have to prevent even more chaos at the border. Of the more than 230,000 encounters at the southern border in October, 230,000 migrants came to the border, more than 78,000 were removed under title 42.

You might ask what happened to the rest of them. Well, they were ushered into the country, perhaps never to be heard from again, based on weak asylum claims or other refusals by the Biden administration simply to enforce our immigration laws.

But 78,000 is not inconsequential. That is 78,000 people the Border Patrol didn't have to process, feed or house, or take care of. But once title 42 is gone, that will all change. And the consequences will be dire. It has been 2 weeks since the Federal judge struck down title 42, and I have yet to hear a peep out of the Biden administration what they will do to address these consequences.

A few weeks ago, President Biden held a post-election press conference and was asked what he intends to do differently over the next 2 years, given the fact that 75 percent of the voters say the country is headed in the wrong direction. He said: Nothing. He intends to do nothing differently.

Three out of four Americans believe the country is heading in the wrong direction, and the President of the United States of America says: I am not going to change the direction.

The Senate majority leader shared the same sentiment, calling the election results a vindication for Democrats. Given their recent comments, President Biden and Senator SCHUMER don't seem to recognize there is a problem at all. In fact, they seem happy with the way things are going, and they have assured us that Democrats are just going to keep moving in the same direction.

So if you think this is bad—and two-thirds of the voters believe we are headed in the wrong direction—just get ready, because it is about to get worse.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that all postcloture time on the Blackwell and Pryor nominations be considered expired; that the vote on confirmation of the Blackwell nomination occur at a time to be determined by the majority leader, following consultation with the Republican leader; and that the vote on the confirmation of the Pryor nomination occur at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, December 5.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 1149.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Frances Kay Behm, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 1149, Frances Kay Behm, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, Tina Smith, Michael F. Bennet, Christopher A. Coons, Margaret Wood Hassan, Catherine Cortez Masto, Tim Kaine, Ben Ray Luján, Tammy Duckworth, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Angus S. King, Jr., Patty Murray, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Martin Heinrich, Jack Reed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to legislative session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 1184.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

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

The senior executive legislative clerk read the nomination of Kelley Brisbon Hodge, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 1184, Kelley Brisbon Hodge, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Chris Van Hollen, Richard Blumenthal, Tim Kaine, Michael F. Bennet, Gary C. Peters, Benjamin L. Cardin, Margaret Wood Hassan, Jack Reed, Alex Padilla, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Christopher A. Coons, Debbie Stabenow, Tammy Baldwin, Elizabeth Warren, Cory A. Booker, Mark R. Warner.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to legislative session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 1186.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Mia Roberts Perez, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 1186, Mia Roberts Perez, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Chris Van Hollen, Richard Blumenthal, Tim Kaine, Michael F. Bennet, Gary C. Peters, Benjamin L. Cardin, Margaret Wood Hassan, Jack Reed, Alex Padilla, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Christopher A. Coons, Debbie Stabenow, Tammy Baldwin, Elizabeth Warren, Cory A. Booker, Mark R. Warner.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 1187.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Kai N. Scott, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 1187, Kai N. Scott, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, Tina Smith, Michael F. Bennet, Christopher A. Coons, Margaret Wood Hassan, Catherine Cortez Masto, Tim Kaine, Ben Ray Luján, Tammy Duckworth, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Angus S. King, Jr., Patty Murray, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Martin Heinrich, Jack Reed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 1185.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of John Frank Murphy, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 1185, John Frank Murphy, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, Tina Smith, Michael F. Bennet, Christopher A. Coons, Margaret Wood Hassan, Catherine Cortez Masto, Tim Kaine, Ben Ray Luján, Tammy Duckworth, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Angus S. King, Jr., Patty Murray, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Martin Heinrich, Jack Reed.

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, December 1, be waived.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. KING. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following letter in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC.

To the Secretary of the Senate:

PN2435, the nomination of Julie Rike Iman. of Massachusetts, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit, having been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee, with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows—

(1) on the question of reporting the nomination favorably with the recommendation that the nomination be confirmed, 11 ayes to 11 noes; and

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee has not reported the nomination because of a tie vote, and ask that this notice be printed in the RECORD pursuant to the resolution.

RICHARD J. DURBIN.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 22–64, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Finland for defense articles and services estimated to cost $323.3 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

J. AARON HARDING
(For James A. Hursch, Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22–64

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Finland.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* $164.1 million.

Other $159.2 million.

Total $323.3 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Forty (40) AIM 9X Block II Tactical Missiles.

Four (4) AIM 9X Block II Tactical Guidance Units.

Forty-eight (48) AGM–154 Joint Stand Off Weapons (JSOW).

Non-MDE: Also included are Dummy Air Training Missiles (DATM); Captive Air Training Missile (CATM); Captive Flight Vehicles (CFVs); Free Flight Vehicles (FFVs); containers; mission planning; integration support and testing; munitions storage security and training; weapon operational flight program software development; transportation; tools and test equipment; support equipment; spare and repair parts; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering and logistics support services; books and other publications; training; training aids and devices; space parts; support equipment; weapon system software support; U.S. Government and contractor engineering; technical and logistics support services; studies and surveys; missile technical assistance; other technical assistance; and other related elements of program and logistics support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (FI–P–AAT, FI–P–AAU).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: FI–P–AAS, FI–P–AAI, FI–P–GAT, FI–P–LDB, FI–P–LBM.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: November 28, 2022.

*As defined in Section 47 (6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Finland—AIM 9X Block II Tactical Missiles and AGM–154 Joint Standoff Weapons

The Government of Finland has requested to buy forty (40) AIM 9X Block II tactical missiles; four (4) AIM 9X Block II tactical guidance units; and forty-eight (48) AGM–154 Joint Stand Off Weapons (JSOW). Also included are Dummy Air Training Missiles (DATM); Captive Air Training Missile (CATM); Captive Flight Vehicles (CFVs); Free Flight Vehicles (FFVs); containers; mission planning; integration support and testing; munitions storage security and training; weapon operational flight program software development; transportation; tools and test equipment; support equipment; spare and repair parts; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering and logistics support services; books and other publications; training; training aids and devices; space parts; support equipment; weapon system software support; U.S. Government and contractor engineering; technical and logistics support services; studies and surveys; missile technical assistance; other technical assistance; and other related elements of program and logistics support. The total estimated cost is $323.3 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by improving the security of a trusted partner, which is an important force for political stability and economic progress in Europe. It is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist Finland in developing and maintaining a strong and ready self-defense capability.

The proposed sale will improve Finland's air-to-air and air-to-surface weapons capabilities and will positively impact U.S. relations with countries in the Nordic region. Finland intends to use these defense articles and services for its fighter aircraft fleet. Finland will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be Raytheon Missiles and Defense, Tucson, AZ. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of the proposed sale will require U.S. Government and contractor representatives to visit Finland on a temporary basis in conjunction with program technical oversight and support requirements, including program and technical reviews.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22–64

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The AIM 9X Block II Tactical Missile is a datalink-enabled, launch and leave, air combat munition that uses passive Infrared (IR) energy to acquire and track enemy air targets. The AIM–9X Block II Sidewinder continues the evolution of the AIM–9 series of missiles.

2. The AGM–154 JSOW is a precision strike weapon with a 500–pound blast/fragmentation/penetrator warhead effective against fixed-point targets. It includes GPS/INS guidance, and an uncooled, long-wave imaging infrared seeker with autonomous target acquisition algorithms for precise targeting.

3. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

4. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

5. A determination has been made that Finland can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

6. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Finland.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 22–67, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Finland for defense articles and services estimated to cost $380 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22–67

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Finland.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* $310 million.

Other $70 million.

Total $380 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MOE):

Three hundred fifty (350) FIM–92K Stinger Man Portable Missiles.

Five (5) Production Verification Flight Test (PVFT) FIM–92K Stinger Man Portable Missiles.

Non-MOE:

Also included is support equipment; production support, engineering and technical services; transportation services; and other related elements of program and logistics support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (FI–B–VBF).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: FI–B–VAJ, FI–B–VBA.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: December 1, 2022.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Finland—Stinger Man Portable Ground-to-Air Missiles

The Government of Finland has requested to buy three hundred fifty (350) FIM–92K Stinger Man Portable missiles; and five (5) Production Verification Flight Test (PVFT) FIM–92K Stinger Man Portable missiles. Also included is support equipment; production support, engineering and technical services; transportation services; and other related elements of program and logistics support. The total estimated cost is $380 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by improving the security of a trusted partner which is an important force for political stability and economic progress in Europe. It is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist Finland in developing and maintaining a strong and ready self-defense capability.

The proposed sale will improve Finland's defense and deterrence capabilities. Finland intends to use these defense articles and services to increase its national stock. This critical platform will bolster the land and air defense capabilities in Europe's northern flank, supporting the U.S. European Command's top priorities. Finland will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be Raytheon Missiles and Defense, Tucson, AZ and Lockheed Martin Corporation, Syracuse, NY. There are no known offset agreements in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Finland.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22–67

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The Stinger missile is a lightweight, self-contained air defense system that can be rapidly deployed by ground troops. Its seeker and guidance systems enables the weapon to acquire, track and engage a target with one shot.

2. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that Finland can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Finland.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 22–36, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Qatar for defense articles and services estimated to cost $1.0 billion. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22–36

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Qatar.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* $.075 billion.

Other $.925 billion.

Total $1.000 billion.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: The Government of Qatar has requested to buy ten (10) Fixed Site-Low, Slow, Small Unmanned Aircraft System Integrated Defeat System (PS–LIDS) System of Systems, to include:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Two hundred (200) Coyote Block 2 Interceptors.

Non-MDE: Also included is the Counter Unmanned Electronic Warfare System (CUAEWS); Coyote launchers; Ku Band Multi-function Radio Frequency System (KuMRFS) radars; Forward Area Air Defense Command and Control (FAAD C2); Counter Unmanned Electronic Warfare Systems (CUAEWS); EO/IR cameras; support and test equipment; integration and test support; spare and repair parts; communications equipment; software delivery and support; facilities and construction support; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering; technical and logistics support services; studies and surveys; maintenance services; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (QA–B–UAV).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: November 29, 2022.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Qatar—Fixed Site-Low, Slow, Small Unmanned Aircraft System Integrated Defeat System (FS–LIDS)

The Government of Qatar has requested to buy ten (10) Fixed Site-Low, Slow, Small Unmanned Aircraft System Integrated Defeat System (FS–LIDS) System of Systems, to include: two hundred (200) Coyote Block 2 interceptors. Also included is the Counter Unmanned Electronic Warfare System (CUAEWS); Coyote launchers; Ku Band Multi-function Radio Frequency System (KuMRFS) radars; Forward Area Air Defense Command and Control (FAAD C2); Counter Unmanned Electronic Warfare Systems (CUAEWS); EO/IR cameras; support and test equipment; integration and test support; spare and repair parts; communications equipment; software delivery and support; facilities and construction support; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering; technical and logistics support services; studies and surveys; maintenance services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The total estimated program cost is $1 billion.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of a friendly country that continues to be an important force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East.

The proposed sale will improve Qatar's capability to meet current and future threats by providing electronic and kinetic defeat capabilities against Unmanned Aircraft Systems. Qatar will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and/or services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be Raytheon, Huntsville AL; SRC, Huntsville, AL; and Northrop Grumman, Huntsville, AL. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of five (5) additional U.S. Government and fifteen (15) U.S. contractor representatives to Qatar for a duration of five (5) years to support fielding, training, and sustainment activities.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22–36

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The Fixed Site-Low, Slow, Small Unmanned Aircraft System Integrated Defeat System (FS–LIDS) is a Counter Unmanned Aircraft System of Systems. It provides defeat capabilities against Unmanned Aircraft vehicles.

2. The Counter Unmanned Electronic Warfare System (CUAEWS) is a Counter Unmanned Aircraft defeat system. It provides signal disruption and jamming of position, timing, navigation, command link and video downlink signals to/from the ground command station.

3. The Coyote Launcher is a high speed, highly maneuverable, semi-active guided airframe with a proximity blast fragmentation warhead. It provides a kinetic defeat capability against Counter Unmanned Aircraft threats.

4. The Coyote Interceptor is a Counter Unmanned Aircraft kinetic missile that provides kinetic defeat capabilities against Unmanned Aircraft vehicles.

5. The Ku Band Multi-function Radio Frequency System (KuMURFS) is a multi-function radar. It provides three dimensional target location to provide situational awareness for command and control systems and guidance used by the Coyote Block–2 Interceptor.

6. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

7. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

8. A determination has been made that Qatar can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

9. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Qatar.

WORLD AIDS DAY 2022

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, on December 1, we mark the 34th anniversary of World AIDS Day. World AIDS Day calls on us to remember those lost to AIDS and support those who live with HIV/AIDS-related illnesses. On this day, we also raise awareness for the global health crisis and redouble our efforts in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Established in 1998, World AIDS Day marked the first international day for global health. Since then, World AIDS Day has adopted targeted themes to raise awareness and encourage international cooperation. This year's theme, ''Equalize,'' focuses on addressing persisting inequalities in the fight against AIDS. Vulnerable groups such as young women, gay men, transgender people, people of color, and sex workers struggle to access contraception, testing, treatment, and new technologies. Criminalization, discrimination, and social stigmas continue to target these vulnerable populations across the globe. The 2022 ''Equalize'' campaign reminds us that our fight cannot be won until such inequalities are eliminated.

Since the first U.S. cases of AIDS were reported in June 1981, over 700,000 people in the U.S. have died from HIV-related illnesses. As of 2019, nearly 1.2 million people were living with HIV. In 2020, 30,635 people received an HIV diagnosis in the U.S. and dependent areas. My home State of Maryland is not immune to this issue. As of 2021, over 32,000 Marylanders over 13 years old are living with HIV, with 773 new diagnoses that same year. Furthermore, recent data shows that minority populations remain disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDs. In 2020, Black Americans accounted for 42 percent of HIV diagnoses, while Hispanic/Latino Americans accounted for 27 percent of HIV diagnoses. This is evidence of the persistent health challenge HIV/AIDS presents Maryland and the U.S.

Fortunately, scientists have made significant strides in developing antiretroviral therapies—ART—against HIV infections over recent decades. Thanks to breakthroughs in the private and public sectors, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration—FDA—has now approved more than 30 medicines

to treat HIV infection. These treatment regimens help extend and stabilize the lives of those living with HIV while reducing further risk of HIV transmission.

I particularly applaud Maryland's scientific community and academic partners—including the National Institutes of Health—NIH—the Walter Reed Army Institute of Infectious Disease Research, the Institute of Human Virology at the University of Maryland, and Johns Hopkins University—for their groundbreaking research initiatives. For example, NIH-funded research, including clinical trials, to develop pre-exposure prophylaxis—PrEP—medication designed to prevent high-risk individuals from contracting HIV.

Thanks to cutting-edge advancements in treatment, Maryland has reached significant milestones in reducing HIV case numbers. For the first time in over three decades, Maryland reported fewer than 1,000 new cases in 2018 and continues to remain below the 1,000 new case benchmark as of 2021. State-supported efforts such as safe-sex education programs, condom distribution, and the expansion of prophylactic medications have all mitigated HIV transmission. The Maryland Department of Health's antiretroviral therapy campaign has also contributed to viral suppression for 60 percent of the State's HIV patients. Additionally, city and county needle exchange programs have broadened efforts to reduce the circulation of unclean syringes, provide testing for infectious diseases such as HIV, and extend resources for substance abuse.

Thanks to the Affordable Care Act—ACA—Americans diagnosed with HIV or at risk of transmission have more meaningful access to healthcare coverage and health insurance. Today, Americans cannot be dropped or denied coverage because of pre-existing health conditions such as HIV. The ACA also gives States the option to expand Medicaid, the largest payer for those who need HIV treatment in the country. The ACA's investments in community health centers' Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative is an integral part of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy.

The ACA has also established new health plan standards or essential health benefits that must be covered under certain health plans. Benefits such as prescription drug services, hospital inpatient care, lab tests, HIV screening, PrEP, and other preventive services aim to preserve the health of those with HIV while mitigating further transmission. Under the ACA, most health insurance plans must provide preventative services, including HIV testing for those aged 15 to 65. PrEP to inhibit HIV is also provided for HIV-negative adults at high risk for contracting HIV. I am proud to cosponsor the PrEP Access and Coverage Act of 2021, which would expand access to PrEP and work to reduce disparities among those recommended and prescribed the medication through multiple initiatives, including eliminating out-of-pocket costs for the medication.

These investments in an infrastructure to test and treat HIV have helped reduce the spread of HIV/AIDs, but have also been essential in curbing the spread of mpox. It has provided natural points of care for testing, access to treatment, and education to populations also vulnerable to contracting mpox.

However, HIV/AIDS is not an issue the U.S. faces in isolation. Outside the U.S., the global HIV/AIDs epidemic remains a grave public health challenge. In 2021, approximately 38.4 million people lived with HIV across the globe, including 1.7 million children between 0 and 14 years of age. Last year, roughly 1.5 million people contracted HIV. Nevertheless, the international community has made significant process in HIV testing and treatment over recent decades. By the end of 2021, 28.7 million people with HIV, about 75 percent, were receiving ART, while approximately 68 percent of all people with HIV reached viral suppression. In 2021, an estimated 650,000 people died from AIDS-related illnesses worldwide, down from 2 million people in 2004 and 1.4 million in 2010.

Since its inception in 2003, the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief—PEPFAR—represents an extraordinary commitment to global health, aiming to prevent, diagnose, and treat HIV infections. Over nearly 20 years, the U.S. has invested more than $100 billion in the global response to HIV/AIDS. Because of this, we have made significant inroads in access to testing and ART.

In 2021, PEPFAR provided HIV testing services for more than 50 million people and supported ART for nearly 19 million people. As of today, U.S. leadership through PEPFAR has saved an estimated 20 million lives and prevented millions of HIV infections. PEPFAR now operates in over 50 countries, training hundreds of thousands of healthcare workers and providing critical support to healthcare systems. PEPFAR is a powerful example of sincere, effective, and transparent U.S. global health leadership and cooperation.

The COVID–19 pandemic produced a stark reminder that we must swiftly respond to global health crises. It demonstrates that diseases cannot be easily confined to national borders and regional spheres. Additionally, the COVID–19 pandemic has disrupted HIV treatments and prevention services, separating patients from healthcare providers. Vulnerable populations have also been disconnected from educational and counseling services while economic downturns exasperated social and economic inequalities. Marginalized populations and now more susceptible to HIV infection and less likely to access necessary services than before the pandemic's onset. Our interconnected world demands American vigilance, conscientiousness, and our strong investment in global health systems.

Our battle against HIV is far from over. The U.S. must continue to define global health leadership and facilitate cooperation with our foreign partners and allies. I commend President Biden for his enduring support for PEPFAR. I also recognize international partnerships, including the Global Fund along with faith-based organizations and civil society for their long-held commitment to eradicating HIV/AIDS. Most importantly, I want to recognize those living with HIV/AIDS across the globe. Your dignity, fortitude, and endurance testify to the extraordinary power of the human spirit. And in accordance with that drive and spirit, we will prevail in this fight.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO MARK GHILARDUCCI

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise today to honor Mark Ghilarducci, director of the California Office of Emergency Services—CalOES—as he retires following years of committed and extraordinarily capable public service.

Director Ghilarducci's laudable career spans 30 years of service in public safety and government management at the local, State, and Federal levels, as well as more than 12 years in the private sector, working in security and crisis management globally. I, myself, have had the pleasure of working with Mr. Ghilarducci and have witnessed firsthand his dedication to the safety of all Californians.

Early in his career, Director Ghilarducci served as the deputy State fire chief at CalOES. In this role, he oversaw special operations such as the State Urban Search and Rescue Response System. Director Ghilarducci helped develop this search and rescue system in the wake of the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake, and this system has since served as the model for the Nation. In fact, Ghilarducci relied on this system as he led the Federal search and rescue operations in the wake of the 1995 terrorist bombings in Oklahoma City, demonstrating the system's effectiveness, as well as his own courage in the face of disaster. Twenty years later, he served as an adviser to the State of Louisiana and Governor Kathleen Blanco in the wake of Hurricane Katrina and provided on the ground assistance.

In 2000, he was appointed deputy director of CalOES, where he oversaw statewide emergency operations, planning, and training. Drawing from his experience in State and national emergency response, Director Ghilarducci utilized his position to advocate for preventative disaster management and clearer communication between local, State, and Federal agencies with disaster-relief organizations. During his

tenure, CalOES expanded its mission to encompass more than natural disasters, adding programs that focused on terrorism prevention and cybersecurity attacks and developed faster and broader disaster response to public health emergencies like COVID–19.

In February 2012, Governor Jerry Brown appointed Ghilarducci to secretary of the California Emergency Management Agency, a great fit for someone so well-qualified. The following year, the Governor appointed him to director of CalOES and he has held this position ever since. While in this role, Ghilarducci briefed President Obama in 2014 on California's historic drought, as well as President Trump and President Biden during their respective visits to California after natural disaster events, including the Camp and Caldor fires. Under his direction, CalOES improved and modernized the State's emergency management. Earlier this year, CalOES announced a first in the Nation grant program focused on building community resilience to prevent long-term disaster impacts.

As one of California's Senators, I extend my deepest gratitude to Director Ghilarducci for his tireless commitment to the safety of Californians and Americans nationwide. Please join me in wishing him a safe, prosperous, and well-earned retirement.●

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTINA GRETTLER

● Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I recognize Christina Grettler, an intern in my Aberdeen, SD, office, for all of the hard work she has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several months.

Christina is a graduate of Roncalli High School in Aberdeen, SD. Currently, she is attending Northern State University in Aberdeen, SD, where she is majoring in history. She is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of her internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Christina for all of the fine work she has done and wish her continued success in the years to come.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 12:54 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 3369. An act to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia, as the ''Joseph Maxwell Cleland Atlanta Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center''.

S. 4359. An act to designate the regional office of the Department of Veterans Affairs in metropolitan Atlanta as the ''Senator Johnny Isakson Department of Veterans Affairs Atlanta Regional Office'', and for other purposes.

H.R. 521. An act to permit disabled law enforcement officers, customs and border protection officers, firefighters, air traffic controllers, nuclear materials couriers, members of the Capitol Police, members of the Supreme Court Police, employees of the Central Intelligence Agency performing intelligence activities abroad or having specialized security requirements, and diplomatic security special agents of the Department of State to receive retirement benefits in the same manner as if they had not been disabled.

H.R. 7132. An act to preserve safe access to communications services for survivors of domestic violence and other crimes, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, December 1, 2022, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 4524. An act to limit the judicial enforceability of predispute nondisclosure and nondisparagement contract clauses relating to disputes involving sexual assault and sexual harassment.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. DURBIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2773. A bill to amend the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act to address satellite offices of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. MANCHIN for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

*Jeffrey Matthew Marootian, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy).

*David Crane, of New Jersey, to be Under Secretary of Energy.

*Gene Rodrigues, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability).

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Maria Araujo Kahn, of Connecticut, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

Anthony Devos Johnstone, of Montana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Jeffery Paul Hopkins, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio.

Lindsay C. Jenkins, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

Jamar K. Walker, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Margaret R. Guzman, of Massachusetts, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts.

Araceli Martinez-Olguin, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

Jamal N. Whitehead, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

Daniel J. Calabretta, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California.

Matthew L. Garcia, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico.

Adrienne C. Nelson, of Oregon, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon.

Jaime E. Esparza, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas for the term of four years.

Roger B. Handberg, of Florida, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Florida for the term of four years.

Alamdar S. Hamdani, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Markenzy Lapointe, of Florida, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida for the term of four years.

Terry J. Burgin, of North Carolina, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina for the term of four years.

Glenn M. McNeill, Jr., of North Carolina, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina for the term of four years.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

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. MERKLEY:

S. 5157. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for patient protection by limiting the number of mandatory overtime hours a nurse may be required to work in certain providers of services to which payments are made under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 5158. A bill to strengthen civil rights protections against harassment based on sex, race, color, national origin, disability, or age; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 5159. A bill to amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to direct the Secretary of Transportation to seek to provide for the posting of contact information of the national human trafficking hotline in the restrooms of each aircraft, airport, over-the-road bus, bus station, passenger train, and passenger railroad station operating within the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 5160. A bill to designate a laboratory as the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 5161. A bill to provide for the liquidation or reliquidation of certain entries of products of European Union member states, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 5162. A bill to provide for a study by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine on the potential benefits on population health outcomes of incorporating into the Federal legislative process tools that measure the impacts of proposed legislation (including in areas outside of health care) on health and health disparities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 5163. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out certain activities to protect communities form the harmful effects of plastics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 5164. A bill to designate the Russian-based PMC Wagner Group as a foreign terrorist organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. TOOMEY:

S. 5165. A bill to facilitate pipeline construction and limit regulatory and litigation delays under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER:

S. 5166. A bill to establish a Commission on the Federal Regulation of Cannabis to study a prompt and plausible pathway to the Federal regulation of cannabis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 5167. A bill to extend the temporary order for fentanyl-related substances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 5168. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to include aliens passing in transit through the United States to board a vessel on which the alien will perform ship-to-ship liquid cargo transfer operations within a class of nonimmigrant aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LUMMIS (for herself and Mr. KELLY):

S. 5169. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to establish a competitive grant program for projects for commercial motor vehicle parking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 5170. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Route 66 National Historic Trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. HAGERTY):

S. 5171. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from placing any vaccine for COVID–19 on the child and adolescent immunization schedule unless the Secretary has posted on the public website of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention all clinical data in the possession of the Department of Health and Human Services relating to the safety and efficacy of such vaccine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 5172. A bill to designate the Department of Energy Integrated Engineering Research Center Federal Building located at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, as the ''Helen Edwards Engineering Research Center''; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. WARREN:

S. 5173. A bill to amend title 31 and title 10, United States Code, to address claims of the United States Government relating to certain treatment received by civilians at military medical treatment facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BENNET, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PADILLA, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 5174. A bill to establish a grant program to fund women's health patient navigators for patients seeking abortion care; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. ROSEN, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 5175. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require an annual report on entrepreneurial development programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 5176. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income amounts received from State-based catastrophe loss mitigation programs; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. LEE, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 5177. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an audit of religious accommodations relating to the coronavirus disease 2019 for the Armed Forces to ensure all applicable laws, guidance, and policies were followed with respect to such accommodations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HAWLEY:

S. 5178. A bill to impose restrictions on the investment in Chinese companies by tax-exempt entities; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

S. 5179. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to require congressional approval of certain actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 5180. A bill to establish the Great Lakes Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. COTTON:

S.J. Res. 65. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to ''Prudence and Loyalty in Selecting Plan Investments and Exercising Shareholder Rights''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. Res. 855. A resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Consumer Product Safety Commission; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. Res. 856. A resolution commemorating and supporting the goals of World AIDS Day; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. Res. 857. A resolution congratulating the Los Angeles Football Club for winning the 2022 Major League Soccer Cup; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1300

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1300, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Small Business Act to expand the availability of employee stock ownership plans in S corporations, and for other purposes.

S. 1402

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1402, a bill to amend the Native American Languages Act to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages, and for other purposes.

S. 1408

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1408, a bill to posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to Glen Doherty, Tyrone Woods, J. Christopher Stevens, and Sean Smith, in recognition of their contributions to the Nation.

S. 1704

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1704, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the exemption for telehealth services from certain high deductible health plan rules.

S. 2037

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2037, a bill to amend title XVIII to strengthen ambulance services furnished under part B of the Medicare program.

S. 2790

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2790, a bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to subject the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to the regular appropriations process, and for other purposes.

S. 3546

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3546, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the amendments made to reporting of third party network transactions by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

S. 3625

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3625, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to temporarily reinstate the employee retention credit for employers subject to closure due to COVID–19.

S. 3795

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3795, a bill to recognize the refugee and immigrant communities from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam including the Hmong, Cham, Cambodian, Iu-Mien, Khmu, Lao, Montagnard, and Vietnamese Americans who supported and defended the Armed Forces during the conflict in Southeast Asia, authorize assistance to support activities relating to clearance of unexploded ordnance and other explosive remnants of war, and for other purposes.

S. 3909

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3909, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make employers of spouses of military personnel eligible for the work opportunity credit.

S. 3917

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3917, a bill to apply the Medicaid asset verification program to all applicants for, and recipients of, medical assistance in all States and territories, and for other purposes.

S. 4120

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4120, a bill to maximize discovery, and accelerate development and availability, of promising childhood cancer treatments, and for other purposes.

S. 4260

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of S. 4260, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the number of permanent faculty in palliative care at accredited allopathic and osteopathic medical schools, nursing schools, social work schools, and other programs, including physician assistant education programs, to promote education and research in palliative care and hospice, and to support the development of faculty careers in academic palliative medicine.

S. 4580

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4580, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require a lactation space in each medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

S. 4613

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4613, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to clarify the fiduciary duty of plan administrators to select and maintain investments based solely on pecuniary factors, and for other purposes.

S. 4700

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4700, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for limitations on copayments for contraception furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 4851

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) were added as cosponsors of S. 4851, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a national project to prevent and cure Parkinson's, to be known as the National Parkinson's Project, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 40

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 40, a joint resolution formally apologizing for the nuclear legacy of the United States in the Republic of the Marshall Islands and affirming the importance of the free association between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Marshall Islands.

S. RES. 709

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 709, a resolution expressing the commitment of the Senate to building on the 20 years of success of the George McGovern-Robert Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

S. RES. 713

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 713, a resolution recognizing Russian actions in Ukraine as a genocide.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 5168. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to include aliens passing in transit through the United States to board a vessel on which the alien will perform ship-to-ship liquid cargo transfer operations within a class of nonimmigrant aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Energy Security and Lightering Independence Act of 2022. This bipartisan bill would allow foreign crewmembers of lightering ships to obtain a visa for a time period consistent with the duties of their work in the United States.

This bill would amend the C and D visa categories in the Immigration and Nationality Act to allow foreign crewmembers who are involved in ship-to-ship liquid transfer to be granted nonimmigrant visas for up to 180 days. This affects those crewmembers who are involved in moving oil from one ship to another and then transporting it into the interior of the United States.

The bill also clarifies that these crewmembers are engaged in foreign trade and are not considered to be performing labor within the United States.

Many vessels carrying crude oil or liquid natural gas are too large to enter U.S. ports, so lightering crews transfer these imports onto smaller vessels capable of entering U.S. ports. Crews may also transfer oil and liquified natural gas from smaller vessels to larger ships to consolidate exports bound for foreign ports. Approximately 74 percent of all U.S. exports and 44 percent of all U.S. imports of crude oil or natural gas are conducted by lightering.

Currently, crewmember visas are granted for 29 days, which is an insufficient time for lightering crews to get their work done. Customs and Border Protection must parole crewmembers into the United States on a case-by-case basis, which is administratively burdensome on the Agency. In fact, it is estimated that this bill could save CBP $250,000 and 6,000 man-hours per year.

I want to thank Senator CORNYN for joining me in this effort, and I urge my colleagues to join us in passing this technical fix as quickly as possible.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 855—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 855

Whereas, on October 27, 1972, Congress passed, and President Richard Milhous Nixon

signed into law, the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2051 et seq.), which established the Consumer Product Safety Commission (referred to in this preamble as the ''Commission'') to protect consumers from unsafe products;

Whereas, for 50 years, the Commission has acted to fulfill the purposes of the Consumer Product Safety Act, which include—

(1) protecting the public against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products, substantial product hazards, imminently hazardous consumer products, and products in violation of consumer product safety rules;

(2) assisting consumers in evaluating the comparative safety of consumer products;

(3) developing uniform safety standards for consumer products and minimizing conflicting State and local regulations; and

(4) promoting research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries;

Whereas, in addition to the responsibilities of the Commission under the Consumer Product Safety Act, the Commission enforces numerous other statutes, including—

(1) the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.);

(2) the Flammable Fabrics Act (15 U.S.C. 1191 et seq.);

(3) the Refrigerator Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 1211–1214);

(4) the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.); and

(5) the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 8001 et seq.);

Whereas millions of serious and fatal injuries have been prevented, saving the lives of consumers, thanks to the work of the Commission—

(1) developing safety standards;

(2) working with voluntary standards organizations to bring industry groups, manufacturers, and consumer groups together to establish voluntary standards;

(3) removing unreasonably dangerous products from the marketplace; and

(4) holding companies accountable when they fail to meet consumer product protection standards and laws;

Whereas the many successes of the Commission in protecting consumers of the United States include—

(1) with respect to refrigerators, that—

(A) 96 children died due to being trapped and suffocating in refrigerators between 1973 and 1984; and

(B) only 2 children reportedly died under similar circumstances in the 25 years preceding the date of adoption of this resolution;

(2) with respect to garage doors, that—

(A) after the deaths of 46 children involving garage doors during the period of 1982 to 1990, in 1992 the Commission introduced a safety standard; and

(B) there have been only 2 child deaths involving garage doors in the decade preceding the date of adoption of this resolution;

(3) with respect to fires, that between 1980 and 2018 there was a 43 percent decrease in residential fires, a 47 percent decrease in fire deaths, and a 41 percent decrease in fire injuries;

(4) with respect to child poisonings, that between 1972 and 2020 there was an 80 percent decline in pediatric poisonings for children under the age of 5;

(5) with respect to bicycles, that—

(A) the bicycle safety standards developed by the Commission became effective in 1975; and

(B) between 1973 and 2020, bicycle injuries in the United States declined 35 percent; and

(6) with respect to pools, that between 1975 and 2019, injuries associated with in-ground swimming pools and equipment declined 55 percent; and

Whereas the Commission works to meet the ongoing challenges of consumer product safety: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2051 et seq.), which created the Consumer Product Safety Commission (referred to in this resolution as the ''Commission'');

(2) expresses appreciation for the actions of the Commission taken to protect the people of the United States from dangerous consumer products;

(3) acknowledges that while the Commission has made great strides in consumer product safety, the risk of injury or death from consumer products, both new and old, remains; and

(4) commits to working with the Commission in furtherance of making consumer products as safe as possible.

SENATE RESOLUTION 856—COMMEMORATING AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF WORLD AIDS DAY

Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 856

Whereas, as of the end of 2021, an estimated 38,400,000 people were living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), including 1,700,000 children;

Whereas, in the United States, more than 770,000 people with AIDS have died since the beginning of the HIV epidemic, including over 18,000 deaths among people with diagnosed HIV in 2020, with the disease disproportionately affecting communities of color;

Whereas, in 2020, over 30,000 people became newly diagnosed with HIV in the United States;

Whereas communities of color are disproportionately affected by HIV in the United States;

Whereas, in order to address the HIV epidemic in the United States, on August 18, 1990, Congress enacted the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act (Public Law 101–381; commonly referred to as the ''Ryan White CARE Act'') to provide primary medical care and essential support services for people living with HIV who are uninsured or underinsured;

Whereas the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program provides services and support for over half of all people diagnosed with HIV in the United States;

Whereas, to further focus attention on the HIV/AIDS epidemic among minority communities in the United States, in 1998 the Minority AIDS Initiative was established to provide funds to State and local institutions and organizations to best serve the health care costs and support the needs of racial and ethnic minorities living with HIV;

Whereas the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals established a global target to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030;

Whereas, in order to further address the global HIV/AIDS epidemic, in 2003, Congress and the White House created the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (referred to in this preamble as ''PEPFAR'');

Whereas the United States PEPFAR program remains the largest commitment in history by any country to combat a single disease;

Whereas, as of September 30, 2022, PEPFAR has supported treatment for more than 20,000,000 people, and has enabled 5,500,000 infants of mothers living with HIV to be born HIV-free;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2021, PEPFAR directly supported HIV testing and counseling for 64,700,000 people;

Whereas the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was launched in 2002, and, as of 2021, has helped provide antiretroviral therapy to approximately 23,300,000 people living with HIV/AIDS and to 670,000 pregnant women to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS to their children, saving an estimated 50,000,000 lives;

Whereas the United States is the largest donor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and every $1 contributed by the United States leverages an additional $2 from other donors, as required by law;

Whereas, with United States leadership, global partners pledged record amounts to combat infectious diseases at the seventh replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS in September 2022;

Whereas considerable progress has been made in the fight against HIV/AIDS, including a nearly 30-percent reduction in new HIV infections, an over 50-percent reduction in new HIV infections among children, and an over 45-percent reduction in the number of AIDS-related deaths between 2010 and 2020;

Whereas approximately 28,700,000 people had access to antiretroviral therapy in 2021, compared to only 7,800,000 people who had access to such therapy in 2010;

Whereas research funded by the National Institutes of Health found that HIV treatment not only saves the lives of people living with HIV, but people living with HIV on effective antiretroviral therapy and who are durably virally suppressed cannot sexually transmit HIV–proving that HIV treatment is prevention;

Whereas it is estimated that, without treatment, half of all infants living with HIV will die before their second birthday;

Whereas, despite the remarkable progress in combating HIV, significant challenges remain;

Whereas there were approximately 1,500,000 new HIV infections in 2021 globally, structural barriers continue to make testing and treatment programs inaccessible to highly vulnerable populations, and an estimated 5,900,000 people living with HIV globally still do not know their HIV status;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that nearly 31,000 people were diagnosed with HIV in the United States in 2020 and 13 percent of the 1,200,000 people in the United States living with HIV are not aware of their HIV status;

Whereas men who have sex with men (referred to in this preamble as ''MSM''), particularly young MSM of color, are the population most affected by HIV in the United States;

Whereas southern States bear the greatest burden of HIV in the United States, accounting for 51 percent of new infections in 2018;

Whereas people living with HIV are frequently susceptible to other infections, such as hepatitis B and C and tuberculosis;

Whereas the opioid and heroin epidemics have led to increased numbers of new HIV infections among people who inject drugs, and the crisis has disproportionately affected nonurban areas, where HIV prevalence rates have been low historically and have limited services for HIV prevention and treatment and substance use disorder treatment;

Whereas the COVID–19 pandemic has placed a significant burden on the public health systems across the United States and the globe;

Whereas 2023 marks the 20th anniversary of the PEPFAR program, an initiative

launched by President George W. Bush with bi-partisan support that has become the primary policy instrument of the United States to address HIV/AIDS in the developing world;

Whereas December 1 of each year is internationally recognized as ''World AIDS Day''; and

Whereas, in 2022, commemorations for World AIDS Day recognize that the inequalities which perpetuate the AIDS pandemic are not inevitable and that the world can tackle them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of World AIDS Day, including the goal to achieve zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination, and zero AIDS-related deaths;

(2) commends the efforts and achievements in combating HIV/AIDS through the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Extension Act, the Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Office of Minority Health, and the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(3) commends the efforts and achievements in combating HIV/AIDS made by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

(4) supports efforts to end the HIV epidemic in the United States and around the world by 2030;

(5) supports continued funding for prevention, care, and treatment services, and research programs for communities impacted by HIV and people living with HIV in the United States and globally;

(6) urges, in order to ensure that an AIDS-free generation is achievable, rapid action by all countries toward further expansion and scale-up of antiretroviral treatment programs, including efforts to reduce disparities and improve access for children to life saving medications;

(7) encourages the scaling up of comprehensive prevention services, including biomedical and structural interventions, to ensure inclusive access to programs and appropriate protections for all people at risk of contracting HIV, especially in communities disproportionately impacted;

(8) calls for greater focus on the HIV-related vulnerabilities of women and girls, including women and girls at risk for or who have survived violence or faced discrimination as a result of the disease;

(9) supports continued leadership by the United States in domestic, bilateral, multilateral, and private sector efforts to fight HIV;

(10) encourages input from civil society in the development and implementation of domestic and global HIV policies and programs that guide the response;

(11) encourages and supports greater degrees of ownership and shared responsibility by developing countries in order to ensure the sustainability of the domestic responses to HIV/AIDS by those countries; and

(12) urges other members of the international community to sustain and scale up their support for and financial contributions to efforts around the world to combat HIV.

SENATE RESOLUTION 857—CONGRATULATING THE LOS ANGELES FOOTBALL CLUB FOR WINNING THE 2022 MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER CUP

Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 857

Whereas, on Saturday, November 5, 2022, the Los Angeles Football Club (referred to in this preamble as ''LAFC'') won the 2022 Major League Soccer (referred to in this preamble as ''MLS'') Cup by defeating the Eastern Conference Champions, the Philadelphia Union;

Whereas the MLS Cup victory is the first in the 5 seasons of LAFC;

Whereas, in what is considered to be one of the best MLS Cup matches ever played, LAFC won in front of the LAFC Independent Supporter's Union (commonly known and referred to in this preamble as ''The 3252'') and a sold-out crowd at Banc of California Stadium;

Whereas the equalizer by Gareth Bale in the 128th minute of the MLS Cup match was the latest goal scored in MLS history and it tied the game at 3–3 and forced a penalty shootout;

Whereas substitute goalkeeper John McCarthy was named the Most Valuable Player of the MLS Cup after making 2 saves in the penalty shootout, helping LAFC win 3–0 on penalty kicks;

Whereas, during the 2022 MLS Cup Playoffs, LAFC defeated the Los Angeles Galaxy and the Austin Football Club to win the Western Conference title;

Whereas the Supporters' Shield is an award given to the MLS team with the best regular season record and, during the 2022 MLS season, LAFC led the league with 21 wins, 9 losses, and 4 draws, earning LAFC the second Supporters' Shield in the history of the team;

Whereas LAFC became the eighth team in history, and the first team since 2017, to win the MLS Cup and the Supporters' Shield in the same year;

Whereas The 3252 is a renowned group of supporters that has demonstrated the utmost passion and moral support to LAFC during the 2022 MLS season and each season since the inaugural season of LAFC in 2018;

Whereas the entire LAFC organization, including co-president and general manager John Thorrington and head coach Steve Cherundolo, deserve immense praise for building a championship-caliber team with highly skilled soccer players and staff;

Whereas the entire ownership team for LAFC, including co-managing owners Larry Berg, Brandon Beck, and Bennett Rosenthal, deserve congratulations for the excellence of the franchise;

Whereas, since its founding in 2014, LAFC has been dedicated to using soccer as a vehicle for change by supporting community efforts to promote education, health and wellness, environmental protection, civic engagement, and more;

Whereas the entire LAFC roster contributed to the 2022 MLS Cup victory and Supporter's Shield award, including captain Carlos Vela, Kellyn Acosta, Cristian ''Chicho'' Arango, Gareth Bale, Latif Blessing, Dénis Bouanga, Giorgio Chiellini, José Cifuentes, Maxime Crépeau, Erik Dueñas, Franco Escobar, Mamadou Fall, Julian Gaines, Francisco Ginella, Ryan Hollingshead, Sebastien Ibeagha, Cal Jennings, Tony Leone, John McCarthy, Jesús Murillo, Jhegson Méndez, Kwadwo ''Mahala'' Opoku, Nathan Ordaz, Diego ''Chiqui'' Palacios, Tomás Romero, Eddie Segura, Ilie Sánchez, Cristian Tello, Christian Torres, Mohamed Traore, and Danny Trejo; and

Whereas, since 2014, Los Angeles professional sports teams have won titles in MLS, the National Football League, Major League Baseball, the National Basketball Association, the National Hockey League, and the Women's National Basketball Association: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Los Angeles Football Club and fans of the Los Angeles Football Club on winning the 2022 Major League Soccer Cup;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all the players, coaches, and staff who contributed to the 2022 Major League Soccer Cup victory; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the co-managing owners of the Los Angeles Football Club, Larry Berg, Bennett Rosenthal, and Brandon Beck and executive chairman Peter Guber;

(B) the co-president and chief business officer of the Los Angeles Football Club, Larry Freedman; and

(C) the co-president and general manager of the Los Angeles Football Club, John Thorrington.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 6503. Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 100, to provide for a resolution with respect to the unresolved disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employees.

SA 6504. Mr. KING (for Mr. MCCONNELL) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1193, to direct the Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, to establish a program under which the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall support or conduct research on valvular heart disease, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 6503. Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution H.J. Res. 100, to provide for a resolution with respect to the unresolved disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employees; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONDITIONS FOR RESOLVING DISPUTES.

Consistent with the purposes of the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) to avoid any labor dispute that threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive any section of the country of essential transportation service, except as provided in section 2, with regard to the disputes subject to Presidential Emergency Board Numbered 250, established pursuant to Executive Order 14077 of July 15, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 43203; relating to establishing an emergency board to investigate disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and their employees represented by certain labor organizations), and the provisions of section 10 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. 160)—

(1) during the 60-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this joint resolution, no change shall be made, by the railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference or by the employees of such railroads represented by a labor organization that is party to such disputes, in the conditions out of which such disputes arose as such conditions existed on the date of enactment of this joint resolution; and

(2) the parties to such disputes shall negotiate during such period to resolve any such dispute that is unresolved.

SEC. 2. MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

Nothing in this joint resolution shall prevent any mutual, written agreement by the parties after the enactment of this joint resolution—

(1) to implement the terms and conditions established by this joint resolution; or

(2) to any terms and conditions different from those established by this joint resolution.

SA 6504. Mr. KING (for Mr. MCCONNELL) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1193, to direct the Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, to establish a program under which the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall support or conduct research on valvular heart disease, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Cardiovascular Advances in Research and Opportunities Legacy Act''.

SEC. 2. HHS VALVULAR HEART DISEASE ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall, as appropriate, continue activities related to research, education, and awareness of valvular heart diseases.

(b) NIH RESEARCH RELATED TO VALVULAR HEART DISEASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, may support or conduct research regarding valvular heart diseases.

(2) SUPPORT FURTHER RESEARCH.—In order to improve information on, and understanding of, causation and risk factors for valvular heart diseases, research conducted or supported under this subsection for such diseases may include the following:

(A) Use of advanced technological imaging and other relevant methods to generate data related to valvular heart diseases.

(B) Assessing potential risk factors for sudden cardiac arrest or sudden cardiac death from valvular heart diseases.

(C) Other activities, as appropriate, in order to improve the availability of information on, and advance research related to, valvular heart diseases.

(3) MITRAL VALVE PROLAPSE WORKSHOP.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute shall, as appropriate, convene a workshop composed of subject matter experts and stakeholders to identify research needs and opportunities to develop recommendations for the identification and treatment of individuals with mitral valve prolapse, including such individuals who may be at risk for sudden cardiac arrest or sudden cardiac death.

(c) PREVENTION ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE AWARENESS OF SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH AS A RESULT OF VALVULAR HEART DISEASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out activities to increase education and awareness of valvular heart diseases in order to reduce the incidence of sudden cardiac death caused by such diseases. The Secretary may—

(A) award grants or contracts to public or nonprofit private entities to carry out activities under this subsection; and

(B) directly, or through grants or contracts, provide technical assistance with respect to such activities.

(2) CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.—Upon availability of applicable data, projects carried out under paragraph (1) may include—

(A) continuing activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention related to valvular heart diseases;

(B) improving the awareness of the public concerning any risk factors for, the symptoms of, and the public health impact of, valvular heart diseases; and

(C) enhancing public health data collection and improving the quality of such data, as appropriate, regarding cardiac arrests, including cardiac arrests that occur outside of the hospital.

(3) GRANT PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary may, in awarding grants or entering into contracts pursuant to paragraph (1), give priority to entities seeking to carry out projects for populations most impacted by valvular heart diseases.

(4) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall, as appropriate, ensure that activities under this section are coordinated with other agencies and offices of the Department of Health and Human Services that carry out activities regarding valvular heart diseases.

(5) BEST PRACTICES.—The Secretary shall, as applicable and appropriate, identify and disseminate best practices for relevant health care providers related to valvular heart diseases.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For purposes of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated $28,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I have six requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, December 1, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, December 1, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, December 1, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, December 1, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, December 1, 2022, at 9 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPACE AND SCIENCE

The Subcommittee on Space and Science of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, December 1, 2022, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

APPOINTMENTS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 110–315, announces the appointment of the following individuals to be members of the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity: Dr. Zakiya Smith Ellis of Georgia; Debbie Cochrane of California; and Dr. Jose Luis Cruz Rivera of Arizona.

PREVENTING PFAS RUNOFF AT AIRPORTS ACT

Mr. KING. Madam President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message to accompany S. 3662.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the message from the House:

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 3662) entitled ''An Act to temporarily increase the cost share authority for aqueous film forming foam input-based testing equipment, and for other purposes.'', do pass with an amendment.

MOTION TO CONCUR

Mr. KING. I move to concur in the House amendment and ask unanimous consent that the motion be agreed to and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

RECOGNIZING THE HISTORY OF WOMEN'S PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL IN INDIANA

Mr. KING. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 786.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 786) recognizing the history of women's professional baseball in Indiana.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. KING. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 786) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of September 20, 2022, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

CONGRATULATING THE LOS ANGELES FOOTBALL CLUB FOR WINNING THE 2022 MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER CUP

Mr. KING. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 857, submitted earlier today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 857) congratulating the Los Angeles Football Club for winning the 2022 Major League Soccer Cup.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. KING. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 857) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

EARLY HEARING DETECTION AND INTERVENTION ACT OF 2022

Mr. KING. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 442, S. 4052.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4052) to reauthorize a program for early detection, diagnosis, and treatment regarding deaf and hard-of-hearing newborns, infants, and young children, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF PROGRAM FOR EARLY DETECTION, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT REGARDING DEAF AND HARD-OF-HEARING NEWBORNS, INFANTS, AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Section 399M of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e), by inserting ''(3)'' before ''The term 'medical evaluation' ''; and

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''$17,818,000 for fiscal year 2018, $18,173,800 for fiscal year 2019, $18,628,145 for fiscal year 2020, $19,056,592 for fiscal year 2021, and $19,522,758 for fiscal year 2022'' and inserting ''$17,818,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''$10,800,000 for fiscal year 2018, $11,026,800 for fiscal year 2019, $11,302,470 for fiscal year 2020, $11,562,427 for fiscal year 2021, and $11,851,488 for fiscal year 2022'' and inserting ''$10,760,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

SEC. 3. GAO STUDY ON STATE EARLY HEARING DETECTION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study reviewing State early hearing detection and intervention (in this section referred to as ''EHDI'') programs. Such study shall—

(1) analyze how information collected through such programs informs what is known about EHDI activities to ensure that newborns, infants, and young children have access to timely hearing screenings and early interventions, including information on any disparities in such access;

(2) analyze what is known about how parents use State EHDI websites to seek health and programmatic guidance related to their child's hearing loss diagnosis; and

(3) identify efforts and any promising practices of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Health Resources and Services Administration, the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, and State EHDI programs—

(A) to address disparities in outreach for, or access to, timely hearing screenings and early interventions; and

(B) to ensure that EHDI follow-up services are communicated and made available to medically underserved populations, including racial and ethnic minorities.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall—

(1) complete the study under subsection (a) and submit a report on the results of the study to—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate; and

(2) make such report publicly available.

Mr. KING. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be considered and agreed to and that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

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

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. KING. I know of no further debate on the bill, as amended.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further debate on the bill, as amended?

Hearing none, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 4052), as amended, was passed.

Mr. KING. I ask that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

CARDIOVASCULAR ADVANCES IN RESEARCH AND OPPORTUNITIES LEGACY ACT

Mr. KING. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 443, H.R. 1193.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1193) to amend title IV of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, to establish a program under which the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall support or conduct research on valvular heart disease, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Cardiovascular Advances in Research and Opportunities Legacy Act''.

SEC. 2. HHS VALVULAR HEART DISEASE ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall, as appropriate, continue activities related to research, education, and awareness of valvular heart diseases.

(b) NIH RESEARCH RELATED TO VALVULAR HEART DISEASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, may support or conduct research regarding valvular heart diseases.

(2) SUPPORT FURTHER RESEARCH.—In order to improve information on, and understanding of, causation and risk factors for valvular heart diseases, research conducted or supported under this subsection for such diseases may include the following:

(A) Use of advanced technological imaging and other relevant methods to generate data related to valvular heart diseases.

(B) Assessing potential risk factors for sudden cardiac arrest or sudden cardiac death from valvular heart diseases.

(C) Other activities, as appropriate, in order to improve the availability of information on, and advance research related to, valvular heart diseases.

(3) MITRAL VALVE PROLAPSE WORKSHOP.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute shall, as appropriate, convene a workshop composed of subject matter experts and stakeholders to identify research needs and opportunities to develop recommendations for the identification and treatment of individuals with mitral valve prolapse, including such individuals who may be at risk for sudden cardiac arrest or sudden cardiac death.

(c) PREVENTION ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE AWARENESS OF SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH AS A RESULT OF VALVULAR HEART DISEASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out activities to increase education and awareness of valvular heart diseases in order to reduce the incidence of sudden cardiac death caused by such diseases. The Secretary may—

(A) award grants or contracts to public or nonprofit private entities to carry out activities under this subsection; and

(B) may directly, or through grants or contracts, provide technical assistance with respect to such activities.

(2) CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.—Upon availability of applicable data, projects carried out under paragraph (1) may include—

(A) continuing activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention related to valvular heart diseases;

(B) improving the awareness of the public concerning any risk factors for, the symptoms of, and the public health impact of, valvular heart diseases; and

(C) improving the availability of public health data and information, as appropriate, regarding cardiac arrests related to valvular heart diseases.

(3) GRANT PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary may, in awarding grants or entering into contracts pursuant to paragraph (1), give priority to entities seeking to carry out projects for populations most impacted by valvular heart diseases.

(4) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall, as appropriate, ensure that activities under this section are coordinated with other agencies and offices of the Department of Health and Human Services that carry out activities regarding valvular heart diseases.

(5) BEST PRACTICES.—The Secretary shall, as applicable and appropriate, identify and disseminate best practices for relevant health care providers related to valvular heart diseases.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For purposes of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.

Mr. KING. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be withdrawn; that the McConnell substitute amendment at the desk be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 6504) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Cardiovascular Advances in Research and Opportunities Legacy Act''.

SEC. 2. HHS VALVULAR HEART DISEASE ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall, as appropriate, continue activities related to research, education, and awareness of valvular heart diseases.

(b) NIH RESEARCH RELATED TO VALVULAR HEART DISEASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, may support or conduct research regarding valvular heart diseases.

(2) SUPPORT FURTHER RESEARCH.—In order to improve information on, and understanding of, causation and risk factors for valvular heart diseases, research conducted or supported under this subsection for such diseases may include the following:

(A) Use of advanced technological imaging and other relevant methods to generate data related to valvular heart diseases.

(B) Assessing potential risk factors for sudden cardiac arrest or sudden cardiac death from valvular heart diseases.

(C) Other activities, as appropriate, in order to improve the availability of information on, and advance research related to, valvular heart diseases.

(3) MITRAL VALVE PROLAPSE WORKSHOP.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute shall, as appropriate, convene a workshop composed of subject matter experts and stakeholders to identify research needs and opportunities to develop recommendations for the identification and treatment of individuals with mitral valve prolapse, including such individuals who may be at risk for sudden cardiac arrest or sudden cardiac death.

(c) PREVENTION ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE AWARENESS OF SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH AS A RESULT OF VALVULAR HEART DISEASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out activities to increase education and awareness of valvular heart diseases in order to reduce the incidence of sudden cardiac death caused by such diseases. The Secretary may—

(A) award grants or contracts to public or nonprofit private entities to carry out activities under this subsection; and

(B) directly, or through grants or contracts, provide technical assistance with respect to such activities.

(2) CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.—Upon availability of applicable data, projects carried out under paragraph (1) may include—

(A) continuing activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention related to valvular heart diseases;

(B) improving the awareness of the public concerning any risk factors for, the symptoms of, and the public health impact of, valvular heart diseases; and

(C) enhancing public health data collection and improving the quality of such data, as appropriate, regarding cardiac arrests, including cardiac arrests that occur outside of the hospital.

(3) GRANT PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary may, in awarding grants or entering into contracts pursuant to paragraph (1), give priority to entities seeking to carry out projects for populations most impacted by valvular heart diseases.

(4) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall, as appropriate, ensure that activities under this section are coordinated with other agencies and offices of the Department of Health and Human Services that carry out activities regarding valvular heart diseases.

(5) BEST PRACTICES.—The Secretary shall, as applicable and appropriate, identify and disseminate best practices for relevant health care providers related to valvular heart diseases.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For purposes of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated $28,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The bill (H.R. 1193), as amended, was passed.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 2022

Mr. KING. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 3 p.m., Monday, December 5, and 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 proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Behm nomination; further, that if any nominations are confirmed during Monday's session, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 2022, AT 3 P.M.

Mr. KING. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:11 p.m., adjourned until Monday, December 5, 2022, at 3 p.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PROVIDING FOR A RESOLUTION WITH RESPECT TO THE UNRESOLVED DISPUTES BETWEEN CERTAIN RAILROADS REPRESENTED BY THE NATIONAL CARRIERS' CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY LABOR CONFERENCE AND CERTAIN OF THEIR EMPLOYEES

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 30, 2022

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, we're here today to end three years of contract negotiations between the freight railroads and their workforce.

For three years, more than 115,000 essential railroad employees have worked without a new contract or a pay raise, all the while enduring a global pandemic and new work rules that further erode their quality of life.

We shouldn't be here today. But the freight railroads brought us here, and now we have to act.

This all could have been avoided had the railroads been willing to provide their employees with a basic protection and what so many Americans already have: paid sick time.

While 75 percent of private industry workers have paid sick time, more than 100,000 railroad employees who work 24/7 operations in all types of weather don't have a single day of paid sick time. And, let's be clear, it's not because the Class I railroads can't afford it.

In the last three years, five of the Class I railroad CEOs were paid more than $200 million. One of the CEOs made 144 times what the average railroad worker makes. Since 2010, the seven Class I railroads spent $230 billion to line the pockets of their owners and shareholders through stock buybacks and dividends. That includes the $26 billion they sent to shareholders in 2021, on top of $29 billion they reported in profits.

The railroad CEOs—who I'm sure have paid sick leave—are watching their record profits soar, while worrying that their stock prices may drop slightly if they give their workers paid sick leave. Why? Thanks to the vultures on Wall Street, the seven Class I railroads have all implemented so-called precision scheduled railroading—or PSR—an operating strategy that focuses on cutting costs in order to increase profits, which are returned to shareholders.

In implementing PSR, the seven Class I railroads have cut their workforces so deeply—by nearly one-third—that it has significantly impacted service. While the railroads were dithering on their contract negotiations, railroad shippers, including the agricultural, energy, and construction industries—have all attested to how these workforce impacts have contributed to delayed shipments, disruptions to business, and extra shipping costs that get passed on to consumers.

And what has been the railroads' solution to these self-imposed wounds? To force their remaining employees to work harder and longer, and unilaterally impose harsh attendance policies that penalize workers if they have the audacity to call in sick. This is an industry where an inch in the wrong direction can cost you your life or limb—yet the railroads are incentivizing people to come to work sick. It's as dangerous as it is unconscionable.

The railroads argued to the Presidential Emergency Board (PEB) that their record profits were not due to ''any contributions by labor.'' Despite a 75 percent decrease in worker-hours and a 602 percent increase in worker-hour productivity, the railroads argued that productivity was not the result of labor and they claimed that their employees are not overworked or fatigued. However, hour-of-service violations have increased by 60 percent over the last decade. It's 2022, but the robber barons are back.

We're here today because we recognize what makes this country run. It's frontline workers. Without them, just under one third of our country's freight would sit idle. We know the current conditions cannot continue—because without improvements to their ability to reliably spend time with family, be sick without punishment, schedule a doctor appointment, or plan a vacation, railroad workers will continue to leave this industry. And when the best of our essential workers leave, we all suffer. I believe it's well past time that these workers have paid sick leave and it's something the railroads can easily afford.

In 2021 the seven Class I railroads could have paid for their workers to have seven days of paid sick leave by spending just 6/10 of a penny for every dollar they reported in profit and shareholder returns. These highly compensated railroad CEOs should not be opposed to paid sick days for their front-line employees—employees who are responsible for their very success.

The reality is that the robber barons are nothing without the labor of their employees, who deserve better. But recognizing that the parties are no closer to a solution today than they were three years ago, and that railroad workers make this country run, the House will consider this joint resolution to bring an end to this fight in its current form, lock in the tentative agreements that provide historic pay increases, guarantee reimbursement for work expenses, and prevent a massive disruption to our economy that would hurt millions of working people and their families.

I will proudly vote to lock in the tentative agreements and provide railroaders seven paid sick days. The CEOs can take a shift in the rail yard to cover them.

RECOGNIZING DISTRICT 10 COMMISSIONER JAVIER SOUTO FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY CAREER IN PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. CARLOS A. GIMENEZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Miami-Dade County Commissioner Javier D. Souto for his exemplary public service to the Miami community. Since his election to the County Board of Commissioners in April 1993, Senator Souto has served District 10—which includes portions of Kendall, Westchester, and Fontainebleau—with distinction for over 29 years. Before that, he was elected twice to the Florida Senate.

Senator Souto's work on behalf of his constituents has been wide-ranging and comprehensive. His passion for our parks and places that bring people together is truly inspiring. He has built a legacy of helping others in need and fighting against the brutal dictatorship of the Castro regime in Cuba. Commissioner Souto is a veteran of the Bay of Pigs Invasion and his contributions to the Cuban exile community are immeasurable.

I had the pleasure of serving as County Commissioner and then Mayor of Miami-Dade County, where I worked with Senator Souto extensively and witnessed firsthand his hard work and determination. His love for Miami is evident through his life of dedication to its people. It is my deep pleasure to honor Senator Souto as he retires from the Board of Commisioners, and I wish him all the very best.

HONORING MICHAEL POWERS, PRESIDENT OF THE ARC OF THE OZARKS

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. LONG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Michael Powers, President of The Arc of the Ozarks.

Michael Powers, an advocate, and influencer has been a leader in the disability community for the past 36 years. With a master's in clinical psychology, he has spent his life serving his community, especially people with disabilities. He is currently the President/CEO of The Arc of the Ozarks located in Springfield, Missouri. He started his career at The Arc of the Ozarks, in 1992 as the Director of Programs and has spent the past thirty years with The Arc committed to the needs of people with disabilities. He has been instrumental in the creation of innovative programs like Renovations, which is the first program of its kind in Missouri for individuals with dual diagnosis. His influence has elevated The Arc

as an industry leader that continues to improve community access and quality of life to people with disabilities at all stages of life.

Through impeccable financial stewardship and leadership, Michael has built a team of leaders in the disability services industry. Michael displays his dedication to the disability community through his longtime state and federal legislative advocacy on issues that impact individuals with disabilities. He serves on numerous nonprofit advisory and leadership boards with the city of Springfield and the statewide group of industry professionals, the Missouri Association of Rehabilitation Facilities (MARF) who has selected him as President Elect.

The Arc of the Ozarks was named the largest local charity nonprofit for 2022 by the Springfield Business Journal and the largest disability service provider in Missouri that provides jobs for 1,460 employees. This organizations' mission is to support individuals with disabilities to direct their own lives as valued members of the community. Michael Powers has embraced and passionately lives out that mission daily.

As a result of Michael's exceptional guidance, he has been instrumental in countless accomplishments that have benefitted thousands of individuals with disabilities over the years with access to a variety of services and supports that empower people with disabilities to live their best lives.

Madam Speaker, his commitment and dedication are exemplified in the lives that have been touched with disabilities and their families. I am proud to honor his lifetime of accomplishments today.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DARIN LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, due to a clerical error made by the clerk during an ongoing vote senes, my vote by proxy was not counted.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 489.

RECOGNIZING THE CAREER OF GREGORY C. BROWN

HON. JENNIFER WEXTON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the admirable work done by Leesburg Chief of Police, Gregory C. Brown.

On December 1, 2022, Chief Brown is set to officially retire and conclude a 26-year career of law enforcement service to the Leesburg and Loudoun communities.

Throughout his tenure, he has successfully implemented innovative leadership and management techniques. Additionally, he has expanded the department to include 90 sworn officers and 18 civilians. As described by his fellow colleagues, Chief Brown has ''consistently utilized Community Policing philosophies and strongly believes that the needs of the community should be at the heart of everything we do''.

Chief Brown is known for his commitment to building trusting and meaningful partnerships within the community. To do so, he has overseen numerous projects for technological advancements within the department, all with the intent of aiding the general public.

It is evident that Chief Brown embraces the concept of ''Servant Leadership''. He began his long-tenured law enforcement career with the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority Police Department in 1996. Later, he joined the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office. Here, he served for nearly 20 years, achieving the rank of Captain before being appointed Leesburg Chief of Police. Upon his official retirement, Chief Brown will remain in the area to serve the community in a new role. He will be resuming the title of the Executive Director of the Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Training Academy (NVCJTA), where he will oversee the training of members of the Town of Leesburg Police Department and 16 other regional law enforcement agencies.

I want to formally recognize the contributions that Chief of Police Gregory C. Brown has made to our community and the nation. He is the embodiment of integrity and dedication, consistently striving to improve the well-being of citizens throughout the 10th district of Virginia and our Nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DANIEL T. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, on November 29, 2022, I missed a roll call vote on S. 4003. Had I been present, I would have proudly voted for this bill to provide law enforcement the resources and flexibility needed to train their officers.

Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall No. 486.

TRIBUTE TO KTLA ON ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to offer my heartfelt congratulations to KTLA television station, ''L.A.'s Very Own,'' as it celebrates 75 years of broadcasting from the heart of my district on Sunset Boulevard in Hollywood, California.

Founded on January 22, 1947 as the very first television station west of the Mississippi licensed for commercial broadcasts, KTLA-TV Channel 5 blossomed and flourished right alongside the city of Los Angeles as the area's population grew during the post-war years. Entering a media landscape then dictated by theater and radio, its televised broadcasts were—and remain—groundbreaking, illustrated by an inaugural telecast that featured legends like Cecil B. DeMille and Bob Hope. KTLA has since been an integral force in shaping L.A.'s diverse media landscape, Southern Californians' conversations around the issues that matter most, and the trajectory of the television news industry writ large.

KTLA is particularly famous for being on the cutting edge of new technology over its many decades on air. Beyond being a pioneer of live, breaking-news coverage, the station prides itself on many firsts: first broadcast on-the-spot news from the field, first telecast from a ship at sea, first simulcast in Spanish, and first use of a helicopter to broadcast news—the latter of which has become an L.A. news calling card.

KTLA reporters have also been some of the first on the scene for every history-making event in Southern California, with a well-established reputation for unflinching, accurate, and reliable coverage. When a three-year-old fell into an abandoned well in San Marino in 1949, reporter and legend Stan Chambers was there to broadcast the tragedy for 27 consecutive hours—the world's first extended broadcast. KTLA was the first to broadcast the tape showing Rodney King's beating at the hands of police, earning the station a prestigious Peabody Award for its handling of the footage. It was the only television station to provide ''gavel-to-gavel'' coverage of the infamous O.J. Simpson criminal trial. And in more recent memory, the station has provided Southern Californians with invaluable minute-by-minute coverage of local and national politics, wildfires and the COVID–19 pandemic.

These achievements have earned KTLA numerous awards, including many Golden Mikes, over 150 Emmys, a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame, and an Academy Award—the first and only Oscar ever given to a TV station. And beyond its enriching reporting, KTLA finds ways to give even more to our communities by supporting numerous charitable organizations throughout Southern California.

Today, KTLA produces over 100 hours of local programming each week, and the station regularly draws thousands of viewers who rely on its informative daily broadcasts—along with the millions of viewers who enjoy its special coverage of premier events, like the annual Pasadena Tournament of Roses Parade.

Our city and its residents are so fortunate to benefit from such a prestigious, purposeful, and dynamic local news institution right in our backyard. I cannot wait to watch KTLA continue to grow and flourish for many more decades to come, especially as it prepares to air from its revamped set.

I am proud to recognize ''L.A.'s Very Own'' for its immeasurable contributions to the television and news industry and to the greater Los Angeles area, and I ask all members to join me in congratulating KTLA on its 75th anniversary.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF CHARLOTTE NEWFELD

HON. MIKE QUIGLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of LGBTQ activist, community leader and friend, Charlotte Newfeld.

Since the early 1970s, Charlotte was a fierce advocate for the gay and lesbian community in Chicago. I first had the pleasure of

working with Charlotte during the No Lights at Wrigley campaign in the 1980s. In that time, I was witness to the commitment she had to working for the community. We both served on the Lakeview Citizens Council where she taught me the importance of putting the local community above all else.

Her contributions have included advocating for the appointment of a mayoral liaison and her active lobbying to secure passage of Chicago's human rights ordinance, which prohibits discrimination because of sexual orientation. She lived in Lakeview for nearly 60 years, and in that time, worked to improve education, open spaces, neighborhood protections and AIDS awareness in the area.

Charlotte was a true trailblazer and will be dearly missed, but the impact she had on Chicago and on the LGBTQ community, will be felt for generations to come. I am thinking of her family, particularly her daughter Julie, during this time.

RECOGNIZING DISTRICT 6 COMMISSIONER REBECA SOSA FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY CAREER IN PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. CARLOS A. GIMENEZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Commissioner Rebeca Sosa for an extraordinary career in public service. Commissioner Sosa has been serving the residents of Miami-Dade County across many different areas for over 20 years and has done so honorably. I had the privilege of working closely with Commissioner Sosa for many years during my tenure in Miami-Dade County and know how dedicated she is to protecting our community and our environment.

Commissioner Sosa won her first election as the District 6 commissioner. She has been re-elected 4 times to the county commission and has represented residents all over the county. In 2012, while I was mayor of the county, she was elected chairwoman of the county commission. She served a two-year term as chairwoman and during those two years, we worked closely together to get things done for the residents of Miami-Dade County. Over the years, Commissioner Sosa has been a driving force in the expansion and modernization of Miami International Airport and PortMiami.

Commissioner Sosa has made her residents proud by the tenacity with which she has fought for them and ensuring Miami-Dade County continues to be the best place to live, work, and raise a family. It was an honor to serve with her, and I know she will excel in the next chapter of her life. Lourdes and I wish her the best and look forward to seeing what she does next.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRAD FINSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. FINSTAD. Madam Speaker, blizzard conditions caused airport cancellations in my home state of Minnesota on November 29, 2022.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 486 (S. 4003); YEA on Roll Call No. 487 (S. 3846); and NAY on Roll Call No. 488 (H.R. 5455).

HONORING PROFESSIONAL BASS FISHING HALL OF FAMER STACEY KING

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. LONG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Professional Bass Fishing Hall of Fame and Missouri Sports Hall of Fame inductee Stacey King.

Stacey was born in Springfield, Missouri on February 21, 1949. When he was a young boy, he spent many weekends and summers with a cousin of his fathers and her husband who was an avid hunter and fisherman. Stacey loved hunting and fishing from the beginning. In his late teens he began some part-time guiding for trout on Lake Taneycomo. Table Rock Lake had recently been impounded and at that time was rated the #1 fishing destination in the U.S. Stacey was spending every spare minute learning to bass fish on Table Rock Lake. In 1970 he joined the Ozarks Bass Club, one of the very first organized bass clubs in the U.S. Stacey guided full-time during the 1970's along with fishing local and regional bass tournaments. In the early 1980's he began competing in the Ray Scott's Bassmaster events that had become extremely popular nationwide. For the next twenty years he competed on a national level qualifying for twelve Bassmaster Classics. Then for the next several years he competed on the Fishing League Worldwide tour with much success.

During that timeframe, he had many successful sponsorships. First and foremost, with Bass Pro Shops. His career has enabled him to travel and fish from Europe to China and everywhere in-between. He has filmed many videos, tv shows, and appeared on Fox News representing Bass Pro Shops several times.

In 2015 he was inducted into the Professional Bass Fishing Hall of Fame. And in 2020 he was inducted into the Missouri Sports Hall of Fame.

A major part of his career has been helping people learn to fish and enjoy the outdoors. A lot of his time now is spent donating fishing trips to organizations and taking kids and veterans fishing.

Madam Speaker, not only has Stacey dedicated his life to what he loves, he has also given back so much to the fishing community. His storied career is well deserving of being honored today.

HONORING MAUREEN SCALLEN FAILOR OF THE DAKOTA COUNTY REGIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. ANGIE CRAIG

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Ms. CRAIG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Maureen Scallen Failor on a successful five-year tenure as President of the Dakota County Regional Chamber of Commerce as she wraps up her impressive run on December 16.

Maureen is an incredible advocate for her small business members across Dakota County. Throughout her time as President, she successfully navigated her membership through the pandemic, oversaw membership growth throughout the region and increased DCRC's presence within the community. Maureen's input on pandemic related legislation and advocacy to ensure Chambers received PPP loans was vital to Minnesota's Second District. I'll always appreciate our coffee and conversations and am thankful for her willingness to moderate many of my monthly town halls.

Small business leaders like Maureen and chambers like DCRC are vital to our local Main Street economies. I'm grateful for the numerous opportunities I had to work with Maureen and wish her the best in her future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.J. Res. 110 and H.J. Res. 119 which adopts the Tentative Railway Labor Agreement forged by months of hard-fought negotiations between railway workers and railroad companies and provides paid sick leave for workers.

These votes put rail workers' rights over corporate profits. I am proud to support the Tentative Agreement which will provide important advances for freight rail workers. These advances include a 24 percent pay raise, a $5,000 bonus, no changes in copays, deductibles, or coinsurance, and seven days of paid medical leave.

Additionally, my votes for these resolutions are to avert a devastating rail shutdown that would slam the brakes on our economy and impact the lives of nearly every American. Communities in Minnesota and across our nation need reliable access to safe drinking water. A rail shutdown would disrupt deliveries of essential products like chlorine, that are necessary to keep our water supplies safe and clean. Further, a rail stoppage would prevent timely deliveries of groceries, medications, and other vital goods. Some families would be hit even harder as it is estimated that as many as 765,000 Americans, many of them union workers, would lose their jobs within weeks.

My votes for H.J. Res. 110 and H.J. Res. 119 are to put workers' rights, the safety of our communities, and Americans' economic security over corporate profits. Railroad workers deserve fair compensation, benefits, and

sick leave, and I will continue to fight for their rights.

TRIBUTE TO DON HORSLEY ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a devoted servant of the people of San Mateo County who is completing his tenure on the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, Don Horsley. He has worked in law enforcement, education, as elected Sheriff and President of the Healthcare District Board. His life has been one devoted to the wellbeing of others.

Don Horsley is married to Elaine and they reside in Emerald Hills. They have three adult children and one grandchild. Don is a native San Franciscan who was raised in Daly City. He graduated from Westmoor High School and earned his Bachelor's degree with Honors from San Francisco State University. He later earned a secondary school teaching credential.

Don Horsley began his working career doing odd jobs as a teenager, then as a juvenile counselor with the San Mateo County Probation Department. He taught middle school students, and then began his work in law enforcement with the City of Pacifica.

Don began his career with the San Mateo County Sheriffs office as a Patrol Deputy in East Palo Alto in 1972. He won the race for San Mateo County Sheriff in 1993 and served as the elected Sheriff for nearly 14 years. His tenure was marked by innovation, modernization and upgrading the tools used by law enforcement. He helped establish a gang investigative unit, and his work resulted in the lowest county homicide rate in California.

Don Horsley was elected to the Sequoia Healthcare District where he served as President until he was elected to the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors. At the Healthcare District he spearheaded efforts to increase funding to the North Fair Oaks Clinic and the Community Grant Program, and advocated annexation of the San Mateo Coastside into the District, and worked successfully to fund school nurses and health programs in District schools.

Don Horsley was elected to the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors for District 3 in 2010 and has served with great distinction for three terms. The District includes the cities of Atherton, southeast Belmont, Half Moon Bay, Pacifica, Portola Valley, San Carlos and Woodside. It also includes unincorporated Devonshire Canyon, El Granada, Emerald Lake Hills, Harbor Industrial Park, La Honda, Ladera, Loma Mar, Los Trancos Woods, Miramar, Montara, Moss Beach, Palomar Park, Pescadero, Princeton By-The-Sea, San Gregorio, Skyline, Skylonda, Stanford Lands, Vista Verde and West Menlo Park. His third and last term will end on December 31, 2022, and he currently serves as the Board's President, an office he held twice before.

Don Horsley hosted Getting Prohibited Guns Off the Street: Firearm Relinquishment in San Mateo County, an inter-agency partnership with the Giffords Law Center on March 11, 2022. Subsequently, the Board of Supervisors committed $1 million to taking guns away from people with violent offenses and restraining orders.

Don Horsley is a tireless advocate for farmworkers on the Coast and helped develop the San Mateo County Farm Labor Housing Loan Program. The program finances the construction of new and renovated housing for farmworkers, in partnership with agricultural operators.

Don is an outspoken supporter of civilian oversight of law enforcement, a strong advocate for affordable housing, and is committed to ensuring that policies and funding for housing, transportation, job training and other services reach the most vulnerable residents.

Madam Speaker, I ask the entire House to join me in thanking Don Horsley for his exemplary service to the people of San Mateo County and in wishing him every blessing in the next chapter of his life. He is a good and great man and we are a better community and a stronger country because of him and his work.

HONORING KRISTI HOWELL

HON. ANDY KIM

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Kristi Howell, a champion for small businesses who has dedicated her career to empowering business owners that shape New Jersey's economy every day.

As we celebrate her 20th anniversary of joining the Burlington County Regional Chamber of Commerce (BCRCC) as President and CEO, it's important to note how her work has transformed the Chamber's impact on our district and across the state. Kristi has been at the forefront of leading rebranding efforts, strengthening key partnerships, including with Joint Base McGuire-Dix Lakehurst, and expanding programming from 20 annual networking and educational events to 60. Through Lunch N' Learns, Women's Business Conferences, Workforce Development Conferences, and more, Kristi has created a welcoming space for businesses and their employees to find success.

Beyond her service through the Chamber of Commerce, Kristi has also been an active member of our community. From advising lawmakers in Trenton before deciding to apply her government background and communication skills to the business world, she has had an impact on multiple sectors of service. Kristi continues to give back as a board member and advisor for numerous organizations including the Military Support Alliance of NJ, the YMCA of the Pines, the Girl Scouts of Central and Southern New Jersey, Visit South Jersey, and the Burlington County Institute of Technology.

Kristi's passion for service has also been recognized through a number of prestigious awards and honors over the years. More recently, Kristi was recognized by South Jersey Biz Magazine as Executive of the Year, by SJ Magazine's Women of Excellence for her Leadership, and by Gloucester County's Chamber of Commerce Foundation for her commitment to small businesses.

Having worked with Kristi on the Small Business Advisory Council in 2019, I am humbled to know firsthand the value of her leadership and expertise. We are grateful for the work that Kristi has done. I know I speak for the 3rd District in congratulating her for a remarkable milestone of 20-years leading the BCRCC.

RECOGNIZING CHAIRMAN JOSE ''PEPE'' DIAZ FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY CAREER IN PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. CARLOS A. GIMENEZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the career of my good friend, Chairman Jose ''Pepe'' Diaz for his outstanding work as a Miami-Dade County Commissioner and Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. During my tenure as Mayor of Miami-Dade County, I had the pleasure of working closely with Chairman Diaz on many important issues over the years. We were able to come together to serve the residents of Miami-Dade County and formed a strong friendship that has continued even after my time at the County.

Chairman Diaz is the quintessential public servant. He started his career in public service at a young age as a member of the U.S. Marine Corps and has continued down a path of lifelong service to the community he so deeply admires. Chairman Diaz has served on numerous boards and been appointed to countless committees, which is a testament to his leadership and dedication to improving the lives of the residents of South Florida. Chairman Diaz has spearheaded countless projects and initiatives for Miami-Dade County over the span of his 20 years serving on the County Commission and most recently led a bid committee to support Miami as a future host city for the World Cup. He has always been deeply committed to serving the county's veterans and active-duty service members.

It is my honor to recognize and honor Chairman Diaz for his service to the South Florida community. I had the distinct honor of working with Chairman Diaz for a large portion of my career, and I know the kind of focus and leadership he has brought to his entire career of public service. Although his time as a county commissioner is coming to an end, I know he will continue to thrive in his upcoming endeavors. I look forward to seeing what the future has in store and wish Chairman Diaz all the very best.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MELVIN C. HIGH, SHERIFF OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I want to recognize the loss of an exceptional law enforcement official and community leader in Prince George's County, Maryland: Sheriff Melvin C. High. After a barrier-breaking career in law enforcement spanning 53 years, Sheriff High

passed away on November 17, 2022, just weeks before he was set to start a well-deserved retirement. Although many throughout the region and throughout the country will mourn his loss, his legacy endures through his profound impact on the communities he served and on policing broadly. Most importantly, his memory lives on through his wife, Brenda, and his daughter. Tracy.

Throughout his life, Melvin displayed an unyielding commitment to serving others. After teaching high school science in Mississippi, he served his country in Vietnam as a United States Marine. When he returned, he joined the Metropolitan Police Department here in Washington, DC in 1969. As one of the only Black officers in the ranks, he had to work his beat on foot since the police cruisers were reserved exclusively for his white colleagues. When he left the department after 24 years, however, he did so as Assistant Chief of Police—the first Black person in the department's history to serve as second-in-command. Melvin then spent a decade as Chief of Police in Norfolk, Virginia, before he came to Prince George's County in 2003.

Melvin was appointed Chief of the Prince George's County Police Department at a time of immense distrust between law enforcement and the community. He worked to restore the public's faith in his department by improving accountability, addressing mismanagement, and implementing policies to build safer communities. From rewriting the department's use-of-force policy to instituting the county's first system to detect and track the early signs of abuse, High's stringent standards and innovative leadership got his department back on track. Prince Georgians were so pleased with his work that they elected him to serve as their county's sheriff in 2010 and again in 2014 and 2018. In that role, he continued to make accountability a priority and worked to bring attention to pressing issues facing his community, including domestic abuse.

Melvin faced many obstacles over the years, but he worked to dismantle them for those who followed in his footsteps. Throughout his career, he cultivated greater diversity in law enforcement, developed more equitable and more effective community policing methods, and mentored numerous officers. While Melvin's many achievements are impressive, his humility is what makes them so inspiring. Despite being one of the most accomplished law enforcement professionals in the country, he still saw himself as a father and husband first. I am sure that he would remind us that he was just one of the many law enforcement officers across America who serve quietly to keep their communities and country safe.

Nevertheless, I ask all my colleagues to join me in mourning his loss, honoring his life's work, and wishing strength to his family.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF CAPTAIN RYAN CASEY

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Captain Ryan Casey and his service to Virginia's First District and the Nation.

Ryan earned his bachelor's degree in Finance, Economics, and Political Science from Carthage College. After graduating from Carthage College, he commissioned as an officer in the U.S. Marine Corps. While in the U.S. Marine Corps, he worked his way up from Student Officer to Weapons Platoon Commander, eventually earning the rank of Captain.

Ryan then graduated from the Expeditionary Warfare School at Marine Corps University. He subsequently earned his master's degree in Public Policy from the Schar School of Policy and Government at George Mason University.

Ryan joined my office as a Department of Defense Legislative Fellow in January 2022. As a Defense Fellow, he served our Nation both as a Marine and a public servant. He contributed mightily and invaluably to my House Armed Services Committee work, which included my role as the Ranking Member of the Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee.

I would like to thank Ryan for his contributions and dedicated service over the last year. He has been a key member of my defense team and staff, and I wish him all the best as he continues his journey here in the Capitol as a House Liaison Officer in the U.S. Marine Corps House Liaison Office.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in recognizing Captain Ryan Casey for his service to Virginia's First District and the Nation. May God bless Ryan as he continues his career in public service and the U.S. Marine Corps.

HONORING JACK STACK, PRESIDENT AND CEO OF SRC HOLDINGS CORPORATION

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. LONG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Jack Stack, the President and CEO of SRC Holdings Corporation.

Jack, a graduate of Elmhurst College, came to SRC in 1979 as the Plant Manager of International Harvester after eleven years of direct supply chain management experience. In 1983, Stack and the SRC employees bought the company from IH and have turned it into what INC. magazine has proclaimed "one of America's most competitive small companies". They currently employ more than 1,800 people, with annual sales over $600,000,000. SRC remanufactures gasoline and diesel engines for the automotive and off-highway markets, distributes engine kits, manufactures power units and remanufactures electrical components, and conducts seminars and training programs specializing in all aspects of teaching people how to implement open-book management. Jack has authored three books on business, The Great Game of Business (1992), A Stake in the Outcome (2002) and Change The Game: Saving the American Dream by Closing the Gap (2019).

Jack has been named The Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce's "Springfieldian of the Year"; an honor bestowed annually on a local community member who has worked to improve the quality of life in Springfield. He has also received the Springfield Business Journal's Economic Impact "Lifetime Achievement" award for outstanding professional accomplishments and contributions in the business community. INC. Magazine has called him the "smartest strategist in America" and named him one of twenty-five entrepreneurs selected to represent the 25 years INC. has been published. These are just a few of his many recognitions.

On top of his business work, Jack has been active in his local community, previously serving as director of Care to Learn, a local not-for-profit agency that provides relief to children with emergent hunger, health, and hygiene needs. Jack is the founder of the Boys and Girls Clubs Invest to Invest Club which was created in order to generate a new source of funds for their youth programs and to serve as a tool to teach business basics to Club members and provide a friendly and competitive venue for the Invest to Invest group members.

Madam Speaker, Jack Stack has achieved truly great things, and I am proud to honor him today.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed a vote. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 490.

REMEMBERING MRS. CAROLINE STOKES

HON. HALEY M. STEVENS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of Mrs. Caroline Stokes of West Bloomfield, Michigan. Mrs. Stokes is remembered as a kind, strong, and loving person who will be truly missed by all who knew her. While it is difficult to bid farewell to Mrs. Stokes, it is an honor to commemorate her life today, and I thank my colleagues for helping pay their respects to this remarkable woman.

Caroline was born on January 18, 1945, in Wyandotte, Michigan. She grew up in Wyandotte with her two beloved siblings, Irene Hartley and Ralph Romanowski, both of whom proceeded her in death. At an early age, Caroline found companionship in Karen Bolin, who was born and raised across the street. Karen, now of Indiana, was fortunate to have this friendship with Caroline that stretched over 77 years. Caroline was the cherished wife of Mr. Lance Stokes and beloved mother of Bonnie (Jason) Garcia, David (Angela) Medved, John (Shannon) Medved, Anna Medved, Tehophil Stokes, and Megan Stokes. In addition, she was a devoted "nana" to Ricky, Caroline, Alec, Jonathon, Beonka, Evan, Aubree, Benjamin, Julia, Emelia, Jack, Alexander, and Ellie Grace, along with "grandnana" to Cora Lynn. Caroline valued the bond she shared with her family and was proud to be the caring aunt to Rose, Laura, Lorraine, and Douglas, and to her grandnephew, Jazz.

Mrs. Stokes' primary profession was as an insurance agent, but she found great joy in pursuing her passion as a photographic artist, taking her on many new adventures in her adult life. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes conducted photo shoots across the United States, in Canada, and even Italy. Canada's ''wild and untamed beauty'' captivated Caroline, as she often expressed a desire to live in the beautiful country. The ''McCutcheon Clan'' in Ontario were wonderful friends to the Stokes and considered them honorary McCutcheons, sharing many years of friendship.

In addition to her knack for photography, Caroline was an avid reader, painter, and enthusiastic traveler. As a woman of faith, Caroline greatly cherished her travel to Assisi, as St. Francis of Assisi was her favorite saint. She was a music lover, enjoying a variety of genres and artists. Her family says that her music tastes ranged from Willie Nelson and Neil Diamond to opera, Pavarotti, Julio Iglesias, and Yanni as well as Soul and Polish music.

Madam Speaker, Mrs. Caroline Stokes led by example, demonstrating the impact one person can make on the lives of so many by embodying the values that connect us. Caroline's devotion to her family and friends, along with her passion for travelling and the arts will continue to inspire those who knew her for a long time to come. I ask my colleagues to please join me in honoring the life of Mrs. Caroline Stokes.

IN MEMORY OF BARBARA THARPE RAINES

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart and solemn remembrance that I rise today to honor the life and legacy of a loving wife, dedicated mother, doting grandmother and a woman after God's own heart, First Lady Emeritus Barbara Tharpe Raines. Sadly, First Lady Raines passed from labor to reward after a long and fruitful journey of service to humankind. A service celebrating her remarkable life will be held on Saturday, December 3, 2022 in Macon, Georgia at 12:00 p.m. at the Macon Centreplex. She leaves a legacy of service that is worthy of emulation.

Barbara Tharpe Raines was born on January 30, 1951, in Macon, Georgia to the late James Bryant and Alma Jones Tharpe. She was the oldest of six children.

First Lady Raines was a lifelong learner and was a proud product of the Bibb County School System, graduating from Ballard Hudson High School in 1968. The next stop on her educational journey was Fort Valley State College (now University), graduating in 1972 with a Bachelor's of Science Degree in Education. She also received a Master's Degree in Counseling from Georgia College and State University with more study at Georgia Southern University .

Equipped with great educational tools, she embarked on a thirty-year education career, serving in multiple roles, including First Grade Teacher, Second Grade Teacher and Guidance Counselor. She retired from the Bibb County School system with her final duty station at Burghurd Elementary School. Never one to rest on her laurels or one to stop trying to help those in need, she came out of retirement to do independent counseling for the school system, setting up independent counseling programs and serving as she did so often in her life as a mentor for new counselors. First Lady Raines was also an instructor with Hicks and Hicks Associates of Atlanta, Georgia, where she taught child development courses.

Central to her life and character was her commitment to God that she formed at an early age. An unbreakable bond was cemented with her beloved husband and life partner, the Reverend Curtis Raines as they were both founding members of the Mount Vernon Baptist Church. She and Rev. Raines were members of the church's Youth Department and played an integral role in the Church's spiritual and social development. First Lady Raines and Reverend Raines formed a true partnership as she became a deaconess and he became a deacon under the leadership of their pastor at Mount Vernon, the Reverend Dr. Henry Ficklin.

Applying the lessons that he learned at Mount Vernon, Reverend Raines began his own ministerial journey along with First Lady Raines who supported him at every turn, as a sterling example of what a First Lady should be. She served as the First Lady of New Pilgrim Baptist Church for 34 years and Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church Bolingbroke for 31 years. First Lady Raines was involved with many ministries that had as their goal the development of the whole person.

When Reverend Raines became President of the General Missionary Convention of Georgia, First Lady Raines was once again a full partner with her husband serving in numerous capacities with the Convention.

George Washington Carver once said, ''How far you go in life depends on your being tender with the young, compassionate with the aged sympathetic with the striving and tolerant with the weak and strong, because someday in your life you will have been all of these.''

First Lady Emeritus Barbara Raines used her life's work to help people from all walks of life. She was a member of many social and civic organizations to include the Macon Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., Bibb Retired Education Association and Retired Counselors, Mentor at the Macon Youth Development Center, Rainbow Grief Counselor, Co-Team Captain of American Cancer Society, Former Member of the American Lung Association, and Cancer Relay for Life.

Because of her remarkable service to others, she has been recognized by local, state and national organizations.

Besides being one of God's Children, her greatest role in life was being a dedicated wife, loving mother and grandmother. As outlined already, she supported and served as the greatest cheerleader to her husband of almost 44 Years, Rev. Curtis Raines in various endeavors. Moreover, she always supported her children and grandchildren,

Madam Speaker, I am proud to have known a woman with the grace, class and dignity of First Lady Emeritus Barbara Tharpe Raines. I ask my colleagues to join my wife Vivian and me, along with the 730,000 people of the Second Congressional District in extending our deepest condolences to her family, friends and all who mourn her loss. May they be comforted by their faith, the grace of God and the Holy Spirit in the days, weeks and months ahead.

RECOGNIZING DISTRICT 2 COMMISSIONER JEAN MONESTIME FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY CAREER IN PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. CARLOS A. GIMENEZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Commissioner Jean Monestime of the Miami-Dade Board of County Commissioners for his exemplary accomplishments and commitment to the betterment of the residents of South Florida. Commissioner Monestime served as the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners during my first term as Mayor. He is a true public servant that has worked tirelessly on behalf of his constituents in District 2 and our entire communlty.

Commissioner Monestime has been a fighter his entire career. In 2010, he became the first Haitian American to serve on the Board of County Commissioners. He has fought relentlessly to expand opportunities for others. Commissioner Monestime has a long history of advocating for equal justice and economic development throughout Miami-Dade County. He has served on numerous boards and nationally recognized organizations to make sure that the economy in South Florida works for all people and that there is equal opportunity for individuals of all backgrounds.

I have known Commissioner Monestime for a very long time, and I am proud of our work together. He has helped bring much-needed economic growth to some of the most impoverished areas of our county and has always focused his energy on the most vulnerable. I look forward to seeing how he continues his career and thank him for his years of service to the residents of Miami-Dade.

RECOGNIZING THE BRAVERY OF SPC SOLOMON DOSS

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize SPC Solomon Doss.

On the morning of August 13, 2022, while on duty as a Piedmont Police Officer, SPC Solomon J Doss received a call to respond to an active structure fire. When he arrived on the scene with his partner, they saw flames and heavy smoke coming from the house and assessed that there was no time to wait for additional help. On scene, they coordinated briefly with an off-duty officer that had already attempted to gain entry but had been forced to exit due to the severity of the smoke and fire.

Without hesitation, SPC Doss entered the structure in search of the occupant but was forced back out for clean air and to clear his lungs. He then reentered the structure in a

second attempt, during which he located the occupant of the home, an elderly woman that had become incapacitated due to smoke inhalation. SPC Doss and his partner carried her safely out of the structure shortly before it was engulfed in flames, ultimately saving the woman's life.

SPC Doss is the 2022 National Guardsman of the Year for this act of selfless bravery.

SPC Solomon Doss serves with the Alabama National Guard's 1166th Military Police Company and is from Piedmont, Alabama. During the 1166th MP Company's mobilization to Kuwait in 2020, SPC Doss served as a U.S. CENTCOM Customs Border Clearance Agent supporting Operation Spartan Shield.

Outside the National Guard, SPC Doss works as a Patrol Officer at Piedmont Police Department in Piedmont, AL.

Madam Speaker, please join me in recognizing SPC Solomon Doss' act of selfless bravery. SPC Doss represents the best of our community, and I'm honored to recognize him.

RECOGNIZING THE EUROPEAN PRAYER BREAKFAST'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GARY J. PALMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. PALMER. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the 25th anniversary of the European Prayer Breakfast. In honor of this milestone, I offer this brief history of the breakfast and its initial beginnings.

In 1996, Prince Nikolaus von Liechtenstein co-hosted a prayer group in his home of senior political, diplomatic, and NATO leaders of Europe, along with Sir Paul Petrie. The group met weekly in his dining room in Brussels, Belgium, for over a year in rich fellowship and mutual sharing of scripture, focused on and around, the Person of Jesus. Deep relationships between the participants in this small group were formed as a result.

At the end of a year, one of the group suggested that there were others in Brussels who would enjoy and benefit from a similar experience. As a result, an invitation to others from the same spheres of responsibility was issued to attend a Saturday breakfast.

Nearly 100 attended this by-invitation-only event in 1997. They shared their unique stories with one another and were greatly encouraged. Following the gathering, the participants were asked if they would be interested in continuing to meet. With their approval, the participants sent out initiations to 157 people, and 155 accepted.

This 1st annual European Prayer Breakfast was held in 1997. Prince Nikolaus moderated in 4 languages in French, Dutch, German, and English. Prayers were offered and scriptures read in all 4 languages. The Honorable Georgina Dufoix, then the French Minister of the Interior under President Mitterrand, shared her testimony in French, simply and powerfully.

At its conclusion, people were so moved that there was weeping among many. After closing in unison with The Lord's Prayer in 28 different languages simultaneously, no one moved. There was such a powerful presence evident among them.

When the group was later asked . . . "Would you like to do this again?" There was a universal agreement . . . . Yes.

Thus began the European Prayer Breakfast of European diplomats, elected officials, military officials, and friends in Brussels, Belgium.

Sometime later Paul Petrie began to collaborate with Doug Coe, a coordinator of the U.S. National Prayer Breakfast in Washington, DC. Doug offered Paul the opportunity to invite European members of Parliament and others to the U.S. National Prayer Breakfast in Washington, DC, and so began the relationship of mutual encouragement.

As the European Prayer Breakfast continued, Paul, Prince Nikolaus and others received requests from multiple European National Parliamentarians to receive invitations to the Brussels event and they came by the dozens, then hundreds. This would bring many requests to help start similar events in National Parliaments across Europe.

In each case Paul would visit the respective country's capital and encourage the initial step to be a weekly prayer gathering for a year, in preparation for the larger event. The group would consist of like-minded followers of Jesus from political, diplomatic, and administrative roles, with an intentional effort to include opposing political parties. This smaller, weekly group who would pray, study scripture, and develop personal relationships, long before initiating a larger gathering. The inclusion of opposing political parties into a small weekly group would become a foundational principle of the prayer breakfast, in every location.

Today there are 40 smaller prayer groups across Europe who gather in the same spirit, to study and discuss the teachings of Jesus, and to pray.

It was in 2002 that, at the National Prayer Breakfast in Washington, DC, that Paul Petrie, along with friends Dennis Coll, Bill Hightower and others, would organize the European Suite & Dinner. Here, European political leaders would come together during the week of the U.S. National PrayerBreakfast to mutually share and encourage one another. Subsequently, Paul Petrie would host the European Prayer Breakfast Leader's dinner at the Stanhope Hotel in Brussels during the week of the European Prayer Breakfast.

In 2017, Paul Petrie was knighted into the Ancient Order of St. George, by His Royal and Imperial Highness The Archduke Karel Van Hapsburg of Austria, for his "30 years of influence for the Kingdom of God upon European Royal Families, Governments, and Parliaments."

Subsequently he was granted an Honorary Doctorate from Asbury Theological Seminary for his work to extend the message of Jesus to others.

The spirit of the European Prayer Breakfast has been extended to many countries since its inception. The Israeli Knesset was one of those places. The Israeli-Christian Caucus came to visit the European Prayer Breakfast in Brussels, and subsequently made the decision, with the support of Israeli President at the time, Ruven Rivlen, to initiate the Jerusalem Prayer Breakfast in 2016, of which Paul Petrie was a Founding Member. It continues today.

It is with deep appreciation that this proclamation is offered in honor of Prince Nikolaus von Leichtenstein and Sir Paul Petrie, for their profound positive effect upon this movement across Europe, and for their deep and abiding friendship for over a quarter of a century.

RECOGNIZING TWENTY-THREE YEARS OF SERVICE FROM ELIM CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, today I am pleased to honor a pillar within the city of Buffalo, ELIM Christian Fellowship. ELIM has had unwavering support for all of Western New York since its creation in 1999, and their congregation is now celebrating their twenty-third year of service. I would like to congratulate them on their perseverance through struggles and wish them a successful night of celebration.

Under the leadership of Senior Pastor T. Anthony Bronner. ELIM Christian Fellowship was founded as a non-denominational and bible-based ministry, inviting people of all communities. According to Senior Pastor Bronner, "The name ELIM conceptually means a place of refreshing, reviving, and renewing for weary travelers and has proven to be a fitting symbol of spiritual revitalization and restoration. It is known for its spirit-led praise, worship, and intercessory prayer. People from all races, religions, age groups, and denominational affiliations engage weekly to see God's Face."

On the Fellowship's first day of worship, over seven-hundred men, women, and children gathered at the former Buffalo Christian Center in downtown Buffalo. Many of the original members were also attendees of the Regional Morning Prayer Movement. It drew in people of all kinds from many different communities. This Regional Morning Prayer continued uninterrupted since its inception, even through the COVID–19 pandemic.

ELIM moved from the Christian Center to Turner Carroll High School in February of 2000. After only six months of occupancy, membership grew from 700 to over 1600. Due to the growth in membership at ELIM, in June 2000, they had the opportunity to purchase a property across from The Central Park Plaza for a new Worship and Youth Center.

When the Center opened in August 2000, more than 700 members, several communities, and political leaders attended the trailblazing ceremony. In that same year, ELIM members and visitors had the opportunity to meet with First Lady, Hillary R. Clinton, and hear her words of encouragement.

Also, under the leadership of Senior Pastor T. Anthony Bronner, ELIM Christian Fellowship, created a chapter in Rochester, NY in November 2002. The expansion was a major evolution for the Fellowship and expanded the tightly knit community. The expansion also demonstrated an expansion in its mission and who that mission can reach. With the evolution in leadership, ELIM saw a large increase in permanent members due to holding worship at an unconventional time in the afternoon. In September 2004, ELIM finally officially obtained a worship center in the heart of Rochester, cementing their welcomed expansion.

Then on April 30, 2006, ELIM had the privilege of opening a new worship center with a

service of thanksgiving. Many community leaders and congregational members celebrated the event with prayer and a march from the Central Park Plaza to the new edifice. Moving forward to 2008, the Consecration and Ordination Service for leader Bishop T. Anthony Bronner occurred with the Fellowship members as witnesses. Everyone was extremely excited and joyful over Pastor Bronner's initiation into the Bishopric.

Undoubtedly, ELIM faced an unprecedented amount of hardship, but years of struggle were made worthwhile when ELIM Christian Fellowship just recently made its final payment on its multimillion-dollar mortgage. Now the ministry can move forward and serve the community without hesitation. They have a permanent home.

Our community is grateful for the leadership of the ELIM Christian Fellowship and for their dedication to guiding countless Buffalonians in faith and service.

CELEBRATING THE CAREER OF HAL DONALDSON AND CONVOY OF HOPE

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. LONG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the founder of Convoy of Hope, Hal Donaldson.

In 1994, Hal took a trip to India and was inspired to start serving his local community. He bought $600 worth of groceries and distributed them to families in need. In 1996, Convoy of Hope opened its headquarters in Springfield, MO, and in 1997 a friend donated a tractor trailer to assist in transporting goods. It was the first of many tractor trailers which are now iconic. Since 1994, Convoy of Hope has expanded into a global charity, serving more than 100 countries. They have served more than 200 million people and given out nearly $2 billion in resources and essential supplies. They have responded to more than 600 disasters worldwide, including the 9/11 terror attacks, Hurricane Katrina in 2005 where they sent nearly 1,000 tractor trailer loads of food and supplies as well as Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria in 2017. They also provided more than 200 million meals during the COVID pandemic and are currently helping to provide meals for Ukrainians impacted by the war. These are but a few examples of the incredible work done by Convoy of Hope.

Convoy of Hope continues to expand their efforts, and in 2021, they completed construction on their new World Distribution Center in Springfield and are currently working to build a new headquarters next door, which is expected to be completed in 2023.

Madam Speaker, since their humble beginnings in 1994, Hal Donaldson and Convoy of Hope have become a global leader in responding to disasters and providing food for the hungry. They continue to grow through the help of volunteers and generous donations. I am proud to honor them today, and thank them for all of their efforts to date and going forward.

HONORING LIBERTY BANK AND TRUST ON CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF QUALITY BANKING IN AMERICA AS THE FIRST BLACK RUN BANK IN LOUISIANA

HON. TROY A. CARTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Liberty Bank and Trust, a financial institution celebrating 50 years of quality banking in America as the first Black-run bank in Louisiana.

In November 1972, New Orleans was a city with a majority African American population. However, there were very few African Americans in elective office and limited resources for the development of African American businesses and personal wealth building. Following decades of segregation and limited voting rights, New Orleans was a city awakening to increased opportunities for its African American citizens.

Dr. Norman C. Francis conceived the idea of starting an African American owned bank in New Orleans following the failure of at least two other efforts to start such an institution. In late 1971, he approached a bi-racial group of businesspeople and elected officials with the idea and was able to secure the resources to open Liberty Bank on November 16, 1972, in a bank trailer on the site of its first Headquarters Building on Tulane Avenue in New Orleans. During its first week of operations, Liberty opened over 2,000 accounts, clearly demonstrating the need for an African American owned financial institution in New Orleans.

With $2 million dollars in assets, Liberty reported a substantial profit for its first year of operations and has reported profitable years 46 of its 50 years in existence The Liberty Bank Building on Tulane Avenue opened 2 years later. That same year, Liberty opened its first branch office on Gentilly Blvd.

Liberty's mission is to provide cost-effective delivery of high quality, innovative, customer driven financial products and services to diverse markets with a focus on disadvantaged minority communities who have traditionally been underserved. Concurrent with the bank's mission, Liberty strives to maintain the company's status as a catalyst for economic and community development while generating fair returns to shareholders and being an excellent corporate citizen.

Some of the members of the bi-racial group that worked with Dr. Francis in the early years to get the bank started included:

C.C. Dejoie—Publisher, Louisiana Weekly
Judge Ernest N. ''Dutch'' Morial, Then State Senator
Mike O'Keefe
Judge Israel Augustine
Owen Brennan, Jr., Prominent Restaurant owner
William J. Connick
Benjamin J. Johnson, Esq.
Ambrose J. Pratt, Jr., MD
Dr. Langston F. Reed, Local Dentist and Activist
Norman P. Zucker
Joseph O. Misshore
Ms. Jesse W. Cook
Joseph E. Berrigan, Jr.
Ben D. Bridgeman
Joseph G. Landrieu, Jr.
Jennings Courville
Tricon (Clem) Sehrt

A key development in the early years was the financing of Doley Securities', the first Black seat on the New York Stock Exchange owned by Harold Doley, Jr., becoming the only African American in its history to do so. The bank's additional key notes include asset growth over first 20 years, mortgages processed, work with National Bankers Association and community outreach efforts.

Once committed to opening an African American owned bank, Dr. Francis secured the only African American working above the level of teller in any bank in the New Orleans community to run the bank. That was Alden McDonald, joining the bank at the ripe age of 29 years old. Effective May 2, 2022, the board of directors of Liberty Bank and Trust Company announced that Todd O. McDonald was named the bank's president. Liberty's former President and CEO Alden J. McDonald Jr., Todd's father, continues to lead the Liberty Financial Holding Company. Dr. Francis is still chair of the Liberty Bank Board 50 years later, and Alden McDonald was one of the longest serving African American Bank Presidents in America.

Liberty Bank established its Baton Rouge presence in 1994 and opened a third branch in 2004. Liberty then moved into Mississippi in 2003, acquiring First American Bank in Jackson. This was followed by expansion into the Greater Kansas City market with the acquisition of Douglass bank in Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri, in 2008.

Liberty Bank and Trust Company expanded across Greater New Orleans with the 2009 acquisition of United Bank and Trust Company, securing four additional locations to serve that market. That was followed by the acquisition of Home Federal Savings in Detroit, Michigan, which increased the bank's reach to six states. In 2013, Liberty Bank entered the Chicago market with the acquisition of Covenant Bank of Illinois, and in 2015, the bank expanded to Montgomery and Tuskegee, Alabama through the purchase of First Tuskegee Bank.

Liberty Bank's growth has been the result of acquisitions, fruitful partnerships, aggressive marketing, strong management, staff productivity and the trust it enjoys in the community. It all adds up to an efficient, well-capitalized institution that is perfectly positioned to continue fast-paced growths in both profits and assets. Liberty Bank is passionate about helping more people achieve more economic freedom.

Today Liberty Bank is the largest financial institution in the United States owned by African Americans. It has assets of more than $1 billion dollars, a customer base of over 40,000 accounts with 175 employees, and still growing, while recognized as one of the fastest growing financial institutions in the country.

Todd McDonald said in a press release, ''I've been singularly driven to build solid stakeholder partnerships and evolve financial products which meet the financial needs of an ever-changing world. This next 50 years will be extraordinary as we reshape our culture, talent and organizational capabilities which will make us more agile, more competitive, and more effective in our efforts to close the wealth gap in underserved communities across the country.''

A huge congratulations to New Orleans' home-grown financial institution, celebrating their Golden Anniversary New Orleans' with a promising future ahead of them.

HONORING RABBI ALVIN WAINHAUS ON THE CELEBRATION OF HIS 40TH ANNIVERSARY AT CONGREGATION OR SHALOM

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to join Congregation Or Shalom, located in Orange, Connecticut in paying tribute to their outstanding leader, Rabbi Alvin Wainhaus as he marks his 40th Anniversary with the synagogue. Indeed, he has been the Temple's only rabbi since it opened its doors in 1981.

The son of Holocaust survivors, Rabbi Wainhaus was raised in Boro Park, Brooklyn and attended Brooklyn College, where he received a degree in philosophy, as well as New York University, where he earned a master's degree in education, before he was ordained at Yeshiva Beth Meir in Tel Aviv, Israel some five decades ago. He served several synagogues before coming to Congregation Or Shalom where he has led the conservative synagogue with integrity, wisdom, and compassion for the last forty years. In that time, Rabbi Wainhaus has officiated two hundred weddings, named as many babies, and presided over more than five hundred Bar and Bat Mitzvahs. Through his dedicated leadership, both within the synagogue and the community at large, he has touched the lives of many.

Rabbi Wainhaus is also known as a professional musician, having performed and made numerous recordings with the late Hebrew folk singer Rabbi Shlomo Carlebach as well as most recently recording a disc to accompany a text of Biblical Hebrew, published by Yale University Press. Rabbi Wainhaus frequently incorporates his inspirational and traditional music into his sermons and services. He is also fluent in Yiddish and is a noted lecturer on Yiddish humor.

With his own background in education, Rabbi Wainhaus has focused much of his energy on the teaching of Jewish tradition and faith, particularly with children. He guides the synagogue's educational program for all ages. His door is always open to those of the Jewish faith and to the entire community—to those who wish to learn. For the past sixteen years he led the Kristallnacht Program which is open community-wide and recognizes unsung heroes of the Holocaust.

Through his spiritual leadership, as well as his love for music and teaching, Rabbi Alvin Wainhaus has left an indelible mark on our community. His infinite compassion and commitment to service inspires others to make a difference—a gift that has and continues to make the Greater New Haven community a better place to live, learn, and grow. I am so pleased to have the opportunity to extend my deepest thanks to him for all of his good work and to join Congregation Or Shalom in congratulating him on his 40th Anniversary. Rabbi—Todah Rabah and Mazel Tov.

RECOGNIZING THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL FAMILY CHRISTMAS EXTRAVAGANZA

HON. BILL POSEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. POSEY. Madam Speaker, on Saturday, December 17, 2022, Brevard County families, businesses and local community organizations will gather to celebrate the Fourteenth Annual Family Christmas Extravaganza. This wonderful event, which will take place at Fred Poppe Regional Park in Palm Bay, FL, will provide an uplifting message of hope and future during this Christmas season.

The House Church, Elevation Church, Eastwind Pentecostal Church, Victory in Christ Jesus, Centerpointe Church, Grace Bible Church, Jornada al Cielo, Church on the Rock, River of Life Christian Center, Brevard Worship Center, and Hope Ministries of Florida, Wings of Grace Ministries, CITA Rescue Mission, and ANEW International have all united to bring the Annual Family Christmas Extravaganza to our City and County.

Working with several community and business partners such as the City of Palm Bay Parks & Recreation, Thrifty Specialty Produce, Chick-Fil-A, Fruits of my Labor, Gator Automotive, Florida Blue, Frog Bones-Family Shooting Center, Travel Camp, Al Dia Today Newspaper, Hometown News, and Premiere Oaks 10 Cinema, the mission is to provide a positive venue for residents and children to celebrate Christmas, serve others and give back to their community.

Over 60 local businesses and organizations have made donations of Toys, food, gift certificates, equipment, finances, and goodie bags, and will feature Musicians and Artist such as Unified Sound with Joel Lopez, Peabod, KD3, Boannski, Eddie Anthony as Eddie Frost and much more.

Senior Pastor Ken Delgado of The House at Palm Bay said: "With today's news being filled with division, contention, and expressions of hatred, it is exciting to see the City of Palm Bay, along with the city's businesses and the citizens, create an event where love, joy and peace are expressed. The Family Christmas Extravaganza is the greatest expression that so many people yearn for and is what the angels proclaimed at the birth of Jesus, saying 'Peace and good will towards all men'."

The Mayor of the City of Palm Bay, Rob Medina, issued a proclamation in support for this year's celebration, recognizing the Extravaganza has become the largest Christmas party on the Space Coast and December 17, 2022, as Family Christmas Extravaganza Day.

The spirit of the holidays is all about giving and spending time with loved ones. This year's Extravaganza brings our community together to remind us of that. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting all those who are doing their part to spread the Christmas spirit this holiday season and those who have worked so hard to make the Fourteenth Annual Family Christmas Extravaganza possible.

RECOGNIZING DISTRICT 4 COMMISSIONER SALLY HEYMAN FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY CAREER IN PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. CARLOS A. GIMENEZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Commissioner Sally A. Heyman for an outstanding career in public service. For over 35 years, Commissioner Heyman has faithfully served Miami-Dade County residents in a variety of capacities. Since her election to the County Board of Commissioners in September 2002, her selflessness and dedication to District 4 residents has been unparalleled.

Commissioner Heyman developed a passion for public service at an early age, encouraged by her parents to work with local charities and civic institutions. After teaching in the public school system and getting her Juris Doctorate degree from the University of Miami, Commissioner Heyman was elected to the Florida Legislature in 1994. As a state representative, she co-sponsored ordinances to address juvenile justice issues and support environmental protection efforts. Her conviction that every human being should be treated with dignity and respect led her to fight to eliminate the stigma of mental health illnesses. And as a breast cancer survivor herself, Commissioner Heyman advocates yearly for breast cancer awareness and education.

During her tenure on the Miami-Dade Board of County Commissioners, Commissioner Heyman worked relentlessly for her constituents, advocating especially for reliable public transportation systems and affordable housing. One notable accomplishment was the development of Aventura station, a Brightline commuter stop which will relieve traffic and provide residents with an easy means of transportation. The station is expected to open this December.

Miami-Dade County is a better place because of Commissioner Heyman. I was lucky enough to work with her at the county level and personally witness her tenacity and dedication. I wish Commissioner Heyman all the very best as she retires from the Board of Commissioners.

WORLD AIDS DAY DECEMBER 1, 2022

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I want to thank you all for being here today at the NMAC Capitol Hill Champions Reception to commemorate World AIDS Day and celebrate our progress over the years.

It is invigorating to be among a room full of leaders fighting the good fight against AIDS worldwide; and as so many here have contributed mightily to this effort, it is an honor, and quite humbling, to be this year's recipient of the John Lewis Good Trouble Award from NMAC.

I first want us to remember our deal friend and long-time colleague, Congressman John

Lewis. He was a true warrior fighting for a more just, equitable, fairer, and better world.

John Lewis earnestly believed that healthcare is a human right. Through his indefatigable leadership, he demonstrated the urgency of elevating the U.S. commitment to protect people worldwide from HIV and AIDS. He was a role model in so many respects, including his persistence in combating AIDS globally.

World AIDS Day provides us the opportunity to reflect on the AIDS epidemic and where progress has been made. This day also allows us to rededicate ourselves to eradicating the disease once and for all.

Since the first World AIDS Day in 1988, we have greatly increased our investments in HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment, and research.

When the HIV/AIDS epidemic started, the outlook was very grim. There wasn't an understanding of the disease, antivirals were not available, and life expectancy for those diagnosed was frighteningly short.

Today, there is a better understanding of HIV/AIDS, how it spreads, and how to treat it.

There are medications such as PrEP, which is taken daily to prevent HIV, and PEP, which is taken up to 72 hours potential HIV exposure.

Treatment has advanced tremendously to the point where many HIV patients have viral loads that are so low that they are undetectable.

The U.S. government has worked hard to combat the spread of this devastating disease.

Through legislation like the Ryan White CARE Act and the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), we have been able to improve HIV/AIDS education, quality of care, and distribution of resources to those who need them most, both domestically and globally.

The NIH provides the largest public investment in HIV/AIDS research globally. Dr. Anthony Fauci deserves credit for a large part of our country's AIDS response as Director of the Office of AIDS Research.

As we all know, racial and ethnic minorities are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS, both in the United States and globally.

In the U.S., African Americans account for higher proportions of HIV diagnoses and people living with HIV, in comparison to other races and ethnicities.

In my home of Houston, Texas, 6 out of every 10 diagnosed HIV infections are among African Americans. It is estimated that 1 in 90 Houstonians are living with HIV/AIDS.

Racism, HIV stigma, homophobia, poverty, and barriers to health care exacerbate disparities and pose obstacles that prevent people from proper testing and treatment that would reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS.

I am proud to fight against racism, discrimination, and other societal deformities that cause disparities in health status and keep people from seeking urgently needed health care.

I have worked to declare HIV/AIDS a state of emergency among our African American community, which faces an infection rate nearly eleven times that of white Americans.

Internationally, I have worked to support PEPFAR in all they have done and continue to do to help those who struggle to combat the brutal HIV/AIDS virus.

It is estimated that there are 38.4 million people worldwide living with HIV.

In 2021, 1.5 million individuals acquired HIV, which is a 32 percent decline in new infections since 2010. This decline shows the impact that access to testing, treatment, care, and support services have on transmission and new diagnosis.

In 2021, around 650,000 people died from AIDS-related illnesses worldwide, compared to 2 million people in 2004 and 1.4 million in 2010.

Through the work of the CDC, the NIH, and the UN's World Health Organization, we have made great strides in reducing the transmission of HIV through antiretroviral therapies (ART) that reduce detectable viral loads. Those who take ART as prescribed are often able to have undetectable viral loads, live long healthy lives, and not transmit HIV to partners through sex.

In fiscal year 2021, PEPFAR provided HIV testing services for more than 50 million people and supported ART for nearly 19 million men, women and children globally. Because of PEPFAR, 2.8 million babies in 2021 were born HIV-free to parents living with HIV.

But there is still much work to be done.

The United Nations reports that progress on HIV treatment and prevention in the last three years has flatlined.

As a leader in the global fight against HIV and AIDS, the United States must continue to support HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment, and research.

My hope is that, through bipartisan support, Congress will continue to pass legislation that expands resources to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS both in the U.S. and globally.

Beyond our borders, our efforts have extended care to millions in the developing world, through increased resources for PEPFAR and the Global Fund. This collective progress reflects the heights that can be reached when all stakeholders work together to achieve common goals.

I look forward to working with my colleagues, federal agencies, foundations and philanthropists, the NGO sector, community partners, and other global leaders to put an end to this epidemic that continues to plague us.

I want to thank everyone here today for supporting this extremely important issue. This is something that impacts us all and it should be a priority for all of us.

And again, I want to thank NMAC for awarding me with this year's John Lewis Good Trouble Award. I will do my best to continually earn this award by persistently supporting efforts to eradicate HIV/AIDS and advocating for minorities in Houston, the United States, and across the globe.

May we all "never, ever be afraid to make some noise and get in good trouble, necessary trouble".

HONORING ART HAINS, THE VOICE OF THE MISSOURI STATE BEARS FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. LONG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the long-time voice of the Missouri State Bears, Art Hains.

Art grew up in Marshall, MO, working at the local radio station KMMO while still in high school. He went on to graduate from Southern Methodist University in Dallas, TX, studying broadcast journalism and working in the SMU sports information office from 1973 to 1976. After graduation he moved to Springfield, MO, working as the sports director and serving as the voice of the Southwest Missouri State Bears football and basketball teams for KGBX until 1981. He moved back to Dallas working for KRLD and hosting a daily sports show while also providing pre- and post-game coverage of the Dallas Cowboys. He also called SMU basketball games and was a studio host for the Southwest Conference Football Radio Network from 1982 to 1984.

He returned to Springfield in 1985 and was again the voice of the Southwest Missouri State Bears football, basketball, and baseball teams as well as the coordinator of athletic promotions at Southwest Missouri State University. He has continued to be the voice of the Bears ever since, even after the university changed its name to Missouri State University in 2005. He has hosted Sports Talk since 1995, originally on KWTO in Springfield before he switched to KBFL in 2020. In 2008, he started as the studio host for the Kansas City Chiefs and was a part of their 2020 Super Bowl win. He was inducted into the Springfield Area Sports Hall of Fame in 2003, and the Missouri Sports Hall of Fame in 2017.

Apart from his on-air work, Art has been active in the Springfield community. He is an ordained elder at First and Calvary Presbyterian Church in Springfield, serves on the boards for Springfield Little Theater and the Springfield Area Sports Hall of Fame. He is also an active member of the Southeast Rotary Club and is a Paul Harris Fellow, the Free Masons and Shriners. He previously served on the board of the Dickerson Park Zoo in Springfield and still volunteers his time at Care Animal Shelter.

Madam Speaker, since moving to Springfield Art Hains has been actively involved in the local community and has been known for nearly four decades as the voice of the Missouri State Bears. His lifetime of work and service to the community is commendable.

IN MEMORY OF LUCIUS HOLLOWAY, SR.

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart and solemn remembrance that I rise today to honor the life and legacy of a loving husband, dedicated father, distinguished Army Veteran, determined Civil Rights Advocate, faithful public servant, a benevolent man of God and my friend of longstanding, Deacon Lucius Holloway, Sr. Sadly, Deacon Holloway transitioned from labor to reward on Thursday, November 24, 2022. His life will be celebrated on Saturday, December 3, 2022, at Cooper Carver Elementary School in Dawson, Georgia.

The remarkable journey of Deacon Lucius Holloway, Sr. began on April 1, 1932, as he was born to the union of Mr. Bobby Holloway, Sr. and Mrs. Mary Louise Thornton Holloway in Dawson, Georgia.

Deacon Holloway was educated in the Terrell County School System. He received his Auto Body and Frame Construction certification from the Albany Vocational Technical College in Albany, Georgia.

He was married to his beloved wife and life partner, the late Emma Kate Holloway, for 60 years and they built a life of service and advocacy for humankind.

Armed with a servant's heart, Deacon Holloway gave of himself to serve our country for three years of active duty in the United States Army during the Korean War. He retired as a Staff Sergeant after serving 22 years in the Army National Guard. His professional journey also took him to Delco Remy and Delphi, where he retired after 18 years of service.

Deacon Holloway was a committed freedom fighter for the cause of justice and equality. He truly believed in the words that Dr. King penned from the Birmingham Jail: ''Injustice anywhere is threat to justice everywhere.'' Deacon Holloway was one of Terrell County's most influential Civil Rights activists, always speaking up for the voiceless and the hopeless. He was always concerned about African Americans exercising their rights as American citizens through the ballot box. Deacon Holloway engaged in many voter registration drives and mass meetings during his lifetime.

His advocacy did not come without great cost to him and his family. Deacon Holloway had to endure many challenges during his Civil Rights advocacy, including having the gas line at his house cut during a cold day in the 1960s because he housed Freedom Riders and members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee at his home. He was also arrested; he and his family were threatened, and a cross was burned in his front yard. But through all these indignities, he never wavered in his support for the cause of Civil and Human Rights.

His relationship with the NAACP is long and storied. Deacon Holloway became the first Vice President of the Terrell County Branch in 1955. He served as Vice President for 65 years and President for one year. Deacon Holloway cemented his commitment by becoming a lifetime member of the organization that he had given so much to for so long.

Deacon Holloway was also a committed public servant. He served on the Terrell County Board of Commissioners for 27 years, retiring in January of this year. Deacon Holloway was a tireless advocate for his constituents, constantly pushing to do the right thing for those that he represented.

Most importantly, Deacon Holloway was a man of God who allowed Him to order his steps. He began his walk with Christ at an early age, first fellowshipping with the saints at County Line Missionary Baptist Church in Sasser, Georgia. In 1956, his Christian journey continued when he became a member of Sardis Missionary Baptist Church in Dawson, Georgia where he served faithfully in many capacities, including as Ordained Deacon, Chairman of the Deacon Board, Sunday School Superintendent, Youth Sunday School Teacher, Adult Sunday School Teacher and Vice Treasurer of Finance.

Anne Morrow Lindbergh once said that ''Only when a tree has fallen can you take the measure of it. It is the same with a man.'' A great tree has fallen, and we can all agree that we can take the measure of this great man for the great things he has done to uplift humanity.

Deacon Lucius Holloway, Sr. achieved countless successes in his life. But none would have been possible with the grace of God and love and support of his dearly departed wife of 60 years, Emma Kate Holloway, his five children, one of whom preceded him in death, and his eleven grandchildren.

On a personal note, Deacon Holloway was my friend. He always supported and encouraged me with his wise counsel and sage advice. He will be sorely missed, but the world is better because of him.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in the House of Representatives join my wife, Vivian, and me, along with the more than 730,000 people of the 2nd District in honoring and celebrating the life and legacy of Deacon Lucius Holloway, Sr. for his service to God, his country and humanity and in extending our deepest condolences to his family, friends and all who mourn his loss. May they be consoled and comforted by their faith and the Holy Spirit in the days, weeks and months ahead.

HONORING MR. GEORGE HOLLAND, SR.

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary work of George Holland, Sr., and his indispensable contributions as an advocate in the fight for equal rights and racial justice, as the President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Oakland.

Mr. Holland was born in Shreveport, Louisiana and raised in California, where he resided in segregated housing projects until his early adulthood, experiencing the impacts of institutional racism firsthand. In South San Francisco, Mr. Holland's family resided in the Lindenville Housing Project. The Lindenville Housing Project had a ''Colored Section,'' where he, his family, and 71 other Black families lived. Mr. Holland's experience living in segregated housing continued in 1955, when his family relocated to the Sunnydale Housing Project, which had only desegregated earlier that year.

Mr. Holland was a trailblazer from a young age, he was the first member of his family to attend college, earning his Bachelor of Arts from San Francisco State College. He then earned his Juris Doctorate from the Golden Gate University School of Law. Mr. Holland went on to serve as a board member for several legal associations, including the Bar Association of San Francisco and the Bar Association of Alameda County.

Mr. Holland's legacy lies in his championship of civil rights throughout his academic and professional career. As a young community activist, Mr. Holland participated in civil rights demonstrations in the 1960s throughout San Francisco, Oakland, and the greater Bay Area to advocate for racial equity. As an attorney, he contributed to the founding of the California Association of Black Lawyers, California's first legal association dedicated to addressing the needs and struggles of Black lawyers and to eradicating racism imbedded in our legal system. Since 2005, Mr. Holland has continued his service to our community as the President of the NAACP chapter in Oakland.

Throughout his exemplary tenure as President, Mr. Holland's efforts have distinguished the Oakland NAACP chapter for its engagement with the local community and for its leadership on national issues. Under his guidance, the organization collaborated with the Oakland Mayor and School Superintendent's ''Oakland Promise'' program, a community-based nonprofit that aims to triple the number of college graduates from Oakland within the next decade. Further, under Mr. Holland's leadership, the Oakland NAACP chapter partnered with the Chapel of Chimes to construct the Nelson Mandela Human Rights Memorial at Skylawn Memorial Park. Mr. Holland also oversaw the creation of a police commission in Oakland to improve police accountability and community trust in law enforcement.

George has been a dear friend and loyal supporter. Whenever I needed help, he was there for me and our community. If ever, I needed anyone to watch my back—there he was, generous and steady as always. For this, I am deeply grateful.

On behalf of the 13th Congressional district, I would like to congratulate Mr. Holland on his incredible achievements throughout his career. He has been a wonderful activist, attorney, and a fierce advocate for racial justice and equity for all people. I thank him for all his hard work, and congratulations again. I wish him the very best in his journey ahead.

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF LILLIAN C. OVERTON

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th birthday of Lillian C. Overton.

Lillian was born October 29, 1922, to James Edwin and Esther Darnell Cooper in Franklin, Alabama. She was one of six children.

On January 29, 1944, she was married to Herman A. Overton in Tuskegee, Alabama, and remained married until his death on April 9, 1996. They were blessed with one daughter, Kathy O. Hadaway.

Mrs. Overton was part owner and operator of M & L Jewelers in Tuskegee in the 1950s and early 1960s.

After selling the jewelry store, she became account manager for Skinner's Furniture Store in Tuskegee until her retirement.

She was a member of Tuskegee First Baptist Church for over 50 years. As an active member, she taught Sunday School, Training Union, Bible Drill and was active in the Women's Missionary Union (WMU).

After her husband's death, Mrs. Overton moved to Opelika, Alabama, and became an active member at First Baptist Church of Opelika (in Sunday School, WMU, and in the Nursery Department). Due to a brief illness in early 2022, she had to relinquish her duties at church.

Prior to COVID, Mrs. Overton volunteered for 38 years at East Alabama Medical Center as a ''Pink Lady'' in Escort Services. This allowed her to meet numerous wonderful people and help others.

She fulfills her most important job by telling others about Jesus, inviting them to church

and talking about her faith and the importance of knowing Jesus Christ.

Madam Speaker, please join me in recognizing Lillian and wishing her a very happy 100th birthday.

REMEMBERING MR. JOHNNY SIMMONS

HON. HALEY M. STEVENS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of Mr. Johnny Simmons, a lifelong servant to others and longtime resident of Oakland County, who passed away on August 29, 2022. As Mr. Simmons's family reflected upon their loved one's life, they affectionately recall him as a faithful, loving, and kind person to all. While Mr. Simmons will be missed by the many who had the honor of knowing him, there is no doubt that these qualities have been impressed upon those around him and continue to positively influence the community.

On September 4, 1936, Mr. Johnny B. Simmons was born in Highlandal, Mississippi, to Albert Simmons and Annie Bell Dantzler and was raised by a ''village'' of Simmons that cared for him as he grew. Early in his life, Mr. Simmons moved from his small community of ''Sun-Side'' in Mississippi to the South Side of Chicago, Illinois. As Mr. Simmons was earning his high school education, racial discrimination plagued the City of Chicago. He attended an integrated grammar school before then attending and graduating from the racially segregated DuSable High School.

Following completion of his studies, Mr. Simmons served his country for four years with the United States Marine Corp and was honorably discharged in 1961. Shortly after his return to civilian life, Mr. Simmons married the love of his life, Charlene ''Chuck'' Simmons. Years later, he was quoted saying, ''My memory of love will be of Chuck Simmons. I thank God for the many outstanding years we shared.'' Their commitment was lifelong, enjoying 61 years of marriage together. At the age of 26, Mr. Simmons was also united with his father in what was described as ''love at first sight,'' rounding out his young family.

While in Illinois, Mr. Simmons, was inducted into the Chicago police force. 1968 was a time of significant social change as black Americans continued to experience devastating racial discrimination throughout the country. Mr. Simmons witnessed the effects of this injustice as he performed his duties and was present for the unrest that resulted from the assassination of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1968. After his time as an officer in Chicago, the family relocated to make Michigan their new home.

Mr. Simmons became active in his new community, joining the Southside Seventh-day Adventist Church and maintained his service to the church for the remainder of his life. He proudly served as the patriarch of his beloved family in Pontiac, Michigan. Helping others and contributing to his community was a way of life for him, and many were fortunate to benefit from his selfless acts.

Many are fortunate to carry on Mr. Simmons' wisdom, including his children, grandchildren, and the many who respect Mr. Simmons' life serving others. Continuing this legacy are three outstanding children—Jackie, Jon Eric, and Kelli Lyn. He also earned two ''bonus daughters'' with Jon Eric's marriage to his wife Michelle, welcoming her sisters, Paula and Candace, to the family and then gained an additional son with Kelli's marriage to Ladon. He will be truly missed by all.

Mr. Simmons' friends and family bid him farewell at his funeral on Friday, September 9th, at the Troy Seventh-day Adventist Church, following visitation services on September 8th. Mr. Simmons was given the great honor of receiving a military burial at the Great Lakes National Cemetery in Holly, Michigan, on September 12th, a fitting recognition to his years with the Marine Corps.

Madam Speaker, it is a great honor to recognize the life of Mr. Johnny Simmons today, and I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating his numerous contributions to our Nation. Mr. Simmons truly has lived a life worth celebrating and is owed a thanks for his life of service.

HONORING RICK ZIEGENFUSS, CITY ADMINISTRATOR OF HOLLISTER, MO

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 1, 2022

Mr. LONG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Rick Ziegenfuss, the City Administrator of Hollister, MO.

Born and raised in Iowa, Rick enlisted in the U.S. Army at the age of 20 in 1970. He underwent basic training at Ft. Leonard Wood in Missouri, before moving on to advanced individual training with the 11th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division at Ft. Carson Colorado, he was then assigned to the 1st Battalion 133rd Infantry in unit supply. In 1974 he graduated with honor from Infantry Officer Candidate School at Ft. Benning, Georgia. He served as an anti-armor platoon leader and a rifle platoon leader with Company C, 1 Battalion 133d Infantry. He then was assigned as the Battalion Personnel Officer. He went on to command Company C 1st Battalion 133rd Infantry and later served as the S3 Operations Officer for the 2nd Brigade, 34th Infantry Division. He then attended the Army's Command and General Staff College at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas where he graduated with honors. He commanded the 2nd Battalion (Mechanized) 133rd Infantry, he also completed his BA Degree in Personnel Management from Mary Crest College. From there he became the State Operations and Training Officer for the State Area Command for Iowa. He was discharged from the military in 1992 after 22 years of service, retiring at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. After the military, he started his own environmental company which he later sold to his partner. He then moved from Des Moines, Iowa to the Ozarks and began a career as a commercial printer. He did that for 10 years and was the Vice President of Operations for the Bech-LaRue Corporation. In 2002 he went to work for the City of Hollister as City Administrator, a position he remains in to this day.

Rick has been actively involved in the local community since moving to the Ozarks. He has served on many boards including Branson Veterans Task Force from 1995 to 2001, Downtown Branson Main Street Association from 2001 to 2002, Freedom Quest Corp from 1999 to 2001, Hollister Area Chamber of Commerce from 1999 to 2003, Campaign Committee Tri-Lakes United Way since 2011, Taney County Transportation Advisory Board since 2011, Public Sector co-chair Ozarks Regional Economic Partnership in 2007, Chairman of Tri-Lakes United Way Campaign in 2012, Chairman of the Board for the Taney County Partnership from 2012 to 2013, Chairman of the Tri-Lakes Bio Solids Partnership from 2010 to 2014 and Chairman of the Air Service Development Committee–Branson Regional Airport since 2014.

For his countless efforts, he has been recognized by the Branson Lakes Area Chamber of Commerce, the Ozark Mountain Family YMCA, the Branson Veterans Taskforce and the Citizens of Hollister, MO, to name a few.

Madam Speaker, after nobly serving his country in the military, Rick Ziegenfuss moved to the Missouri Ozarks and has made this his home. Since coming here, he has become actively involved in a vast number of charities and local organizations and has served his local community as City Administrator for 20 years. His work is laudable, and I am honored to recognize his continued service to the local community today.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed H.J. Res. 100, Railway and Carriers Labor Disputes.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S6919–S6947

Measures Introduced: Twenty-four bills and four resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 5157–5180, S.J. Res. 65, and S. Res. 855–857. **Pages S6940–41**

Measures Reported:

S. 2773, to amend the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act to address satellite offices of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S6940**

Measures Passed:

Trafficking Victims Protection Act: Senate passed S. 4171, to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S6925–28**

Railway and Carriers Labor Disputes: By 80 yeas to 15 nays, 1 responding present (Vote No. 372), Senate passed H. J. Res. 100, to provide for a resolution with respect to the unresolved disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employees, by the order of the Senate of Thursday, December 1, 2022, 60 Senators having voted in the affirmative, and after taking action on the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S6930–31, S6932–34**

Rejected:

By 25 yeas to 70 nays (Vote No. 370), Sullivan/Cotton Amendment No. 6503, in the nature of a substitute. (A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the amendment, having failed to achieve 60 affirmative votes, was not agreed to.) **Pages S6930–31**

Women's Professional Baseball in Indiana: Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 786, recognizing the history of women's professional baseball in Indiana, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Pages S6945–46**

Congratulating the Los Angeles Football Club: Senate agreed to S. Res. 857, congratulating the Los Angeles Football Club for winning the 2022 Major League Soccer Cup. **Page S6946**

Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Act: Senate passed S. 4052, to reauthorize a program for early detection, diagnosis, and treatment regarding deaf and hard-of-hearing newborns, infants, and young children, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S6946**

Cardiovascular Advances in Research and Opportunities Legacy Act: Senate passed H.R. 1193, to amend title IV of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, to establish a program under which the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall support or conduct research on valvular heart disease, after withdrawing the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, and agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S6946–47**

Adopted:

King (for McConnell) Amendment No. 6504, in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S6946–47**

Measures Failed:

Enrollment Correction: By 52 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. 371), Senate failed to agree to H. Con. Res. 119, providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.J. Res. 100, by the order of the Senate of Thursday, December 1, 2022, 60 Senators not having voted in the affirmative. **Pages S6931–32**

House Messages:

Preventing PFAS Runoff at Airports Act: Senate concurred in the amendment of the House of Representatives to S. 3662, to temporarily increase the

cost share authority for aqueous film forming foam input-based testing equipment. **Page S6945**

Appointments:

National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity: The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 110–315, announced the appointment of the following individuals to be members of the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity: Dr. Zakiya Smith Ellis of Georgia, Debbie Cochrane of California, and Dr. Jose Luis Cruz Rivera of Arizona. **Page S6945**

Blackwell Nomination: Senate continued consideration of the nomination of Jerry W. Blackwell, of Minnesota, to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota. **Pages S6919–25, S6928–29**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 54 yeas to 42 nays (Vote No. EX. 368), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S6929**

Pryor Nomination: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Doris L. Pryor, of Indiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit. **Page S6929**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 62 yeas to 31 nays (Vote No. EX. 369), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S6929**

Blackwell and Pryor Nominations—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that all post-cloture time on the nominations of Jerry W. Blackwell, of Minnesota, to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota, and Doris L. Pryor, of Indiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit, be considered expired; that the vote on confirmation of the nomination of Jerry W. Blackwell occur at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader, following consultation with the Republican Leader; and that the vote on confirmation of the nomination of Doris L. Pryor occur at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, December 5, 2022. **Page S6934**

Behm Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Frances Kay Behm, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan. **Pages S6934–35**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur on Tuesday, December 6, 2022. **Page S6935**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S6934**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S6934**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senate resume consideration of the nomination at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, December 5, 2022. **Page S6947**

Hodge Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Kelley Brisbon Hodge, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. **Page S6935**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Frances Kay Behm, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan. **Page S6935**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S6935**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S6935**

Perez Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Mia Roberts Perez, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. **Page S6935**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Kelley Brisbon Hodge, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. **Page S6935**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S6935**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S6935**

Scott Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Kai N. Scott, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. **Page S6935**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition

of the nomination of Mia Roberts Perez, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. **Page S6935**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S6935**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S6935**

Murphy Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of John Frank Murphy, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. **Pages S6935–36**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Kai N. Scott, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. **Pages S6935–36**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S6935**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S6935**

Messages from the House: **Page S6940**

Enrolled Bills Presented: **Page S6940**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S6940**

Notice of a Tie Vote Under S. Res. 27: **Page S6936**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S6941–42**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S6942–44**

Additional Statements: **Page S6939**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S6944–45**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S6945**

Record Votes: Five record votes were taken today. (Total—372) **Pages S6929, S6931–32**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 5:11 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, December 5, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S6947.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

FTX COLLAPSE

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Committee concluded a hearing to examine lessons learned from the FTX collapse, focusing on why Congress needs to act, after receiving testimony from Rostin Behnam, Chairman, Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

FAIRNESS IN FINANCIAL SERVICES

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine fairness in financial services, focusing on racism and discrimination in banking, including S. 4619, to provide that all persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, and accommodations of financial institutions, after receiving testimony from Representative Donalds; and Lisa C. Rice, National Fair Housing Alliance, Marc H. Morial, National Urban League, Devon Westhill, Center for Equal Opportunity, and Janai Nelson, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., all of Washington, D.C.

LANDSAT AT 50

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Space and Science concluded a hearing to examine Landsat at 50 and the future of U.S. satellite-based earth observation, after receiving testimony from Stephen M. Volz, Assistant Administrator, National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce; Kate Calvin, Chief Scientist, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Kevin Gallagher, Associate Director for Core Science Systems, United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior; Dan Jablonsky, Maxar Technologies, Westminster, Colorado; and Waleed Abdalati, University of Colorado Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, Boulder.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of David Crane, of New Jersey, to be Under Secretary, Jeffrey Matthew Marootian, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary (Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy), and Gene Rodrigues, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary (Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability), all of the Department of Energy.

LEGISLATION

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine S. 3112, to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to establish a Hydrogen Technologies for Heavy Industry Grant Program, S. 3152, to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to disqualify certain borrowers from receiving a guarantee for a project, S. 3915, to require the Secretary of Energy to provide technology grants to

strengthen domestic mining education, S. 3957, to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to make certain activities eligible for grants from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, S. 3978, to require the Secretary of Energy to carry out a program to operate a uranium reserve consisting of uranium produced and converted in the United States and a program to ensure the availability of uranium produced, converted, and enriched in the United States, S. 4420, to provide for advancements in carbon removal research, quantification, and commercialization, including by harnessing natural processes, S. 4424, to amend the Recreation and Public Purposes Act to authorize sales and leases of certain Federal land to federally recognized Indian Tribes, S. 4515, to require the Secretary of Energy to stipulate, as a condition on the sale at auction of any crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, that the crude oil not be exported to certain countries, S. 4542, to establish the Dolores River National Conservation Area and the Dolores River Special Management Area in the State of Colorado, to protect private water rights in the State, S. 4579, to amend the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015, to extend certain deadlines applicable to pilot projects to increase Colorado River System water to address effects of historic drought conditions, S. 4651, to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to require the Secretary of Energy to stipulate, as a condition on the sale at auction of any petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, that the petroleum products not be exported to certain countries, to prohibit such sales to certain state-owned entities, S. 4732, to authorize the Georgetown African American Historic Landmark Project and Tour to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, S. 4860, to provide for the establishment of a grazing management program on Federal land in Malheur County, Oregon, S. 4995, to require the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to prioritize the completion of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, S. 5129, to modify the boundary of the Mammoth Cave National Park in the State of Kentucky, and S.J. Res. 62, approving the location of a memorial to commemorate the commitment of the United States to a free press by honoring journalists who sacrificed their lives in service to that cause, and an original bill to establish a new organization to manage nuclear waste, provide a consensual process for siting nuclear waste facilities, ensure adequate funding for managing nuclear water, after receiving testimony from Senator Bennet; Kathryn Huff, Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy, and Douglas MacIntyre, Deputy Director for the Office of Petroleum Reserves, both of the Department of Energy; and Nada Wolff Culver, Principal Deputy Director, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 2773, to amend the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act to address satellite offices of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

The nominations of Anthony Devos Johnstone, of Montana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Maria Araujo Kahn, of Connecticut, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, Daniel J. Calabretta, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California, Matthew L. Garcia, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico, Margaret R. Guzman, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts, Jeffery Paul Hopkins, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, Lindsay C. Jenkins, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, Araceli Martinez-Olguin, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, Adrienne C. Nelson, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon, Jamar K. Walker, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, Jamal N. Whitehead, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington, and Jaime E. Esparza, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas, Alamdar S. Hamdani, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas, Roger B. Handberg, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Florida, Markenzy Lapointe, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, Terry J. Burgin, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina, and Glenn M. McNeill, Jr., to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina, all of the Department of Justice.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 31 public bills, H.R. 9372–9402; and 5 resolutions, H. Res. 1502–1506 were introduced. **Pages H8707–09**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H8710**

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

H. Res. 1412, of inquiry directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the projected inflationary impact of the implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the Build Back Better Act, and the Infrastructure and Jobs Act in conjunction with the Build Back Better Act, adversely, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–588). **Page H8707**

Recess: The House recessed at 1:32 p.m. and reconvened at 2:32 p.m. **Page H8693**

One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act: The House passed H.R. 3372, to authorize implementation grants to community-based nonprofits to operate one-stop reentry centers, by a yea-and-nay vote of 259 yeas to 167 nays, Roll No. 492. **Pages H8679–86, H8693–94**

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–587 shall be considered as adopted. **Pages H8679–81**

Agreed to:

Scanlon amendment (No. 1 printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–587) that requires the report to Congress to include other relevant information which may include recommendations to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the grant program. **Page H8686**

H. Res. 1499, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 3372), (H.R. 6878), (H.R. 8876) and the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 100) was agreed to yesterday, November 30th.

Pregnant Women in Custody Act: The House passed H.R. 6878, to address the health needs of incarcerated women related to pregnancy and childbirth, by a yea-and-nay vote of 324 yeas to 90 nays, Roll No. 493. **Pages H8686–93, H8694–95**

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–587, shall be considered as adopted. **Pages H8687–89**

Agreed to:

Lois Frankel (FL) amendment (No. 1 printed in part D of H. Rept. 117–587) that includes postpartum health conditions in the list of counseling to women who gave birth while in custody or prior to custody. **Page H8693**

H. Res. 1499, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 3372), (H.R. 6878), (H.R. 8876) and the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 100) was agreed to yesterday, November 30th.

Suspensions-Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures. Consideration began Tuesday, November 29th.

Uyghur Policy Act: H.R. 4785, amended, to support the human rights of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups residing in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and safeguard their distinct identity, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 407 yeas to 17 nays, Roll No. 494; **Pages H8695–96**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: "To support the human rights of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups residing primarily in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and safeguard their distinct identity, and for other purposes."; **Page H8696**

Delivering Optimally Urgent Labor Access for Veterans Affairs Act: H.R. 2521, amended, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a pilot program to furnish doula services to veterans, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 396 yeas to 44 nays, Roll No. 497; **Pages H8701–02**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: "To require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study on the feasability and advisability of furnishing doula services to certain veterans, and for other purposes."; **Page H8702**

Protecting Firefighters from Adverse Substances Act: S. 231, to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on best practices to protect them from exposure to PFAS and to limit and prevent the release of PFAS into the environment, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 400 yeas to 22 nays, Roll No. 498; and **Pages H8702–03**

Pro bono Work to Empower and Represent Act: S. 3115, to remove the 4-year sunset from the Pro bono Work to Empower and Represent Act of 2018, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 406 yeas to 14 nays, Roll No. 499. **Page H8703**

Suspending the Rules and passing bills en bloc: Pursuant to section 5 of H. Res. 1499, Representative Hoyer made a motion to suspend the rules and pass the following bills en bloc, and therefore the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions would be vacated to the end that all such motions would be considered as withdrawn: H.R. 4601, as amended; H.R. 4772, as amended; H.R. 5943, as amended; H.R. 7158, as amended; and agree to H. Res. 922, as amended and H.R. 744, as amended, by a yea-and-nay vote of 401 yeas to 18 nays, Roll No. 495. **Pages H8696–H8700**

Agreed to amend the title of H.R. 5943 as follows: ''To designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Greenville, South Carolina, as the 'Lance Corporal Dana Cornell Darnell VA Clinic'.''. **Page H8700**

Suspending the Rules and passing bills en bloc: Pursuant to section 5 of H. Res. 1499, Representative Hoyer made a motion to suspend the rules and pass the following bills en bloc, and therefore the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions would be vacated to the end that all such motions would be considered as withdrawn: H.R. 9308; H.R. 8203; H.R. 4899 and S. 3825, by a yea-and-nay vote of 350 yeas to 66 nays with two answering ''present'', Roll No. 496. **Pages H8700–01**

Senate Referrals: S. 1466 was held at the desk. S. 4017 was held at the desk. S. 4337 was held at the desk. S. 5060 was held at the desk. S. 4171 was held at the desk. **Page H8676**

Senate Messages: Messages received from the Senate today appear on pages H8676 and H8704.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Eight yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H8694, H8694–95, H8695–96, H8699–H8700, H8700–01, H8701–02, H8702–03, and H8703.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 5:12 p.m.

Committee Meetings

BOOM AND BUST: THE NEED FOR BOLD INVESTMENTS IN FAIR AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING TO COMBAT INFLATION

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Boom and Bust: The Need for Bold Investments in Fair and Affordable Housing to Combat Inflation''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, December 5

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Frances Kay Behm, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan.

At 5:30 p.m., Senate will vote on confirmation of the nomination of Doris L. Pryor, of Indiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, December 2

House Chamber

Program for Friday: Consideration of H.R. 8876—Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Bishop, Sanford D., Jr., Ga., E1198, E1202
Carter, Troy A., La., E1200
Craig, Angie, Minn., E1195
DeFazio, Peter A., Ore., E1193
DeLauro, Rosa L., Conn., E1201
Eshoo, Anna G., Calif., E1196
Finstad, Brad, Minn., E1195
Gimenez, Carlos A., Fla., E1193, E1195, E1196, E1198, E1201
Higgins, Brian, N.Y., E1199
Hoyer, Steny H., Md., E1196
Hudson, Richard, N.C., E1197
Jackson Lee, Sheila, Tex., E1201
Kildee, Daniel T., Mich., E1194
Kim, Andy, N.J., E1196
LaHood, Darin, Ill., E1194
Lee, Barbara, Calif., E1203
Long, Billy, Mo., E1193, E1195, E1197, E1200, E1202, E1204
McCollum, Betty, Minn., E1195
Palmer, Gary J., Ala., E1199
Posey, Bill, Fla., E1201
Quigley, Mike, Ill., E1194
Rogers, Mike, Ala., E1198, E1203
Schiff, Adam B., Calif., E1194
Stevens, Haley M., Mich., E1197, E1204
Wexton, Jennifer, Va., E1194
Wittman, Robert J., Va., E1197

Congressional Record

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