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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 2022

No. 189

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

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

Prepare our hearts, O Lord, to accept the path You have set before us. In the desert of uncertainty and anticipation, make the way straight.

Then may the valleys of discordant voices and opposing opinions be filled in, every mountain of pride and every hill of self-promotion be leveled. May every precipitous issue become a plateau of collegial discourse, and the rough places of doubt become a plain smoothed by faith.

Reveal to us, O Lord, the glory of Your presence, that all of us, from every corner, from each side of the divide, would see it together. Speak, O Lord, that the words from Your mouth would be sweet to our ears and spoken from our lips.

Then, Lord, come with might, that Your arm would rule in our lives, and our reward would be to dwell in Your generous and gracious presence.

Feed us, O Shepherd, with Your word. Gather us together like sheep in Your fold. Carry this body close with You that we would remain with You this day and always.

In the strength of Your 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 Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MCGOVERN 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.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3648, EQUAL ACCESS TO GREEN CARDS FOR LEGAL EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7946, VETERAN SERVICE RECOGNITION ACT OF 2022; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 117-590) on the resolution (H. Res. 1508) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3648) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the per-country numerical limitation for employment-based immigrants, to increase the per-country numerical limitation for family-sponsored immigrants, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7946) to provide benefits for noncitizen members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3648, EQUAL ACCESS TO GREEN CARDS FOR LEGAL EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7946, VETERAN SERVICE RECOGNITION ACT OF 2022; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I

call up House Resolution 1508 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1508

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 3648) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the per-country numerical limitation for employment-based immigrants, to increase the per-country numerical limitation for family-sponsored immigrants, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees; (2) the further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as 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 division of the question; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 7946) to provide benefits for noncitizen members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be

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

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



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H8759

considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees; (2) the further amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as 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 division of the question; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. (a) At any time through the legislative day of Thursday, December 8, 2022, the Speaker may entertain motions offered by the Majority Leader or a designee that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV with respect to multiple measures described in subsection (b), and the Chair shall put the question on any such motion without debate or intervening motion.

(b) A measure referred to in subsection (a) includes any measure that was the object of a motion to suspend the rules on the legislative day of December 5, 2022, December 6, 2022, December 7, 2022, or December 8, 2022, in the form as so offered, on which the yeas and nays were ordered and further proceedings postponed pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX.

(c) Upon the offering of a motion pursuant to subsection (a) concerning multiple measures, the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on a vote by the yeas and nays on the question of adoption of a motion that the House suspend the rules offered on the legislative day of December 5, 2022 may be postponed through the legislative day of December 8, 2022.

SEC. 5. The requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII for a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the same day it is presented to the House is waived with respect to any resolution reported through the remainder of the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARBAJAL). The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1508, providing for consideration of two measures: H.R. 3648 and H.R. 7946.

The rule provides for consideration of both H.R. 3648 and H.R. 7946 under structured rules with 1 hour of debate each equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairman NADLER for H.R. 3648, makes in order one amendment for each bill, and provides one motion to recommit for each measure.

The rule provides the majority leader or his designee the ability this week to en bloc requested roll call votes on suspensions. The rule also provides that roll call votes on suspension bills considered on December 5 may be postponed through December 8. Lastly, the rule provides same-day authority for any rule reported through the remainder of the 117th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, today we will consider two bills to reform our immigration system. Our current laws that govern employment-based and family-sponsored immigration visas desperately need updates. Estimates suggest that more than 880,000 people are in the green card backlog because of how broken our system is.

H.R. 3648, the Equal Access to Green Cards for Legal Employment, or EAGLE, Act of 2022 begins to address the extensive green card backlog.

The legislation eliminates per-country caps on employment-based visas and raises per-country caps for family-based visas to 15 percent.

The other bill up for consideration today is H.R. 7946, the Veteran Service Recognition Act. It improves naturalization for noncitizens who served in our country's military. It seems straightforward to me. If you have risked your life to protect and defend this country, you and your family deserve every opportunity to become U.S. citizens, if desired.

Now, while these two bills offer important reforms to our immigration system, I still personally believe there are also other urgent immigration issues that need to be addressed before the 117th Congress adjourns.

We need residency for Dreamers, these young people who have known no other home but the United States.

We must provide secure, stable immigration for agricultural workers who ensure food reaches our tables.

We should recapture existing visas that have gone unused so we can really make a sizable dent in reducing immigration backlogs.

And we need to regularize the status of long-term TPS holders who have been here for decades and are important members of our local communities.

Republicans always talk about issues within our immigration system, but so far none have come to the table with any meaningful, realistic, or productive solutions that would help fix it. They can't get to "yes" on anything. They demonize immigrants. They scapegoat immigrants, and rather than fix the challenges of our system, they use immigration as a wedge issue.

Democrats, on the other hand, want comprehensive immigration reform. We are ready, willing, and able to work with anyone who seriously wants to get something done. It is time for our colleagues across the aisle to join us in this effort.

These bills today are just the start, and my hope is that we are able to make more progress on this front before the end of the year.

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

□ 0915

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

Today, we are here to discuss H.R. 3648, the Equal Access to Green Cards for Legal Employment, or the EAGLE Act, and H.R. 7946, the Veteran Service Recognition Act.

The EAGLE Act would do away with country caps for certain employment-based green cards. Unfortunately, the bill we are debating today changes a carefully negotiated and agreed-upon bill from last Congress, favoring a Democrat go-it-alone approach that, unfortunately, we have seen all too often in this body over the last 2 years.

One of the most shocking changes is the exclusion of critical language to prevent those associated with the Chinese Communist Party or the Chinese armed forces from admission to these immigration programs.

When this came through the Judiciary Committee, Congressman BISHOP offered an amendment to add language that once again clarified that CCP members are ineligible to participate in these programs. That amendment failed on a party-line vote. We all know the CCP is not a good-faith actor, and I am appalled that the majority would risk our national security by rejecting that amendment.

H.R. 7946, the Veteran Service Recognition Act, aims to establish a program within the DHS for noncitizens to receive citizenship through service in the military. Based on the title, it sounds like a good bill.

Of course, those who served honorably in the Armed Forces should be honored for their valor and sacrifice. But despite the title, this bill did not even go through the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Why? Because it is just one more example of the Democrats exploiting a sympathetic population to push their open border policies. They should be ashamed.

I will also point out that there are already procedures in place by which noncitizen servicemembers can be rewarded for their sacrifices for this country. The Immigration and Nationality Act established special avenues to naturalize members or veterans in the U.S. military. These procedures have been in place since 2002.

Under the current INA, it rightfully does not offer this opportunity to those who are dishonorably discharged or those who have committed a serious crime. But the bill we are discussing today, either through poor drafting or purposeful vagueness, does offer a citizenship path to those people.

In the Judiciary Committee, several amendments were offered to ensure dangerous criminals did not receive an adjustment of immigration status, amendments that included crimes like illicit trafficking in firearms and human trafficking, and each amendment failed.

Why are my colleagues across the aisle so eager to have criminals on the streets of our communities?

This bill doesn't even apply to just veterans. It would expand protections for noncitizen family members of veterans, who would otherwise be deported for committing crimes. Drug smugglers, human traffickers, and domestic abusers who never even served in our Armed Forces would be allowed to avoid deportation because of this bill.

I am also concerned that this bill relies heavily on the interpretation of the Secretary of Homeland Security. As it is written, DHS does not have to deport nearly anyone, leaving it to the DHS Secretary to exercise discretion in almost all cases.

Secretary Mayorkas has done nothing to ease the immigration crisis in this country.

Do we really want to give someone like that more responsibility?

I am skeptical that an individual who can't even admit that the border is not secure will treat this increased discretion in a manner that is required to keep our communities safe.

Before I reserve, I will note that the rule before us provides no Republican amendments in order, continuing a trend by this majority of stifling debate and suppressing the minority party's opportunity to offer changes or ideas to improve the underlying bills.

Mr. Speaker, it is for that reason I oppose the rule, and I ask Members to do the same.

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

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

Let me just say that here is the problem: We just heard from my colleague from Minnesota that Republicans are more interested in gimmicky amendments and sound bites as a way to try to get people to do nothing. I mean, they are the party of "no" when it comes to immigration.

My colleague says somehow that the Democrats are blocking attempts to ban people associated with communist or totalitarian parties, that somehow we want to admit them into this country. Well, here is the reality, and this is the fact, and people can check this: Current law says individuals associated with a communist or totalitarian party are already inadmissible under section 212(a)(3)(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. That is the current law.

At some point maybe my friends on the other side will want to help fix the immigration system, rather than just demagogue the issue over and over and over again.

This is an issue, by the way, that is important to our economic well-being. Our business community wants these bills passed in part because they are having a tough time trying to fill current jobs.

So we can demagogue the issue, and if that is what you want to do, fine; or you can actually legislate and get something done.

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

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

I want to comment on the so-called gimmicky amendments. I don't see it as gimmicky when we are trying to stop criminals from staying in our country. I don't see it as gimmicky when we are trying to stop human traffickers. I don't see it as gimmicky when we are trying to stop those who have trafficked firearms. I don't see that as gimmicky. I see that as trying to protect the people of the country and making sure that we do not allow criminals to continue to stay in our country.

As for the issue of current law, if it is the case that those associated with the CCP are already not allowed under current law, then there is no issue to just put this in the bill just in case and make sure that we have satisfied the concerns of people who are concerned about allowing those CCP members into the country.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, again, on traffickers and gun smugglers, and you name it, those things are already illegal, but whatever. It is not worth getting into it.

Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers on my side, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

This majority all too often uses flowery titles to mask the bill's true meaning. The Veteran Service Recognition Act is another one of these examples. It leads the public to believe we are looking at a bill that would recognize the service of our veterans. But once again, when you take a closer look, it becomes painfully clear that this is another push for open borders. This bill intends to pave a far broader pathway to citizenship not just for veterans. A path already exists for veterans since 2002, but this bill opens a path to criminals, something Democrats rejected every opportunity they had to keep criminals out of the program.

In just 2 short years, the American people have watched as the situation at the southern border has deteriorated into nothing short of a crisis. I would have hoped that my colleagues would

treat this situation a little more seriously, but unfortunately, I have come to expect nothing less.

This bill is just one more example of how deeply unserious my colleagues in the majority are of addressing the disaster at our southern border. I oppose this rule, and I ask Members to do the same.

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

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

Let me remind all my colleagues that the Veteran Service Recognition Act is actually supported by the American Legion, one of our leading veterans' organizations in this country, but I guess that is not enough for some of my Republican colleagues again saying "no" to everything.

Mr. Speaker, the EAGLE Act and the Veteran Service Recognition Act provide necessary reforms that will improve our immigration system. I know so much more can be done—as I said before, we need to do more—but these two bills are small steps that we can take now to help clear backlogs and ensure that those who not only have played by the rules, but have sacrificed in the service of our Nation can become citizens. They are important policies that should become law.

I read today that some of my friends on the other side of the aisle are urging their next leader—I don't know who it will be—to use the debt ceiling not only to cut Social Security and Medicare and a whole bunch of other programs that are vital, including nutrition programs, but they want to use it as leverage to go after immigrants to mess up our immigration system even more. What a rotten way to legislate, to use the debt ceiling as an excuse to try to derail government.

We already know what the Republicans are capable of doing. The last time they were in charge of the House and the Senate and the White House, they shut the government down and they left. That is their idea of responsible governing.

Well, we shouldn't be using the debt ceiling as leverage. We should actually be paying our bills that we have accumulated. If you don't like the spending—I didn't like Donald Trump's tax cut that benefited mostly wealthy people in this country; I nonetheless voted to increase the debt ceiling because we had accumulated all of that debt because of that terrible tax cut geared to the rich. It is the responsible thing to do. It really is kind of disturbing to hear some of the priorities of my Republican friends.

As I said before, their policy on immigration has been consistent. Demagogue, demagogue, demagogue. Fix nothing. They blame immigrants for everything. It is raining out today; they will blame immigrants. Having a fight with their spouse; well, it must be the fault of immigrants. Having a bad day; let's blame immigrants. That is their MO. That is what they have done,

and it really is offensive. It betrays the highest values of this country.

The two bills before us are modest. There is much more we need to do. As I said, we need to help the Dreamers. We need to fix the issue for our TPS holders. We owe that to them.

Mr. Speaker, let me close by saying that we are going to spend the next few weeks legislating and delivering for the American people, and I urge some of my colleagues to join with us in getting things done, or they can simply do what they usually do and complain and complain and demagogue and demagogue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on the rule and on the previous question.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on adoption of the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 28 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1000

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RUIZ) at 10 a.m.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3648, EQUAL ACCESS TO GREEN CARDS FOR LEGAL EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7946, VETERAN SERVICE RECOGNITION ACT OF 2022; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 1508) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3648) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the per-country numerical limitation for employment-based immigrants, to increase the per-country numerical limitation for family-sponsored immigrants, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill H.R. 7946, to provide benefits for noncitizen members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; and for other purposes,

on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 201, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 501]

YEAS—215

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

NAYS—201

Aderholt	Baird	Bilirakis
Allen	Balderson	Bishop (NC)
Amodei	Banks	Boebert
Armstrong	Barr	Bost
Arrington	Bentz	Brady
Babin	Bice (OK)	Brooks
Bacon	Biggs	Buchanan

Buck	Grothman	Nehls
Bucshon	Guest	Newhouse
Budd	Guthrie	Norman
Burchett	Harshbarger	Obernolte
Burgess	Hartzler	Owens
Calvert	Hern	Palazzo
Cammack	Herrell	Palmer
Carey	Herrera Beutler	Pence
Carl	Higgins (LA)	Perry
Carter (GA)	Hill	Pfuger
Carter (TX)	Hinson	Posey
Chabot	Hudson	Reschenthaler
Cline	Huizenga	Rice (SC)
Cloud	Issa	Rodgers (WA)
Clyde	Jackson	Rogers (AL)
Cole	Jacobs (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Comer	Johnson (LA)	Rose
Conway	Johnson (OH)	Rosendale
Crawford	Johnson (SD)	Rouzer
Crenshaw	Jordan	Roy
Curtis	Joyce (OH)	Salazar
Davidson	Joyce (PA)	Scalise
Davis, Rodney	Katko	Schweikert
Diaz-Balart	Keller	Scott, Austin
Donalds	Kelly (MS)	Sempolinski
Dunn	Kelly (PA)	Sessions
Ellzey	Kim (CA)	Simpson
Emmer	Kustoff	Smith (MO)
Estes	LaHood	Smith (NE)
Fallon	LaMalfa	Smith (NJ)
Feenstra	Lamborn	Smucker
Ferguson	Latta	Spartz
Finstad	LaTurner	Staubert
Fischbach	Lesko	Steel
Fitzgerald	Letlow	Stefanik
Fitzpatrick	Long	Steil
Fleischmann	Loudermilk	Steube
Flood	Lucas	Stewart
Flores	Luetkemeyer	Taylor
Foxx	Mace	Tenney
Franklin, C.	Malliotakis	Thompson (PA)
Scott	Mann	Tiffany
Fulcher	Massie	Timmons
Gaetz	Mast	Turner
Gallagher	McCarthy	Upton
Garbarino	McCaul	Valadao
García (CA)	McClain	Van Drew
Gibbs	McClintock	Van Dwyne
Gimenez	McHenry	Wagner
Gohmert	McKinley	Walberg
Gonzales, Tony	Meijer	Waltz
Gonzalez (OH)	Meuser	Weber (TX)
Good (VA)	Miller (IL)	Wenstrup
Gooden (TX)	Miller (WV)	Westerman
Gosar	Miller-Meeks	Williams (TX)
Granger	Moolenaar	Wilson (SC)
Graves (LA)	Mooney	Wittman
Graves (MO)	Moore (AL)	Womack
Green (TN)	Moore (UT)	Yakym
Greene (GA)	Mullin	
Griffith	Murphy (NC)	

NOT VOTING—15

Bergman	Harris	Langevin
Cawthorn	Hice (GA)	Rutherford
Cheney	Hollingsworth	Speier
DesJarlais	Jones	Webster (FL)
Duncan	Kinzinger	Zeldin

□ 1037

Ms. GRANGER and Mr. BUDD changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, Please accept this personal explanation as I was unexpectedly detained during vote proceedings. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 501.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Bucshon)	DeFazio	Frankel, Lois
Bass (Cicilline)	(Pallone)	(Meng)
Beatty (Neguse)	Demings (Blunt)	Gallego
Brooks	Rochester)	(Cicilline)
(Fleischmann)	Doyle, Michael	Gosar (Weber
Cole (Lucas)	F. (Pallone)	(TX))
Cooper (Beyer)	Dunn (Cammack)	Grijalva (Neguse)
Cuellar (Correa)		

Johnson (TX)	Newman (Correa)	Simpson
(Pallone)	O'Halleran	(Fulcher)
Kildee (Pappas)	(Pappas)	Sires (Pallone)
Kind (Beyer)	Palazzo	Stanton
Kirkpatrick	(Fleischmann)	(Huffman)
(Pallone)	Payne (Pallone)	Steube
Lieu (Beyer)	Pressley	(Franklin, C.
Long	(Neguse)	Scott)
(Fleischmann)	Roybal-Allard	Titus (Pallone)
Lowenthal	(Correa)	Van Drew
(Beyer)	Ruppersberger	(Tenney)
Malliotakis	(Sarbanes)	Waters (Garcia
(Gimenez)	Ryan (OH)	(TX))
Moore (Beyer)	(Correa)	Welch (Pallone)

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 10 o'clock and 41 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1304

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER) at 1 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.

VETERAN SERVICE RECOGNITION ACT OF 2022

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1508, I call up the bill (H.R. 7946) to provide benefits for noncitizen members of the Armed Forces, 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 1508, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, printed in the bill, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 7946

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 "Veteran Service Recognition Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. STUDY AND REPORT ON NONCITIZEN VETERANS REMOVED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(a) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly carry out a study on noncitizen veterans and noncitizen former members of the Armed Forces who were removed from the United States during the period beginning on January 1, 1990, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act, which shall include the following:

(1) The number of noncitizens removed by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement or the Immigration and Naturalization Service during the period covered by the report who served in the Armed Forces for an aggregate period of more than 180 days.

(2) For each noncitizen described in paragraph (1)—

(A) the country of nationality or last habitual residence of the noncitizen;

(B) the total length of time the noncitizen served as a member of the Armed Forces;

(C) each ground on which the noncitizen was ordered removed under section 237(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)) or section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)), as applicable; and

(D) whether the noncitizen appealed the removal order to the Board of Immigration Appeals.

(3) Each of the following enumerations:

(A) The number of noncitizens described in paragraph (1) who were discharged or released from service under honorable conditions.

(B) The number of noncitizens described in paragraph (1) who were discharged or released from service under other than honorable conditions.

(C) The number of noncitizens described in paragraph (1) who were deployed overseas.

(D) The number of noncitizens described in paragraph (1) who served on active duty in the Armed Forces in an overseas contingency operation.

(E) The number of noncitizens described in paragraph (1) who were awarded decorations or medals.

(F) The number of noncitizens described in paragraph (1) who applied for benefits under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(G) The number of noncitizens described in paragraph (1) who receive benefits described in subparagraph (F).

(4) A description of the reasons preventing any of the noncitizens who applied for benefits described in paragraph (3)(F) from receiving such benefits.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the completion of the study required under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly submit a report containing the results of such study to the appropriate congressional committees.

SEC. 3. INFORMATION SYSTEM ON VETERANS SUBJECT TO REMOVAL.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall create—

(1) a protocol for identifying noncitizens who are or may be veterans; and

(2) a system for maintaining information about noncitizen veterans identified pursuant to the protocol created under paragraph (1) and information provided by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness under section 4(d).

(b) **INFORMATION SHARING.**—The system shall be shared across all components of the Department of Homeland Security, including Enforcement and Removal Operations, the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor, Homeland Security Investigations, and the Military Family Immigration Advisory Committee.

(c) **CONSIDERATION OF VETERAN STATUS.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that, in the case of any noncitizen veteran who is potentially removable, and in any removal proceeding against such a noncitizen veteran, information available under this system is taken into consideration, including for purposes of any adjudication on the immigration status of such veteran.

(d) **USE OF SYSTEM REQUIRED.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security may not initiate removal proceedings against an individual prior to using the system established under subsection (a) to attempt to determine whether the individual is a veteran. If the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that such an individual is or may be a veteran, the Secretary shall notify the Military Family Immigration Advisory Committee concurrently upon initiating removal proceedings against such individual.

(e) **TRAINING.**—Beginning in the first fiscal year that begins after the Secretary of Home-

land Security completes the requirements under subsection (a), personnel of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall participate, on an annual basis, in a training on the protocol developed under this section.

SEC. 4. MILITARY FAMILY IMMIGRATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish an advisory committee, to be known as the "Military Family Immigration Advisory Committee", to provide recommendations to the Secretary of Homeland Security on the exercise of discretion in any case involving removal proceedings for—

(1) a member of the Armed Forces;

(2) a veteran; or

(3) a covered family member.

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Advisory Committee shall be composed of 9 members, appointed by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(c) **CASE REVIEWS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 30 days after the Advisory Committee identifies or is notified about the case of an individual described in subsection (a), the Advisory Committee shall meet to review the case and to provide a written recommendation to the Secretary of Homeland Security on whether—

(A) an exercise of discretion is warranted, including—

(i) termination of removal proceedings;

(ii) parole;

(iii) deferred action;

(iv) a stay of removal;

(v) administrative closure; or

(vi) authorization to apply for any other form of relief; or

(B) to continue seeking the removal of such individual.

(2) **SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION.**—An individual who is the subject of a case review under paragraph (1) may submit information to the Advisory Committee, and the Advisory Committee shall consider such information.

(3) **PROCEDURES.**—In conducting each case review under paragraph (1), the Advisory Committee shall consider, as factors weighing in favor of a recommendation under paragraph (1)(A)—

(A) with respect to a member of the Armed Forces, whether the individual—

(i) was an enlisted member or officer of the Armed Forces;

(ii) received a medal or decoration, was deployed, or was otherwise evaluated for merit in service during his or her service in the Armed Forces;

(iii) is a national of a country that prohibits repatriation of an individual after any service in the Armed Forces; or

(iv) contributed to his or her local community during his or her service in the Armed Forces;

(B) with respect to a veteran, whether the individual—

(i) was an enlisted member or officer of the Armed Forces;

(ii) completed a period of service in the Armed Forces and was discharged under conditions other than dishonorable;

(iii) received a medal or decoration, was deployed, or was otherwise evaluated for merit in service during his or her service in the Armed Forces;

(iv) is a national of a country that prohibits repatriation of an individual after any service in the Armed Forces of another country; or

(v) contributed to his or her local community during or after his or her service in the Armed Forces; and

(C) with respect to a covered family member, whether the individual—

(i) supported a member of the Armed Forces serving on active duty or a veteran, including through financial support, emotional support, or caregiving; or

(ii) contributed to his or her local community during or after the military service of the member or of the veteran.

(4) **PRECLUDING FACTOR.**—In conducting each case review under paragraph (1), the Advisory Committee shall consider, as a factor requiring a recommendation under paragraph (1)(B), whether the member of the Armed Forces, veteran, or covered family member has been convicted of 5 offenses for driving while intoxicated (including a conviction under the influence of or impaired by alcohol or drugs), unless the conviction is older than 25 years.

(d) **BRIEFINGS ON NONCITIZEN VETERANS.**—The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness shall provide detailed briefings to the Advisory Committee regarding the service of a noncitizen veteran when that individual's case is being considered by the Advisory Committee.

(e) **BRIEFINGS ON ACTIONS IN RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Not less frequently than quarterly, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide detailed briefings to the Advisory Committee regarding actions taken in response to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, including detailed explanations for any cases in which a recommendation of the Advisory Committee was not followed.

(f) **TRANSFER OF CASE FILES.**—For any individual with respect to whom the Advisory Committee is conducting a case review under this section, the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide to the Advisory Committee a copy of any available record pertaining to that individual, including such individual's alien file, that is relevant to the case review.

(g) **LIMITATION ON REMOVAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an individual described in subsection (a) may not be ordered removed until the Advisory Committee has provided a recommendation with respect to that individual to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(h) **LIMITATION ON ELIGIBILITY FOR CASE REVIEW.**—An individual who is inadmissible based on a conviction of an aggravated felony described in subparagraph (A) of section 101(a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(43)) shall be ineligible for a case review under this section.

SEC. 5. PROGRAM OF CITIZENSHIP THROUGH MILITARY SERVICE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **PROGRAM ESTABLISHED.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, and in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall jointly implement a program to ensure that—

(A) each eligible noncitizen is afforded the opportunity to file an application for naturalization at any point on or after the first day of service on active duty or first day of service as a member of the Selected Reserve pursuant to section 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1440); and

(B) the duly authenticated certification (or any other successor form) required under section 329(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1140(b)(3)) is issued to each noncitizen not later than 30 days after the individual makes a request for such certification.

(2) **ELIGIBLE NONCITIZEN.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term “eligible noncitizen” means a noncitizen who serves or has served in the Armed Forces of the United States during any period that the President by Executive order designates as a period during which the Armed Forces of the United States are or were engaged in military operations involving armed conflict with a hostile foreign force.

(b) **JAG TRAINING.**—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that appropriate members of the Judge Advocate General Corps of each Armed Force receive training to function as liaisons with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services with respect to applications for citizenship of noncitizen members of the Armed Forces.

(c) **TRAINING FOR RECRUITERS.**—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that all recruiters in the Armed Forces receive training regarding—

(1) the steps required for a noncitizen member of the Armed Forces to receive citizenship;

(2) limitations on the path to citizenship for family members of such individuals; and

(3) points of contact at the Department of Homeland Security to resolve emergency immigration-related situations with respect to such individuals and their family members.

(d) **ANNUAL REPORTS.**—The Secretary of each military department shall annually submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the number of all noncitizens who enlisted or were appointed in the military department concerned, all members of the Armed Forces in their department who naturalized, and all members of the Armed Forces in their department who were discharged or released without United States citizenship under the jurisdiction of such Secretary during the preceding year.

(e) **FURTHER FACILITATION NATURALIZATION FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL IN CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.**—Any person who has served honorably as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States in support of a contingency operation (as defined in section 101(a)(13) of title 10, United States Code), and who, if separated from the Armed Forces, was separated under honorable conditions, may be naturalized as provided in section 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1440) as though the person had served during a period designated by the President under such section.

(f) **NATURALIZATION THROUGH SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Section 328 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1439) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “six months” and inserting “one year”; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking “six months” and inserting “one year”.

SEC. 6. INFORMATION FOR MILITARY RECRUITS REGARDING NATURALIZATION THROUGH SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES.

The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall ensure that there is stationed or employed at each Military Entrance Processing Station—

(1) an employee of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services; or

(2) in the case that the Secretary determines that it is impracticable to station or employ a person described in paragraph (1) at a Military Entrance Processing Station, a member of the Armed Forces or an employee of the Department of Defense—

(A) whom the Secretary determines is trained in the immigration laws; and

(B) who shall inform each military recruit who is not a citizen of the United States processed at such Military Entrance Processing Station regarding naturalization through service in the Armed Forces under sections 328 and 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1439–1440).

SEC. 7. RETURN OF ELIGIBLE VETERANS REMOVED FROM THE UNITED STATES; ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.

(a) **ELIGIBLE VETERANS.**—In the case of a noncitizen who has been issued a final order of removal, the Secretary of Homeland Security, may, notwithstanding such order of removal, adjust that noncitizen's status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or admit such noncitizen for lawful permanent residence if the Secretary determines that such noncitizen is a veteran and, consistent with subsection (b), is not inadmissible.

(b) **WAIVER.**—

(1) **AUTHORITY.**—In the case of a noncitizen veteran described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Homeland Security may waive any applicable ground of inadmissibility under section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)) (other than paragraphs (3) and (2)(H) of such section 212(a), a finding of inadmissibility under paragraph (2)(A) based on a

conviction of an aggravated felony described in subparagraph (A), (I), or (K) of section 101(a)(43) (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(43)), or 5 convictions for driving while intoxicated (including a conviction for driving while under the influence of or impaired by alcohol or drugs) unless the conviction is older than 25 years, if the Secretary determines that it is in the public interest.

(2) **PUBLIC INTEREST CONSIDERATIONS.**—In determining whether a waiver described in paragraph (1) is in the public interest, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall consider factors including the noncitizen's service in the Armed Forces, and the recency and severity of any offense or conduct that forms the basis of a finding of inadmissibility under section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)).

(c) **PROCEDURES.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, by rule, establish procedures to carry out this section.

(d) **NO NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.**—Individuals who are granted lawful permanent residence under this section shall not be subject to the numerical limitations under section 201, 202, or 203 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151, 1152, or 1153).

(e) **CLARIFICATION.**—If a noncitizen veteran's status is adjusted under this section to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or if such noncitizen is lawfully admitted for permanent residence, such adjustment or admission shall create a presumption that the noncitizen has established good moral character under paragraphs (1) through (8) of section 101(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(f)).

(f) **LIMITATION ON REMOVAL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A noncitizen who appears to be prima facie eligible for lawful permanent resident status under this section shall be given a reasonable opportunity to apply for such status. Such noncitizen shall not be removed from the United States until a final administrative decision establishing ineligibility for such status is rendered.

(2) **EFFECT OF FINAL ORDER.**—A noncitizen present in the United States who has been ordered removed or has been permitted to depart voluntarily from the United States may, notwithstanding such order or permission to depart, apply for lawful permanent resident status under this section. Such noncitizen shall not be required to file a separate motion to reopen, reconsider, or vacate the order of removal. If the Secretary of Homeland Security approves the application, the Secretary shall notify the Attorney General of such approval, and the Attorney General shall cancel the order of removal. If the Secretary renders a final administrative decision to deny the application, the order of removal or permission to depart shall be effective and enforceable to the same extent as if the application had not been made, only after all available administrative and judicial remedies have been exhausted.

SEC. 8. ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS FOR CERTAIN IMMEDIATE RELATIVES OF UNITED STATES CITIZEN SERVICE MEMBERS OR VETERANS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of an application for adjustment of status pursuant to an approved petition for classification under section 204(a)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1154(a)(1)(A)), an alien described in subsection (b)—

(1) is deemed to have been inspected and admitted into the United States; and

(2) shall not be subject to paragraphs (6)(A), (6)(C), (7)(A), and (9) of section 212(a) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)).

(b) **ALIEN DESCRIBED.**—An alien is described in subsection (a) if the alien is the beneficiary of an approved petition for classification under section 204(a)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1154(a)(1)(A)) as an immediate relative (as defined in section

201(b)(2)(A)(i) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(b)(2)(A)(i))) of a citizen of the United States who—

(1) served, for a minimum of 2 years, on active duty in the Armed Forces or in a reserve component of the United States Armed Forces; and

(2) if discharged or released from service in the Armed Forces, was discharged or released under honorable conditions.

SEC. 9. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—The term “Advisory Committee” means the Military Family Immigration Advisory Committee established pursuant to section 4.

(2) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(F) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(H) the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(3) **ARMED FORCES.**—The term “Armed Forces” has the meaning given the term “armed forces” in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

(4) **COVERED FAMILY MEMBER.**—The term “covered family member” means the noncitizen spouse or noncitizen child of—

(A) a member of the Armed Forces; or

(B) a veteran.

(5) **IMMIGRATION LAWS.**—The term “immigration laws” has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(6) **NONCITIZEN.**—The term “noncitizen” means an individual who is not a citizen or national of the United States (as defined in section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a))).

(7) **VETERAN.**—The term “veteran” has the meaning given such term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

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 C of House Report 117–590, 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 California (Ms. LOFGREN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LOFGREN. 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. 7946.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN)? There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, today, this House will pass H.R. 7946, the Veteran Service Recognition Act 2022. This is a bill that recognizes and honors the commitment and sacrifices of our noncitizen servicemembers and veterans.

Noncitizens have served in our military in every conflict since the Revolutionary War. In tribute to their patriotism, our laws offer noncitizen servicemembers an expedited pathway to citizenship.

Unfortunately, this expedited path is not always known to the servicemembers themselves; sometimes there is confusion or lack of information. Not every legal permanent resident who could avail themselves of this opportunity has, in fact, done so; and we have found instances where servicemembers believed that just by serving they had become a United States citizen. Our bill does have some measures to make sure that that information is better communicated in the future and there is less confusion.

However—and unfortunately—the complexity of the current immigration system puts some unnecessary roadblocks to naturalization but also can have a terrible impact on veterans who have not availed themselves of the opportunity.

The traumas of war can have terrible effects on our veterans. Individuals suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder are far more likely to become entangled with the criminal justice system. When that happens, citizens merely avail themselves of the criminal justice system. For example, if they are arrested for drug possession, they might serve time in the county jail, and when they are released, they have paid their debt to society. But noncitizens who are in the same situation—people who fought for our country—might serve their jail time for drug possession, but then they also face immigration court because a crime that might lead to relatively minor consequences for a U.S. citizen could lead to deportation of a noncitizen veteran.

Now, noncitizen veterans’ service records are meant to be considered during removal proceedings, but such consideration rarely occurs. Consequently, veterans who earned the right to citizenship decades ago have been deported.

H.R. 7946 corrects this problem by giving deported veterans the opportunity to apply for a second chance and obtain lawful permanent residency. Relief under this bill is discretionary—available only to those veterans whose return is in the public interest.

Additionally, the bill creates a review process for servicemembers in removal proceedings to ensure that their service records are taken into account by immigration judges. It has an advisory

council to examine at length the veteran’s record to see whether or not he or she was suffering from PTSD and the like. The information can then be given to the immigration judge, but the immigration judge retains the authority to make the decision.

The legislation, as I mentioned earlier, makes needed changes to current laws to allow servicemembers to naturalize as early as possible, and we believe these changes will ensure that future veterans will not be at risk of deportation.

Finally, H.R. 7946 codifies the current Parole in Place for the immediate relatives of U.S. citizen servicemembers and veterans, making permanent an administrative program that began in 2007 under then-President George W. Bush. At the time, we had come across instances where an American soldier was killed in action, but his mother was subject to deportation, and that mother who was sent outside of the country could not even visit the grave of her deceased military son.

George Bush sought to change that. We have kept that change in place ever since, and this would codify it.

This bill is supported by numerous advocacy, labor, and veterans’ groups, including The American Legion, the Nation’s largest veterans service organization. We made a commitment to our noncitizen servicemembers when they joined our Armed Forces, and our laws really should reflect that commitment.

I am proud to have worked alongside my colleagues, Chairman NADLER, as well as Chairman TAKANO, and I would like to mention specifically other members of our caucus who introduced bills on this subject—they were all collected into this final product—including Congressman CORREA, Congressman RUIZ, Congressman VARGAS, Congressman GRIJALVA, and several others.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, DHS Secretary Ali Mayorkas has repeatedly asserted, including in sworn testimony to multiple committees of this House, that the southern border is secure. This, of course, is a lie, and not even a subtle one.

We know the numbers—a stunning 4.1 million encounters since inauguration day, when Joe Biden reversed the Trump administration’s enforcement measures. In the same period, another 1 million known got-aways have entered the country while the border patrol has been overwhelmed changing diapers and arranging for transportation for thousands of illegal crossings each day.

So how do our Democratic colleagues react to this unprecedented illegal immigration they have unleashed?

Do they call on the Biden administration to stop the releases?

Do they call on the President to actually enforce U.S. immigration law or at least stop incentivizing this mass illegal immigration?

No. Instead, they produce this bill, that readmits immigrant veterans who were later deported, mainly for committing criminal offenses.

This needs to be clearly understood. A noncitizen who joins the military promising to defend our country, and instead commits crimes against the citizens of our country is subject to deportation, and rightly so.

This bill adds a political advisory committee, handpicked by Mr. Mayorkas that, in effect, can override our deportation laws, and it invites criminal offenders who have already been deported back into our country. It presumes they are of good moral character despite their criminal offenses simply by producing a green card. This is astonishing.

Let's be very clear, that the vast majority of legal immigrants who enlist in our military do so because of patriotism toward our country, and they are exemplary citizens and exemplary members of our Armed Forces. In recognition of their service, we offer them special avenues for naturalization under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

That is as it should be. About 3 percent of U.S. veterans today are foreign-born, and many of them have chosen to become U.S. citizens. But that is not what this bill is about. This bill is about the bad apples who have been ordered deported for breaking our laws.

Since its creation in 2002, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services has naturalized over 148,000 members of the U.S. military.

□ 1315

If an alien servicemember or veteran is removed from this country, it is only after that alien has had their due process in immigration court and an immigration judge has issued a final order of removal.

Alien servicemembers and veterans are also afforded a special process upon encounter by Immigration and Customs Enforcement officials, under which, through a totality of the circumstances approach, ICE agents determine whether arrest and placement in removal proceedings are the appropriate actions to take.

However, in this bill, the Democrats have decided that an advisory committee of people chosen by Secretary Mayorkas is better equipped to determine whether an alien's actions warrant removal than a trained ICE official.

Yesterday in the Committee on Rules, the chair of the subcommittee even indicated that these random people chosen by the Secretary would be better than a trained immigration judge at determining whether an alien should be able to stay in the U.S.

During the Committee on the Judiciary markup, my Republican colleagues

offered an array of amendments aimed at ensuring alien servicemembers, veterans, and their family members who committed serious crimes would not be able to benefit from the provisions in this bill that prevent removal and allow green cards to be issued.

We tried to prevent individuals with convictions for things like drug trafficking, firearms trafficking, explosives trafficking, perjury, domestic violence, obstruction of justice, and even illegal voting from being able to benefit from the bill's provisions, but the Democrats rejected nearly all such amendments.

They did reluctantly agree to exclude murderers, rapists, and child sex abusers as beneficiaries of this bill. I suppose we can claim some progress.

They couldn't even bring themselves to accept an amendment to preclude aliens who have DUI convictions from benefiting from this bill. They decided that five DUIs were too many. So, ridiculously, the bill allows aliens to have four DUI convictions and still benefit from this bill.

Democrats in committee also opposed an amendment to ensure that alien veterans who benefit from the bill were honorably discharged from the military. Right now, as the bill stands, it only requires that the alien have been discharged under other than honorable conditions.

Democrats also rejected a Republican amendment that would have given the victims of a crime committed by the alien servicemember a say in whether or not the alien should face immigration consequences.

This bill once again lays bare the true objectives of the Democrats. First, ignore the 4.1 million illegal aliens encountered by Border Patrol and the 1 million got-aways as well, blurring the distinction between legal immigrants who obey our laws and the millions of illegal immigrants that the Democrats are now happily allowing to stream into our country. Then, they introduce bills like this that blur the distinction between the many legal immigrants who have honorably served in our Nation's Armed Forces and the handful of bad apples who have broken our laws and have been ordered deported for doing so.

This is the woke insanity that grips the Democratic Party today. Thank God the voters have just broken their grip on the House of Representatives.

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

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I will note that the exclusion of those serious offenses was in the base bill. We didn't have to be convinced of that. We used the definition of "veterans" in the veterans code, and veterans who have an honorable or a general discharge are eligible for benefits, so that is what we used. Dishonorable discharges are not included.

I will just say this: These are discretionary matters. If you have multiple

DUIs—let's say you have three DUIs, but they are 25 years ago, and you have a completely clean record. You might be able to seek administrative review of that matter. That is all this does.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO), the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee who has played such a key role in this, noting also that the Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America are supporting this bill and supporting Mr. TAKANO.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman LOFGREN for her leadership and Chairman NADLER for his staunch support to move my bill, the Veteran Service Recognition Act, through committee and to bring it to the floor.

As chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, one of my top priorities has been the prevention of undue noncitizen veteran deportations.

Most Americans would be shocked and in disbelief that we have deported people who have served in our military, have served in uniform, have even been in combat. They would be shocked to learn that we have done this, but it is true. We have actually taken American heroes who have served in our military and deported them.

While many would be shocked to learn that veterans who have served our country are being subjected to deportations, the number of these individuals is unknown because we have not kept adequate records on who these people are.

In 2019, Representative VARGAS and I requested that the Government Accountability Office evaluate the scope of servicemember and veteran deportations and determine the state of and adherence to DHS policies on such deportations, DHS' own policies.

What the GAO found was significant gaps not only in the Federal approach to processing potentially removable veterans but also in how the government facilitated the naturalization of noncitizen servicemembers and veterans.

I was further dismayed by the additional findings that the number of these veterans was not being tracked; deportation often prevented these individuals from accessing their VA benefits and services or attending hearings to appeal VA decisions; and ICE did not consistently adhere to its own policies on removal proceedings involving veterans.

The GAO report made it abundantly clear that reforms are desperately needed across the Federal Government, and that is precisely what my bill endeavors to do today.

Despite being born in a different country, these veterans served in the United States for the promise of a better future. They put their lives on the line to promote our ideals and values because they believe in the American experience.

Often, these individuals, like many veterans, leave service with traumas or

ailments that impact their physical and mental health. This can lead to drug addiction, self-harm, or PTSD, which also can serve as a precursor to violence or criminal activity.

We must recognize these struggles that our veterans face and show greater compassion toward those who may have made a mistake, including those noncitizen veterans who are facing deportation due to their actions.

I say to you, Mr. Speaker, if there is anyone who deserves a second chance in our country, it is people who have worn the uniform of the United States of America.

The Veteran Service Recognition Act creates a pathway for us to recognize their service and prevent the undue deportation of servicemembers and veterans. The bill achieves this by making the naturalization process easier for Active-Duty servicemembers at basic training and establishing a military family immigration advisory committee to review the record of an individual being considered for deportation. This is not an automatic thing. This is about weighing the servicemember's record as part of those proceedings.

What American would deny that we should treat noncitizen veterans with fairness and compassion? We want veterans to be able to apply for green cards to return home, excluding the most egregious cases, and codify an administrative program for immediate family members of veterans to also obtain green cards consistent with existing administrative policy.

The number of eligible individuals under this legislation remains a very small subset of the veteran population. In fact, estimates are in the couple of hundreds.

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

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, for my friends across the aisle, this is an opportunity to honor our brave veterans for their heroism, regardless of the country they were born in.

We commemorated Veterans Day last month, and I can think of no better way to honor our veterans than voting "yes" on the underlying legislation. We can and must do better by our immigrant veterans.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST).

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from California for yielding the time for me to speak today.

I rise in opposition to this legislation. This bill is unnecessary and creates additional carve-outs to an already broken immigration system.

Right now, DHS can't even do their job of securing the southern border and enforcing current immigration law. Just last month, we saw the highest number of got-aways ever at the southern border. That is 73,000 individuals that evaded Border Patrol.

DHS agents and staff are overwhelmed and overworked. We should not be adding more to their plate when they already struggle to secure the border.

Now, as a veteran, I greatly appreciate those who are willing to raise their right hand and swear to protect our Nation and our Constitution, and I served with many of them.

Even though an individual is a veteran, that shouldn't excuse or create an excuse for poor judgment or criminal activity, and I fear that this bill may encourage just that.

We already have a pathway for individuals who are serving our country in uniform to stay here in the U.S. and become citizens. Instead of this bill that we are debating today, we should improve the information provided to our servicemembers during the Transition Assistance Program on how to upgrade their immigration status. Making improvements to the TAP has been and will continue to be a top priority of mine.

During that time, we could explain to them, once again, how important it is to follow the laws and the Constitution, which they fought to uphold.

Next Congress, I plan to be working on the TAP to ensure a smooth transition to civilian life for all of our servicemembers, but on this bill, I urge a "no" vote.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7946, the Veteran Service Recognition Act.

This modest but important legislation would ensure that noncitizen Active-Duty military, veterans, and their families are treated with the dignity and respect befitting the sacrifice they have given to this country.

While military service can offer an expedited pathway to naturalization, many noncitizen servicemembers leave the military without becoming a U.S. citizen because of unnecessarily burdensome requirements that they must meet.

Further, many servicemembers have family members who lack lawful status in the United States with no ability to adjust their status. As a result, while our military personnel are deployed protecting U.S. global interests and keeping our Nation safe, they must worry if their loved ones will be apprehended in an immigration raid and potentially be deported.

This legislation would address this concern and would protect our servicemembers, just as they protect us.

It would, one, establish an advisory committee to review and provide recommendations on the cases of noncitizen veterans, Active servicemembers, and their families who are placed in removal proceedings.

Two, it would direct the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Defense to implement the pro-

gram that allows noncitizen servicemembers to file for naturalization during basic training or as early as otherwise possible.

Three, it would provide an opportunity for noncitizen veterans who have been removed or ordered removed, and who have not been convicted of serious crimes, to be considered for lawful permanent resident status.

Four, it would allow certain immediate relatives of U.S. citizen servicemembers or veterans in the United States to adjust their status and to obtain a green card as long as they are otherwise admissible.

Despite the rhetoric that we have already heard from our Republican colleagues throughout this debate, I want to make it clear that H.R. 7946 has nothing to do with the border. This legislation is about recognizing and honoring the sacrifice of our servicemembers by supporting them and their families and by giving them the opportunity to become U.S. citizens if they so desire.

I thank Chairman TAKANO of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, as well as Chair ZOE LOFGREN of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship, for their commitment and leadership on this issue. I was honored to join them in introducing the legislation before us today.

Immigrants have served in our Armed Forces since the founding of our Nation. In return for their service and sacrifice, we promised them, and they have earned, the opportunity to become American citizens.

I hope all of my colleagues will demonstrate their commitment to our servicemembers and our veterans by supporting this important legislation.

□ 1330

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct that the legislation emanating from the Judiciary Committee doesn't have anything to do with the border because the Democrats, having created this monumental crisis, refused to do anything to address it.

Instead, we are left with bills like this that set distractions on the most important question facing America today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I don't just rise in opposition to this bill, and I don't want to appear angry, but as a veteran who served both as an enlisted man and as an officer from 1970 until nearly 1990, I know what it is like to get an honorable discharge—not once but twice.

As an officer, I oversaw courts-martial. I know what it takes to get a bad conduct discharge. Shame on those who would write a bill and then refuse to allow a change that would at least prohibit those who are being discharged with bad conduct discharges.

Let's understand. Other than honorable is a nice term. Dishonorable is a

clear term. If you murder your commanding officer, you get a dishonorable discharge. If you just try to, you will probably get a bad conduct discharge. If you are caught dealing vast amounts of drugs or you are an MS-13 person who lied to get into the military and you have gone AWOL, you might even get a general, but you certainly are going to get nothing worse than a bad conduct discharge.

The fact that this bill allows people with a bad conduct discharge, people who have been convicted of clear felonies, to gain and retain citizenship in the United States is reprehensible.

Let's understand something else. In times of peace, after 6 months of honorable service, you can apply and get your green card and get your citizenship. We have people who have served less than 2 years who get sworn in as U.S. citizens. So we are not even talking about people who wanted to be citizens and at the first opportunity chose to do that.

We are talking about people who didn't, who, now that they have been sent out of the United States—many of them, by the way, after their service for other crimes they committed—they now want to be able to come back here and be vindicated as though they did something right.

Military service is, in fact, an honorable event. And those who serve honorably, we want to make sure are paid with all of the thank yous, including citizenship for themselves and their family. This bill doesn't do it.

For all of us who are veterans, shame on those who would confuse honorable service, when, in fact, this bill allows those who have committed a felony, bad-conduct-discharged individuals, to retain their U.S. opportunity, one which has never been the case and shouldn't be the case. If you commit the crimes, you should not be an American—you didn't serve honorably.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I would just note, once again, that those with dishonorable discharges are not eligible under the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL), a member of the Immigration and Citizenship Subcommittee.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Veteran Service Recognition Act to stop the deportation of immigrant veterans.

I thank my colleague, Representative MARK TAKANO, for bringing this important bill forward and our Immigration and Citizenship Subcommittee chair, ZOE LOFGREN, for her tremendous leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, immigrants have defended the United States in every major conflict since the Revolutionary War. One of the first casualties in the Iraq war was Lance Corporal Jose Antonio Gutierrez, who was not an American citizen when he died fighting for us. He signed up for the Marines, wanting to give back to the country that gave him everything.

Today, there are 45,000 immigrants serving in the United States armed services. Yet, hundreds of immigrant veterans are estimated to have been deported.

Mr. Speaker, this is unacceptable. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is supposed to consider veteran service to the country when making removal decisions.

A 2019 GAO study found that ICE attorneys "... did not consistently follow its policies involving veterans who were placed in removal proceedings ... in part because ICE officials were "... unaware of the policies. ..."

Mr. Speaker, we can't leave this to chance. Even one deported veteran is one too many. Yet, hundreds of immigrant veterans are estimated to have been deported.

When people sign up to defend this country, we should be helping them to become U.S. citizens as quickly as possible, and that is exactly what this bill does.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I am so proud to support the Veteran Service Recognition Act to take crucial steps to stop the deportation of veterans and provide relief to veterans who have already been deported. No one who has put their life on the line for the United States should be deported. It is that simple, Mr. Speaker.

Vote "yes" to support veterans.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN), the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, just a few minutes ago the chairman of the Judiciary Committee said—the Democrat chair said—this bill is not about the border. That is the problem. That is what we should be addressing.

There have been 4 million illegal migrant encounters since Joe Biden has been in office; 1.4 million illegal migrants released into the country; 1 million got-aways; and an administration that says the border is secure. It is laughable. I don't know how they can say that with a straight face.

Remember this, too. Remember those border agents on horseback? Remember those guys doing their job on horseback? This administration allowed a lie to fester and grow for months knowing that those guys did nothing wrong.

Yeah, this bill is not about the border. It should be. When are the Democrats going to take this issue seriously?

We have literally gone from a secure border to no border. When are they going to take it seriously?

No, no, they are never going to take it seriously.

Obviously, over the last 22 months they haven't done anything to address it, which leads us to—I think the logical conclusion that any American and every American is making is—they are doing this intentionally.

Why? I do not know.

It has to be intent. It has to be intentional. It has to be deliberate. It has to

be premeditated because you can't have this kind of chaos just happen—and now they bring this bill.

The bill says veterans who have committed crimes that make them deportable aren't going to be deported. It makes no sense to me.

I hope at some point the Democratic Party will wake up. I hope at some point the Biden administration will do what everyone knows needs to be done and get our border secure again.

Maybe it would help—maybe it would be a good first step—maybe a good start would be for the President of the United States, who is charged with securing our homeland, securing our border, maybe it would be a good first step if he went to the border.

I know the leader of our party has asked him to go. Leader MCCARTHY has asked him to go.

Why don't they go together and help unify the country maybe?

Stand up for something that makes sense that we would actually have a border. Maybe that would be a first step, instead of bringing bills like this and not addressing the fundamental problem.

A bill that is not about the border—you can say that again because this one sure isn't. This one is not going to address the problem that every American knows is as real as it gets.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA), who has served on the Immigration and Citizenship Subcommittee. He served in this Congress. He is the author of one of the bills that was included in this bill and has visited with deported veterans across the border.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, this is the oath a soldier takes when he is joining the military:

I do swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me.

Mr. Speaker, follow me here. A soldier takes this oath without any reservation, mental or otherwise. He fights for our country, for our Nation, he or she is honorably discharged, and is not a citizen.

Corporal Jose Angel Garibay lived in my district. Jose Angel was the first servicemember in Orange County to make the ultimate sacrifice for this country in Iraq after 9/11. He took the oath. Yet, he died as a noncitizen. He deserved to die as an American citizen.

And many, many other honorably discharged veterans, are deported, but they can come back once they die because they still have the right to be buried in a national cemetery.

Let's pay our debt to our veterans. We ask them to fight, to serve our country, to defend our freedom, and our moral obligation is to take care of all our veterans. Let's pay our debt to

our veterans. Let's pass the Veteran Service Recognition Act.

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

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO), who has played such a useful role in the crafting of these measures.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Veteran Service Recognition Act because it is time to bring our deported veterans home.

Five years ago, I led a delegation of lawmakers to meet with a group of deported veterans at a support house in Tijuana, Mexico.

Most of those folks joined the military after 9/11, putting their lives on the line to defend American freedom and the freedom of our allies thousands of miles away.

When they enlisted, our Nation gladly accepted their service—and if they would have perished on the battlefield, they would have been buried as American heroes right here in the United States. When they came back home and struggled, they were kicked out of the Nation they would have died to protect.

Mr. Speaker, I represent San Antonio, Texas, known as Military City USA. From how I see it, deporting our veterans is one of the worst acts of betrayal that our Federal Government can commit.

The Veteran Service Recognition Act will right the wrong by providing an opportunity for deported veterans to apply for permanent residency, and it will help current and future servicemembers apply for naturalization for themselves and their families.

This bill is about doing the right thing for those who served. It is time to bring our deported veterans back home.

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

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), who is a proud member of the Immigration and Citizenship Subcommittee and a long-serving member of the House Judiciary Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the sponsor and proponents of this legislation. It is so startling, stunning, shocking, absurd to even be standing here discussing the deportation of men and women who have worn the uniform and have offered to sacrifice their lives for the oldest democracy in the world.

Mr. Speaker, it is clearly an effort that is long overdue, and I am stunned by my friends on the other side of the aisle—I have said that word, stunned and shocked, that there would be any opposition to this. We know that immigrants have served in the United States Armed Forces in every major conflict, and there are now 45,000 immigrants serving in the armed forces in this country.

It is important that we fix the gap, the loophole, the calls that are gotten

when immigrants are deported. This legislation, I am very grateful to say, is about fixing this problem.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 7946, that would require or would have DHS create and enforce a system for identifying noncitizen veterans and require their status as a veteran to be brought into consideration in the case of removal proceedings. Their service record will also be brought into it. Any of us can believe it, they could be heroic, and that doesn't even count in today's scheme.

It would also require DHS to provide the opportunity for eligible noncitizen veterans to be granted lawful permanent residence. Identification of their veteran status would halt any removal proceedings, and there would be a final administrative decision on the veterans' eligibility.

□ 1345

What I like also about it is that when you come into basic training, we can then naturalize these individuals, these servants who have offered themselves for training and to be part of this government by fighting, by wearing the uniform, by fighting for democracy to become citizens.

The Veteran Service Recognition Act is offered in response to DHS' and the U.S. Immigration and Custom Enforcement's failure to consistently follow its own policies regarding deportation of those.

That means that we say on the floor of the House with great embarrassment that we have deported men and women who have served in uniform; and, yes, we have had challenges with the same kind of—how should I say it—detoured roads that our own veterans have had to fall to, substance abuse, or other incidences; but they have still worn the uniform.

Our veterans can get into the Veterans Court or get into services; but the other veterans, who have the same defaults, if you will, because of the conditions of war, have to be deported. That doesn't make sense.

More than 760,000 noncitizens have enlisted over the past century, with peaks in world wars and 9/11. There are approximately 45,000 immigrants, as I said, in active service.

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

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I want to make sure that my county knows that there are 179,000 veterans who live in Harris County, and 1,567,000 veterans who live in Texas. Some of those are our immigrant veterans, and some are not citizens.

So my point is, here today, that we must find every available way to treat them as they treated this Nation: I am willing to die for America and America's values.

Mr. Speaker, I must raise this. Lan-

guishing in a Russian prison is a veteran, Paul Whelan, with bogus charges, a hostage. Alongside of him is Brittney Griner, and it has been determined that the conditions she is living in are just atrocious.

My point is, that any time an American needs America to fix the problem, as a democratic nation, we must stand with those who have stood with us; those who are citizens and those who are immigrants who fought for us.

I ask my friends and colleagues to support H.R. 7946.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7946, the Veteran Service Recognition Act of 2022 that would address immigration-related issues pertaining to noncitizen military veterans.

By enacting H.R. 7946, the Department of Homeland Security would be required to create and enforce a system for identifying noncitizen veterans and require their status as a veteran to be brought into consideration in the case of removal proceedings.

H.R. 7946 will also require the DHS to provide the opportunity for eligible noncitizen veterans to be granted lawful permanent resident status.

Identification of their veteran status would halt any removal proceedings until there is a final administrative decision on the veteran's eligibility.

The Veteran Service Recognition Act is offered in response to the DHS's and the U.S. Immigration and Custom Enforcement's failure to consistently follow its own policies regarding deportation of those who served in our armed forces.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement already has policies that provides special consideration to veterans in light of their service, but has recklessly failed to follow them.

The Government Accountability Office reported that between 2013 and 2018, ICE did not consistently follow its own policies or maintain electronic data on the number of veterans placed in removal proceedings.

Investigators also found that a staggering 70 percent of cases involving the deportation of noncitizen veterans did not receive a review as required.

This means that veterans were not granted their right to due process. As a result, we do not even have an accurate measure of the number of veterans who have been unjustly deported.

As a nation, we should be ashamed and alarmed by this lack of information which reflects a lack of concern for treating them fairly.

More than 760,000 noncitizens have enlisted over the past century, with peaks during the World Wars and 9/11 attacks. Today, there are approximately 45,000 immigrants in active service.

This issue is important to me because many of our nation's veterans who are not US citizens are among the 29,000 veterans who live in my district, the 179,000 who live in Harris County, and the 1,567,000 who live in Texas, the second most of any state.

The promise of naturalization is sometimes a military recruitment strategy that targets immigrant communities. Military service is supposed to qualify veterans for naturalization as U.S. citizens because honorable service satisfies the "good moral character" requirements, according to the 1940 Nationality Act.

But then, in 2017, a Trump administration policy restricted access to the expedited citizenship that was promised to veterans after 9/11.

This policy exacerbated the persistent problem of immigrant veterans not being given the proper guidance on how to complete the naturalization process.

In turn, this systemic failure leads to more than half of the eligible noncitizen veterans not completing their naturalization process, leaving them in a permanent limbo.

When we needed them the most, hundreds of thousands of noncitizens stepped up to fight for our wars.

And now when they needed us, our nation failed to even recognize them, let alone protect them.

"Leave no one behind" is a common mantra followed by the United States Armed Forces. We must abide by that principle in support of our noncitizen veterans who served our country honorably, and make sure that they, too, are never left behind again.

We must do more to help our foreign-born veterans navigate the naturalization process. It is up to Congress to act.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Veteran's Recognition Act.

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

Mr. Speaker, we can now plainly see the effect of the Democrats' open border policies on communities across our Nation; the strain on our schools, our hospitals, our public safety, working class wages and opportunities, and social services.

No civilization has ever survived the magnitude of illegal mass migration that the Democrats have unleashed upon our country in the span of just 23 months; and Gallup warns us there are another 42 million people living in poverty just in Latin America and the Caribbean who intend to come here now that they can.

When Secretary Mayorkas appeared before the House Judiciary Committee, he couldn't tell us how it benefits the American people to have their classrooms packed with non-English-speaking students, their emergency rooms flooded with illegals demanding basic care, how their families will be safer with increased gang activity and fentanyl inundating communities, or how working families will be made better off by flooding the labor market with cheap illegal labor, or how taxpayers are served by footing the bill for supporting a largely unskilled, uneducated, and dependent population.

Now, where is this bill taking us? Well, we already know because we have already had a taste of it. For a while, we allowed aliens on temporary visas and even illegal immigrants here under DACA to enlist so that they could claim a fast track to citizenship. It was called the MAVNI program.

One MAVNI enlistment, Ji Chaoqun, was found to be a Chinese spy. A number of foreign nationals who enlisted in our military were subsequently deported for committing crimes. That program was such a debacle that the Obama administration, the architects of DACA, had to suspend it in 2016 because of the danger it posed to national security.

Now, foreign nationals who come to America legally, who obey our laws

and seek to serve our country because of a love of it and of the principles upon which it is founded, are one of our greatest strengths.

Eleven years ago, I spoke at the funeral of Corporal Gurpreet Singh, whose family had emigrated from India legally 11 years before.

Let me tell you a little bit about Gurpreet Singh. His father described him this way. He said Gurpreet "was always a very patriotic man for the U.S. From the time he was a little boy, he knew he wanted to serve in the U.S. military. Gurpreet was very proud of his service with the Marines."

Corporal Singh was wounded in combat, chose to return, overstayed his assignment in order to relieve a friend, and was killed in action in Helmond Province, June 22, 2011.

Yet, the Democrats are either unable or unwilling to tell the difference between a Chinese spy like Ji Chaoqun and an American hero like Gurpreet Singh. It appears the Democrats are attempting to equate the heroism, devotion, and fidelity of heroes like Gurpreet Singh with the convicted criminals that a court has ordered to be deported from our country, or the lawless, illegal mass migration the Democrats are not only ignoring, but actively aiding and abetting with their policies.

Now, even if every convicted criminal the Democrats are trying to benefit with this bill were meritorious, wrongly convicted of crimes and exemplary in every way, we are still talking about an infinitesimal fraction of those who are being allowed into our country every day by the dangerous policies of this administration. That includes 120 known terrorists we have intercepted, and God only knows how many more among the 1 million got-aways who have entered our country on Joe Biden's watch.

The Immigration and Citizenship Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee has done nothing to address this crisis; the Judiciary Committee has done nothing to address this crisis; and the House has done nothing to address this crisis, a crisis that literally began on Inauguration Day when Biden reversed the policies of the Trump administration that had finally secured our borders.

I can assure the American people that 28 days from today, all of that is going to change.

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

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

This bill is an important step forward to making sure that those who served our country in the military are given every consideration. We know from the reports we receive from our vets how tough it can be.

I think it is important to note that Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America are supporting this bill. They know better than I do the kind of trauma that can be experienced in these

theaters and have been experienced by our brave men and women in the military. They also know that sometimes those traumatic experiences can lead to a path that is destructive for the veteran, a veteran who is suffering from PTSD.

Now, if a military member, a vet, was born in California and they use drugs because of PTSD, they might spend some time in jail, but then they would have paid their debt to society.

If, instead, their fellow soldier was a legal permanent resident of the United States, born in another country, but volunteered to fight for our country, after they pay their debt to society for the exact same circumstances, then they are booted out of the country.

That is why The American Legion is saying they support this bill, because we owe some kind of honor and stature to those who step forward to volunteer to fight for our country. That is what we owe them.

I will just close with this. I am going to represent a town called Salinas, California. I was there last month, and they have put up on every light pole on the downtown street pictures of people from Salinas who served in the military. It is so inspiring.

They had a little ceremony to unveil these photographs of the Salinas heroes. After that, one of the veterans organizers said to me, the worst experience of his life was driving his sergeant to the border to be kicked out of the country he fought for. It is not right.

This bill will change that, and I hope that we will all vote in favor.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. VICENTE GONZALEZ OF TEXAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part C of House Report 117-590.

Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk made in order by the rule.

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

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of the bill the following:

SEC. 10. REGULATIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland shall promulgate regulations to implement this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1508, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment to H.R. 7946, the Veteran Service Recognition Act, which requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to propose regulations to implement this bill no later than 90 days after the date of enactment.

Our deported veterans have waited long enough. These men and women are

heroes; and how did we thank them for their service after they fought for our country around the world? We deported them. That is despicable and goes against every principle this country stands for.

At the very least, we owe them an opportunity to naturalize, to live in the country they fought for, to raise a family and to live and pursue their American Dream, the dream they have earned, the dream they have fought for.

I came to Congress 6 years ago and introduced the Repatriate Our Patriots Act because I was in shock that the United States was deporting American veterans. This gave them a pathway to citizenship.

Today, I am proud to see Chairman TAKANO's bill on the floor. Together, we have been fighting this cause to ensure future servicemembers have the resources to naturalize and become American citizens.

I can't think of anything more shameful than to deport an American veteran, someone who has worn our uniform and fought for our freedom.

Most of the issues that have occurred when they come home are due to PTSD and scars that they bring back from the battlefield. I have spoken time and again to my constituents in South Texas, to veterans across my border, and to people across this country, and the consensus is clear: Congress must fix this and bring every last veteran home.

This Congress has taken more action than any before by signing the Honoring our PACT Act to clear the way for veterans to get the healthcare they deserve after incurring illnesses in the line of duty. But we can't stop there.

While there is no way to adequately apologize to veterans who have been deported after bravely serving this country, this is a step in the right direction.

For decades, many veterans have not been with their families; have not celebrated anniversaries and holidays. They couldn't be with loved ones for important moments like graduations and birthdays. This is our chance to act, and our chance to show we can grow and correct the wrongs and create a nation that really is for all.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support my amendment and to ensure the Department of Homeland Security acts swiftly and comprehensively to propose regulations and implement this critical bill.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote in favor of the underlying bill, the Veteran Service Recognition Act, to ensure these servicemembers can come home, and that we will never, ever deport a single veteran again.

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

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YARMUTH). The gentleman from California is recognized.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I would remind my friend that every alien who serves in our military has the right to naturalize; but that does not give them a right to commit crimes against our country, and that is what this bill does.

This amendment sets 90 days as the deadline for promulgating regulations to implement this bill, a bill that overrides the laws governing deportation of aliens who commit crimes in our country if they have enlisted in the Armed Forces. It raises some disturbing questions.

Why is it that the bill surrenders legislative prerogatives to the executive? If you are going to write the law, then write it in its entirety in the open.

□ 1400

Yes, we have been granting these powers to the executive branch for a very long time. The point is that 10 times more laws are written by the bureaucracies than by the body solely vested with lawmaking authority, but we will save that discussion for another day.

Ninety days is an absurdly short period of time to write the regulations, publish the regulations, allow for full public input for the regulations, rewrite the regulations in light of public comments, and publish the final version. It begs the question: Why?

Is it possible that the supporters of this law know exactly what they want to do and have no interest in listening to the public? That has been the history of the left's approach to defending the public safety and the Nation's sovereignty, so it would not much surprise me if this is the case.

Mr. Speaker, I would simply say that it is clear that the supporters of the amendment are simply trying to rush a bad bill into implementation without the public having any opportunity to see the ramifications of this bill's provisions.

As I said earlier, we tried to get into the bill a provision that would allow the victims of these criminal aliens to testify as to the impact of the crimes on their lives, and the Democrats rejected it.

Notice and comment periods themselves require 30 to 60 days after the notice of proposed rulemaking is published for the public to submit comments about the proposed rule. After that, the agency has to comb through and respond to all of the submitted comments. There is simply no way to comply with Executive Order 12866's economic analysis requirement for a significant rule, and that is certainly what this is, within a 90-day period of enactment.

It is apparent that the Democrats are trying to rush out an interim final rule on this bill before the American public has any opportunity to see what they are doing. We can only conclude that

the Democrats know that the American people are not going to like what they see.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on the amendment and a "no" vote on the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment and the underlying bill and assure justice is served to all who have served our country.

Mr. Speaker, a vote against this bill and against this amendment would be on the wrong side of history.

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 bill and on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ).

The question is on the amendment by the gentleman from Texas.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the amendment will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Passage of the bill, if ordered;

An en bloc motion to suspend the rules, if offered; and

Motions to suspend the rules and:

Pass S. 4052;

Concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 3462;

Pass S. 3875;

Pass S. 3499;

Pass S. 2796;

Pass S. 4834; and

Concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 5796.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 213, nays 207, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 502]

YEAS—213

Adams	Castro (TX)	Escobar
Aguilar	Cherfilus-	Eshoo
Allred	McCormick	Espaillet
Auchincloss	Chu	Evans
Axne	Cicilline	Fletcher
Barragán	Clark (MA)	Foster
Bass	Clarke (NY)	Frankel, Lois
Beatty	Cleaver	Gallego
Bera	Clyburn	Garamendi
Beyer	Cohen	Garcia (IL)
Bishop (GA)	Connolly	Garcia (TX)
Blumenauer	Cooper	Golden
Blunt Rochester	Correa	Gomez
Bonamici	Costa	Gonzalez,
Bourdeaux	Courtney	Vicente
Bowman	Craig	Gottheimer
Boyle, Brendan	Crow	Green, Al (TX)
F.	Cuellar	Grijalva
Brown (MD)	Davids (KS)	Harder (CA)
Brown (OH)	Davis, Danny K.	Hayes
Bush	Dean	Higgins (NY)
Bustos	DeFazio	Himes
Butterfield	DeGette	Horsford
Carbajal	DeLauro	Houlahan
Cárdenas	DelBene	Hoyer
Carson	Demings	Huffman
Carter (LA)	Dingell	Jackson Lee
Cartwright	Doggett	Jacobs (CA)
Case	Doyle, Michael	Jayapal
Casten	F.	Jeffries

Johnson (GA) Mfume
 Johnson (TX) Moore (WI)
 Jones Morelle
 Kahele Moulton
 Kaptur Mrvan
 Keating Murphy (FL)
 Kelly (IL) Nadler
 Khanna Napolitano
 Kildee Neal
 Kilmer Neguse
 Kim (NJ) Newman
 Kind Norcross
 Kirkpatrick O'Halleran
 Krishnamoorthi Ocasio-Cortez
 Kuster Omar
 Lamb Pallone
 Langevin Panetta
 Larsen (WA) Pappas
 Larson (CT) Pascrell
 Lawrence Payne
 Lawson (FL) Peltola
 Lee (CA) Perlmutter
 Lee (NV) Peters
 Leger Fernandez Pingree
 Levin (CA) Pocan
 Levin (MI) Porter
 Lieu Pressley
 Lofgren Price (NC)
 Lowenthal Quigley
 Luria Raskin
 Lynch Rice (NY)
 Malinowski Ross
 Maloney Roybal-Allard
 Carolyn B. Ruiz
 Maloney, Sean Ruppersberger
 Manning Rush
 Matsui Ryan (NY)
 McBath Ryan (OH)
 McCollum Sánchez
 McGovern Sarbanes
 McNerney Scanlon
 Meeks Schakowsky
 Meng Schiff

NAYS—207

Aderholt Ferguson
 Allen Finstad
 Amodei Fischbach
 Armstrong Fitzgerald
 Arrington Fitzpatrick
 Babin Fleischmann
 Bacon Flood
 Balderson Flores
 Banks Foxx
 Barr Franklin, C.
 Bentz Scott
 Bergman Fulcher
 Bice (OK) Gaetz
 Biggs Gallagher
 Bilirakis Garbarino
 Bishop (NC) Garcia (CA)
 Boebert Gibbs
 Bost Gimenez
 Brady Gohmert
 Brooks Gonzales, Tony
 Buchanan Gonzalez (OH)
 Buck Good (VA)
 Bucshon Gooden (TX)
 Budd Gosar
 Burchett Granger
 Burgess Graves (LA)
 Calvert Graves (MO)
 Cammack Green (TN)
 Carey Greene (GA)
 Carl Griffith
 Carter (GA) Grothman
 Carter (TX) Guest
 Chabot Guthrie
 Cheney Harris
 Cline Harshbarger
 Cloud Hartzler
 Clyde Hern
 Cole Herrell
 Comer Herrera Beutler
 Conway Hice (GA)
 Crawford Higgins (LA)
 Crenshaw Hill
 Curtis Hinson
 Davidson Hollingsworth
 Davis, Rodney Hudson
 DesJarlais Huizenga
 Diaz-Balart Issa
 Donalds Jackson
 Dunn Jacobs (NY)
 Ellzey Johnson (LA)
 Emmer Johnson (OH)
 Estes Johnson (SD)
 Fallon Jordan
 Feenstra Joyce (OH)

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

Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Rosendale
 Rouzer
 Roy
 Salazar
 Scalise
 Schweikert
 Scott, Austin
 Sempolinski
 Sessions
 Simpson
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)

Baird
 Brownley
 Castor (FL)
 Cawthorn

Smucker
 Spartz
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Steube
 Stewart
 Taylor
 Tenney
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Turner
 Upton
 Valadao

NOT VOTING—11

DeSaulnier
 Duncan
 Kinzinger
 Phillips
 Rutherford
 Takano
 Van Drew

□ 1452

Messrs. BOST and STEWART changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.” So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was unable to vote today as I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 502.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bass (Cicilline)	Grijalva (Neguse)	Pressley
Beatty (Neguse)	Herrera Beutler	(Neguse)
Brooks	(Moore (UT))	Rice (NY)
(Fleischmann)	Johnson (TX)	(Morelle)
Cole (Lucas)	(Pallone)	Roybal-Allard
Cuellar (Correa)	Kildee (Pappas)	(Correa)
DeFazio	Kirkpatrick	Ruppersberger
(Pallone)	(Pallone)	(Sarbanes)
Demings (Blunt)	Lieu (Beyer)	Ryan (OH)
Rochester)	Lowenthal	(Correa)
Doyle, Michael	(Beyer)	Simpson
F. (Pallone)	Moore (WI)	(Fulcher)
Dunn (Cammack)	(Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
Frankel, Lois	Newman (Correa)	Stanton
(Meng)	O'Halleran	(Huffman)
Galleo	(Pappas)	Steube
(Cicilline)	Palazzo	(Franklin, C. Scott)
Gosar (Weber	(Fleischmann)	Titus (Pallone)
(TX))	Pascrell	Welch (Pallone)
Gottheimer	(Pallone)	
(Pappas)		

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. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. 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 220, nays 208, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 503]

YEAS—220

Adams	Bera	Boyle, Brendan
Aguilar	Beyer	F.
Allred	Bishop (GA)	Brown (MD)
Auchincloss	Blumenauer	Brown (OH)
Axne	Blunt Rochester	Brownley
Barragán	Bonamici	Bush
Bass	Bourdeaux	Bustos
Beatty	Bowman	Butterfield

Carbajal
 Carson
 Carter (LA)
 Cartwright
 Case
 Casten
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Cherfilus-
 McCormick
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Connolly
 Cooper
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Craig
 Crow
 Cuellar
 Davids (KS)
 Davis, Danny K.

Dean
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Doyle, Michael
 F.
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Evans
 Fitzpatrick
 Fletcher
 Foster
 Frankel, Lois
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Golden
 Gomez
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 Gottheimer
 Green, Al (TX)
 Grijalva
 Harder (CA)
 Hayes
 Higgins (NY)
 Himes
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hoyer
 Huffman
 Jackson Lee
 Jacobs (CA)
 Jayapal

Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (TX)
 Jones
 Kahele
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Khanna
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kim (NJ)
 Kind
 Kinzinger
 Kirkpatrick
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster
 Lamb
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Lawrence
 Lawson (FL)
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (NV)
 Leger Fernandez
 Levin (CA)
 Levin (MI)
 Lieu
 Lofgren
 Lowenthal
 Luria
 Lynch
 Malinowski
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Manning
 Matsui
 McBath
 McCollum
 McGovern
 McNerney
 Meeks
 Meng
 Mfume
 Moore (WI)
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Murphy (FL)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Newman
 Norcross
 O'Halleran
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Pallone
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Peltola
 Perlmutter
 Peters

Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Rice (NY)
 Ross
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppersberger
 Rush
 Ryan (NY)
 Ryan (OH)
 Salazar
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (WA)
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Speier
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Stevens
 Strickland
 Suozzi
 Swalwell
 Takano
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Underwood
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Velázquez
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Welch
 Wexton
 Wild
 Williams (GA)
 Wilson (FL)
 Yarmuth

NAYS—208

Aderholt	Carey	Finstad
Allen	Carl	Fischbach
Amodei	Carter (GA)	Fitzgerald
Armstrong	Carter (TX)	Fleischmann
Arrington	Cawthorn	Flood
Babin	Chabot	Flores
Bacon	Cheney	Foxx
Baird	Cline	Franklin, C.
Balderson	Cloud	Scott
Banks	Clyde	Fulcher
Barr	Cole	Gaetz
Bentz	Comer	Gallagher
Bergman	Conway	Garbarino
Bice (OK)	Crawford	Garcia (CA)
Biggs	Crenshaw	Gibbs
Bilirakis	Curtis	Gimenez
Bishop (NC)	Davidson	Gohmert
Boebert	Davis, Rodney	Gonzales, Tony
Bost	DesJarlais	Good (VA)
Brady	Diaz-Balart	Gooden (TX)
Brooks	Donalds	Gosar
Buchanan	Duncan	Granger
Buck	Dunn	Graves (LA)
Bucshon	Ellzey	Graves (MO)
Budd	Emmer	Green (TN)
Burchett	Estes	Greene (GA)
Burgess	Fallon	Griffith
Calvert	Feenstra	Grothman
Cammack	Ferguson	Guest

Guthrie	Malliotakis	Scalise
Harris	Mann	Schweikert
Harshbarger	Massie	Scott, Austin
Hartzler	Mast	Sempolinski
Hern	McCarthy	Sessions
Herrrell	McCauley	Simpson
Herrera Beutler	McClain	Smith (MO)
Hice (GA)	McClintock	Smith (NE)
Higgins (LA)	McHenry	Smith (NJ)
Hill	McKinley	Smucker
Hinson	Meijer	Spartz
Hollingsworth	Meuser	Stauber
Hudson	Miller (IL)	Steel
Huizenga	Miller (WV)	Stefanik
Issa	Miller-Meeks	Steil
Jackson	Moolenaar	Steube
Jacobs (NY)	Mooney	Stewart
Johnson (LA)	Moore (AL)	Taylor
Johnson (OH)	Moore (UT)	Tenney
Johnson (SD)	Mullin	Thompson (PA)
Jordan	Murphy (NC)	Tiffany
Joyce (OH)	Nehls	Timmons
Joyce (PA)	Newhouse	Turner
Katko	Norman	Upton
Keller	Obernolte	Valadao
Kelly (MS)	Owens	Van Drew
Kelly (PA)	Palazzo	Van Dyne
Kim (CA)	Palmer	Wagner
Kustoff	Pence	Walberg
LaHood	Perry	Waltz
LaMalfa	Pfluger	Weber (TX)
Lamborn	Posey	Webster (FL)
Latta	Reschenthaler	Wenstrup
LaTurner	Rice (SC)	Westerman
Lesko	Rodgers (WA)	Williams (TX)
Letlow	Rogers (AL)	Wilson (SC)
Long	Rogers (KY)	Wittman
Loudermilk	Rose	Womack
Lucas	Rosendale	Yakym
Luetkemeyer	Rouzer	Zeldin
Mace	Roy	

NOT VOTING—3

Cárdenas	Gonzalez (OH)	Rutherford
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□ 1508

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

Baird (Bucshon)	Gottheimer	Pascarella
Bass (Cicilline)	(Pappas)	(Pallone)
Beatty (Neguse)	Grijalva (Neguse)	Pressley
Brooks	Herrera Beutler	(Neguse)
(Fleischmann)	(Moore (UT))	Rice (NY)
Cole (Lucas)	Johnson (TX)	(Morelle)
DeFazio	(Pallone)	Roybal-Allard
(Pallone)	Kildee (Pappas)	(Correa)
Demings (Blunt)	Kinzinger (Rice)	Ruppersberger
Rochester	(SC)	(Sarbanes)
Doyle, Michael	Kirkpatrick	Ryan (OH)
F. (Pallone)	(Pallone)	(Correa)
Duncan	Lieu (Beyer)	Simpson
(Norman)	Lowenthal	(Fulcher)
Dunn (Cammack)	(Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
Frankel, Lois	Moore (WI)	Stanton
(Meng)	(Beyer)	(Huffman)
Galleo	Newman (Correa)	Steube
(Cicilline)	O'Halleran	(Franklin, C.
Gosar (Weber	(Pappas)	Scott)
(TX))	Palazzo	Titus (Pallone)
	(Fleischmann)	Welch (Pallone)

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES AND PASS CERTAIN BILLS

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 1508, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bills: H.R. 8844, S. 198, and S. 1687.

The Clerk read the title of the bills. The text of the bills are as follows:

STEP IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2022

H.R. 8844

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 “STEP Improvement Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. STATE TRADE EXPANSION PROGRAM.

(a) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Section 22(l)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649(l)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D)—

(A) in clause (i), by inserting “, including a budget plan for use of funds awarded under this subsection” before the period at the end; and

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

“(iii) TIMING.—The Associate Administrator shall—

“(I) publish information on how to apply for a grant under this subsection, including specific calculations and other determinations used to award such a grant, not later than March 31 of each year;

“(II) establish a deadline for the submission of applications that is not earlier than 60 days after the date on which the information is published under subclause (I) and that is not later than May 31; and

“(III) announce grant recipients not later than August 31 of each year.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

“(B) APPLICATION INFORMATION.—The Associate Administrator shall clearly communicate to applicants and grant recipients any information about State Trade Expansion Program, including—

“(i) for each unsuccessful applicant for a grant awarded under this subsection, recommendations to improve a subsequent application for such a grant; and

“(ii) for each successful applicant for such a grant, an explanation for the amount awarded, if different from the amount requested in the application.

“(F) BUDGET PLAN REVISIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A State receiving a grant under this subsection may revise the budget plan of the State submitted under subparagraph (D) after the disbursal of grant funds if—

“(I) the revision complies with allowable uses of grant funds under this subsection; and

“(II) such State submits notification of the revision to the Associate Administrator.

“(ii) EXCEPTION.—If a revision under clause (i) reallocates 10 percent or more of the amounts described in the budget plan of the State submitted under subparagraph (D), the State may not implement the revised budget plan without the approval of the Associate Administrator, unless the Associate Administrator fails to approve or deny the revised plan within 20 days after receipt of such revised plan.”.

(b) SURVEY.—Section 22(l) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649(l)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (7) through (9) as paragraphs (8) through (10), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

“(7) SURVEY.—The Associate Administrator shall conduct an annual survey of each State that received a grant under this subsection during the preceding year to solicit feedback on the program and develop best practices for grantees.”.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 22(l)(8)(B) of the Small Business Act, as redesignated by subsection (b), is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) in subclause (III), by inserting “, including the total number of eligible small business concerns assisted by the program (disaggregated by socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns, small business concerns owned and con-

trolled by women, and rural small business concerns)” before the semicolon at the end;

(B) in subclause (IV), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in subclause (V)—

(i) by striking “description of best practices” and inserting “detailed description of best practices”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new subclauses:

“(VI) an analysis of the performance metrics described in clause (iii), including a determination of whether or not any goals relating to such performance metrics were met, and an analysis of the survey described in paragraph (7); and

“(VII) a description of lessons learned by grant recipients under this subsection that may apply to other assistance provided by the Administration.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iii) PERFORMANCE METRICS.—Annually, the Associate Administrator shall collect data on eligible small business concerns assisted by the program for the following performance metrics:

“(I) Total number of such concerns, disaggregated by socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by women, and rural small business concerns.

“(II) Total dollar amount of export sales by eligible small business concerns assisted by the program.

“(III) Number of such concerns that have not previously participated in an activity described in paragraph (2).

“(IV) Number of such concerns that, because of participation in the program, have accessed a new market.

“(V) Number of such concerns that, because of participation in the program, have created new jobs.

“(VI) Number of such concerns participating in foreign trade missions or trade show exhibitions, disaggregated by socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by women, and rural small business concerns.”.

(d) EXPANSION OF DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—Section 22(l)(1)(A) of the Small Business Act is amended—

(1) in clause (iii)(II), by adding “and” at the end;

(2) by striking clause (iv); and

(3) by redesignating clause (v) as clause (iv).

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 22(l)(10) of the Small Business Act, as redesignated by subsection (b), is amended by striking “fiscal years 2016 through 2020” and inserting “fiscal years 2023 through 2026”.

(f) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Associate Administrator for International Trade of the Small Business Administration shall submit to Congress a report on the State Trade Expansion Program established under section 22(l) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649(l)) that includes a description of—

(1) the process developed for review of revised budget plans submitted under section 22(l)(3)(F) of the Small Business Act, as added by this Act;

(2) any changes made to streamline the application process to remove duplicative requirements and create a more transparent process;

(3) the process developed to share best practices by States described in section

22(1)(8)(B)(i)(V) (as redesignated by this Act), particularly for first-time grant recipients under the State Trade Expansion Program or grant recipients that are facing problems using grant funds; and

(4) the process developed to communicate, both verbally and in writing, relevant information about the State Trade Expansion Program to all grant recipients in a timely manner.

DATA MAPPING TO SAVE MOMS' LIVES ACT
S. 198

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 "Data Mapping to Save Moms' Lives Act".

SEC. 2. MAPPING BROADBAND CONNECTIVITY AND MATERNAL HEALTH OUTCOMES.

(a) INCORPORATION OF MATERNAL MORTALITY AND SEVERE MATERNAL MORBIDITY DATA.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications Commission shall incorporate publicly available data on maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity, including for not less than 1 year postpartum, into the Mapping Broadband Health in America platform of the Commission.

(b) CONSULTATION WITH CDC.—The Federal Communications Commission shall consult with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention regarding the maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity data that should be incorporated under subsection (a).

SMALL BUSINESS CYBER TRAINING ACT OF 2022
S. 1687

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 "Small Business Cyber Training Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. DUTIES OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER COUNSELORS.

(a) CYBER TRAINING.—Section 21 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 648) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(o) CYBER STRATEGY TRAINING FOR SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘cyber strategy’ means resources and tactics to assist in planning for cybersecurity and defending against cyber risks and attacks; and

“(B) the term ‘lead small business development center’ means a small business development center that receives reimbursement from the Administrator under paragraph (5).

“(2) CERTIFICATION PROGRAM.—The Administrator shall establish a cyber counseling certification program, or designate 1 or more substantially similar governmental or private cybersecurity certification programs, to certify the employees of lead small business development centers in providing cyber planning assistance to small business concerns.

“(3) NUMBER OF CERTIFIED EMPLOYEES.—The Administrator shall ensure that the number of employees of each lead small business development center who are certified in providing cyber planning assistance is not less than the lesser of—

“(A) 5; or

“(B) 10 percent of the total number of employees of the lead small business development center.

“(4) CYBER STRATEGY.—In carrying out paragraph (2), the Administrator, to the extent practicable, shall consider any cyber strategy methods included in the Small

Business Development Center Cyber Strategy developed under section 1841(a)(3)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 130 Stat. 2662).

“(5) REIMBURSEMENT FOR CERTIFICATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator may reimburse each lead small business development center for costs relating to the certification of 1 or more employees of the lead small business center in providing cyber planning assistance under a program established or designated under paragraph (2).

“(B) LIMITATION.—The total amount reimbursed by the Administrator under subparagraph (A) may not exceed \$350,000 in any fiscal year.”.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall implement paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of section 21(o) of the Small Business Act, as added by subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DINGELL). Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 1508, 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 yeas have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 380, nays 46, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 504]

YEAS—380

Adams	Burgess	Cuellar
Aderholt	Bush	Curtis
Aguilar	Bustos	Davidson (KS)
Allen	Butterfield	Davis, Danny K.
Allred	Calvert	Davis, Rodney
Amodei	Carbajal	Dean
Armstrong	Cárdenas	DeFazio
Arrington	Carey	DeGette
Auchincloss	Carl	DeLauro
Axne	Carson	DelBene
Babin	Carter (GA)	Demings
Bacon	Carter (LA)	DeSaulnier
Baird	Carter (TX)	DesJarlais
Balderson	Cartwright	Diaz-Balart
Banks	Case	Dingell
Barr	Casten	Doggett
Barragán	Castor (FL)	Doyle, Michael
Bass	Castro (TX)	F.
Beatty	Chabot	Dunn
Bentz	Cherfilus-	Ellzey
Bera	McCormick	Emmer
Bergman	Chu	Escobar
Beyer	Cielline	Eshoo
Bice (OK)	Clark (MA)	Espallat
Bilirakis	Clarke (NY)	Evans
Bishop (GA)	Cleaver	Feenstra
Blumenauer	Clyburn	Ferguson
Blunt Rochester	Cohen	Finstad
Bonamici	Cole	Fischbach
Bost	Comer	Fitzgerald
Bourdeaux	Connolly	Fitzpatrick
Bowman	Conway	Fleischmann
Boyle, Brendan	Cooper	Fletcher
F.	Correa	Flood
Brady	Costa	Flores
Brown (MD)	Courtney	Foster
Brown (OH)	Craig	Fox
Brownley	Crawford	Frankel, Lois
Buchanan	Crenshaw	Franklin, C.
Bucshon	Crow	Scott

Gaetz	Levin (CA)	Ruiz
Gallagher	Levin (MI)	Ruppersberger
Gallego	Lieu	Rush
Garamendi	Lofgren	Ryan (NY)
Garbarino	Long	Ryan (OH)
Garcia (CA)	Lowenthal	Salazar
Garcia (IL)	Lucas	Sánchez
Garcia (TX)	Luetkemeyer	Sarbanes
Gibbs	Luria	Scalise
Gimenez	Lynch	Scanlon
Golden	Mace	Schakowsky
Gomez	Malinowski	Schiff
Gonzales, Tony	Malliotakis	Schneider
Gottheimer	Maloney,	Schrader
Granger	Carolyn B.	Schrier
Graves (LA)	Maloney, Sean	Scott (VA)
Graves (MO)	Mann	Scott, Austin
Green (TN)	Manning	Scott, David
Green, Al (TX)	Mast	Sempolinski
Griffith	Matsui	Sessions
Grijalva	McBath	Sewell
Guest	McCarthy	Sherman
Guthrie	McCaul	Sherrill
Harder (CA)	McClain	Simpson
Harshbarger	McCollum	Sires
Hartzler	McGovern	Slotkin
Hayes	McHenry	Smith (MO)
Herrrell	McKinley	Smith (NE)
Herrera Beutler	McNerney	Smith (NJ)
Higgins (NY)	Meeks	Smith (WA)
Hill	Meijer	Smucker
Himes	Meng	Soto
Hinson	Meuser	Spanberger
Hollingsworth	Mfume	Spartz
Horsford	Miller (WV)	Speier
Houlahan	Miller-Meeks	Stansbury
Hoyer	Moolenaar	Stanton
Hudson	Mooney	Stauber
Huffman	Moore (AL)	Steel
Huizenga	Moore (UT)	Stefanik
Issa	Moore (WI)	Steil
Jackson	Morelle	Stevens
Jackson Lee	Moulton	Stewart
Jacobs (CA)	Mrvan	Strickland
Jacobs (NY)	Mullin	Suozi
Jayapal	Murphy (FL)	Swailwell
Jeffries	Murphy (NC)	Takano
Johnson (GA)	Nadler	Tenney
Johnson (LA)	Napolitano	Thompson (CA)
Johnson (OH)	Neal	Thompson (MS)
Johnson (SD)	Neguse	Thompson (PA)
Johnson (TX)	Newhouse	Titus
Jones	Newman	Tlaib
Joyce (OH)	Norcross	Tonko
Joyce (PA)	O'Halleran	Torres (CA)
Kahele	Obernolte	Torres (NY)
Kaptur	Ocasio-Cortez	Trahan
Katko	Omar	Trone
Keating	Owens	Turner
Keller	Palazzo	Underwood
Kelly (IL)	Pallone	Upton
Kelly (MS)	Palmer	Valadao
Kelly (PA)	Panetta	Van Duyne
Khanna	Pappas	Vargas
Kildee	Pascarell	Veasey
Kilmer	Payne	Velázquez
Kim (CA)	Peltola	Wagner
Kim (NJ)	Pence	Walberg
Kind	Perlmutter	Waltz
Kirkpatrick	Peters	Wasserman
Krishnamoorthi	Pfleger	Schultz
Kuster	Phillips	Waters
Kustoff	Pingree	Watson Coleman
LaHood	Pocan	Weber (TX)
LaMalfa	Porter	Welch
Lamb	Posey	Wenstrup
Lamborn	Pressley	Westerman
Langevin	Price (NC)	Wexton
Larsen (WA)	Quigley	Wild
Larson (CT)	Raskin	Williams (GA)
Latta	Reschenthaler	Williams (TX)
LaTurner	Rice (NY)	Wilson (FL)
Lawrence	Rice (SC)	Wilson (SC)
Lawson (FL)	Rodgers (WA)	Wittman
Lee (CA)	Rogers (AL)	Womack
Lee (NV)	Rogers (KY)	Yakym
Leger Fernandez	Ross	Yarmuth
Lesko	Rouzer	Zeldin
Letlow	Roybal-Allard	

NAYS—46

Biggs	Cawthorn	Fallon
Bishop (NC)	Cline	Fulcher
Boebert	Cloud	Gohmert
Brooks	Clyde	Good (VA)
Buck	Davidson	Gooden (TX)
Budd	Donalds	Gosar
Burchett	Duncan	Greene (GA)
Cammack	Estes	Grothman

Harris Miller (IL) Steube
Hern Nehls Taylor
Hice (GA) Norman Tiffany
Higgins (LA) Perry Timmons
Jordan Rose Van Drew
Loudermilk Rosendale Webster (FL)
Massie Roy
McClintock Schweikert

NOT VOTING—5

Cheney Gonzalez, Kinzinger
Gonzalez (OH) Vicente Rutherford

□ 1519

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas changed his 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.

Stated against:

Mr. JACKSON. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 504, I mistakenly voted “yes” when I intended to vote “no.”

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Buchson)	Gottheimer	Pressley
Bass (Cicilline)	(Pappas)	(Neguse)
Beatty (Neguse)	Grijalva (Neguse)	Rice (NY)
Brooks	Herrera Beutler	(Morelle)
(Fleischmann)	(Moore (UT))	Roybal-Allard
Cole (Lucas)	Johnson (TX)	(Correa)
DeFazio	(Pallone)	Ruppersberger
(Pallone)	Kildee (Pappas)	(Sarbanes)
Demings (Blunt)	Kirkpatrick	Ryan (OH)
Rochester	(Pallone)	(Correa)
Doyle, Michael	Lieu (Beyer)	Simpson
F. (Pallone)	(Beyer)	(Fulcher)
Duncan	Moore (WI)	Sires (Pallone)
(Norman)	(Beyer)	Stanton
Dunn (Cammack)	Newman (Correa)	(Huffman)
Frankel, Lois	O'Halleran	Steube
(Meng)	(Pappas)	(Franklin, C.)
Gallego	Palazzo	Scott)
(Cicilline)	(Fleischmann)	Titus (Pallone)
Gosar (Weber)	Pascrell	Welch (Pallone)
(TX)	(Pallone)	

EARLY HEARING DETECTION AND INTERVENTION ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 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, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 17, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 505]

YEAS—408

Adams	Axne	Beatty
Aderholt	Babin	Bentz
Aguilar	Bacon	Bera
Allen	Baird	Bergman
Allred	Balderson	Beyer
Amodei	Banks	Bice (OK)
Armstrong	Barr	Bilirakis
Arrington	Barragán	Bishop (GA)
Auchincloss	Bass	Blumenauer

Blunt Rochester	Flood	Lawson (FL)	Rush	Spanberger	Valadao
Boebert	Flores	Lee (CA)	Ryan (NY)	Spartz	Van Drew
Bonamici	Poster	Lee (NV)	Ryan (OH)	Speler	Van Duyne
Bost	Poxx	Leger Fernandez	Salazar	Stansbury	Vargas
Bourdeaux	Frankel, Lois	Lesko	Sánchez	Stanton	Veasey
Bowman	Franklin, C.	Letlow	Sarbanes	Staubert	Velázquez
Boyle, Brendan F.	Scott	Levin (CA)	Scalise	Steel	Wagner
Brady	Fulcher	Levin (MI)	Scanlon	Stefanik	Walberg
Brooks	Gaetz	Lieu	Schakowsky	Stell	Waltz
Brown (MD)	Gallagher	Lofgren	Schiff	Steube	Wasserman
Brown (OH)	Gallego	Long	Schneider	Stevens	Schultz
Brownley	Garamendi	Loudermilk	Schrader	Stewart	Waters
Buchanan	Garbarino	Lowenthal	Schrier	Strickland	Watson Coleman
Buck	Garcia (CA)	Lucas	Schweikert	Suozzi	Weber (TX)
Bucshon	Garcia (IL)	Luetkemeyer	Scott (VA)	Swalwell	Webster (FL)
Budd	Garcia (TX)	Luria	Scott, Austin	Takano	Welch
Burchett	Gibbs	Lynch	Scott, David	Tenney	Wenstrup
Burgess	Gimenez	Mace	Sempolinski	Thompson (CA)	Westerman
Bush	Golden	Malinowski	Sessions	Thompson (MS)	Wexton
Bustos	Gomez	Malliotakis	Sewell	Thompson (PA)	Wild
Butterfield	Gonzales, Tony	Maloney	Sherman	Tiffany	Williams (GA)
Calvert	Gonzalez, Carolyn B.	Maloney, Sean	Sherrill	Timmons	Williams (TX)
Cammack	Vicente	Mann	Simpson	Titus	Wilson (FL)
Carbajal	Gooden (TX)	Gosar	Sires	Tlaib	Wilson (SC)
Cárdenas	Gosar	Manning	Slotkin	Tonko	Wittman
Carey	Gottheimer	Mast	Smith (MO)	Torres (CA)	Womack
Carl	Granger	Matsui	Smith (NE)	Trahan	Yakum
Carson	Graves (LA)	McBath	Smith (NJ)	Trone	Yarmuth
Carter (GA)	Graves (MO)	McCarthy	Smith (WA)	Turner	Zeldin
Carter (LA)	Green (TN)	McCauley	Smucker	Underwood	
Carter (TX)	Green, Al (TX)	McClain	Soto	Upton	
Cartwright	Griffith	McCollum			
Case	Grijalva	McGovern	Biggs	Greene (GA)	Norman
Casten	Grothman	McHenry	Bishop (NC)	Hice (GA)	Perry
Castor (FL)	Guest	McKinley	Clyde	Higgins (LA)	Rosendale
Castro (TX)	Guthrie	McNerney	Duncan	Massie	Roy
Cawthorn	Harder (CA)	Meeks	Gohmert	McClintock	Taylor
Chabot	Harris	Meijer	Good (VA)	Miller (IL)	
Cherfilus-	Harshbarger	Meng			
McCormick	Hartzler	Meuser			
Chu	Hayes	Mfume			
Cicilline	Hern	Miller (WV)	Cheney	Kinzinger	Rutherford
Clark (MA)	Herrell	Miller-Meeks	Gonzalez (OH)	Nehls	Torres (NY)
Clarke (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Mooleenaar			
Cleaver	Higgins (NY)	Mooney			
Cline	Hill	Moore (AL)			
Cloud	Himes	Moore (UT)			
Clyburn	Hinson	Moore (WI)			
Cohen	Hollingsworth	Morelle			
Cole	Horsford	Moulton			
Comer	Houlahan	Mrvan			
Connolly	Hoyer	Mullin			
Conway	Hudson	Murphy (FL)			
Cooper	Huffman	Murphy (NC)			
Correa	Huizenga	Nadler			
Costa	Issa	Napolitano			
Courtney	Jackson	Neal			
Craig	Jackson Lee	Neguse			
Crawford	Jacobs (CA)	Newhouse			
Crenshaw	Jacobs (NY)	Newman			
Crow	Jayapal	Norcross			
Cuellar	Jeffries	O'Halleran			
Curtis	Johnson (GA)	Obernolte			
Davids (KS)	Johnson (LA)	Ocasio-Cortez			
Davidson	Johnson (OH)	Omar			
Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (SD)	Owens			
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (TX)	Palazzo			
Dean	Jones	Pallone			
DeFazio	Jordan	Palmer			
DeGette	Joyce (OH)	Panetta			
DeLauro	Joyce (PA)	Pappas			
DelBene	Kahele	Pascrell			
Demings	Kaptur	Payne			
DeSaulnier	Katko	Peltola			
DesJarlais	Keating	Pence			
Diaz-Balart	Keller	Perlmutter			
Dingell	Kelly (IL)	Peters			
Doggett	Kelly (MS)	Pfleger			
Donalds	Kelly (PA)	Phillips			
Doyle, Michael F.	Khanna	Pingree			
Dunn	Kildee	Pocan			
Ellzey	Kilmer	Porter			
Emmer	Kim (CA)	Posey			
Escobar	Kim (NJ)	Pressley			
Eshoo	Kind	Price (NC)			
Espallat	Kirkpatrick	Quigley			
Estes	Krishnamoorthi	Raskin			
Evans	Kuster	Reschenthaler			
Fallon	Kustoff	Rice (NY)			
Feenstra	LaHood	Rice (SC)			
Ferguson	LaMalfa	Rodgers (WA)			
Finstad	Lamb	Rogers (AL)			
Fischbach	Lamborn	Rogers (KY)			
Fitzgerald	Langevin	Rose			
Fitzpatrick	Larsen (WA)	Ross			
Fleischmann	Larson (CT)	Rouzer			
Fletcher	Latta	Roybal-Allard			
	LaTurner	Ruiz			
	Lawrence	Ruppersberger			

NAYS—17

Biggs	Greene (GA)	Norman
Bishop (NC)	Hice (GA)	Perry
Clyde	Higgins (LA)	Rosendale
Duncan	Massie	Roy
Gohmert	McClintock	Taylor
Good (VA)	Miller (IL)	

NOT VOTING—6

Cheney	Kinzinger	Rutherford
Gonzalez (OH)	Nehls	Torres (NY)

□ 1530

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

Baird (Buchson)	Gottheimer	Pressley
Bass (Cicilline)	(Pappas)	(Neguse)
Beatty (Neguse)	Grijalva (Neguse)	Rice (NY)
Brooks	Herrera Beutler	(Morelle)
(Fleischmann)	(Moore (UT))	Roybal-Allard
Cole (Lucas)	Johnson (TX)	(Correa)
DeFazio	(Pallone)	Ruppersberger
(Pallone)	Kildee (Pappas)	(Sarbanes)
Demings (Blunt)	Kirkpatrick	Ryan (OH)
Rochester	(Pallone)	(Correa)
Doyle, Michael	Lieu (Beyer)	Simpson
F. (Pallone)	Lowenthal	(Fulcher)
Duncan	(Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
(Norman)	Moore (WI)	Stanton
Dunn (Cammack)	(Beyer)	(Huffman)
Frankel, Lois	Newman (Correa)	Steube
(Meng)	O'Halleran	(Franklin, C.)
Gallego	(Pappas)	Scott)
(Cicilline)	Palazzo	Titus (Pallone)
Gosar (Weber)	(Fleischmann)	Welch (Pallone)
(TX)	Pascrell	
	(Pallone)	

SBA CYBER AWARENESS 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 concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3462) to require an annual report on the cybersecurity of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 0, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 506]

YEAS—417

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

McCaul	Posey	Steel
McClain	Pressley	Stefanik
McClintock	Price (NC)	Steil
McCollum	Quigley	Steube
McGovern	Raskin	Stevens
McHenry	Reschenthaler	Stewart
McKinley	Rice (NY)	Strickland
McNerney	Rice (SC)	Suozzi
Meeks	Rodgers (WA)	Swalwell
Meijer	Rogers (AL)	Takano
Meng	Rogers (KY)	Taylor
Meuser	Rose	Tenney
Mfume	Rosendale	Thompson (CA)
Miller (IL)	Ross	Thompson (MS)
Miller (WV)	Rouzer	Thompson (PA)
Miller-Meeks	Roy	Tiffany
Moolenaar	Roybal-Allard	Timmons
Mooney	Ruiz	Titus
Moore (AL)	Ruppersberger	Tlaib
Moore (UT)	Rush	Tonko
Morelle	Ryan (NY)	Torres (CA)
Moulton	Ryan (OH)	Torres (NY)
Mrvan	Salazar	Trahan
Mullin	Sánchez	Trone
Murphy (FL)	Sarbanes	Turner
Murphy (NC)	Scalise	Underwood
Nadler	Scanlon	Upton
Napolitano	Schakowsky	Valadao
Neal	Schiff	Van Drew
Neguse	Schneider	Van Duyne
Nehls	Schrader	Vargas
Newhouse	Schrier	Veasey
Newman	Schweikert	Scott (VA)
Norcross	Scott (VA)	Velázquez
Norman	Scott, Austin	Wagner
O'Halleran	Scott, David	Walberg
Obernolte	Sempolinski	Waltz
Ocasio-Cortez	Sessions	Wasserman
Omar	Sewell	Schultz
Owens	Sherman	Watson Coleman
Palazzo	Sherrill	Weber (TX)
Pallone	Simpson	Webster (FL)
Palmer	Sires	Welch
Panetta	Slotkin	Wenstrup
Pappas	Smith (MO)	Westerman
Pascarell	Smith (NE)	Wexton
Payne	Smith (NJ)	Wild
Peltola	Smith (WA)	Williams (GA)
Pence	Smucker	Williams (TX)
Perlmutter	Soto	Wilson (FL)
Perry	Spanberger	Wilson (SC)
Pfluger	Spartz	Wittman
Phillips	Speier	Womack
Pingree	Stansbury	Yakym
Philmer	Stanton	Zeldin
Pocan	Stauber	
Porter		

NOT VOTING—14

Beyer	Horsford	Peters
Cheney	Kinzinger	Rutherford
Foster	Lieu	Waters
Gonzalez (OH)	Lowenthal	Yarmuth
Hartzler	Moore (WI)	

□ 1539

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

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

Baird (Bucshon)	Gosar (Weber)	Pressley
Bass (Cicilline)	(TX)	(Neguse)
Beatty (Neguse)	Gottheimer	Rice (NY)
Brooks	(Pappas)	(Morelle)
(Fleischmann)	Grijalva (Neguse)	Roybal-Allard
Cole (Lucas)	Herrera Beutler	(Correa)
DeFazio	(Moore (UT))	Ruppersberger
(Pallone)	Johnson (TX)	(Sarbanes)
Demings (Blunt	(Pallone)	Ryan (OH)
Rochester)	Kildee (Pappas)	(Correa)
Doyle, Michael	Kirkpatrick	(Fulcher)
F. (Pallone)	(Pallone)	Sires (Pallone)
Duncan	Newman (Correa)	Stanton
(Norman)	O'Halleran	(Huffman)
Dunn (Cammack)	(Pappas)	Steube
Frankel, Lois	Palazzo	(Franklin, C.
(Meng)	(Fleischmann)	Scott)
Gallego	Pascarell	Titus (Pallone)
(Cicilline)	(Pallone)	Welch (Pallone)

COMMUNITY DISASTER RESILIENCE ZONES ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3875) to require the President to develop and maintain products that show the risk of natural hazards across the United States, 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 the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) 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 333, nays 92, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 507]

YEAS—333

Adams	Correa	Hoyer
Aderholt	Costa	Hudson
Aguilar	Courtney	Huffman
Allred	Craig	Huizenga
Amodei	Crenshaw	Issa
Armstrong	Crow	Jackson Lee
Arrington	Cuellar	Jacobs (CA)
Auchincloss	Curtis	Jacobs (NY)
Axne	Daids (KS)	Jayapal
Babin	Davis, Danny K.	Jeffries
Balderson	Davis, Rodney	Johnson (GA)
Barr	Dean	Johnson (OH)
Barragán	DeFazio	Johnson (SD)
Bass	DeGette	Johnson (TX)
Beatty	DeLauro	Jones
Bentz	DelBene	Joyce (OH)
Bera	Demings	Kahele
Beyer	DeSaulnier	Kaptur
Bilirakis	Diaz-Balart	Katko
Bishop (GA)	Dingell	Keating
Blumenauer	Doggett	Kelly (IL)
Blunt Rochester	Doyle, Michael	Kelly (PA)
Bonamici	F.	Khanna
Bost	Duncan	Kildee
Bourdeaux	Dunn	Kilmer
Bowman	Ellzey	Kim (CA)
Boyle, Brendan	Escobar	Kim (NJ)
F.	Eshoo	Kind
Brady	Espallat	Kirkpatrick
Brown (MD)	Evans	Krishnamoorthi
Brown (OH)	Fitzpatrick	Kuster
Brownley	Fletcher	LaHood
Buchanan	Flood	LaMalfa
Bucshon	Flores	Lamb
Budd	Foster	Langevin
Burgess	Frankel, Lois	Larsen (WA)
Bush	Gaetz	Larson (CT)
Bustos	Gallagher	Latta
Butterfield	Gallego	LaTurner
Calvert	Garamendi	Lawrence
Cammack	Garbarino	Lawson (FL)
Carbajal	Garcia (CA)	Lee (CA)
Cárdenas	Garcia (IL)	Lee (NV)
Carey	Garcia (TX)	Leger Fernandez
Carl	Gimenez	Letlow
Carson	Golden	Levin (CA)
Carter (GA)	Gomez	Levin (MI)
Carter (LA)	Gonzales, Tony	Lieu
Cartwright	Gonzalez (OH)	Lofgren
Case	Gonzalez,	Long
Casten	Vicente	Lowenthal
Castor (FL)	Gottheimer	Lucas
Castro (TX)	Granger	Luetkemeyer
Cawthorn	Graves (LA)	Luria
Chabot	Graves (MO)	Lynch
Cherfilus-	Green, Al (TX)	Mace
McCormick	Grijalva	Malinowski
Chu	Guthrie	Malliotakis
Cicilline	Harder (CA)	Maloney,
Clark (MA)	Hayes	Carolyn B.
Clarke (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Maloney, Sean
Cleaver	Higgins (NY)	Manning
Cline	Hill	Matsui
Cloud	Himes	McBath
Clyburn	Hinson	McCarthy
Clyde	Horsford	McCaul
Cohen	Houlahan	McCollum
Cole		
Comer		
Connolly		
Conway		
Cooper		

McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Peltola
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)

Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber

Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Dwyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym

NAYS—92

Allen
Bacon
Baird
Banks
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Burchett
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Crawford
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxy

Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hollingsworth
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
Lamborn
Lesko
Loudermilk

Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Sempolinski
Steube
Tennet
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Webster (FL)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—6

Cheney
Clyburn

Kinzing
Rutherford

Scott (VA)
Yarmuth

□ 1550

Messrs. BAIRD, BACON, GUEST, and MOOLENAAR changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

Baird (Buchon)
Bass (Cicilline)
Beatty (Neguse)
Brooks
(Fleischmann)
Cole (Lucas)
DeFazio
(Pallone)
Demings (Blunt
Rochester)
Doyle, Michael
F. (Pallone)
Duncan
(Norman)
Dunn (Cammack)
Frankel, Lois
(Meng)
Gallego
(Cicilline)
Gosar (Weber
(TX))

Gottheimer
(Pappas)
Grijalva (Neguse)
Herrera Beutler
(Moore (UT))
Johnson (TX)
(Pallone)
Kildee (Pappas)
Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
Lieu (Beyer)
Lowenthal
(Beyer)
Moore (WI)
(Beyer)
Newman (Correa)
O'Halleran
(Pappas)
Palazzo
(Fleischmann)
Pascarell
(Pallone)

Pressley
(Neguse)
Rice (NY)
(Morelle)
Roybal-Allard
(Correa)
Ruppersberger
(Sarbanes)
Ryan (OH)
(Correa)
Simpson
(Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Stanton
(Huffman)
Steube
(Franklin, C.
Scott)
Titus (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)

REPEAL OF OBSOLETE DHS
CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS

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. 3499) to amend the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 to repeal certain obsolete requirements, 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 the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) 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 424, nays 1, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 508]

YEAS—424

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Benz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley

Buchanan
Buck
Buchon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cardenas
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
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
DeBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad

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

Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCauley
McClain
McClintock
McColum
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Peltola
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter

Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tennet
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thompson (NY)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup

Westerman	Williams (TX)	Womack
Wexton	Wilson (FL)	Yakym
Wild	Wilson (SC)	Zeldin
Williams (GA)	Wittman	

NAYS—1

Brooks

NOT VOTING—6

Cheney	Kinzing	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Rutherford	Yarmuth

□ 1559

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

Baird (Bucshon)	Gottheimer	Pressley
Bass (Cicilline)	(Pappas)	(Neguse)
Beatty (Neguse)	Grijalva (Neguse)	Rice (NY)
Brooks	Herrera Beutler	(Morelle)
(Fleischmann)	(Moore (UT))	Roybal-Allard
Cole (Lucas)	Johnson (TX)	(Correa)
DeFazio	(Pallone)	Ruppersberger
(Pallone)	Kildee (Pappas)	(Sarbanes)
Demings (Blunt)	Kirkpatrick	Ryan (OH)
Rochester)	(Pallone)	(Correa)
Doyle, Michael	Lieu (Beyer)	Simpson
F. (Pallone)	(Beyer)	(Fulcher)
Duncan	Moore (WI)	Sires (Pallone)
(Norman)	(Beyer)	Stanton
Dunn (Cammack)	Newman (Correa)	(Huffman)
Frankel, Lois	O'Halleran	Steube
(Meng)	(Pappas)	(Franklin, C.
Gallego	Palazzo	Scott)
(Cicilline)	(Fleischmann)	Titus (Pallone)
Gosar (Weber	Pascrell	Welch (Pallone)
(TX))	(Pallone)	

RURAL OPIOID ABUSE
PREVENTION 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. 2796) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for the eligibility of rural community response pilot programs for funding under the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grant Program, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) 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 408, nays 11, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 509]

YEAS—408

Adams	Barragán	Bost
Aderholt	Bass	Bourdeaux
Aguilar	Beatty	Bowman
Allen	Bentz	Boyle, Brendan
Allred	Bera	F.
Amodei	Bergman	Brady
Armstrong	Beyer	Brown (MD)
Arrington	Bice (OK)	Brown (OH)
Auchincloss	Bilirakis	Brownley
Axne	Bishop (GA)	Buchanan
Babin	Bishop (NC)	Buck
Bacon	Blumenauer	Bucshon
Balderson	Blunt Rochester	Budd
Banks	Boebert	Burchett
Barr	Bonamici	Burgess

Bush	Gonzalez,	Malliotakis
Bustos	Vicente	Maloney,
Butterfield	Good (VA)	Carolyn B.
Calvert	Gooden (TX)	Maloney, Sean
Cammack	Gosar	Mann
Carbajal	Gottheimer	Manning
Cárdenas	Granger	Massie
Carey	Graves (LA)	Mast
Carl	Graves (MO)	Matsui
Carson	Green (TN)	McBath
Carter (GA)	Green, Al (TX)	McCarthy
Carter (LA)	Griffith	McCaul
Carter (TX)	Grijalva	McClain
Cartwright	Grothman	McCollum
Case	Guest	McGovern
Casten	Guthrie	McHenry
Castor (FL)	Harder (CA)	McKinley
Castro (TX)	Harris	McNerney
Cawthorn	Harshbarger	Meeks
Chabot	Hartzler	Meijer
Cherfilus-	Hayes	Meng
McCormick	Hern	Meuser
Chu	Herrell	Mfume
Cicilline	Herrera Beutler	Miller (IL)
Clark (MA)	Higgins (LA)	Miller (WV)
Clarke (NY)	Higgins (NY)	Miller-Meeks
Cleaver	Hill	Moolenaar
Cline	Himes	Mooney
Cloud	Hinson	Moore (AL)
Cohen	Hollingsworth	Moore (UT)
Cole	Horsford	Moore (WI)
Comer	Houlihan	Morelle
Connolly	Hoyer	Moulton
Conway	Hudson	Mrvan
Cooper	Huffman	Mullin
Correa	Huizenga	Murphy (FL)
Costa	Issa	Murphy (NC)
Courtney	Jackson	Nadler
Craig	Jackson Lee	Napolitano
Crawford	Jacobs (CA)	Neal
Crenshaw	Jacobs (NY)	Neguse
Crow	Jayapal	Nehls
Cuellar	Jeffries	Newhouse
Curtis	Johnson (GA)	Newman
Davids (KS)	Johnson (LA)	Norcross
Davidson	Johnson (OH)	O'Halleran
Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (SD)	Obenlotte
Dean	Johnson (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
DeFazio	Jones	Omar
DeGette	Jordan	Owens
DeLauro	Joyce (OH)	Palazzo
DelBene	Joyce (PA)	Pallone
Demings	Kahele	Palmer
DeSaulnier	Kaptur	Panetta
DesJarlais	Katko	Pappas
Dingell	Keating	Pascrell
Doggett	Keller	Payne
Donalds	Kelly (IL)	Peltola
Doyle, Michael	Kelly (MS)	Pence
F.	Kelly (PA)	Perlmutter
Dunn	Khanna	Perry
Ellzey	Kildee	Peters
Emmer	Kilmer	Pfluger
Escobar	Kim (CA)	Phillips
Eshoo	Kim (NJ)	Pingree
Espallat	Kind	Pocan
Estes	Kirkpatrick	Porter
Evans	Krishnamoorthi	Posey
Fallon	Kuster	Pressley
Feenstra	Kustoff	Price (NC)
Ferguson	LaHood	Quigley
Finstad	LaMalfa	Raskin
Fischbach	Lamb	Reschenthaler
Fitzgerald	Lamborn	Rice (NY)
Fitzpatrick	Langevin	Rice (SC)
Fleischmann	Larsen (WA)	Rodgers (WA)
Fletcher	Larson (CT)	Rogers (AL)
Flood	Latta	Rogers (KY)
Flores	LaTurner	Rose
Foster	Lawrence	Ross
Fox	Lawson (FL)	Rouzer
Frankel, Lois	Lee (CA)	Roybal-Allard
Franklin, C.	Lee (NV)	Ruiz
Scott	Leger Fernandez	Ruppersberger
Gallagher	Lesko	Ryan (NY)
Gallego	Letlow	Ryan (OH)
Garamendi	Levin (CA)	Salazar
Garbarino	Levin (MI)	Sánchez
Garcia (CA)	Lieu	Sarbanes
Garcia (IL)	Lofgren	Scanlon
Garcia (TX)	Long	Schakowsky
Gibbs	Loudermilk	Schiff
Gimenez	Lowenthal	Schneider
Ghmert	Lucas	Schrader
Golden	Luetkemeyer	Schrier
Gomez	Luria	Schweikert
Gonzales, Tony	Lynch	Scott, Austin
Gonzalez (OH)	Mace	Scott, David
	Malinowski	Sempolinski

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

NAYS—11

Biggs	Gaetz	Norman
Brooks	Greene (GA)	Rosendale
Clyde	Hice (GA)	Roy
Duncan	McClintock	

NOT VOTING—12

Baird	Diaz-Balart	Rutherford
Cheney	Fulcher	Scalise
Clyburn	Kinzing	Scott (VA)
Davis, Rodney	Rush	Yarmuth

□ 1607

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

Bass (Cicilline)	Gottheimer	Pascrell
Beatty (Neguse)	(Pappas)	(Pallone)
Brooks	Grijalva (Neguse)	Pressley
(Fleischmann)	Herrera Beutler	(Neguse)
Cole (Lucas)	(Moore (UT))	Rice (NY)
DeFazio	Johnson (TX)	(Morelle)
(Pallone)	(Pallone)	Roybal-Allard
Demings (Blunt)	Kildee (Pappas)	(Correa)
Rochester)	Kirkpatrick	Ruppersberger
Doyle, Michael	(Pallone)	(Sarbanes)
F. (Pallone)	Lieu (Beyer)	Ryan (OH)
Duncan	Lowenthal	(Correa)
(Norman)	(Beyer)	Simpson
Dunn (Cammack)	Moore (WI)	(Fulcher)
Frankel, Lois	(Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
(Meng)	Newman (Correa)	Stanton
Gallego	O'Halleran	(Huffman)
(Cicilline)	(Pappas)	Steube
Gosar (Weber	Palazzo	(Franklin, C.
(TX))	(Fleischmann)	Scott)
		Titus (Pallone)
		Welch (Pallone)

PROVIDING RESOURCES, OFFI-
CERS, AND TECHNOLOGY TO
ERADICATE CYBER THREATS TO
OUR CHILDREN ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PANETTA). 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. 4834) to reauthorize the National Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program, 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 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 421, nays 1, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 510]

YEAS—421

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

Meuser	Rice (NY)	Steube
Mfume	Rice (SC)	Stevens
Miller (IL)	Rodgers (WA)	Stewart
Miller (WV)	Rogers (AL)	Strickland
Miller-Meeks	Rogers (KY)	Suozzi
Moolenaar	Rose	Swalwell
Mooney	Rosendale	Takano
Moore (AL)	Ross	Taylor
Moore (UT)	Rouzer	Tenney
Moore (WI)	Roy	Thompson (CA)
Morelle	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (MS)
Moulton	Ruiz	Thompson (PA)
Mrvan	Ruppersberger	Tiffany
Mullin	Rush	Timmons
Murphy (FL)	Ryan (NY)	Titus
Murphy (NC)	Ryan (OH)	Tlaib
Nadler	Salazar	Tonko
Napolitano	Sánchez	Torres (CA)
Neguse	Sarbanes	Torres (NY)
Nehls	Scalise	Trahan
Newhouse	Scanlon	Trone
Newman	Schakowsky	Turner
Norcross	Schiff	Underwood
Norman	Schneider	Upton
O'Halleran	Schrader	Valadao
Obenrolte	Schrier	Van Drew
Ocasio-Cortez	Schweikert	Van Duyne
Omar	Scott, Austin	Vargas
Owens	Scott, David	Veasey
Palazzo	Sempolinski	Velázquez
Pallone	Sessions	Wagner
Palmer	Sewell	Walberg
Panetta	Sherman	Waltz
Pappas	Sherrill	Wasserman
Pascarell	Simpson	Schultz
Payne	Sires	Waters
Peltola	Slotkin	Watson Coleman
Pence	Smith (MO)	Weber (TX)
Perlmutter	Smith (NE)	Webster (FL)
Perry	Smith (NJ)	Welch
Peters	Smith (WA)	Wenstrup
Pfizer	Smucker	Wexton
Phillips	Soto	Wild
Pingree	Spanberger	Williams (GA)
Pocan	Spartz	Williams (TX)
Porter	Speier	Wilson (FL)
Posey	Stansbury	Wilson (SC)
Pressley	Stanton	Wittman
Price (NC)	Stauber	Womack
Quigley	Steel	Yakym
Raskin	Stefanik	Zeldin
Reschenthaler	Steil	

NAYS—1

McClintock

NOT VOTING—9

Cheney	Meeks	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Neal	Westerman
Kinzinger	Rutherford	Yarmuth

□ 1616

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

Baird (Bucshon)	Gottheimer	Pressley
Bass (Cicilline)	(Pappas)	(Neguse)
Beatty (Neguse)	Grijalva (Neguse)	Rice (NY)
Brooks	Herrera Beutler	(Morelle)
(Fleischmann)	(Moore (UT))	Roybal-Allard
Cole (Lucas)	Johnson (TX)	(Correa)
DeFazio	(Pallone)	Ruppersberger
(Pallone)	Kildee (Pappas)	(Sarbanes)
Demings (Blunt	Kirkpatrick	Ryan (OH)
Rochester)	(Pallone)	(Correa)
Doyle, Michael	Lieu (Beyer)	Simpson
F. (Pallone)	Lowenthal	(Fulcher)
Duncan	(Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
(Norman)	Moore (WI)	Stanton
Dunn (Cammack)	(Beyer)	(Huffman)
Frankel, Lois	Newman (Correa)	Steube
(Meng)	O'Halleran	(Franklin, C.
Gallego	(Pappas)	Scott)
(Cicilline)	Palazzo	Titus (Pallone)
Gosar (Weber	(Fleischmann)	Welch (Pallone)
(TX))	Pascarell	
	(Pallone)	

PATENTS FOR HUMANITY ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 5796) to amend title 35, United States Code, to establish a competition to award certificates that can be redeemed to accelerate certain matters at the Patent and Trademark Office, 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 Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 396, nays 24, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 511]

YEAS—396

Adams	Cicilline	Garamendi
Aderholt	Clark (MA)	Garbarino
Aguilar	Clarke (NY)	Garcia (CA)
Allen	Cleaver	Garcia (IL)
Allred	Cline	Garcia (TX)
Amodei	Clyburn	Gibbs
Armstrong	Cohen	Jimenez
Arrington	Cole	Golden
Auchincloss	Comer	Gomez
Axne	Connolly	Gonzales, Tony
Babin	Conway	Gonzalez (OH)
Bacon	Cooper	Gonzalez,
Baird	Correa	Vicente
Balderson	Costa	Good (VA)
Banks	Courtney	Gooden (TX)
Barr	Craig	Gottheimer
Barragán	Crawford	Granger
Bass	Crenshaw	Graves (LA)
Beatty	Crow	Graves (MO)
Bentz	Cuellar	Green (TN)
Bera	Curtis	Green, Al (TX)
Beyer	Davidson (KS)	Grijalva
Bice (OK)	Davis, Danny K.	Guest
Billakis	Davis, Rodney	Guthrie
Bishop (GA)	Dean	Harder (CA)
Blumenauer	DeFazio	Hartzler
Blunt Rochester	DeGette	Hayes
Boebert	DeLauro	Hern
Bonamici	DelBene	Herrell
Bost	Demings	Herrera Beutler
Bourdeaux	DeSaulnier	Higgins (NY)
Bowman	DesJarlais	Hill
Boyle, Brendan	Diaz-Balart	Himes
F.	Dingell	Hinson
Brady	Doggett	Hollingsworth
Brown (MD)	Doyle, Michael	Horsford
Brown (OH)	F.	Houlihan
Brownley	Duncan	Hoyer
Buchanan	Dunn	Hudson
Budd	Ellzey	Huffman
Burchett	Emmer	Huizenga
Burgess	Escobar	Issa
Bush	Eshoo	Jackson
Bustos	Españillat	Jackson Lee
Butterfield	Estes	Jacobs (CA)
Calvert	Evans	Jacobs (NY)
Cammack	Fallon	Jayapal
Carbajal	Feenstra	Jeffries
Cárdenas	Finstad	Johnson (GA)
Carey	Fischbach	Johnson (LA)
Carl	Fitzgerald	Johnson (OH)
Carson	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (SD)
Carter (GA)	Fleischmann	Johnson (TX)
Carter (LA)	Fletcher	Jones
Carter (TX)	Flood	Jordan
Cartwright	Flores	Joyce (OH)
Case	Foster	Joyce (PA)
Casten	Fox	Kahele
Castor (FL)	Frankel, Lois	Kaptur
Castro (TX)	Franklin, C.	Katko
Cawthorn	Scott	Keating
Chabot	Fulcher	Keller
Cherfilus-	Gaetz	Kelly (IL)
McCormick	Gallagher	Kelly (MS)
Chu	Gallego	Kelly (PA)

Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCauley
McClain
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton

NAYS—24

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Brooks
Buck
Cloud
Clyde
Davidson
Donalds

NOT VOTING—11

Bergman
Buchshon
Cheney
Ferguson

□ 1627

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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
Suoizzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Westrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zeldin

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I regrettably missed rollcall votes 507, 508, 509, 510, and 511 today. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on these bills.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Buchshon)	Gottheimer	Pressley
Bass (Cicilline)	(Pappas)	(Neguse)
Beatty (Neguse)	Grijalva (Neguse)	Rice (NY)
Brooks	Herrera Beutler	(Morelle)
(Fleischmann)	(Moore (UT))	Roybal-Allard
Cole (Lucas)	Johnson (TX)	(Correa)
DeFazio	(Pallone)	Ruppersberger
(Pallone)	Kildee (Pappas)	(Sarbanes)
Demings (Blunt)	Kirkpatrick	Ryan (OH)
Rochester)	(Pallone)	(Correa)
Doyle, Michael	Lieu (Beyer)	Simpson
F. (Pallone)	Lowenthal	(Fulcher)
Duncan	(Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
(Norman)	Moore (WI)	Stanton
Dunn (Cammack)	(Beyer)	(Huffman)
Frankel, Lois	Newman (Correa)	Steube
(Meng)	O'Halleran	(Franklin, C.
Gallego	(Pappas)	Scott)
(Cicilline)	Palazzo	Titus (Pallone)
Gosar (Weber	(Fleischmann)	Welch (Pallone)
(TX))	Pascarella	
	(Pallone)	

AWARDING THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO THE 52 HOSTAGES OF THE IRAN HOSTAGE CRISIS

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

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I am joined in the gallery today by six former hostages and the families of 11 former hostages who are here to represent the 52 former hostages who were taken by Iranian student militants when they stormed the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on November 4, 1979.

I rise today in support of my bipartisan, bicameral legislation that would award the Congressional Gold Medal to the 52 hostages of the Iran hostage crisis who were released after 444 days of captivity over 40 years ago.

As it currently stands, almost 300 Members of this Chamber have pledged their support for this legislation—a showing of true bipartisanship in an oftentimes divided Chamber.

Despite mock firing squads, beatings, solitary confinement, lack of food, and psychological torture, these American hostages maintained their strength, resilience, and loyalty to their country. I was 17 years old in 1979, and I remember well—as many Americans do and many in this Chamber do—that the Iran hostage crisis was a painful time in our history. But that pain cannot stop us from recognizing the true pain and sacrifice by these special Americans.

On behalf of the entire Congress, I give special thanks to Brock Pierce, the chairman of Commission 52, and Ezra Friedlander, the project manager, for helping gather support for this bill. It is a true public service.

Mr. Speaker, I urge swift passage of this bill as soon as it is passed in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, let's give a round of applause to these folks who have joined us here today.

RECOGNIZING THE WINKLER GALLERY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Winkler Gallery and congratulate them on their 20th anniversary.

Since its creation in 2003, the Winkler Gallery and Art Education Center has provided a place for artists in DuBois, Pennsylvania, to create art in many different forms.

The Winkler Gallery originally began as a fine art collaborative named after the famed watercolor artist Perry Winkler. Today, the Winkler Gallery features more than 20 different artists in their collection and serves as a place for locals to come learn about the different types of art available at the gallery.

The Winkler Gallery remains a staple in our community and currently serves as the host to Pennsylvania-15 high school art students who participate in the annual Congressional Art Competition. The gallery is also home to a notable exhibit, the Children's Carousel. The exhibit was originally built in London in 1896 and is the world's most complete and original English carousel.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the Winkler Gallery on 20 years of being a home to the fine art and culture available in northern Pennsylvania. Their art brings even more beauty to a naturally beautiful place in our region.

HONORING DR. DOUGLAS NECKERS

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a one-of-a-kind, remarkable man and consummate researcher and teacher, Dr. Douglas Neckers of northwest Ohio, who passed away just last week at the age of 84.

Dr. Neckers had an accomplished career as a photochemical scientist. He was a true Renaissance man: a lover of history, the arts, and the written word. He shared his wisdom in the opinion pages of newspapers across our State.

Doug served as the head of Bowling Green State University's chemistry department, founded its Center for Photochemical Sciences, and was a pioneer of 3D printing technologies and so many successful companies that were born from that. Even in later years, he raised awareness and kept learning about topics such as the mindset of Nazi scientists who invented chemical weapons during World War II. He was seeking always to build understanding and to promote and uplift humankind.

When thinking of Dr. Neckers, I call to mind the words of Mahatma Gandhi: Strength does not come from physical capacity. It comes from an indomitable will.

An indomitable will coursed through every fiber of Doug's spirit. He was a force of nature in every one of his days.

Today, as we mourn Doug's passing, may his family and we find comfort in the knowledge that his legacy lives on in all who knew him: every institution that he built, every student he influenced, and every person blessed to call him friend.

REMEMBERING THE SAUDI ATTACK ON NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA

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

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago today, a Saudi Air Force officer with ties to al-Qaida attacked Naval Air Station Pensacola resulting in the deaths of Ensign Joshua Kaleb, Airman Apprentice Cameron Walters, and Airman Mohammed Haitham; this also included the injury of eight others, including brave sheriff's deputies and sailors.

Saudi Arabia had the responsibility to screen and monitor their officers, and they failed. The family members who lost their loved ones live with this pain every day, and the Saudi Government's initial promise made directly to me that they would compensate the grieving families has resulted in nothing.

For this reason, I am introducing the Saudi Arabia December 6, 2019, Anti-Terror and Accountability Act.

This bill would prohibit the DOD from funding any Saudi-led proxy wars and would end the export of weapons and logistical services to Saudi Arabia. This legislation would halt the military officer exchange programs with Saudi Arabia. It would also set aside \$10 million within the state-sponsored terrorism fund so that the victims would be able to be compensated.

The legislation is budget neutral as it draws from a reallocation from funds that would otherwise go to a war in Ukraine.

It is time that we demonstrate national solidarity on the anniversary of this terrorist attack. We should send Saudi Arabia a message, not more weapons.

DISGRACEFUL RHETORIC

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, unfortunately, to address the horrible anti-American comments made by Donald Trump.

Recently, the prominent Republican posted that it was time to terminate the Constitution. The Constitution is the foundation of our country and the backbone of our democracy. It is a brilliant document that continues to inspire democratic governments worldwide.

If a Democrat or I had made these comments, the person would be widely condemned and denied any attempt to run for office. But the Republicans do the opposite. They give weak denunciations of the comments—if any at all. But they refuse to reject Trump in public.

He rejects our institution, fights to deny our elections, and dines with racists. Yet, this is the type of person the Republicans believe to be a viable candidate for our highest office.

It is a disgrace and a national embarrassment.

CONGRATULATING KATE HASLAM

(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. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Kate Haslam for her placement on "Georgia Trend's" annual 40 Under 40 list.

Kate is a Savannah-based certified public accountant working as an audit principal for Hancock Askew & Company.

A graduate of the University of Georgia, Kate inherited her ambitious spirit from her mother who competed in two sports at the college level while pursuing several graduate degrees—the same drive that allows her to build a high-level career in accounting while raising two young kids at home.

Kate is not only a leader in her workplace, but also a leader in the broader Savannah community. She was a 2021 graduate of Leadership Savannah, an organization dedicated to instilling good leadership qualities in managers from a diverse cross section of industries in the Savannah area.

On top of all this, Kate still finds time to give back to her community. She participates regularly in volunteer services for the families of fallen first responders as well as for United Way and the March of Dimes.

I am proud that so many young people in our district are as impressive as Kate is, and I am glad that Georgia Trends recognizes these accomplishments, too.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Kate.

RECOGNIZING DISTRICT ATTORNEY NANCY O'MALLEY

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

Mr. SWALWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize District Attorney Nancy O'Malley who is retiring after serving as the chief law enforcement officer in Alameda County for 13 years.

Nancy's career began as a rape crisis counselor volunteer where she witnessed firsthand the way in which victims of crime were disregarded or disrespected by the justice system. It inspired her to go into law enforcement and rise to the rank of chief assistant district attorney.

She has now served the county for 37 years and has developed a national reputation for excellence as the county's first elected female district attorney.

She also created the one-stop shop idea of a family justice center replicated across the country providing legal, health, housing, psychological, and other support services. She has also written and sponsored 60 bills that have become law in California helping people with disabilities access the courts, as well as making sure that victims of crime have their day in court, too.

Nancy also founded the Human Exploitation and Trafficking Unit, or HEAT, which has led the Nation in response to human trafficking.

Furthermore, I am fortunate for Nancy's guidance as my former boss, mentor, friend, and even officiant at my wedding. As Nancy's service to the office comes to an end next year, her work to serve justice will go on.

I congratulate Nancy and wish her and her husband, John, a happy retirement.

ONE FINE TEXAN: LOUIE GOHMERT

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, the House is losing many fine Members at the end of this session, and I wish them all well. There is one retiring Member I want to say a few words about today.

That Member is my good friend, LOUIE GOHMERT.

LOUIE and I came to Congress in the 109th in the year 2005 in a relatively small class. But that class had five fine Texans, three of whom have already retired.

LOUIE GOHMERT has been a great friend and an extremely dedicated patriot and Representative. He has been actually a great friend to all people in this body. He is kind and gentle. He is very serious also about the work that is done here.

I know he has often been frustrated by the actions of both the House and Senate, but he has continued to work diligently to make our country and, indeed, the entire world better.

The highest compliment I think I can pay him is that he is a good man who has always sought to do good.

Our country has been blessed by LOUIE GOHMERT throughout his life, and I am sure he will continue to do good.

Mr. Speaker, I will miss LOUIE, but will pray that God will continue to bless him, Kathy, and his daughters.

□ 1645

2022 CALIFORNIA FIRE CHIEF OF THE YEAR BRIAN FENNESSY

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

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Orange County Fire Authority Chief Brian Fennessy for receiving the 2022 California Fire Chief of the Year award.

As California continues to see worsening fire seasons, Orange County families are fortunate to have a leader like Chief Fennessy, who is dedicated to making our communities safer.

Since joining the Orange County Fire Authority in 2018, Chief Fennessy has placed a strong focus on community outreach, fire mitigation, and disaster preparedness. He has also equipped his firefighters with the tools and training that they need to be safe and to keep us safe.

I was honored to have Chief Fennessy join me for a townhall where we discussed disaster preparedness measures and ways to stay safe from wildfires.

I congratulate Chief Fennessy on this well-deserved recognition and look forward to continuing to work with him and the wonderful Orange County Fire Authority team.

RECOGNIZING DEVARJAYE "DJ" DANIEL

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

Mr. NEHLS. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize a young man from Houston, Texas, who, as long as he can remember, wanted to be a police officer.

DJ Daniel was diagnosed with terminal brain cancer and spine cancer when he was just 8 years old and has undergone 11 brain surgeries. He has spent half of his life battling cancer.

I cannot think of a braver young man than DJ. Given 5 months to live, he made it his mission to be sworn in by 100 law enforcement agencies. Here it is, 3 years later, and he has been sworn in by 743 police departments across the country.

DJ has made a tremendous impact on many across the Nation and is a shining example of what makes Texas so great.

Anyone who has followed DJ's story will be the first to say how he embodies the qualities we look for in law enforcement. Strength, courage, resilience, and selflessness are all traits I have heard describing DJ.

May God bless him and his family.

FINALIZING FISCAL YEAR 2023 APPROPRIATIONS

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

Mr. MRVAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage all of my colleagues to continue the work with all urgency to finalize the pending fiscal year 2023 appropriations measures.

Notably, for Indiana's First Congressional District, I would highlight the vital importance of the community-funded projects included in these meas-

ures that will grow the northwest economy. For example, I am grateful for the inclusion of specific funds that will support economic development at the Michigan City Harbor, construction for improvements to Central Avenue in Portage, and the expansion of cargo operations at the Gary/Chicago International Airport.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to continue to prioritize completing this necessary work so that we can support economic growth and job creation in northwest Indiana and communities throughout our Nation.

SBA CYBER AWARENESS ACT

(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. Mr. Speaker, I rise to strongly support H.R. 3462, the SBA Cyber Awareness Act, which I introduced with Representative JASON CROW to improve cybersecurity and transparency at the Small Business Administration.

The SBA provided a record number of services during the COVID-19 pandemic to provide a lifeline to small businesses in need. But with that, the SBA also saw issues with their IT capabilities being able to keep up and safely store applicants' personal information.

We must ensure entrepreneurs can safely access resources available to them and have confidence that the SBA has the tools to keep their information safe from cyberattacks. Our bill will do exactly that.

Additionally, H.R. 3462 safeguards our supply chain by protecting SBA's IT components from the CCP's malign influence.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all of my colleagues who helped to pass this bill.

REMOVING MILITARY VACCINE MANDATE

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

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, thousands of members of the military have terminated their service for our country because of the COVID military vaccine mandate.

Thousands more have chosen early retirement, and thousands have not enlisted. Recruitment is down. Our national security is suffering because of this.

It is time to treat the men and women of our military who have signed up and pledged their lives to defend this country with the respect they deserve. It is time to get rid of the COVID vaccine mandate for the military.

My bill, H.R. 3860, would do that. I introduced it in June 2021. Since then, we have garnered over 90 cosponsors for that bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues, as they consider the language of the Na-

tional Defense Authorization Act this week, to include the language of H.R. 3860 to protect the brave men and women of our military.

PREVENTING COMMUNICATION DURING PROTESTS IN CHINA

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address the problems in China, the protests in China, and the degree to which perhaps the largest American corporation, Apple corporation, out of sheer greed, is weighing in and preventing protesters from communicating with each other.

Their CEO, Tim Cook, who is making over \$90 million a year, is right now preventing AirDrops from being made between different protesters. Without communicating with each other, those protests will not succeed.

China right now has one of the most repressive regimes in the world, atheistic totalitarianism. It has been the greatest threat to freedom in this country for the last 100 years.

It is disappointing, though perhaps not surprising, that American corporations, the wealthiest country in the world, cannot resist shutting down free speech in China to make a few more dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Congress to act and do something with these large corporations that, in America as well, have a monopoly on free speech, a monopoly on communication, and are using it to support atheistic totalitarianism.

EFFECTIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, it is raining in California, finally.

I know that song from the 1970s would say otherwise, but we are seeing some relief from the drought. It is partially man-made, partially government-made, by letting all of our water run to the ocean instead of to farms and to people. That said, our fire season is also over for a while in most of the State.

Let me just remind you: This map here is just a portion of northern California. This half of this fire area is about 1 million acres from last year called the Dixie fire. Many other fires in just the last 4 years represent about 2 million acres, just in one section of one State.

This calls out the need—even though it is the off-season, and we have forgotten about the fire now because it is raining—to have forest management that is actually effective.

We need the U.S. Forest Service to take this issue head-on instead of more talk, more mealy-mouth, more plans, treating maybe 1 million acres a year,

2 million acres per year, when the Forest Service has under its charge 200 million acres.

We need to bring in the private sector and everybody we can to get ahead on forest thinning and forest management so we don't keep burning our communities down and causing all the air pollution, water quality issues, loss of wildlife. Meanwhile, we are the second-leading importer of lumber in the world.

What are we doing here? It is time for action.

AMERICAN HOSTAGES IN RUSSIA

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the horrible and despicable plight of Brittney Griner and Paul Whelan among other hostages and United States citizens held around the world in this particular situation by a despot who wants to use Brittney as a pawn.

This wonderful young woman, 6 feet 9 inches, an Olympian, is now being taken to a labor camp with vicious conditions, food that is disgraceful, conditions that are disgraceful. It is only because of the selfish despot that wants to eliminate democracy, live in an oppressive society, and use her as a vicious pawn.

I warn Americans: When a former President suggests they want to suspend the Constitution, watch Iran that is killing people in the street simply because they want freedom and democracy, and watch Russia every day.

It has been said, oh, you made a highlight or a star out of Brittney Griner. No. It was the outcry of her family and community that said: We just want her home. We want Paul Whelan, a veteran, home.

Yet, this vicious and vile leader thinks that he has something he can dangle in front of our eyes.

I demand that we get strong-handed with him. This young woman needs to be brought home to her family, and it is a disgrace that we cannot get her home.

DACA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KAHELE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the hundreds—no, thousands of DACA recipients and Dreamers who inspire us every day with their art, resiliency, and strength.

Their stories of success, hope, and dreams are the stories of our country and those who truly believe in the American Dream.

Last week, I went to the Kennedy Center, one of the world's most pres-

tigious performing arts venues, here in this very city, to see the Ballet Hispanico.

There, I saw Hugo Pizano Orozco, an artist, a dancer, and a Dreamer. He is a constituent of mine from Espanola, New Mexico.

Hugo and his family are originally from Guanajuato, Mexico. He came to the United States before he was 2 years old.

After moving from Mexico to Espanola, he fell in love with the art that is dance. He attended the New Mexico School for the Arts, which is a very prestigious school in New Mexico dedicated to the arts.

But like many others, his future remained uncertain because of his immigration status. As a senior, he didn't know if his DACA status would be granted.

Once it was finally approved, though, he applied and was accepted to Juilliard, one of the world's most prestigious performing arts schools. Today, he is a renowned dancer and on tour with Ballet Hispanico.

I have a picture of him here because he does inspire with his art form. He inspires me. He soars across the dance floor at the Kennedy Center.

I was moved, so I asked him for his permission to highlight his story, his inspiration to our community and to America of what our Dreamers can do when we let them live their dream, when we let them accomplish what they are capable of doing in our beautiful country.

His story reminds us of the inspiring stories of thousands of Dreamers across our country. His family brought him to the United States in search of a better life, and he found his American Dream.

His story reflects the best of us and what the American Dream is truly about: hopes and dreams for a better future. Like so many others, his story inspires me, gives me hope, and is why I stand here today.

He soars from New Mexico and graces America with his stunning performances, but we find Dreamers in every State and every community.

I want to echo his words today. He said: "Don't think because you are from a small town in New Mexico, you can't go out there and do the thing you want to do."

We need to remember that small places can do big things. Yes, small places can do big things.

□ 1700

Our Dreamers come from all walks of life—small towns, big cities, the rural areas, suburbia, everywhere. They believe they could do more, and with DACA they have done more.

Like Cindy Nava, a fellow New Mexican who came from Chihuahua, Mexico, seeking a better life. Now, as a 35-year-old, she is actually the first-ever DACA recipient to achieve a presidential appointment to work in the Biden administration as a senior policy advisor to the U.S. Secretary of Housing and

Urban Development. She now works for Marcia Fudge.

Hugo and Cindy are two of the more than 5,000 DACA recipients who make New Mexico a more vibrant place to live.

None of this would have been possible if we didn't have DACA. With the recent court rulings, however, DACA is in immediate danger. We need our Senate Republican colleagues to rise to the moment.

We passed out of this House in the spring of 2021 the American Dream and Promise Act. We now need the Senate to act and work with us to pass bipartisan legislation before the end of the year because it is now or never for our Dreamers.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA).

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise to call upon our colleagues in the Senate to protect DACA recipients before the end of this Congress.

Six years old, Madam Speaker. Six years old. That is the average age recipients of DACA were when they first entered the U.S. through no fault of their own.

Known as Dreamers, these young people have served in our military, attended our schools, and worked in our communities. They have grown up here, eagerly contributing to our neighborhoods and the diversity that makes America great. They are Americans in their heart and their soul and in their minds because this is the only country that they have known.

Many of them are now educated doctors, trusted lawyers, committed schoolteachers, and essential workers. In fact, more than 200,000 of them worked as essential workers during the pandemic keeping us safe, keeping us healthy. Now, because of right-wing attacks on our communities' all-stars, their futures are uncertain.

Madam Speaker, Dreamers need action, and they need it now.

In my home State of Texas, nearly 100,000 Dreamers are at risk of facing deportation, and 30,000 of them live in my hometown of Houston.

They are not strangers; they are not Martians coming in from some alien nation. We are talking about our friends, our neighbors, people we go to church with, people we buy groceries with, people that are just down the street, and they are also part of our families.

For our community, it is now or never. The Senate must put Dreamers over the political tactics of fear and hate. It is simple: we need to put people over politics. We need to put Dreamers over rhetoric. The time is now.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative GARCIA. We know that Americans want DACA to be codified. They want our Dreamers to live here.

Indeed, in the United States we know that a bipartisan poll conducted in October 2022 found overwhelming support,

Democrats, Independents, and Republicans all support this. Democrats support it at 93 percent, Independents at 75 percent, and our Republican neighbors, they also support it at 71 percent.

This needs to happen. This needs to happen for us to truly live up to the promise that we could be.

The Congressional Hispanic Caucus is holding this Special Order hour. I welcome all of my colleagues who have come to speak before us here today.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ), the chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, who has come with his two daughters, to share with us his thoughts on Dreamers.

Mr. RUIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today as chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, as a father of these two beautiful daughters, Sky and Sage, to call on the Senate to act now for Dreamers.

This October, the Fifth Circuit Court ruled that the DACA program is unlawful and set the stage for this incredibly successful and popular program to be struck down by the conservative courts in Texas.

If Congress does not act by the end of this year, the future of thousands of Dreamers will be on the line.

Dreamers like Juan Vasquez from my district—in fact, from Mecca—who, as a senior in high school, was detained by ICE while working in the fields as a farmworker with his parents to help them pay the bills.

After taking him under my wing, as a pre-med student Juan graduated top of his class from UC Berkeley and finished top of his class at UC San Francisco School of Medicine. Now he saves lives. He saves American lives. He saves fathers, mothers, children, daughters, sons, and grandparents every day as an emergency medicine resident in New York City. I think I had some influence, being an emergency physician myself and mentoring him in that path.

If DACA ends, Juan and hundreds of thousands of others will lose their jobs—impacting labor market sectors already experiencing shortages, such as healthcare, education, service industries, food production, and more.

If DACA ends, our economy would lose more than a quarter of a trillion in lost GDP over the next decade. If DACA ends, prices will go up.

If DACA ends, we will see dire and insurmountable ripple effects across our communities and local economies.

For the sake of doing what is right and good and just, and for the sake of our economy and for the hundreds of thousands of Dreamers who call our Nation home and have known no other home, I call on the Senate Republicans to join in good-faith negotiations to find a permanent solution for Dreamers based on the House-passed American Dream and Promise Act. Use it as the framework.

Madam Speaker, I urge every Member of this body, Republicans and

Democrats, to join the Congressional Hispanic Caucus in advocating for a bipartisan DACA deal to be included in the end-of-year omnibus package.

We absolutely must deliver peace of mind for Dreamers and their families. Keep their families together and create opportunity for our economy. The time to act is now. The time of urgency is now.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for her leadership for being vice chair of communications for the Congressional Hispanic Caucus because your voice is powerful, your voice carries on, your voice is a voice of true leadership that will continue and be generational.

I appreciate this Special Hour to advocate for our Dreamers and to protect DACA.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative RUIZ for bringing Sky and Sage to the floor of the House today, because as we look at these beautiful, intelligent, curious children—and curious is one of the best things to be, you know, because that means you are curious about the world around you—they are the age of many of our DACA recipients who came with their parents. Their parents made the choice and the children came with them. This is the only home many of the DACA recipients have ever known.

What have they done in this home?

They have brought so many of us joy. They have helped make our schools vibrant. They are caring for our children, for your children, as doctors, teachers, nurses, and accountants. They are in all walks of life. Some of them choose to go into accountancy.

We have the stories here, numerous, from every State and every district, of those who chose to apply for DACA protections.

Right now we know that because of the Fifth Circuit decision that declared DACA unlawful, that these hundreds of young Dreamers and families are afraid for their futures. We must act.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA).

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, if I may, I just want to say that the Dreamer issue is not about immigrants, it is about America.

Dreamers are the perfect kind of immigrant that you want in this country. They follow the law. They pay taxes. They are either gainfully employed or have to be studying in order to qualify as a Dreamer under the DACA program.

Now, 70 to 80 percent of all Americas, Democrats and Republicans, support a pathway to citizenship for Dreamers. They are our friends. They are our neighbors, firefighters, police officers, and they also serve in the military.

Here is a poster of one of my constituents, Jose Angel Garibay. He was the first servicemember from Orange County to make the ultimate sacrifice for America after 9/11 in Iraq. He died as a Dreamer, as a noncitizen.

Later on, this body saw it appropriate to give him U.S. citizenship posthumously.

Jose shouldn't have waited until after he passed away to become a U.S. citizen because he made the ultimate sacrifice for his new country—the only country he knew, the United States of America.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to inform you that I represent probably the largest number of Dreamers in the country: Orange County, California. Orange County, the county that Ronald Reagan used to say was the place that good Republicans would go to die.

Not very long ago, my daughter came home with two of her very good friends, and they were both very scared and crying. They said: We are Dreamers. Are we going to be deported? What do we do?

Good, sweet, young ladies—students. I said: You keep studying hard. You keep working hard. You keep following the law. You keep being a good person and let us work on legislation in Washington.

Today, my simple ask from the Senate is: Do the right thing. Stop treating Dreamers as political footballs, you kick them whenever it is appropriate.

I ask the Senate to please pass the Dreamer legislation and give those 2 million Dreamers the opportunity to earn—not to be given—but to earn a pathway to the American Dream.

Again, 70 to 80 percent of Americans agree with this concept. Let's do our job. Let's continue to keep America as the greatest country in the world.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for bringing us the story of such bravery and sacrifice, because across this country Dreamers are participating in every single aspect of our lives, whether it be defending our country in the United States or abroad.

They are firefighters. I have a story here of an amazing firefighter who is from Sacramento, California, and was one of the first Dreamers who became a firefighter. He has now moved on and is pursuing additional studies so that he can pursue a career in health to serve as a PA.

□ 1715

We know that in so many of our areas, we don't have enough doctors and nurses and PAs and nurse practitioners and, yet, this Dreamer is engaged in that very area of study.

Over and over again, if we deny the Dreamers their ability to continue to contribute to our country, we will suffer, whether that be in the area of health, as we just heard from one of our speakers, from our chair, or the area of the arts, or as the numerous teachers, the numerous Dreamers have chosen as their area of expertise and their way of giving back to teach our youngest.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) to share with us what he knows is happening in Illinois with the numerous Dreamers that live in both his city and in his State.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today with fellow members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus because we are running out of time to save the DACA program. We can save the program through congressional action in the waning days of this Congress.

Since 2012, DACA has created a glimpse of hope. DACA provides temporary legal status to thousands of people who know no other country than ours in the United States. They are our teachers, our nurses, our firefighters, our friends, our neighbors, and our loved ones.

Let's be clear: 75 percent of the American people support DACA. We know it strengthens our economy and makes us a better country, and both Republicans and Democrats agree.

Still, the program has faced multiple court challenges, and if we don't do something to save it, the program will end.

We need to save the DACA program, not only because it grows our economy, but because it is simply the right thing to do.

Let me tell Yesenia's story.

When it became time for a driver's license in high school, Yesenia's teacher forced her to provide a Social Security card, even though he knew Yesenia was undocumented and did not plan to get a license and had no real need to bring a Social Security card to class.

When Yesenia was unable to produce a Social Security card, a classmate mocked her saying, "she can't bring it because she's illegal." Yesenia nearly broke down in tears.

Thanks to DACA, Yesenia was afforded a stability she has never known, no longer carrying the fear of being deported or separated from her family.

Or think about Elizeth. She would wake up at 3:30 a.m. every day to prepare tamales and sell them before hurrying to school. She did this through elementary and middle school.

Classmates belittled Elizeth, calling her "la tamalera." Like Yesenia, Elizeth applied for DACA when the program was created. Eventually, Elizeth saved enough by selling tamales to pay her way through college. This is what they do. This is who they are.

Both Elizeth and Yesenia are my constituents; and to my colleagues in the Senate, DACA recipients are your constituents too.

Every DACA recipient has a story of homes lost and new homes found, stories of growing up, stories of pain and perseverance that demand action.

Ending DACA will shatter the lives of nearly 2 million people in our country brought here as children; and it will hurt their families as well. It will separate families and tear communities apart.

The stakes could not be higher. The end of DACA would uproot the lives of 600,000 DACA recipients, in addition to the more than 1.3 million migrants eligible for the program.

Aside from the fact that DACA recipients pay almost \$10 billion in taxes

each year; aside from the fact that more than 200,000 DACA recipients across the country stepped up for us as frontline workers during the pandemic; our obligation to save DACA, above all else, is a moral one. It is about who we are as a country.

The House has done its job. We passed the American Dream and Promise Act, and now we need the Senate to act on it. It is time to step up, save DACA, and codify it through congressional action.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. I thank the gentleman for sharing the economic impacts of DACA recipients because we need to highlight that; that any opposition to the American Dream and Promise Act is not based on the benefits it brings to our country because the economic benefits are amazing, so I appreciate the fact that the gentleman raised it.

The gentleman said how much taxes are paid. Households with DACA recipients pay \$5.6 billion in Federal taxes and \$3.1 billion in State and local taxes every single year. They create lots of after-tax income that leads to economic activity in the communities that they come from.

In fact, the importance of DACA and our Dreamers is so great that on October 20, 80 major businesses and trade associations wrote to congressional leaders in support of a bipartisan American Dream and Promise Act. The letter was signed by, among others, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Retail Federation, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Microsoft, Amazon, and many, many more because we know that Dreamers are essential to our economy.

What would happen if we let DACA die? If we let DACA die, an average of 1,000 Dreamers will lose their jobs each week in labor markets already experiencing shortages, such as healthcare, education, service industries, food production, and more because they would lose their jobs as their ability to renew would disappear. So every week, we would lose that.

It is like a drum, a drum, a drumbeat toward financial trouble when we already need to address the need for more workers in our country. We would lose the benefit that they develop for our economy; \$400 billion in economic benefit if we pass the American Dream and Promise Act, because we need to say, we are not just trying to save DACA, we actually want DACA to end because we are going to replace with the American Dream and Promise Act. We are looking for the American Dream and Promise Act because that ends DACA the way it should; not by death to a core that doesn't understand the benefit of this, but to the codification to give our Dreamers the path to citizenship they deserve.

That is why we are calling upon the Senate. We are asking to have—all of the Democrat Senators presently support the American Dream and Promise Act. So what we are looking for is 10

Republican Senators to join with the Chamber of Commerce, to join with the trade associations, to join with the people across this country, to join with their own constituents, with their own constituents.

I think we need to remember the amount of Republicans who supported the Dream and Promise Act in the 1970s. It is what our constituents want us to do. It is what the Senate constituents want them to do, from whatever State you are in.

We must ask the Senate to take action now. Let's codify this. Let's not punt down the road any more times. Let's actually pass the American Dream and Promise Act. Everybody wants it because we know without it, the consequences are dire.

I also want to remind everybody that many of these Dreamers are in mixed-status households, as we say. The Dreamers live with their children, if they are old enough, who are citizens; they live with spouses who may be citizens and legal residents; and they provide for the families at the same time that they are providing for our communities. They are providing for their families.

They come from many, many countries, not just Latin American countries. If you will notice up here, I cannot read it, but Koreans—we have many, many DACA recipients who speak Korean.

We have DACA recipients who speak all of the different languages of our world because they come from the many countries of our world to the United States. They have been brought here; and, once here, we have to remember the Dream and Promise Act has been introduced time and time again.

The Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, DACA, was put in place as a placeholder so that we could pass the American Dream and Promise Act. The placeholder is calling upon us now to act. The placeholder must be replaced with the American Dream and Promise Act so that our children, those who will lead us up and will lead great lives in our community can find that path to citizenship.

So that is what we are asking our colleagues in the Senate to do. We sent you this bill months and months ago. You saw this bill in the 115th, 116th, and 117th Congress, and now it is time to pass it; now or never because we cannot wait. We cannot wait for the courts to act because Congress' duty is to act. Our duty is to see a problem and take action to correct it.

In Jeremiah 29:11 God's plan for us is not to suffer, but to have prosperity, hope, and a future. Our job in Congress is to create that prosperity, hope, and a future. This bill, the American Dream and Promise Act, has accomplished that plan to create prosperity, hope, and a future for those who have come and lived in our communities from the youngest of age. So, we call upon the Senate to act.

On behalf of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I am proud to stand with my colleagues who stood here and spoke in favor of passing the American Dream and Promise Act because, make no mistake: The DACA program is the result of the failure of Congress to live up to its obligation to create that prosperity, hope, and a future.

We need the DACA kids to continue their education. We need those who have been in this country from a very young age to be able to assert and have the protections of those who are presently enrolled in DACA.

Dreamers have been raised and educated here. They work in our communities. They raise their families. They attend our colleges. They serve in our military. They die for the country and the home that they have known.

We now ask Congress, we ask the Senate Republicans to hear those dreams and to pass the American Dream and Promise Act in whatever vehicle it must be. We urge them to consider including it in the omnibus, to include it in the NDAA, but to pass it.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOWMAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

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

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the 600,000 DACA recipients who are terrified that a forthcoming court ruling will force them to leave the only country they've lived in and loved.

These young men and women came to the U.S. as newborns and small children. They've attended American schools, served in the U.S. military, and they contribute their multitude of talents to our nation's economy every day.

Despite having built their lives here, DACA recipients live with fear that their legal status will be ripped away from them by a disastrous court decision. They've lived with this uncertainty for over a decade, and they deserve a permanent solution.

I'm proud to have voted for the Dream Act which offers a pathway to citizenship for Dreamers. The legislation passed the House with a bipartisan vote last year and is supported by the faith community, business leaders, law enforcement, and over two-thirds of the American people.

Despite being supported by a large majority of Americans, Senate Republicans have repeatedly blocked the Dream Act, forcing the lives of Dreamers to remain in limbo. This is unacceptable. Denying basic protections to these brave young men and women dishonors our proud heritage as a nation of immigrants.

Dreamers are Americans in all but name. They've been subjected to the cruelty of our broken immigration system for far too long, and it's time for Congress to live up to our promise to protect the Dreamers so that they

can continue to strengthen and enrich our Nation.

□ 1730

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN LOUIE GOHMERT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is my absolute honor and privilege to be here tonight to honor one of our very own, one of our very own Texans, who has been here for 18 years. I am calling this the Louie Gohmert Special Order hour. But when you realize how many hours he has been up here, probably more than anybody else we know, it doesn't seem to be a fitting title.

There is no better way to honor my good friend, LOUIE GOHMERT. If you see the picture over here, he has been on FOX News. He is a great drinker of Dr. Pepper, Peanut M&M's, those are some of the things that LOUIE GOHMERT is known for.

I had a friend the other day that said: Louie can be pushy and obstinate.

I said: Really?

My friend said: Yeah, but he is actually the opposite now; he is obstinate and pushy.

I tell you what, LOUIE GOHMERT speaks his mind. He comes to this floor and says a lot of things, quite frankly, that we are thinking but a lot of people are not gutsy enough to say it.

He has been a true patriot. He is a champion for Texas' First Congressional District, and he is a fighter for everyone's freedoms. We are going to miss him.

Mr. Speaker, can I impose upon the gentleman (Mr. GOHMERT) to come down to the front?

He has had quite a distinguished career since before he got into Congress, when he got, what I like to say, demoted to Congress.

Ronald Reagan once famously said in a campaign: "I will not make age an issue of this campaign. I am not going to exploit for political purposes my opponent's youth and inexperience."

Talking about youth, LOUIE doesn't look like he is 69, does he? But I remember when he did.

I tell you what, he is a great, great friend of ours. Y'all didn't know this was going to be a roast, right? He has been a great, great friend of ours.

Before I ever knew him, I saw him on FOX News much of the time, and I always looked up to him. I knew that he was a man of conviction, that he was a Christian, and that he spoke the truth the way it was. I really looked up to him.

When I came to Congress, I kind of confided in him. I said: LOUIE, I am beginning to have dreams. I keep seeing talking crickets, talking dogs, talking birds, talking cats, and even talking

donkeys and elephants. What is wrong with me? Do you think Congress is pressuring me?

He said: No, no, you are just having Disney spells.

Come on, that was funny, guys.

LOUIE has always had a great sense of humor. He has always been someone who was so wry and so right on with things. I always love having a conversation with him.

LOUIE, we appreciate you. I cannot tell you how much we appreciate you and what you have tried to do for Texas, by the way. I hope tonight will show through a little bit and show a lot of our appreciation for you.

You have never backed down from a fight for our freedoms.

You have never backed down from fighting for our democracy.

You have never backed down because sometimes the truth is hard to hear, even when you sent the media into a frenzy, quite a few times.

I always admired that about you. To say that you are going to leave big shoes is an understatement.

Who else in the history—we might want to look this up, Mr. Speaker. Who else in the history of this House has spent 17,340 minutes, 289 hours, and 12 days speaking on the House floor? Who else has done that? Probably nobody but our famous LOUIE GOHMERT.

LOUIE, you are going to leave a legacy of fighting tirelessly for what is good and right for the people you represent, not just in Texas, but in this country, religious freedom not being the least of those. We appreciate that about you.

You have not only fought tirelessly for the people you represent, but you have fought for every single conservative. There are a lot of people who will never be able to vote for LOUIE GOHMERT, but he voted for them every day, and we appreciate that about you, LOUIE.

When you leave Congress, you will be known for unapologetically fighting for and leading the conservative movement. Nobody has represented the conservative movement better than you have, LOUIE GOHMERT. I want to tell you, with your stance for our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, and for Christian values, you leave some really big boots to fill.

Thank you for all your hard work. We have a lot of friends here that want to say good things about you. They won't be as rough on you as I was, probably.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding.

I am proud to be here on the floor with my friend from Texas. He is someone that I have looked up to for a very long time. And to have served with him for the last 2 terms, for the last 4 years, has been an honor. I wouldn't be in Congress but for his support.

My parents live just down the road from Pittsburg where he grew up; they

live in Mount Pleasant, Texas. That is actually where I first got to meet Congressman GOHMERT. Now, to sit and serve in this body alongside of him, is truly an honor.

The poster talks about the Gohmert hour. We used to make our interns watch the Gohmert hour so they could learn from the great LOUIE GOHMERT.

One of our favorite moments was when he spent 30 minutes hammering the Architect of the Capitol because they told him not to grill his ribs on his office balcony. That was one of the greatest speeches delivered on the floor of the House, no doubt.

We already talked about 17,000 minutes, or whatever the number was, 12 days. I took it to heart watching the passion of Congressman GOHMERT coming to the floor of the House and using this floor to speak to the people and using this floor to be able to communicate why we are here. We ought to do it more often. In fact, we ought to have debate and engagement with our colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

I was inspired by Congressman GOHMERT to use this privilege, to use this time that we are given to be able to be the voice for the people who send us to Washington. That is what Congressman GOHMERT has done. He has been a voice for the people of East Texas. He has represented them well. He is truly one of the most honest, honorable, and decent public servants that I have ever known.

In fact, the reason that he is leaving this body has a great deal to do with his honor and his integrity and wanting to defend the people of Texas and to do it the right way.

I will miss you, LOUIE, but I know you are not going to be too far away.

I will leave you with this: During a speech in one of the famous Gohmert hours, Congressman GOHMERT said: My SAT score would shock people who think I am the dumbest Member of Congress.

Well, nothing could be farther from the truth. He is one of the smartest Members, one of the best lawyers, and one of the best human beings.

It has been an honor to serve alongside you, my friend. We will see you soon in other areas of life. God bless you.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, LOUIE GOHMERT is just as popular among my constituents in Virginia as he is among my esteemed colleagues' constituents from Texas.

LOUIE was one of the first Members of Congress to come and support me in my district when I started this journey 3 years ago. He literally drove through the night to come down to Virginia to help a fledgling, aspiring Congressman down in the Fifth Congressional District of Virginia.

LOUIE since I have gotten here has been an example of courage. As a freshman, I quickly observed him being

willing to go to the microphone time and again, not only to challenge the other side but even to challenge our side when he felt they were wrong or weren't living up to the ideals that we promised to live up to for our constituents.

I have admired him for his character and testimony on a personal level, his love for our Lord, his love for our Savior, Jesus Christ.

LOUIE GOHMERT is one of those people you meet here in Congress who is the same here in person as he is on TV when folks watch him. I am proud to learn from and serve with this true courageous, conservative warrior.

I am proud to call LOUIE a friend on a personal level. He will be missed. Even in his leaving this Congress, he is leaving in a courageous, selfless act, because he could have stayed here as long as he wanted to, to represent his district. But he loves his beloved State of Texas, and in a tremendous act of courage he took personal risk in leaving this body.

He has had a lifetime of service. He was an Army Captain, a Texas district judge, Chief Justice of the Twelfth Court of Appeals of Texas, and has spent 18 years of courageous, conservative service here in Washington.

Thank you, LOUIE. I admire you, love you, and I am proud to call you a friend. God bless you.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, one of the things that I want to say about LOUIE GOHMERT is that LOUIE is a hero to many, many Americans, and he is a hero to me.

One of the pretty heady things about walking onto the floor of the United States House of Representatives is that you meet these people you have seen on your television screens across the country that you have heard from who have spoken the words that you wish you could have spoken.

LOUIE was one of the first heroes I met. You meet some people who are not necessarily heroes, too, here. But LOUIE was a hero that I met maybe my first day walking on the floor.

Another thing about this place is sometimes everything has been said, not everybody said it, but there are moments when having the opportunity to join the chorus is as important as anything I can think of.

To LOUIE GOHMERT, I say thank you for being a hero. Thank you for always being a loyal fighter for freedom.

All of us seem to fail, and sometimes at the moment when most needed, LOUIE, you have never failed. You have persisted.

While sometimes I am uncertain how to fill up the time, you will stand on this floor and you will rely on your inner substance, and you can lay it out as long as you need to go to communicate to the American people, to communicate on their behalf, to say what matters. I don't know what we will do without you.

God bless you, LOUIE GOHMERT.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD).

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, we are going to miss Mr. GOHMERT, my fellow Texan and House colleague.

It has been an honor to get to know you and now to be able to call you a friend.

I will definitely miss LOUIE GOHMERT hour at the end of every week. We will miss the ribs that are certainly worth a mention in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I remember the first time I met you. I was a Texan, just grassroots, and you inspired me. I remember you speaking about the things that you were working to accomplish up here. A few things were obvious.

One was that you hadn't forgotten who you were working for. It was obvious to me that you were compelled by your love for the Constitution and these founding principles our Nation was built upon, and you were motivated by your deep and abiding faith. Those things resonated with me, as someone trying to make a difference where I could.

I didn't know I was ultimately going to have the opportunity to be here and get to know you. It is truly an honor to see and to watch your service. You have been a happy warrior who stands up, doesn't flinch, stands for what is right, what is just, and you haven't forgotten why you are here.

We have all seen people who can kind of get used to it, get comfortable with what is going on here. You haven't done that. You have stayed true.

It is an honor to know you. I thank you for being a hero in this place on behalf of our Nation and on behalf of our State. Thanks so much. God bless you.

□ 1745

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY).

Mr. POSEY. LOUIE, the first person who reached their hand out to me when I got here was not you. It was Ron Paul. You were the second one. I got to know you good through Ron Paul's lunches, his wonderful lunches at his Liberty Caucus. I learned, before I ever heard you speak, of what a true patriot you were.

I don't know that there has ever been a more consistent Member since I have been here on principles, policy, and ethics than you, LOUIE GOHMERT. You have been a fearless voice for those that were voiceless, something which every Member of Congress should aspire to be. You have been an advocate for what is right about America and a fierce opponent of what is not right for America.

Congressman GOHMERT, you have always been well informed on a galaxy of issues that come before this body, and as always, you have been more than well prepared to fight for the good and against the bad.

An honest, pragmatic, free thinker for sure, Congress could surely use more LOUIE GOHMERTS, not fewer.

We are going to miss you, LOUIE. Godspeed. I don't know what we are going to do without you.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE).

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, there is not a more fierce fighter than LOUIE GOHMERT in this House, and if you are serving in this House and have a bigger heart than LOUIE GOHMERT, I haven't met you yet. I am sorry. I need to find you. I haven't found anybody with a heart the size of LOUIE GOHMERT's.

One of the measures, I think, of a Member here is how they treat their staff and how their staff responds to them. LOUIE GOHMERT attracts the best talent of anybody in this Chamber, and they love him. We love LOUIE GOHMERT.

I remember my first week in Congress. I was in conference. We were going to elect a Speaker, and nobody was challenging Speaker Boehner. LOUIE GOHMERT got up to nominate somebody else. He reminded us all that you didn't have to be a Member of the House to be nominated for Speaker. I was just praying that he didn't nominate Ron Paul because I knew I would have to second that nomination.

I leaned to the person next to me, and I said: "Who is that guy making that nomination?" He said: "Oh, that is Louie Gohmert. He is crazy."

Well, within a week, I realized LOUIE GOHMERT was the only sane man in this Chamber, and for 10 years, he has been guiding me. He has a photographic memory and is sharp as a whip. He is like an encyclopedia of everything that has happened in this Chamber while he was here, before I got here.

One day in conference, they were telling us: Look, when the quarterback calls the play and snaps the ball, you don't execute another play. They were imploring us to do something, frankly, that wasn't in the best interests of the people from Tyler, Texas, nor in the interests of the people from Kentucky.

I asked LOUIE: LOUIE, what are you going to do when the quarterback snaps the ball?

He said: When the quarterback snaps the ball and runs for the wrong end zone, I am not obligated to block for him. In fact, I might have to tackle him.

LOUIE GOHMERT has never been afraid to go against the grain when it means supporting the people from Texas' First District, and that is the people I thank for loaning us LOUIE GOHMERT, for having the good discernment to send him to Congress in the first place and then to send him back. America has benefited from the good judgment of the people in Texas' First District.

We are going to miss you very much, sorely, LOUIE.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. THOMAS, you came in with me in 2012, as I recall.

Mr. MASSIE. Yes.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Just a little bit of history here. In my second term,

when LOUIE GOHMERT decided to throw his name in the hat for Speaker, us knowing him, believing to know him and his character, I said, "I am all in, LOUIE."

It turned out I was part of the Gohmert caucus of three that voted for him for Speaker. I paid a price for it, of course, but LOUIE stood firm. Jim Bridenstine was the other one. Since they vote alphabetically, Bridenstine voted for GOHMERT, and GOHMERT voted for GOHMERT. We already knew who the Speaker was going to be. It gets to the W's. Bridenstine is texting me and saying don't leave us hanging. I said, "I told LOUIE I was all on board. I am all on board." So Weber put that GOHMERT name up there.

Thank you, THOMAS, that is a great remembrance. He has been a fighter and was always willing to put himself out there.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman WEBER very much for not only preparing this opportunity for us to honor our colleague and a Member who will be leaving this body after a number of years, the great judge and Congressman, LOUIE GOHMERT.

I rise tonight not just to honor LOUIE GOHMERT but to probably say some things that not many Members can say, and that is I know Tyler, Texas, and I know Tyler, Texas, well. I know many people there, and each of them not only speak well of LOUIE GOHMERT but are pleased with his performance. They enjoy not only his representation, but they believe that he is a man who came to this town knowing who he is and will leave this town knowing who he is. The same person that came is the same person that is leaving.

You know this, Judge GOHMERT, but I have the honor to take part of your congressional district that, through redistricting, has changed. It gives me time to come and reflect upon not only your friends in east Texas, Angelina County, and certainly places like Crockett. Huntsville is a little bit south of the district, but they asked me the other day when I was in Huntsville: "Do you know Louie Gohmert? Because we were kind of thinking that before he said he was leaving that he was going to come down here and be our Congressman." I said: "Well, that is the same thing they say in Lufkin and Nacogdoches. They say that in Crockett. They say that in Waco."

There were a lot of fans all over central Texas that not only admired LOUIE, but he speaks very eloquently about the things that are on their minds, that are front and center on his mind.

For his friends in Waco, Dallas, and Huntsville, certainly across the district that he represents, LOUIE GOHMERT has not only made a name but has, with his great passion and articulation, struck the hearts of many people in Texas who deeply believe that Texas is special, that America is the

greatest place in the world, and that we want to be one Nation under God for as long as we can stay there.

Judge GOHMERT, you are going to be missed, but I look forward to catching up with you often and letting you know that there are a lot of people who thought you did a great job and did it well and are proud of you.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I will echo what Congressman SESSIONS said, that our district loves LOUIE GOHMERT. He was invited to speak. Unfortunately, his calendar wouldn't always permit it, but we did finally get him to come to speak to us.

My District 14 on the Gulf Coast, I am not sure we could have drawn your district that far down to the south, but there are a lot of people who would have sure loved that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE).

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, a lot of people have been speaking a lot of wonderful high praise about LOUIE.

I will tell you, I met LOUIE before I arrived in Congress. I am a freshman, so I haven't had the opportunity to spend as much time with him as many of you have. Before I got here, LOUIE sat me down, and he told me a story.

He was out in Montana doing an event for another Member of Congress. He told me this story: I used to be a judge. I was a judge there in east Texas, and one of the big cases that I had come before me when it was right before an election.

He said every other judge that had this case presented to them had recused themselves because they didn't want to have their fingerprints on it because it was a big problem. It was a man and a wife. There was a domestic problem. There was a murder involved. Half the town supported the husband, half the town supported the wife, and there wasn't a judge around that wanted to get involved in the situation.

LOUIE said: I thought about it. I thought about it, and I went to prayer that evening. I was really struggling with whether I needed to pick this case up or not, whether I needed to pick that fight or not.

He said: The next morning, I got up and knew what I had to do. It came to me, the words from the Holy Spirit came to me, "You can't run from what you ran for."

You can't run from what you ran for. I have carried that message with me as I walk into this Chamber on a daily basis because there are so many people who are afraid to do the right thing. They know what is right, and they walk away and hide. They get other people to help them explain their way out of it.

But there is a right and a wrong in what we do up here, and LOUIE GOHMERT personifies a man who is willing to stand up and say this is what is right, and this is what is wrong. We don't need a deep explanation about it. It is really rather simple: Don't run from what you ran for. It is difficult

issues that we are addressing every single day, and this is why we were sent here.

They tell us all that we are honorable when we get here. You get letters in the mail, the Honorable MATT ROSENDALE, the Honorable RANDY WEBER, the Honorable CLAY HIGGINS, and, yes, the Honorable ANDY BIGGS. It is not so important when you get here to be called honorable as it is to still be addressed as honorable when you leave.

I will stand here and tell everyone that LOUIE GOHMERT will be considered honorable when he leaves this place, and I am honored to call him my friend.

God bless you. Please come and kill a turkey on my place next year.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS), somebody who is honorable.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, it is really an incredible thing to be here. Before I came to Congress, I had heard of LOUIE GOHMERT. I had no idea that he would be a friend nor how iconoclastic he is. He is a one-of-a-kind American.

I have a volume of stories. I mean, the way he eats a doughnut, for instance. We could talk about all of these things. I won't do that.

He is larger than life. He is a fearless conservative. He has been on the front lines fearlessly fighting.

THOMAS MASSIE was talking about his memory. It is copious. It is encyclopedic. You can never go wrong with saying, "Hey, LOUIE, what happened here?" Because he is going to know.

He has been a friend of the friendless and a champion who offers the balm of Gilead to those who have a lost cause. He has just been an iconoclastic individual. He is going to be missed terribly.

I tell you what, LOUIE, we are going to miss you, your personality, your fun, your joie de vivre—that is French, LOUIE; you might not have recognized that—your love of life, all the things that you brought to us. But we are going to miss your guitar playing—a little bit, anyway. We are really going to miss your ribs. I don't know if anybody else is going to be able to smoke some ribs up on the balcony of the office building over there. Maybe not. But we are sure going to miss them. We are sure going to miss you, my friend. God bless you. Godspeed.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative BIGGS for those kind words. If he will get with me later, I will tell him some of those stories, all that we all admire and cherish about Congressman GOHMERT.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS), my neighbor to the east of me.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I am so honored to speak on behalf of the people of the country that we serve, the oath that we have sworn, and bid some words of adoration and respect for our brother and friend, LOUIE GOHMERT.

I have described LOUIE as a living Founding Father. To those that have inquired as to whether I have known him, which from sea to shining sea, it is a common question as we travel in service to "we the people," we are asked: "Do you know this fellow? Do you know that lady?" It is quite common to be asked: "Do you know LOUIE GOHMERT?" I am honored to say yes.

LOUIE has represented not just the people of his district, and by extension the Nation that we love and have sworn to serve, but he has represented the foundational core principles that gave birth to our Nation.

In Matthew, the words of the Lord stated: "Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they shall be satisfied."

You, my brother LOUIE, should feel satisfied within your soul, good sir, because you have brought the very essence of pure principle and spirit to this great body. This Chamber shall forever resonate with your words and your love for God and country. I am honored to have worked with you, to call you brother and friend.

□ 1800

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for speaking. We are going to give the two gentlemen here a chance to express their love for one another.

Mr. Speaker, I have watched LOUIE GOHMERT for a long time. So much could be said about him. So much has been said about him; some of it is even true. Having LOUIE for one of my very good friends gives me status. You know, I had a friend in the fifth grade that gave me the measles, and this is a lot better deal, let me just tell you that. LOUIE has got a great sense of humor. He is a great patriot. He is a great Christian. We all know that.

We have seen him stand for our biblical values time and time and time again. Maybe it sounds a little archaic or a little corny, I don't know, but I think of Roosevelt and his great speech. And it is called "The Man in the Arena" because, Mr. Speaker, it does apply to LOUIE GOHMERT. He is in our arena. He is our fighter. I remind folks President Roosevelt said: "It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles; or where the doer of deeds could have done them better."

"The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, who comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; but who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows great enthusiasms, the great devotions; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph—at the best, LOUIE GOHMERT—"the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly . . ."

My good friend, LOUIE GOHMERT, has not failed, will not fail.

The President went on: ". . . if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who neither know victory nor defeat."

Someone who is heavily involved in a situation that requires courage, skill, or tenacity as opposed to someone sitting on the sidelines and watching, and the President went on.

I will tell you that nothing has discouraged LOUIE GOHMERT. Nothing has laid him down in the defeat of dust as President Roosevelt described it. He has been a tireless fighter. LOUIE, you and I have been through a lot of battles. We have seen a lot of things. Some of the things we just shake our heads at, but ultimately, we know who is in control.

We know that you have done the Lord's bidding. We know that you fought the good fight. We know that you have endured until the end. We know that you have been a sterling example of what President Reagan called a light on a hill. I forget exactly how he said it, but you are one of those points of light—I think President George H. W. Bush used that analogy—that the rest of us Members in Congress could learn from, that people watching on TV on C-SPAN and out in America could learn from. You never doubted where you stood, never doubted what you stood for or who you stood for.

I can't tell you how proud I am to be called your friend and to know that. We are going to miss you, but I have a feeling you won't be a stranger. We will get to see you come back. If nothing else, I still have to get that rib recipe from you. I still have to get the trademark on that rib recipe from you, the patent on it.

In Texas 14, just like your district, we love God, we love our America, we love our freedom, we love our family, we love our guns, and, LOUIE, you have done a tireless, tireless, spectacular job of defending all of those, and it shows. We believe what the Bible says, quite frankly. God made males and females, a lot of biblical principles. You have stood up for those principles for our Lord Jesus Christ every bit of the way.

Having been a Texas Supreme Court Justice, if you had told me that on our Supreme Court that some of them wouldn't even know what a woman was, from Texas we just don't get that, do we? We understand what the Bible says.

If you had told me, if you and I sat down 10 years ago, that the left would be trying to destroy fossil fuels, the things that make our country so great, that we fight for so diligently in Texas, I wouldn't have believed it. You and I have watched a lot of things come down the pike, a lot of things come down the pike.

So I can sit here and go all night and all day. I believe we do have the leader coming in eventually to come and share a few words, but, LOUIE, if you don't mind, I would like to yield you

some time to give your thoughts and let us continue right now to learn from you yet some more.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT), my good friend.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I am so grateful to my fellow Texan, and I am not saying that lightly, dear friend, with whom a lot of battles have been fought for organizing this Special Order. And I can also honestly say that in my 18 years here I have never been more uncomfortable on the floor than I have been listening to these comments. I had no idea—I never asked—I had no idea how much time I have spoken. Is that really right?

Mr. WEBER of Texas. LOUIE, we don't have enough time to talk about how much time you have actually spent here. It is what your staff said. And it was already pointed out tonight you did such a great job at hiring competent staff, so you better believe it is right. We are proud of you for that.

Mr. GOHMERT. When I came to Congress I had seen that the country was in trouble and having been a history student and having loved history, I knew no republic lasts forever. I knew we were about to the extent of the length of time that republics come and go. I didn't expect to be here 18 years, but I had hoped that when I left I could feel we had perpetuated that liberty for at least another generation, hopefully, much more.

As I sat here listening to the gracious comments, I was taken right back to Ben Franklin's speech in the Constitutional Convention in 1787 after they couldn't agree on much but his words: "I have lived, sir, a long time and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth—that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire could rise without His aid? We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writings that 'except the Lord build they labor in vain that build it.'"

It just seems to me that we have much less concern or desire overall for having the Lord help build the House. I know historically what that means.

I have been deeply encouraged on seeing the people that have come in since I did, and especially in recent years, and I am taking great heart from the fact that we have got some fighters that have come in. If I have helped inspire some, as they said, that is something I can take with me, but I will continue to follow what goes on here and help in any way I can. I am very grateful.

I see my dear friend from Louisiana is here, and I thank God that He brought him through his brush with death because we have been better for him being here. I thank all of those who have spoken tonight.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to mention we do have a great love and affection for Kathy, your bride, for loaning you to us. I know it

is a sacrifice for her. As you pointed out, we have a great leader.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE).

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER) for yielding and for organizing this tribute to my dear friend, LOUIE GOHMERT.

We will miss you in this Chamber, but I have nothing but great memories of LOUIE. You expressed so many prayers for me in tough times, but also, the things you would do, and I see on the poster the ribs because that is what I think of when LOUIE GOHMERT would offer to the Members to cook ribs for them at the end of a long night.

We have gotten into a lot of heady debates here. We sometimes spar with each other. At the end of that battle to bring people together and say, you know what, we are going to eat some ribs—and, by the way, they are really, really good. He has never given the recipe.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. I am working on that.

Mr. SCALISE. I think you ought to pass the recipe on, so we can keep that tradition going, if nothing else—we won't enter it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—just the seasoning and rub you put on it the night before.

But it is one of those things that helps bring Members together because there are a lot of times where it is easy to get on different sides and people are battling on different issues, but to come together at the end of that, and that is something I will always remember because at the end of those long evenings there would be 50 to 100 Members of Congress in those little offices enjoying that camaraderie. It wasn't just the ribs and the Shiner Bock beer you brought, but it is the camaraderie more than anything. That is one thing we need more of. We are going to have disagreements; we always have since the founding of our great Nation. But to be able to come together at the end of each of those disagreements and remember the bond that joins us, that is much more powerful.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend, LOUIE GOHMERT, for his service here to the United States Congress.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I would like the RECORD to reflect that after 5 years or so of cooking ribs on the gutter or balcony or whatever you want to call it of the Cannon Building, the Architect of the Capitol decreed I couldn't do that anymore and found a provision that indicated that. But it was STEVE SCALISE of Louisiana that went to bat with the powers here that ultimately allowed me to start cooking ribs again. I will always be grateful because that is maybe the only time I ever left a good taste in people's mouths. So I am very grateful to STEVE for helping make that happen. You

were the one that facilitated that, and I am grateful.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want the RECORD to reflect—if I can say this—I am going to get a commitment out of him to get that recipe for those ribs.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative WEBER for yielding.

LOUIE, I sat next to you for 16 years, I think, in the Natural Resources Committee or one or two removed from you, and at the end we were right next to each other, and you would give me a lot of quips during hearings, during witness testimony. One thing you always struck me as being is a happy warrior.

□ 1815

You are a warrior in the sense that you are passionate and committed to your conservative views and you are happy about it. You have good humor. We just saw a minute ago you poked fun at yourself in a humorous way. So that combination is very rare, and we need more of that. We need people who are happy, positive, and have good humor. You have all of those attributes.

I won't go into these stories because it would take forever to give the background, but you remember some times in Israel we were together floating in the Dead Sea, or you found the dead cat, or other things like that. There are stories we could go into, and I won't do that.

But it has been a real honor serving with you, and I wish you the best. The people of east Texas have been very well represented, and I am sure they will have to make do with somebody else and they will eventually like that person, but they are going to truly miss you, and you will be missed here.

We wish you the best and Godspeed.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today we honor Congressman LOUIE GOHMERT and his years of service to the First District of Texas. I left the event I was at and rushed over here.

I appreciate you so much. Actually, LOUIE, you know you were the first Congressperson I met who was so warm, encouraging, and friendly. I appreciate how you initiated and were always there to be helpful.

Representative GOHMERT, you have been a strong fighter for our constitutional freedoms of religion and speech, States' rights, Second Amendment rights, and more. You have been an inspiration to Members of this body, including myself, and you will be missed.

Oh my, the best ribs I ever ate. I need that recipe. You said you would give it to me.

Thank you, Congressman GOHMERT, for your dedication to our Nation and all your hard work in protecting the

American way of life for future generations. You and I have talked about how much we care about future generations and what we are leaving them.

May God bless you and your family. My prayers will be with you as you transition to your next endeavor.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her comments.

It sounds as if your ribs probably need to be trademarked or patented or whatever it takes to get that out. We just can't say enough, LOUIE. We have got other people. It is amazing that Mrs. MARY MILLER would rush over here. I thought when she said that, wow, that is commitment. But then I thought, no, that is love—it is commitment—and that is love for LOUIE GOHMERT. It is respect, it is honor, and it is us wanting to say you are a tower among those people who have ever darkened these doors and been in this place. I can't say thank you enough.

I want the same guarantee that I get the recipe; otherwise, I will have to hack into her computer and get that recipe for those ribs.

I just can't say enough. We have got a couple more people; hopefully, Dr. BRIAN BABIN and JOHEY ARRINGTON will be here shortly.

So if you want to take this time, LOUIE, to lay out all the ingredients, then we can all write it down. But please come share some more from your heart while we wait. We just can't tell you how grateful we are to be able to spend this time with you.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Obviously, the people whom I have to thank in addition to my family, Kathy is—well, I don't think I could have gotten elected without her help both running for judge and then for Congress. My girls have put up with so very much. They have taken abuse for my positions and things I have said, done, and fought for.

But I have always felt that I was the most fortunate Member of Congress because of whom I got to represent, the people of east Texas. We are so blessed in Texas. I am really blessed they took a chance. Nine of twelve counties had not elected a Republican for Congress, and I am grateful that they took a chance on me. So I will always be grateful to the people of east Texas. My service is not over, it will be in a different capacity.

One of the things that has really bothered me during my time is other Christians saying: LOUIE, we don't have to worry, God is in control.

That is so frustrating.

I love what my friend, Pastor Tommy Nelson says:

Just because God is in control doesn't mean He wants us to lean on our shovel and pray for a hole because He gave us all tools and expects us to use the tools while we are praying, that is fine, but use what He gave us.

We have heard from people who have done that. There are so many more

that are tied up other places. But it really has been an inspiration to me to see the people who are coming in, who have come in, like those we have heard from; they are smart, ethical, and care deeply about America and about America's future. So that is an encouragement to me. I am so glad I got a glimpse of that.

Actually, when I decided I had to at least try, as late as I got into the race for Attorney General, I knew, I had seen, I had heard, and I had become friends with people whom I knew were going to be fighting for what is right. We don't have to agree on everything.

It was an honor for me to know BOBBY RUSH. Even though some gave me grief because I did not vote initially for his Emmett Till bill; I was for it, but then when they cut the maximum sentence back to 10 years, that was just such a shortchange. As a former judge, I couldn't imagine being limited to 10 years in sentencing somebody involved in some conspiracy like that, to do something as horrible as that. So I was very pleased—because of Congressman RUSH's constant never giving up and continuing to push—when we got a bill that was more deserving of his name and Emmett Till's name.

There have been great opportunities. I know there are good people here. I will continue to pray for this body. I am just thankful that I got to serve with the folks here.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. FULCHER).

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Speaker, it is 2022 in the U.S. Congress. We have crises with inflation, energy, and homeland security. We have got issues with the border, the Ukrainian invasion, and the list goes on. The only thing higher than the degree of partisanship is our national debt. The only thing lower than congressional approval is confidence in the President.

So why would anybody want to serve at a time like this?

There tends to be two types of congressional Members, those with a personal agenda, typically one that places themselves and the title of Congressman at the forefront, and those who sincerely desire to serve Americans and protect the divine principles our Nation was founded on.

LOUIE GOHMERT is clearly in the latter category.

Time after time, when personal liberties were being challenged, taxpayer money misused, and Christian values maligned, LOUIE GOHMERT would stand, and with his unrivaled passion he would state his case.

Mr. GOHMERT, you are that rare type of Member our Founders had hoped would sit in this Chamber in the future. You made your constituents proud. You honored biblical guidelines for governance.

It is an honor to call you a friend. You will be missed.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

RUSS is exactly correct. LOUIE GOHMERT has stood strong against abortion. The judge has stood strong against the Green New Deal and the destruction of the fossil fuel industry that makes America great. We have got to have fossil fuel so that our enemies around the world cannot just overrun us with their military might.

Judge GOHMERT has fought any attempt to do away with gun rights. He has been a great soldier in that regard.

He has fought against this administration's attempt to keep the borders open and all that that means, whether it is killing 100,000 Americans a year with fentanyl—300 a day. Just imagine, Mr. Speaker, if you would, 300 Americans a day is like two jet airliners going down every single day.

How long do you think it would take for the American public to cry out if there were two jet airliners hitting the ground and killing 150 people on board every day?

You have stood strong against open borders. You have stood strong against Congress' willingness to give away taxpayer dollars. You have stood strong against some Members who want to increase the size of government agencies.

Can you say 87,000 IRS agents?

You stood strong against a big tech that was out of control and wanted protection from liability.

Yes, as RUSS and many others have pointed out, you have been a supreme fighter for defending rights of religious liberty, and you have been a supreme fighter against those who would turn America into a socialist country. I can't enumerate that as well as you can and have done so eloquently over the years.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN).

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend. Both of these guys are great friends. This is a great tribute today to a great man.

No one is more well-known in the conservative world than Judge LOUIE GOHMERT. I am very grateful to have served with him as my brother in the Texas delegation for the last 8 years since I was elected.

It is no secret that LOUIE is a speaker of truth and a fighter for our freedoms. He is unapologetic in his principles and a true defender of the United States Constitution.

As President Trump said: LOUIE has guts. He is as tough as hell.

Isn't that the truth?

But he is more than that. He is also a man of integrity, a veteran, a judge, a historian, a Bible scholar, a really fair preacher, a husband, and a father.

Judge GOHMERT is my neighbor to the north. He represents the First District of Texas, and I represent the last district, the 36th District. That is changing as we have had redistricting, but I like to tell people that. He has fought tirelessly to preserve and protect our border and prosper the State of Texas.

In a judiciary hearing a few months ago, LOUIE quoted the author George

Orwell saying, "Free speech is my right to say what you don't want to hear." What a fitting quote for our friend, LOUIE GOHMERT.

You can count on LOUIE to be truthful. Sometimes he says what you don't want him to say. But he says it if he believes it. He is a man of integrity, and he stands his ground. You can count on LOUIE GOHMERT to be bold, and you can count on LOUIS to be fearless.

There will be a great hole in this august body here without LOUIE GOHMERT. I imagine that it will really never be filled in the same way that it was.

In a recent Louie Hour, my friend closed his time on the floor with following words, and I would like to do the same.

I continue to have hope that springs eternal in the human breast that we don't and won't lose the greatest freedom, the greatest country, and the greatest gift of a country any people has ever received, and that it will not be our generation that sees it lost.

May God bless LOUIE GOHMERT and his family.

We will miss him.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to say what an honor it has been to serve alongside the great LOUIE GOHMERT. I have watched him on television, as we say, for many years, fighting the fight for our freedom, for the Constitution, and for the values that make America so exceptional and so great.

I know I am about to be gaveled, and I am running out of time, so let me say this: This man has the kind of grit and the kind of fight that this country and this country's leaders are going to need if we are going to restore freedom and return power to the people and resurrect the great United States of America.

If we could just bottle a little bit of LOUIE GOHMERT and force-feed it to the Members of this body, I believe we could get our great country back.

God bless LOUIE GOHMERT. God bless his family and all his future endeavors, and God bless America.

□ 1830

HONORING FRED HAMPTON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) for 30 minutes.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, LOUIE GOHMERT, for his friendship over the past years that we have served together in this Chamber.

I certainly thank him for his support of the Emmett Till Antilynching Act that was signed into law by President Biden a few months ago. I thank Representative GOHMERT for his support and for his steadfastness on that bill.

Mr. Speaker, it is for the final time that I stand in this well on this floor to commemorate the memory and the legacy of Fred Hampton, my friend and comrade in the Black Panther Party.

This last Sunday marked 53 years since Chairman Fred was assassinated by a racist, corrupt Chicago Police Department, which, as a part of the FBI's COINTELPRO program, the FBI's national counterintelligence program, without legal authority and in stark violation of the U.S. Constitution, surveilled, harassed, harmed, arrested, and assassinated innocent, ordinary American citizens.

My friend, Fred Hampton, was a brilliant young man that I recruited to join the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, which I, along with Mr. Bob Brown, organized in 1968.

Fred and I fought together side by side against police brutality and police murder in Chicago specifically, but across our great Nation in general.

We set up free community health clinics, free breakfast for children programs, and a free busing to prison program to allow families to visit their loved ones who were in prison.

Mr. Speaker, we initiated free sickle cell anemia testing programs to educate this Nation and to tell Black people about this dreaded but often and largely ignored disease.

Mr. Speaker, thanks to his charismatic leadership, Fred Hampton was so powerful and so inspirational throughout the city of Chicago and the Nation at large, his charisma, his influence extended even to other countries.

Chairman Fred was a charismatic, courageous, exceptional, and highly committed leader, who, at the age of 21, was assassinated while he slept under the influence of the drug Seconal that was put in his favorite drink at that time, which was Kool-Aid. His Kool-Aid was laced with Seconal.

Why? Because Fred Hampton used every fiber of his talent, his immense talent, without hesitancy, to fight for poor people: poor Whites, poor Blacks, poor Asians, poor Hispanic people, poor people across the board.

His oratory skills exceeded almost every significant leader of his time. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, he was able to move the masses not simply and only because of his oratory but also because of his example.

To see Fred, to hear Fred, was to know Fred, to be inspired by Fred.

Mr. Speaker, Chicago, my home city, the city I love, was and still is one of the most segregated cities in America, but Chairman Fred understood how to connect across racial and geographic boundaries. He knew how to connect with aspirations and deep-seated desires of people across racial and geographic lines. He knew how to create alliances and coalitions based around common needs and common desires.

He created the original Rainbow Coalition in Chicago. This coalition was a partnership with the Young Lords, a Hispanic organization, and the Young

Patriots, which was an organization of poor Appalachian Whites from the Uptown community in Chicago.

Mr. Speaker, this amazing, creative, never-seen-before coalition of poor people was comprised of working-class people in our city suffering with the same issues that we all were suffering with. Those issues were police brutality, substandard housing, mediocre education, low-quality healthcare, and low-quality food that was being sold in stores in our neighborhoods.

Mr. Speaker, these were the programs that Fred Hampton championed. This was the kind of individual that Fred Hampton was.

I stand here today, Mr. Speaker, and say that rather than be saluted for these and similar efforts, the Black Panther Party members, and particularly Chairman Fred, were seen as a threat to those in power.

J. Edgar Hoover said that the Black Panther Party was this Nation's number one threat. Why? We were feeding hungry children. We were providing free healthcare to young children, to poor people who needed it. We were taking loved ones to prison to see their loved ones who were incarcerated. We were speaking truth to power.

Is this the reason why Fred Hampton was assassinated? Is this the very reason why the Black Panther Party was being viewed by J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI as the number one threat to this Nation? It just doesn't make sense.

Mr. Speaker, J. Edgar Hoover's FBI started a file on Fred and put him on their Agitator Index, listing him as a key militant leader.

They even went so far as to hire a fellow by the name of William O'Neal, a streetwise Black criminal and operative, as an FBI informant who was assigned to infiltrate the Black Panther Party and report back to them about our every move, our every activity.

□ 1845

And then, Mr. Speaker, on December 4, 1969, at about 4 a.m. in the morning, the Chicago Police Department, working in conjunction with the FBI and the Cook County State's Attorney, Edward V. Hanrahan, surreptitiously entered an apartment at 2337 West Monroe where Fred Hampton lived, and where other Black Panther Party members were staying. They came with the premeditated plan to murder Fred Hampton, to murder me and any other party members that they found in that apartment.

They came armed with machine guns, high-powered pistols, and every other type of weapon, intent on killing everyone in that apartment. They came under the guise of executing a search warrant for weapons, but had every intention of murdering Fred Hampton, and others in that apartment. They killed Fred.

Mr. Speaker, let me make it real clear. Throughout American history, there has not been anyone other than

Fred Hampton that was assassinated under the authority of the U.S. Government—not one. Fred Hampton was the only politically assassinated American citizen that was assassinated on the shores of our Nation. Fred Hampton.

They came for me, but they missed me, Mr. Speaker. Early the following morning at about 5 a.m. on December 5, they came, the Chicago Police Department tried to kill me again. They came to my apartment with a search warrant for weapons and they shot my door down, but I was not in that apartment. I moved my family out of that apartment, just hours before they came, on the preceding day.

Mr. Speaker, they tried to justify the murders of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark by saying that it was a shoot-out, placing the blame on Fred and other members of the Black Panther Party. Later, it became crystal clear that this was a clear politically motivated assassination.

The grand jury evidence showed that the police had fired 99 times—99 shots fired into that apartment. And they also said that there were only two shots that were possibly fired by the Panthers in that apartment.

Mr. Speaker, let me remind you that this was during the 1960s, a time of deep and necessary awakening in our Nation, a time of political protest, a time of cultural confrontation. A time of change in our Nation. It was a time when poor, oppressed people took a necessary step forward to end the systemic oppression that they were faced with.

African Americans, women, disabled individuals, Mexican-American farmworkers, Native Americans, anti-war protestors, environmentalists, and other activists organized to fight during this time against injustice and for equality and for equity.

Most of us view this time, some half-century later, as a turning point in American history. A time when the oppressed populations in our Nation finally had an opportunity to speak up and create positive change for themselves and by themselves.

However, Mr. Speaker, J. Edgar Hoover, didn't like what he saw. He didn't like what was going on in our Nation.

J. Edgar Hoover determined that anyone who had the audacity to stand up and challenge the oppressive status quo, that they were a threat.

To whom? We were American citizens. We loved our Nation. We were a threat to him and his consorts—him and those who wanted to oppress, for racial and other reasons, poor people.

Mr. Speaker, in 1956, J. Edgar Hoover created and designed a program within the Federal Bureau of Investigation called COINTELPRO. COINTELPRO was an acronym for the Counterintelligence Program of the FBI.

This program was a calculated, strategic effort to discredit, dismantle, neutralize all the efforts for societal reform, for our right to constitutionally redress our grievances and lift

the oppression, subjugation, discrimination, and biases that we were forced to live under.

This COINTEL Program illegally, outside of the law, spied on and harassed American citizens. They went so far as to tap phone lines, plant false and damaging stories in the national and local press, falsely imprison people, charging people, and even assassinating American citizens, activists.

J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI famously targeted Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and his family. Hoover sought to discredit Dr. King and to undermine his civil rights work by painting him as a Communist.

After Dr. King made his iconic "I Have a Dream" speech, and the inspiration that it created for people from all backgrounds across the Nation, then J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI came to view Dr. King as a dangerous person. They began a massive surveillance campaign against Dr. King. They tried to prove that Dr. King was a Communist. They failed to produce one scintilla of evidence on this, but they still habitually harassed Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

In 1964, the FBI sent what is known as the "suicide letter," that was their quote. The letter urged Dr. King to commit suicide by calling him a fraud and citing alleged extramarital affairs. This dastardly, low-life letter was sent to Dr. King's home where it was opened by his wife, Coretta.

This was a calculated, sinister, and deeply personal attempt by the FBI designed to bring shame and harm to Dr. King and his family. This was outside of everything that this Nation stands for—outside of the law.

Mr. Speaker, they were using taxpayer dollars in order to do these and other dastardly things, using this COINTEL Program as their vehicle.

They didn't stop with Dr. King. Some of the other well-known targets for this COINTEL Program included Aretha Franklin, Malcolm X, Muhammad Ali, Billie Holiday, Marilyn Monroe, Jane Fonda, Jean Seberg, John Lennon, Yoko Ono, even the 1960s pop band, The Monkees. They were also victims of COINTEL.

□ 1900

J. Edgar Hoover had already started spying on people like Charlie Chaplin and Ernest Hemingway well before this COINTELPRO program was finalized and set up and operationalized.

This COINTELPRO program targeted everyday people, not just luminaries, but everyday, ordinary American citizens, anyone that had the audacity to voice a disagreement against discrimination.

They even targeted housewives, the housewives who attended the chapter meetings for the National Organization for Women.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced the COINTELPRO Full Disclosure Act, H.R. 2998, and I ask that the Members of this Congress sign on to this bill.

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

NATIONAL BIBLE WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) for 30 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to come to the floor tonight to commemorate the 81st Annual National Bible Week, a week in which we celebrate the tremendous influence of the Bible on the freedoms we enjoy today in America.

In 1941, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt declared the week of Thanksgiving to be National Bible Week, on the eve of World War II. In the years since, every President has issued a national proclamation, as have many governors and mayors.

The Bible has had a profound impact on my own life as well. When I was an 18-year old freshman at the University of Kansas, I was approached by some people who asked me if I knew what was in the Bible. I said I believed I knew what it was all about; however, I had never read any of it for myself.

The only honest thing I could do at that point was to read it for myself. So when I read the gospel of John, I ended up discovering a personal relationship with Jesus Christ, who became my Lord and Savior.

In that gospel, He said, "I am the way, the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father but through me."

So we recognize the Bible's powerful message of hope. We cherish the wisdom of the Bible. We acknowledge its profound role in the founding of our country; and we thank God for providing this holy book. It has truly been, as it says, a lamp unto our feet and a light unto our path.

We are here, in keeping with tradition, to recognize National Bible Week.

Mr. Speaker, we have a number of fellow Representatives from all across this great country of ours who want to comment on National Bible Week, on the importance of the Bible to them, to their districts, and to the country.

We will go now first with Mr. ROBERT ADERHOLT, and then continue down the list in the order that people arrived here.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT).

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, it is great to be here today to recognize National Bible Week and, especially, along with my colleague, DOUG LAMBORN from the great State of Colorado.

I appreciate his willingness to organize this this evening and to call attention to a book that has had more impact on world history than any other book I think that has ever been written.

I just want to say that here in this Chamber we are reminded, as we look around, of the influence the Bible has had. I look around the room here and see the reliefs of many lawgivers that were depicted around the top of the ceiling that shows that there were men over the ages that have contributed to the making of laws; and it is, of course, to remind us of what our job here is, to make great laws.

But what strikes me is the one that is over the main door that leads into the House Chamber here in the Capitol, and that is a relief of Moses. The relief of Moses that is behind me is different from the other reliefs there. He is neither looking to the left nor to the right. He is looking straight down, actually, on you, Mr. Speaker.

I don't think it is any coincidence when they designed this room that they had that in mind; that Moses was the great lawgiver because he gave the laws that came from God.

Of course, above the Speaker's chair are the words "In God We Trust." So it is on and on throughout the Capitol building itself you see—we remember that the Bible has such a significant part.

But there is one painting here in the Capitol building that I want to call your attention to, in closing, that a lot of people don't really think about, and that is the signing of the Constitution.

They have seen this painting, but it is here just a few steps from where I stand right now, and it was painted in 1940. The artist was commissioned to design a painting showing the signing of the Constitution in Philadelphia.

In that painting you will see several of the delegates, and most of the delegates are actually depicted in that particular painting. In that particular painting, you have George Washington that is presiding over the signing of the Constitution. You can see Ben Franklin prominently depicted there, and several other of the Founding Fathers that you can see depicted.

But on the far right, at the bottom, you will see one of the delegates there, who was Delegate Robert Morris from Pennsylvania. Unless you look closely at that painting, you may not notice, but he has his elbow on the table and right beside his elbow is a book that is open.

If you are like me, you may have passed by that painting on many occasions but never noticed what that book was about because you just think it is maybe some law book that was open there during that particular time.

But quite honestly, if you look closely at the painting, you can see that it says, "Saint Matthew, Chapter 5." I can't help but believe that during the discussions that day, when they were drawing up the Constitution and signing it, that that particular book of the

Bible had a very significant impact, importance upon the discussion that was made there.

Because of that, I have read through Chapter 5 of Matthew and tried to really sort of figure out what it is that maybe they were talking about that particular day. But I can only guess that one of the verses in Chapter 5 that they may have been paying attention to in particular was the verse that says, don't hide your light under a bushel, and let your light shine before men.

They wanted the United States of America to be a light to the rest of the world. They wanted it to be a city on a hill that would not be hid; and that is exactly what I believe that our Nation has done over the last 250 years.

So Mr. Speaker, it is great to have a chance to talk about the Bible, National Bible Week, and I congratulate my colleague, Congressman LAMBORN, for his work here. I thank him for us being able to draw attention to this book that has really changed the life of so many and, literally, millions of people around the world.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, secondly, we have the gentleman from Texas, Representative BABIN, and then the gentleman from Mississippi after that.

I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN).

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank my good friend from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) for having this Special Order for National Bible Week.

Mr. Speaker, I am elated to recognize National Bible Week once again and to share why God's Word is such an immovable pillar, not only in my life, but millions and millions of people's. From guidance and encouragement to past lessons and future promises, the Bible holds the answers to all of it.

Our nation is in the midst of a moral and spiritual war currently, the likes of which we have never seen. The rule of law is being trampled. Men compete in women's sports. Child pornography is used to sell clothing. Babies continue to be murdered, even after a botched abortion.

Now more than ever, the direction of God's Word is crucial. As we maneuver through these woke and morally corrupt times, I pray that we, as a country, the great United States of America, the shining city on a hill, would find our way back to the teachings of Scripture.

America would not even exist today had God's divine providence and written word not stirred the hearts of our Founding Fathers 246 years ago. Only a fool would think that our Nation could ever survive without God.

I will close with a biblical passage, and I pray that we remember Proverbs 3:5-6: "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths."

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, next I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST).

Mr. GUEST. President Ronald Reagan once said, "Within the covers of the Bible are the answers for all the problems men face."

The Bible has provided our Nation with wisdom and guidance over our history. Within this Chamber, Members of Congress have gathered to debate and ultimately address the most significant challenges to our country.

Since 1962, we have worked under those simple, yet powerful words, the words etched behind me, "In God We Trust."

Without God's direction, we would have faced these challenges alone. As we face the future, we must never forget that our Nation was founded on biblical principles, recognizing that we are blessed to live in a country that we can worship freely, and we must work to see that we always remain "one nation under God."

Proverbs 3:5-6: "Trust in the Lord with all your heart, and lean not on your own understanding; in all your ways acknowledge Him, and He will make your paths straight."

My hope is that all Americans will continue to live by the truth and wisdom found in the word of God. May God continue to bless the United States of America.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE).

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) for yielding and for claiming the time this evening to acknowledge and honor our Nation's 81st National Bible Week.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow marks 81 years since the world changed forever when Japanese pilots attacked Pearl Harbor, killing 2,403 Americans and pulling America into the Second World War. We will never forget their sacrifices.

The day after that infamous day, the National Broadcasting Company, the leading radio station at the time, began the day with the founders of the National Bible Association. As the news of the gruesome attack on U.S. soil broke, producers at NBC requested that the National Bible Association continue reading the Bible all throughout the day.

Coincidentally, before the attack on Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt had invited the founders of the National Bible Association to the White House to help commemorate the first National Bible Week. However, they canceled and left a telegram for President Roosevelt stating, "May God bless and guide you in this emergency."

This story reminds me of Mark 13:31, where Jesus says: "Heaven and earth will pass away, but my words will never pass away."

As we recognize our country's 81st National Bible Week, I remember that although we may choose to leave God's words behind, the Lord's words will never leave us behind.

Every day it seems as though there is a story in the news that shows our

country turning away from God. High school football coaches are being fired for praying on the field. The Bible is no longer being taught in our schools, and it has become almost scandalous to want to live a life practicing the traditional Christian values we are taught in the Bible.

□ 1915

But remember, no matter what, the Lord's words will never pass away. I hope that one day, our country will embrace the Lord again.

As a devoted Christian, I am proud to recognize National Bible Week, and I pray I will be able to bring more souls to know Jesus Christ as their Lord and Savior. But until then, may God continue to bless our great Nation.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate what the gentleman had to say. Tomorrow will be the 81st anniversary of Pearl Harbor Day. That day has lived in infamy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. LAMBORN for organizing this little group of speeches.

As has been mentioned, the first National Bible Week was less than 2 weeks before Pearl Harbor in 1941. Why do we have a National Bible Week? Because the Bible was the preeminent text of our forefathers when they wrote our Constitution.

To leave you with a couple quotes, George Washington said: "It is impossible to govern the world without God and the Bible. Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, our religion and morality are indispensable supporters."

John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court: "The Bible is best of all books, for it is the word of God and teaches us the way to be happy in this world and in the next. Continue therefore to read it and regulate your life by its precepts."

Clearly, if you want to understand the Constitution, you have to understand the Bible. That is why John Adams said that the Constitution is made only for a moral and religious people and totally unfit for any other kind.

The most read book or most cited book, by our forefathers, in the Old Testament was Deuteronomy. I have always felt the reason they quoted Deuteronomy so much is they wanted America to be the type of country that God had wanted Israel to be.

Deuteronomy ends with the death of Moses. As has been mentioned, in the relief up here, the wisest man, or the man with the most important position in this room, is Moses, which shows that Congress, even at the time we built this Capitol, talked about the importance of the Bible in understanding what behavior should be and in understanding what our Constitution has made a reference to.

In any event, I thank Congressman LAMBORN one more time for putting to-

gether this ceremony and encourage, particularly all of the young people out there, to read the Bible so you understand the basis of our country.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his words.

Mr. GROTHMAN mentioned John Adams. I have a great quote here from John Quincy Adams, the younger of the two that became President: "I speak as a man of the world to the men of the world; and I say to you, Search the Scriptures. The Bible is the book of all others, to be read at all ages, and in all conditions of human life; not to be read once or twice or thrice through, and then laid aside, but to be read in small portions of one or two chapters every day, and never to be intermitted, unless by overruling necessity."

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman LAMBORN for organizing this Special Order.

I thank God for the Bible. The Bible is God's Word, and it tells us who God is, that He loves us, that He made us and created the world, that He has an eternal plan for us. The Bible gives me hope. It teaches me how to live, love, forgive, be humble, have self-control, and to be kind. It has given me life's roadmap and a compass to steer me right.

Knowing God's eternal plan and that He gave guidelines on how to live, gives me meaning in life. Without meaning, I would not have been able to face the darkest days of my life, like when I lost my best friend and sister. I have lost four siblings and my mom. Without God, I would not have been able to move forward on many of these days. One of my favorite hymns says: "I can face tomorrow because He lives."

My theme verse, that comes from Matthew, says:

Do not store up treasures on Earth, where moth and rust can destroy and where thieves break in and steal. But store up treasures for yourselves in heaven, where neither moth nor rust destroys and where thieves do not break in and steal.

When I was deployed in Iraq in 2007 and 2008 and we were losing so many soldiers, brothers and sisters in arms, I thought of this other verse from Matthew every single day: "Do not be afraid of those who kill the body but cannot kill the soul."

I knew al-Qaida and the Shia militias could possibly kill me, but I was assured that my soul was secure with God.

When things are not going well, I think of Paul's words when God told him: "My grace is sufficient for you, for my power is made perfect in weakness."

Now that I am in political office, I often apply this verse, one I overlooked much of my life: "Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you."

We are all imperfect and need God's redemption. Thankfully, God sent His only Son to take the punishment of the sins we commit. He saved us. The Bible

says that when we put our faith in Him, we are redeemed.

John Newton famously wrote: "When we've been there ten thousand years, bright shining as the sun, we've no less days to sing God's praise than when we'd first begun."

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for sharing that message from the heart, and I appreciate what the Bible has done in his life.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman LAMBORN for arranging this Special Order.

Mr. Speaker, when President Roosevelt convened the inaugural celebration of National Bible Week, as was mentioned, it was 1941. America was still recovering from an economic collapse, and across the sea, war raged in Europe.

It seemed the whole world was shrouded in darkness. But Roosevelt believed that the Bible is an eternal source of hope.

We know that the Bible is life-changing. As mentioned about the news of the attack and as mentioned before, NBC was broadcasting the reading of the Bible; they made a monumental decision during that process. As they were broadcasting the news, during breaks, they would continue to read the Bible. They recognized one simple truth: There is no greater spiritual armor than the Word of God.

So where are we some 81 years later? The pollsters say that 7 in 10 Americans believe that our Nation is in crisis and at the risk of collapse. There continues to be wars and rumors of wars. But I believe, as President Roosevelt believed, in the awesome life-changing power of God's Word.

Ephesians 6 says:

Put on the full armor of God that you may be able to stand against the schemes of the devil. For we do not wrestle against flesh and blood, but against the rulers, against the authorities, against this present darkness, against the spiritual forces of evil in the heavenly places.

As we look around our Chamber here, fellow Members, we are without excuse. As mentioned earlier, we have "In God We Trust" here. We have lawmakers all around us and, obviously, the full face of Moses, who gave us the first four chapters of the Bible.

Some 40 years later, after National Bible Week was declared, Billy Graham gave this prayer, and I will read part of it. He said: "Our Father and our God, Thou hast said, 'Blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord.' We recognize on this historic occasion that we are 'a nation under God.' We thank Thee for this torch of faith handed to us by our forefathers. May we never let it be extinguished. Thou alone has given us our prosperity, our freedom and our power. This faith in God is our heritage and our foundation."

"Thou has warned us in the Scriptures, 'If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?'"

"As George Washington reminded us in his farewell address, morality and faith are the pillars of our society. We confess these pillars are being eroded in an increasingly materialistic and permissive society. The whole world is watching to see if the faith of our fathers will stand the trials and tests of this hour. Too long we have neglected Thy word and ignored Thy laws. Too long we have tried to solve our problems without reference to Thee. Too long we have tried to live by bread alone. We have sown to the wind and are now reaping the whirlwind of crime, division, and rebellion."

That prayer was given in 1969, and here we are today. So just as we turned to the Bible then, I pray that we will turn to it now.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for his words.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for sponsoring this Special Order. This is certainly important, important to all of us who are believers, and I count myself as one of those.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of one of the greatest gifts that God has given us, His Word that is the Bible.

As we near the holiday season, we must be mindful of why we celebrate, which is the birth of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.

As we enter the Christmas season, it is easy to be consumed by the laundry list of items and tasks that must be completed before you host or travel to see family and friends. It is easy to become lost and forget the true meaning and purpose of Christmas.

Friends and fellow Americans, I urge you to remain grounded in the true story of Christmas, because it is indeed some great news.

Luke Chapter 2, verses 9 through 11, tells us: "An angel of the Lord appeared to them, and the glory of the Lord shone around them, and they were terrified. But the angel said to them, 'Do not be afraid. I bring you good news that will cause great joy for all the people. Today in the town of David a Savior has been born to you; He is the Messiah, the Lord.'"

Wow, what a powerful moment that must have been to the shepherds that night.

The Christmas story is the greatest feel-good story anyone could ever ask for, that no matter how we sin, what we do, or the disagreements we may have, the Lord our God, the living God, sent His one and only Son to die for each of us so that we may all join Him in eternal paradise. Now, that is the awesome Christmas gift.

Thank you to my friend from Colorado for hosting this important Special Order. It is indeed important, particularly during this time of year.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CAR-

TER) for reminding us of what the reason for the season really is.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman LAMBORN for leading this important Special Order.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and celebration of National Bible Week.

For multiple millennia, the Bible has served as God's revelation to His creation, providing an account of His divine plan. The future hope of glory through the gospel of the Word of God renders guidance to us so that we have the hope of eternal life offered by His grace through faith.

The Bible is also the very reason we can live freely in the United States of America. More than 400 years ago, settlers bound together in search of the New World to escape religious persecution and establish a free government.

Our Founding Fathers wove the Word of God into the very fabric of our Nation, with the Bible playing a critical role in the unity and success of these wise men as they forged a future that is free.

As John Adams once said: "The Bible contains the most profound philosophy, the most perfect morality, and the most refined policy that ever was conceived upon Earth."

It is because of these men that our Lord and Savior's guidance has been key to the preservation of our Republic.

Now, more than two centuries later, I pray this body uses God's Word as our guiding light. Because a government whose foundation is built on God and His Word is a government that will have peace, freedom, and liberty.

□ 1930

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for those thoughts on this commemoration of National Bible Week.

To conclude, Mr. Speaker, I have two more quotes from other Presidents of the United States.

Ronald Reagan, in his own declaration of National Bible Week when he was in office, said: "When I took the oath of office, I requested that my mother's Bible be opened to 2nd Chronicles 7:14, which reads, 'If my people which are called by my name shall humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from Heaven and will forgive their sin and will heal their land.' This passage expresses my hopes for the future of this Nation and the world."

Lastly, to make this bipartisan, President Truman said during an address at the Attorney General's Conference on Law Enforcement Problems: "The fundamental basis of this Nation's law was given to Moses on the Mount. The fundamental basis of our Bill of Rights comes from the teachings which we get from Exodus and St. Matthew, from Isaiah and St. Paul. I

don't think we emphasize that enough these days."

If that was true in the late 1940s, that is certainly true today.

He continued: "If we don't have the proper fundamental moral background, we will finally end up with a totalitarian government which does not believe in rights for anybody except the State."

I am going to conclude by saying this, Mr. Speaker: It has been an honor and a pleasure to commemorate National Bible Week this evening. I am grateful for all of my colleagues who joined me to honor the Word of God.

The Bible is the single most important book ever written. It has the power to change lives. It has liberated many from oppression by its clear teachings. It is truly an amazing and remarkable piece of writing. It contains pure truth about God, about life, the nature of mankind, and our own hearts as human beings.

I am thankful for the Word of God, the impact that it has had on my life, on the lives of those who have spoken here today, and on the life of our great Nation.

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

RECOGNIZING FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF KENTUCKY TORNADOES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) for 30 minutes.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 1-year anniversary of the devastating tornadoes that struck my district.

On December 10 and 11, 2021, communities from Fulton to Taylor County endured a fierce, long-track tornado that leveled numerous communities. The damage sustained during the relentless storm was unimaginable, and our prayers are still with the families who lost loved ones.

In the aftermath of this disaster, Kentuckians across the Commonwealth came together to offer help, provide support, and deliver aid when many needed it most.

As the communities continue to rebuild and recover, I want to recognize the local servant leaders and citizens who are helping get our communities back on their feet. As we continue to move forward, I am inspired by their courageous efforts to restore our local communities.

Serving the people of Kentucky's First Congressional District is an honor, and my office remains committed to assisting their recovery efforts in every way.

DAWSON SPRINGS TORNADO RELIEF EFFORT

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the selfless efforts of local Kentuckians who served their community in a time of need.

Todd Marshall, Larry Cavanah, Kent Workman, Zach Willett, Paulette Gray,

Brandon Godbey, Tamara Rice, Abby Garrett, and Gabe Workman answered the call to aid their fellow Kentuckians after the devastating tornado on December 10, 2021.

With their assistance, Dawson Springs Independent school was transformed overnight into the Dawson Springs tornado relief center. As the community began to rebuild and recover, thousands walked through the school's front doors in need of aid.

This group of Kentuckians dedicated their time to help sort over 29,000 pounds of clothing, prepare warm meals each day, and provide families with a Christmas by converting classrooms into departments for women's clothing, men's clothing, baby equipment, and toys.

On behalf of Kentucky's First Congressional District, I express my heartfelt thanks to this group of extraordinary administrators, staff, faculty, and students. Their compassion for our communities did not go unnoticed.

HONORING JUDGE JOHN PHELPS UPON HIS
RETIREMENT

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Judge John Phelps on his retirement as judge executive of Cumberland County, Kentucky.

A native of Cumberland County, John has dedicated his life to bettering his local community and State. After graduating from Cumberland County High School, John married his high school sweetheart, Leslie, and raised a family of four children and four grandchildren in his hometown of Burkesville.

In addition to being a dedicated family man, John served south central Kentucky in various ways throughout his career, including as a well-respected loan officer and realtor before becoming Cumberland County judge executive in 2011.

For over a decade, John served his constituents with honor and humility. In 2020, he was elected president of the Kentucky County Judge/Executive Association. In this role, he led the association in helping judge executives work together to solve common issues and improve their local governments.

I am proud to have worked with Judge John Phelps throughout his career and wish him the very best in a well-deserved retirement.

HONORING JUDGE WADE WHITE ON HIS
RETIREMENT

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor Judge Wade White of Lyon County, Kentucky, who is retiring at the end of the year.

Judge White's dedication to the community has not gone unnoticed. He was first elected to the position in 2010 and then reelected in 2014 and 2018.

In recognition of his service, Judge White has received multiple awards as Lyon County judge executive, including the Keep the Tennessee River Beautiful group's Kentucky Elected Official Ripple Effect award.

He was also inducted into the Freshwater Fishing Hall of Fame in 2016 and 2018.

Before taking on his responsibilities as judge executive, he worked for 14 years in several roles for State Farm and Progressive Insurance companies. In fact, President Biden nominated Judge White to serve on the Tennessee Valley Authority board of directors in June of this year.

Judge White has been a passionate advocate for issues impacting our local communities, including Land Between the Lakes, rural broadband access, and our effort to rid local waterways of Asian carp.

When people say the squeaky wheel gets the grease, as the Congressman for Lyon County over the past 6 years, I can tell you that Judge White is the squeaky wheel.

On behalf of Kentucky's First Congressional District, I thank Judge White for his dedicated service to improving our communities.

HONORING JUDGE HOLLIS ALEXANDER UPON HIS
RETIREMENT

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor Judge Executive Hollis Alexander of Trigg County, Kentucky, who is retiring at the end of the year.

Judge Alexander has been a leader and public servant in Trigg County and Cadiz for over three decades.

He has served in various capacities, including working for the Cadiz Fire and Police Departments, the Trigg County Ambulance Service and Sheriff's Office, and the Pennyrile Narcotics Task Force.

Before serving in his current position, Judge Alexander was the chief of the Cadiz Police Department for 16 years, from 1996 to 2012. After being appointed Trigg County judge in 2012, he was reelected in 2014 and 2018.

Judge Alexander has been a vocal advocate for Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area and important issues concerning rural Kentucky.

On behalf of Kentucky's First Congressional District, I thank Judge Alexander for his commitment to and passion for improving our communities.

RECOGNIZING BART ROWLAND UPON HIS
RETIREMENT

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize my good friend, Bart Rowland, upon his retirement from the Kentucky House of Representatives.

Bart served Monroe, Cumberland, Metcalfe, Green, Hart, and Hardin Counties as their voice in Frankfort for 10 years.

Bart was a very well-respected member of the Kentucky General Assembly who quickly rose the ranks to become chairman of the Kentucky House Banking and Insurance Committee. As chairman, Bart passed many bills that improved the entire financial services industry in Kentucky.

Bart was elected for the first time in 2012 during a special election, which happened as a result of his predecessor being elected Kentucky Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. Speaker, I was Bart's predecessor, and I can say with confidence that the people of my home

area never had a better State representative than Bart Rowland.

Bart and his wife, Jerri, and their three kids reside in Tompkinsville, Kentucky. On behalf of everyone who Bart has represented so well over the past decade, I wish him and his family the very best in the next chapter of their lives.

ROLE OF HOUSE OVERSIGHT AND REFORM
COMMITTEE

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to discuss an issue today that has been in the news a lot over the last few weeks, and it pertains to the role of the House Oversight and Reform Committee. God willing, January 3, I will take command as chairman of the House Oversight and Reform Committee.

My goal, as I have said to just about every media outlet that has asked about it, I want to bring the House Oversight and Reform Committee back to its original intent. The intent of the House Oversight and Reform Committee is to eliminate waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement in the Federal Government, and I believe when we look around in the Federal Government, we see a whole lot of waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement.

When asked about my priorities as the next chairman of the House Oversight and Reform Committee, I want to talk about my first priority, and that is to get the backs of the taxpayers of the United States of America.

Just in the name of COVID, over the past 3 years, Mr. Speaker, so that spans two administrations, this body has been reckless in its spending in the name of COVID. When you look at all the stimulus bills, all the stimulus programs, all the giveaways, those dollar amounts run into the trillions of dollars.

Now, we can talk about all the money and go down line by line, and we will see a lot of success stories. Take the PPP loan program, for example. There are some great success stories in there. I don't think anyone in this body, regardless of their ideology, regardless of whether we are rural, urban, suburban, whatever, wouldn't argue that, during COVID, there were industries that suffered far worse than other industries.

For example, anything in the tourism or travel industry, obviously, was devastated, whether they be the airline companies, whether they be hotels, whether they be anything pertaining to leisure travel. The PPP loan program was a lifesaver for many of those businesses.

When we had the very brief debate on the PPP loan program, the goal was to help businesses keep people working during the government shutdown by supplementing and subsidizing their payrolls, which was noble because if you look at it, the government was going to pay for it one way or the other, either in the form of PPP loans or in the form of unemployment insurance.

So, we had to step up in this body. But, like this body does time after time after time, there were not sufficient guardrails on that program. We have stories coming in every day by various media outlets, by various investigative reporters, by various oversight mainly and almost exclusively by Republican committees in this body that will show that there were fraudulent businesses that didn't even exist that got millions and millions of dollars alone.

We will find that there were businesses that had record years during COVID. They never missed a beat. They never had a layoff. They had record years. They got millions and millions of dollars.

We even read just this week how many law firms in America that never missed a beat during COVID got huge PPP loans. We even read that Hunter Biden's former law firm got over \$10 million in PPP loans despite never missing a beat.

So, in this congressional body, in this House of Representatives, who in the majority has been providing oversight over the PPP loan program? It has not been the House Oversight and Reform Committee.

□ 1945

We have been investigating the Washington Commanders. We have been investigating what the world would look like if the United States passed the Equal Rights Amendment. We have had bills on white supremacy. We have had bills on abortion.

What we haven't had bills on is oversight.

During the prior 2 years when the House flipped the last time and the Democrats took the majority in the House Oversight Committee, there were dozens and dozens of high-level Trump cabinet secretaries and appointees that testified before the House Oversight Committee. Dozens and dozens. I want to say in the upper thirties.

Fast forward to the last 2 years of the Biden administration. Do you know how many cabinet secretaries and undersecretaries have testified in front of the House Oversight Committee?

Zero. Zero. That is going to change on January 3.

Back to COVID, which is what I want to have as the first hearing of the Oversight Committee. We have had programs that have gone unchecked. We have made mistakes in this body, like this body always does, especially when we rush bills, and we don't read bills and we must pass bills.

Then you look at the unemployment insurance extension. Most of these programs were administered by the States. But the States were getting money and mandates from the Federal Government.

And now guess what we are learning, Mr. Speaker?

We are learning that there were hundreds of thousands of fraudulent unemployment claims, maybe millions. It is

estimated that as many as 25 percent of all the extended unemployment that this body continued to approve went by the way of fraud; many to foreign countries.

Who has been looking into that in the House of Representatives over the past year and a half?

Not the House Oversight Committee. I haven't seen a committee in here that has been checking into that. So that is going to be our role.

Then you look at the stimulus money. The hospitals. I love hospitals. I have 29 hospitals in my Congressional District; I would say as many as anybody in this body. Hospitals received a lot of money. The list goes on and on and on. State and local money.

We had jurisdiction on the House Oversight Committee. \$350 billion with no guardrails. That is what we kept saying, no guardrails on the State and local money.

Who has been looking into that?

Not the House Oversight Committee. But that is going to change on January 3.

So we have a lot of challenges in our quest to get the backs of the American taxpayers. We want to identify waste. We want to identify fraud. We want to identify abuse. We want to hold people accountable for abuse and fraud.

We would love to try to claw some of this money back. And in some instances Secret Service with some of the fraud has been able to claw some of the money back that was spent fraudulently in the name of COVID.

So all the COVID money that was spent is going to be a priority for the House Oversight Committee.

We are also going to have a huge interest in the debacle at the southern border, Mr. Speaker. When you look at what is going on on the border—and there has been no shortage of floor speeches on this side of the aisle in the past 2 years about that—we are concerned about some of the decisions that have been made at the top. We have been to the border, the Republicans on the House Oversight Committee, many times. I have several members of the committee that represent border States. We have heard from Border Patrol agents. And I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, what we have heard from Border Patrol agents is very concerning, especially about conversations they have had with Secretary Mayorkas.

In a recent trip to the southern border, about a week or so ago, Leader MCCARTHY announced that investigating the potential wrongdoing at the southern border would be a priority in the next Congress and that Mr. JORDAN and Mr. COMER would oversee the investigation. We are going to do that. We are going to do that on day one.

Then we look at other hearings that have been in the news that—I don't think it is any secret, and I will conclude with this one, Mr. Speaker—we talk about the Biden family influence-peddling investigation.

Now, there are some media outlets that have done a very good job of re-

porting accurately what the purpose of this investigation is.

And then there are a whole lot of media outlets that have blown this off, and they say this is the Hunter Biden laptop investigation.

That is not true and let me be very clear. This is an investigation of the President of the United States to determine whether or not he and his administration is compromised because of the millions and millions of dollars that they have received from our adversaries in China, Russia, Ukraine, and even the Middle East.

We look at all the decisions that this administration has made that we scratch our heads and say, Why would they do this? Why would they do that? Why would they cancel the Keystone pipeline? Why would they cut off drilling? Why would they make it harder to get permits? Why are they going to Saudi Arabia begging for more oil? Why are we trying to force electric vehicles on the Postal Service fleet and the government. And why are we doing all of this stuff?

Then you look at some of the business dealings that the President's family was involved in, and the one that strikes me as the most concerning, Mr. Speaker, was the one with CEFC China Energy, which was a Chinese energy company.

Then Hudson West, which was the company that the President's son was involved with, a company that the President's son also asked for keys to be made because of his partner coming in, which happened to be the current President of the United States.

But regardless, there was a map of the United States of America on that laptop. It was in Chinese, and it had all these major natural gas suppliers listed. The objective was to help this Chinese energy company not only purchase American liquefied natural gas, but also, to help this Chinese company start taking ownership in the drillers of natural gas in the United States.

Now, let's think about that. There is outrage in this body, there is outrage in America over China buying farmland in the Dakotas. Here we have an effort by the Biden family to help China take ownership of an American energy industry. I find that concerning, Mr. Speaker.

We have been criticized for wanting to investigate this by many in the mainstream media, and I find that ironic, considering that in the last administration there were many investigations. In fact, they are still investigating the last administration.

Now, I am not going to comment on the last administration, whether these investigations are warranted or not. It is not up to me to decide.

What I will say is we are going to investigate any potential wrongdoing in this White House. And at the very least, we are going to let the American people know exactly what was going on within this family. It is not just the President's son, it is the President's

brothers, as well. This was a family business. They didn't manufacture anything. They weren't licensed to sell anything. They don't own any real estate. They don't have any employees.

What was the business? I would argue it is influence pedaling. But we are going to investigate that and see.

So the one challenge I have, and that we will have providing oversight from this side of the aisle on, is to restore confidence in congressional oversight, because let's just be honest, Mr. Speaker—and I blame both parties for this—congressional oversight doesn't have a lot of credibility.

We have had a lot of high-profile hearings over the past decade that really haven't, unfortunately, amounted to a whole lot. There has been a lot of fishing, a lot of hearings, a lot of outrage, a lot of tax dollars spent. Some pretty good information has been recovered, but at the end of the day, not a lot has happened.

I blame, again, both parties, particularly the current chairman of the House Intelligence Committee because many of his investigations were based on things that we now know, like the Steele dossier, were not true.

So this investigation with the President of the United States is based on interviews that we have already had. This is based on documents that we have, many in that laptop, which by the way, The Washington Post has confirmed is a legitimate laptop. Then when the White House and the Democratic National Committee came out and said, oh, well, that may be the President's son's laptop, but it has been compromised; there has been a folder added. CBS News did a forensic audit and proved that that is a legitimate hard drive that has not—and I repeat—has not been tampered with.

Now, we find out from Elon Musk that there were people involved in the President's campaign, involved in the Democratic National Committee, and I fear involved in high levels of the Government—we haven't gotten to that yet, but stay tuned—that were telling everyone, especially in the social media companies, oh, that is not true, that is Russian disinformation. Very concerning because one must ask oneself: Why were they doing that? What is on that computer?

And don't tell me, Mr. Speaker, it is a bunch of pictures and videos. I don't care about the pictures and videos. It is the data on there about the Biden family influence pedaling with our adversaries across the globe.

That, Mr. Speaker, is why the House Oversight Committee will investigate the President of the United States for any potential wrongdoing and try to determine whether or not this administration is compromised.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the time today. I thank you for the opportunity to tell the American people a little bit about what the House Oversight Committee's goals and objectives are in the next Congress.

We have a big job. Not only do we have trillions of dollars to try to account for what has been misappropriated, misspent, abused in this body, we also have a lot of investigations to conduct while at the same time trying to restore credibility for congressional investigation.

I look forward to working with every Member of this body, Mr. Speaker, and I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1 of House Resolution 1230, the House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 7, 2022, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-6081. A letter from the President and Chair, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a statement with regard to a transaction; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-6082. A letter from the President and Chair, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a statement with regard to a transaction; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-6083. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Report to Congress on FY 2023 Allocations for CHIPS Act International Technology Security and Innovation Fund, November 2022, pursuant to Public Law 117-167, Sec. 102(c)(3)(A); (136 Stat. 1376); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6084. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Annual Report on the Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2462 note; Public Law 106-309, Sec. 304; (114 Stat. 1095); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6085. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Document Report Number 004005; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6086. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 22-053, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6087. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 22-018, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6088. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 22-054, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6089. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a determination under section 506(a)(1) of the For-

eign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6090. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Report to Congress on U.S. Compliance with the Authorization for Use of Military Force in Iraq Section 4 of the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243) (50 USC 1541) for the period from July 6, 2022, to September 4, 2022, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1541 note Pub. L. 107-243, {4(a); (116 Stat. 1501); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6091. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2022, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-6092. A letter from the Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress covering the period of April 1, 2022, through September 30, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-6093. A letter from the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Board Member, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress covering the period of April 1, 2022, through September 30, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-6094. A letter from the Chair, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's Office of Inspector General semiannual report for the period April 1, 2022 through September 30, 2022, and Management Report, 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-6095. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting the Civil Rights Division's Legislative Proposals for the 117th Congress on Human Trafficking; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-6096. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's interim final rule with request for comments — Reproductive Health Services (RIN: 2900-AR57) received December 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1508. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3648) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the per-country numerical limitation for employment-based immigrants, to increase the per-country numerical limitation providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7946) to provide benefits for noncitizen members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; and for other purposes (Rep. 117-590). Referred to the House Calendar.

Ms. WILD: Committee on Ethics. In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Madison Cawthorn (Rep. 117-591). 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. BOST (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. CAWTHORN, Ms. MACE, Mr. ELLZEY, Ms. CONWAY, and Mrs. HARSHBARGER):

H.R. 9430. A bill to amend the Honoring our PACT Act of 2022 to establish a maximum amount of attorney fees for suits against the United States relating to water at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BASS (for herself, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. PRESSLEY):

H.R. 9431. A bill to enable incarcerated persons to petition a Federal court for a second look at sentences longer than 10 years, where the person is not a danger to the safety of any person or the community and has shown they are ready for reentry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOWMAN (for himself and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 9432. A bill to establish the Airborne Wind Energy Research and Development Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 9433. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission on the Advancement of Social Enterprise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 9434. A bill to establish a grant program to incentivize the energy resilience of air carrier airports to acquire or install solar photovoltaic panels, battery storage systems, microgrids, and related electric infrastructure for on-site renewable energy generation and storage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 9435. A bill to take certain actions with respect to Saudi Arabia in response to the shootings that occurred at Naval Air Station Pensacola in Florida on December 6, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Armed 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. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 9436. A bill to codify the Department of Labor rule regarding religious exemptions to the equal opportunity clause, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 9437. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require covered issuers to carry out a racial equity audit every 2 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. JACOBS of New York:

H.R. 9438. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a tax on foreign-owned under-utilized residential real property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 9439. A bill to ensure progress toward the fulfillment by the Federal Government of its trust and treaty obligations to Native Americans and Tribal governments, to ensure funding for programs for Native Americans and Tribal governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees

on the Budget, the Judiciary, Energy and Commerce, Education and Labor, Financial Services, Veterans' Affairs, Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 9440. A bill to provide consumer protections for students; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Veterans' 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. MFUME (for himself, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. PORTER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CARSON, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana):

H.R. 9441. A bill to direct the National Institute of Justice to collect, study, and analyze online content created by mass shooters in an effort to early identify potential mass shooters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. PELTOLA:

H.R. 9442. A bill to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs located in Anchorage, Alaska, as the "Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson Campus of the Alaska VA Healthcare System", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. CROW, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 9443. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide loan guarantees for the acquisition of cybersecurity technology and services by eligible small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida):

H.R. 9444. A bill to strengthen the rights of crime victims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 9445. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to revise the shareholder threshold for registration under that Act for issuers that receive support through certain Federal universal service support mechanisms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself and Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma):

H.R. 9446. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to conduct a program of research, development, demonstration, and commercial application with respect to clean hydrogen and fuel cell energy, low-emission fuels, and coproducts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. SIREs):

H. Res. 1509. A resolution reaffirming the partnership between the United States and the Dominican Republic and advancing opportunities to deepen diplomatic, economic, and security cooperation between the two nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MCGOVERN introduced A bill (H.R. 9447) for the relief of Terence George; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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. BOST:

H.R. 9430.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which states "[t]he Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States".

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 9431.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, providing—"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

By Mr. BOWMAN:

H.R. 9432.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 9433.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 9434.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 9435.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Commerce Clause to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which gives Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 9436.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 9437.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. JACOBS of New York:

H.R. 9438.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 9439.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:
H.R. 9440.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8
By Mr. MFUME:
H.R. 9441.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which gives Congress the power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. PELTOLA:
H.R. 9442.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18. The Necessary and Proper Clause

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:
H.R. 9443.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8
By Ms. SPEIER:
H.R. 9444.

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 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TIFFANY:
H.R. 9445.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. TONKO:
H.R. 9446.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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 the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:
H.R. 9447.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 4 and 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 821: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1284: Mr. LATURNER.
H.R. 1384: Ms. PRESSLEY.
H.R. 1474: Ms. PRESSLEY.
H.R. 1626: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 1933: Mr. JACOBS of New York.
H.R. 1986: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 2050: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 2082: Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 2143: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2219: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 2252: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 2325: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 2489: Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 2549: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 2974: Mr. CLYDE.
H.R. 3031: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 3549: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 3823: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 3860: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
H.R. 4141: Ms. WILD, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 4268: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 4750: Mr. RYAN of New York.
H.R. 4833: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 4917: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 4934: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 5232: Ms. BARRAGAN.
H.R. 5326: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
H.R. 5399: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 5444: Ms. JACOBS of California.
H.R. 5459: Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 5606: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Ms. BARRAGAN.
H.R. 5607: Mr. BEYER and Mr. CROW.
H.R. 5660: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 5799: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 5800: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 5874: Mr. LOUDERMILK.
H.R. 6060: Mr. FINSTAD.
H.R. 6111: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 6155: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 6226: Mr. HILL.
H.R. 6532: Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 6590: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.
H.R. 6610: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 6706: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 6913: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 7287: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 7382: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 7438: Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 7637: Mrs. FISCHBACH.
H.R. 7647: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 7744: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 7983: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 8018: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 8105: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 8143: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 8190: Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 8355: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 8356: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 8585: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 8609: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 8616: Mr. CASTRO of Texas and Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 8654: Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 8708: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
H.R. 8747: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 8981: Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 9035: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 9096: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 9105: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 9179: Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 9187: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 9229: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 9234: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 9243: Mr. KEATING and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 9265: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 9275: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 9307: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 9312: Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 9319: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 9324: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 9374: Mr. KEATING and Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 9379: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 9389: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.
H.R. 9403: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.J. Res. 13: Mr. CLOUD.
H. Con. Res. 65: Mr. MOORE of Utah.
H. Con. Res. 110: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H. Res. 1002: Mr. SESSIONS.
H. Res. 1245: Ms. CHU and Mr. SHERMAN.
H. Res. 1317: Mr. EVANS, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. BOWMAN.
H. Res. 1329: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.
H. Res. 1445: Mr. CLINE.
H. Res. 1481: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Ms. SHERRILL.
H. Res. 1504: Ms. ADAMS, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,
PT-155. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Holland and Allred, Certified Public Accountants, Bishop, California, relative to a copy of the correspondence to the Internal Revenue Service regarding a taxpayer's 2020 individual income tax return; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.