United States of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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# House of Representatives

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

## DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
*December 21, 2022.*

I hereby appoint the Honorable GWEN MOORE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

## MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

## HONORING THE LIFE OF FRANCO HARRIS

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Franco Harris, a giant in the football community.

Franco Harris committed his life to excellence. He ran for 12,000 yards and won four Super Bowls with the Pittsburgh Steelers, giving hope and inspiration to a community.

On Sunday, the Steelers were preparing to recognize Franco's contribution, 50 years after the play that is remembered as one of the greatest of all time, the ''Immaculate Reception.''

To remember him only for his legacy on the field would be a disservice. Franco Harris was committed to servicing and supporting food banks, blood drives, and youth sports leagues that run throughout central and western Pennsylvania.

Franco Harris loved the city of Pittsburgh, and he loved his alma mater of Penn State. He attended events throughout Pennsylvania, and he never gave the impression of being a Super Bowl MVP. He never gave the impression of being a first-ballot Hall of Famer.

Franco Harris gave the impression of simply being a man from his community, a proud Penn Stater, and a proud member of the Pittsburgh Steelers Nation.

Today, we remember the life of Franco Harris, and we wish that we had that opportunity to honor him in person on this Sunday.

The success that Franco Harris brought to the Pittsburgh Steelers carried a fan base far and wide. The success allowed the entire United States to become in one gleaming moment a Steelers Nation.

### HONORING THE APOLLO 8 CREW

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, 54 years ago the Apollo 8 crew lifted from Cape Kennedy, Florida, embarking on the first manned mission to circle the Moon.

On Christmas Eve of that year, they would be the first to be pulled into lunar orbit. On that same day, they became the first three humans to cross to the far side of the Moon where no radio contact could be made with the Earth.

These three men—Frank Borman, Jim Lovell, and Bill Anders—would spend Christmas Eve unconnected from everyone that they loved.

While no other will be as far away from home this Christmas as the Apollo 8 astronauts, there will still be millions of Americans who will be unable to spend Christmas with their loved ones.

These will be the truck drivers on icy roads, the doctors and nurses working long shifts in snowed-in hospitals, police officers patrolling our streets, and men and women in uniform standing at far-away outposts serving to keep our Nation free and safe.

We owe a debt of gratitude to those who are unable to be with their loved ones and their friends this Christmas.

As you gather around your table and celebrate the birth of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, please join me in saying a prayer for those who are unable to be at home this Christmas day.

For those unable to see their children opening Christmas presents, for those unable to be with their grandchildren watching a train circle a Christmas tree, we are grateful for the work that they do.

From all of us here at the United States Capitol, I extend a heartfelt thanks for those individuals for their work and for their commitment to our Nation.

### THANKING PENNSYLVANIA'S 13TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, as Congressional District lines shift in January, I am saddened by the fact that I will no longer have the honor of representing the Shanksville and Stoystown communities in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, the place where 40 heroes lost their lives while attempting to stop the September 11 terrorist attacks aboard United Flight 93.

In the weeks that followed, I took my family to that crash site to pay our respects and to say a prayer for those who had given their lives to save other lives.

The Shanksville and Stoystown communities have the burden and the



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honor of keeping that legacy for those 40 heroes alive.

National Park Service Director Steve Clark has done an incredible job to make the memorial a place of remembrance, and I look forward to continuing to work with him as he oversees the September 11th National Memorial Trail.

The Flight 93 National Memorial is a fitting tribute to the passengers and crew who died on that September morning with the knowledge that their deaths would ultimately save others' lives.

National Park Service Director Steve Clark and his entire team at the Flight 93 National Memorial have done an incredible job to maintain and preserve this site.

On behalf of the individuals from Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District, I say thank you for that service. I say thank you for preserving the memories of all those fallen heroes from the Flight 93 National Memorial.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.R. 3285. An act to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse.

H.R. 5961. An act to make revisions in title 5, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code.

H.R. 7299. An act to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to obtain an independent cybersecurity assessment of information systems of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7335. An act to improve coordination between the Veterans Health Administration and the Veterans Benefits Administration with respect to claims for compensation arising from military sexual trauma, and for other purposes.

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

H.R. 7939. An act to make permanent certain educational assistance benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in the case of changes to courses of education by reason of emergency situations, and for other purposes.

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

S. 1294. An act to authorize the imposition of sanctions with respect to foreign persons that have engaged in significant theft of trade secrets of United States persons, and for other purposes.

S. 1324. An act to establish a Civilian Cyber Security Reserve as a pilot project to address the cyber security needs of the United States with respect to national security, and for other purposes.

S. 1942. An act to standardize the designation of National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes.

S. 3519. An act to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail, and for other purposes.

S. 3773. An act to authorize leases of up to 99 years for land held in trust for the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation.

S. 3946. An act to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017, and for other purposes.

S. 3949. An act to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

S. 4120. An act to maximize discovery, and accelerate development and availability, of promising childhood cancer treatments, and for other purposes.

S. 4240. An act to amend section 2441 of title 18, United States Code, to broaden the scope of individuals subject to prosecution for war crimes.

S. 4859. An act to reauthorize the Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program Authorization Act of 2018, and for other purposes.

S. 5323. An act to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to allow States and local governments to use coronavirus relief funds provided under the American Rescue Plan Act for infrastructure projects, improve the Local Assistance and Tribal Consistency Fund, provide Tribal governments with more time to use Coronavirus Relief Fund payments, and for other purposes.

S. 5328. An act to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to extend terminal lakes assistance.

S. 5329. An act to amend the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act to improve the program, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 117–81, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the National Security Commission on Emerging Biotechnology:

Dr. Michelle Rozo of Pennsylvania.

## FAREWELL TO CONGRESS

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

Ms. BOURDEAUX. Madam Speaker, I rise today with gratitude to bid this body farewell.

I thank my family, my friends, my supporters, and the wonderful people of Georgia's Seventh Congressional District for the honor of serving as your Representative in Congress.

While there are many things we accomplished, the most important occurred in my first week in office. On January 3, as I was on the floor to be sworn in, I looked at my phone and saw a notification that President Trump had tried to illegally pressure Georgia's secretary of state into finding 11,780 more votes to change the results of the election.

A few days later, on January 6, as I was in my office preparing remarks to defend Georgia's electoral count, I was told to lock down and to shelter in place. There I sat for hours and hours with my sister and a couple of staff as we followed on TV and through text threads the mob attacking the Capitol and the narrow escapes of many of my colleagues.

I was one of the first of my colleagues to call for impeaching President Trump because there was never any doubt in my mind that he had incited that crowd to march on the Capitol to try to block the vote to certify the election and to keep himself in power.

That night, I walked past the broken glass through the eerie, empty halls to certify the election of Joe Biden as the next President of the United States.

At some point during these events, majority leader STENY HOYER turned to me and said: ''I bet this wasn't what you expected when you ran for Congress.'' I told him that actually I ran for Congress precisely so that I could be standing at this place at this time to take this vote to certify the election and to defend our democracy.

I know that many of the people who supported me in the 4-year effort to flip Georgia's Seventh Congressional District and to deliver Georgia for the Democrats worked so hard and sacrificed so much in large part because they, too, saw the danger and worried that President Trump would stop at nothing to achieve and retain power. While there were many other important issues at stake, fundamentally, we saw our efforts as a rescue mission for our country.

I know that many other democratic frontliners saw their efforts the same way. I know that some of my Republican colleagues who took brave votes at great political risk shared our concerns.

So for those who are cynical about our politics, who believe that it is all about corruption, money, and power—and, yes, there is a lot of that—please know that many people of integrity, courage, and talent in both parties and in many different roles worked hard for years to be at the right place at the right time in this particular moment in our country's history so that they could hold the line to stop the forces of chaos and autocracy and renew our democracy for one more turn of the wheel.

I want to recognize the sacrifice of my family and thank my husband, Jeff, and my son, Nathan, who encouraged me all along the way. I want to recognize my sister, Margaret Bourdeaux, who threw herself into helping me day in and day out, and my aunt and uncle, Margaret and Howard Arbuckle, who stood by me when both my parents died in 2017 and told me I could not quit working for change, it was too important.

I thank my many supporters whose persistent acts of courage and sacrifice allowed me to have this brief but very important time in Congress.

While the preservation of our democracy was always top of mind, we accomplished quite a lot on other fronts, including the American Rescue Plan, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the CHIPS Act, and the Inflation Reduction Act.

Also critical to the Seventh District was the PPP Extension Act and almost

$18 million in community funding projects that will allow the restoration and preservation of our community's Black history, that will support critical early childhood education programs, that will promote small businesses and innovation and economic development and infrastructure, and that will support a vast array of much-needed mental health and other social service programs in our rapidly growing community.

To my staff, all that we have accomplished would not have been possible without you. Thank you for your hard work and dedication, and I look forward to seeing what you do next.

To the residents of Georgia's Seventh District, thank you again for the honor of representing our community in Congress.

## HONORING THE LIFE OF LESLEE KATHRYN BUHLER ALEXANDER

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

Mr. KUSTOFF. Madam Speaker, many in the Chamber know our friend Senator Lamar Alexander, but many of you may not know that earlier this year he lost his wife of 53 years, Leslee Kathryn Buhler Alexander, better known to all of us as ''Honey.''

Honey was a household name in Tennessee, not for being the first lady of Tennessee or the wife of a United States Senator, but for being the voice of so many across the State.

Honey grew up in Texas. She graduated high school in Austin in 1963 and received her college degree from Smith College in 1967. Honey later joined the Washington, D.C., staff of United States Senator John G. Tower.

Now, that summer, during a softball game between Senator Tower's staff and the staff of Senator Howard Baker, Jr., Honey met a young Baker staffer, Lamar Alexander. Honey and Lamar dated for about 18 months and married in 1969.

When Honey, Lamar, and their 11-month-old son, Drew, moved to Nashville in 1970, Honey began to focus on the health and well-being of families and children. She said: ''Strong families make strong children.''

Later, as Tennessee's first lady, Honey led the statewide Healthy Children Initiative with the goal of providing prenatal healthcare for every child. Honey dedicated her life to the well-being of our next generation.

Honey Alexander cofounded Leadership Nashville, served Family & Children's Service as president of its board and chaired multiple events, and additionally served on the boards of the Adventure Science Center, Vanderbilt Kennedy Center, the Junior League of Nashville, the Dede Wallace Center, and the Hermitage.

□ 1215

Honey and Lamar had three more children: Leslee, Kathryn, and Will. Through it all, Honey was a steadfast and committed partner during her husband's honorable career in public service.

Honey campaigned during Lamar's six races for Governor and United States Senator, served 8 years as the first lady of Tennessee, moved to Knoxville when Lamar was the president of the University of Tennessee, and then moved to Washington when Lamar was the United States Education Secretary and finally U.S. Senator. When Lamar was campaigning for President, Honey traveled on her own to over 80 different Iowa communities.

During the 1996 Presidential campaign in New Hampshire, Honey was interviewed on the Larry King Show on CNN. Larry King asked Honey this question: Do you really want to be the First Lady and live in the White House?

Honey answered in her own way, very succinctly with one word: ''No.''

That was Honey. It was clear to all of us that Honey was happiest at home with her family. I think that Honey summed it up well when she wrote: ''The most important facets of my life remain the same: supporting Lamar; mothering the children; helping others; and nurturing good physical, spiritual, emotional, and intellectual health in me and those closest to me.''

When Nashville's Family and Children's Service named its new home the Honey Alexander Center, the organization said, ''Honey Alexander has dedicated her life to the service of others.'' In my opinion, that really is the most suitable statement.

As a child, Honey's daughter Leslee wrote in a school essay: ''My mother is the lioness who keeps the family in hand and allows us to live and grow.''

We should all be so lucky to have a Honey Alexander in our lives.

As we grieve the loss of one of our favorite first ladies, we know that Tennessee is a better place to live and raise a family because of the work of this wonderful wife, mother, and friend.

From Roberta and me to Lamar, Leslee, Kathryn, and Will: We know your hearts are heavy this holiday season, but we want to say thank you. Thank you for allowing your wife and your mother to be a lioness for us all.

## SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE

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

Mr. KAHELE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on a critical issue for indigenous people of the United States, specifically Native Hawaiians.

Yesterday, in this august body, I introduced H.R. 9614 to amend the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, legislation critical to the preservation, protection, and restoration of the sovereign rights of the Native Hawaiian people.

Madam Speaker, 129 years ago, on January 17, 1893, 13 White men with the support of U.S. troops of the USS *Boston* illegally overthrew the Kingdom of Hawaii. In the years that would follow, the kingdom's beloved monarch, Queen Liliuokalani, was imprisoned; millions of acres of sovereign royal lands were stolen; olelo Hawaii, the Hawaiian language, was prohibited to be taught or spoken in public schools; the United States illegally annexed Hawaii via a simple majority joint resolution after failing to gain treaty ratification in the United States Senate; and by 1920, Native Hawaiians—decimated by Western diseases, the loss of their land, culture, and identity—were on the brink of extinction.

Realizing the plight of his people, Hawaii's second Native Hawaiian and territorial Delegate to the Congress, Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, 102 years ago, authored one of the most important pieces of Federal legislation for Hawaiians, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920.

The act would set aside 203,000 acres to restore land and dignity to Native Hawaiians of 1/32 blood quantum, giving them leasing opportunities for homesteading, farming, ranching, and mercantile purposes.

However, Delegate Kuhio ran into fierce opposition and was forced to compromise with Western powerful sugar and ranching business interests by accepting a blood quantum requirement of 50 percent to qualify for a lease. This requirement would serve as a poison pill in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act dividing Native Hawaiians—a divide that remains to this day.

Inadequately funded and managed by the United States from 1921 to 1959, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act and its day-to-day management was punted to the new State of Hawaii as a condition and requirement of statehood in 1959.

Realizing that Native Hawaiians were being quickly displaced from their land due to interracial marriages, the State of Hawaii and the United States lowered the blood quantum requirement for qualified beneficiary successors to 25 percent.

Madam Speaker, 100 years later, due to interracial marriages and blended families, many descendants of beneficiaries do not meet the 25 percent requirement for successorship.

In addition, the failure of both the State of Hawaii and the United States to meet its fiduciary, execution, management, and oversight obligations to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act has resulted in less than 10,000 Native Hawaiians being awarded a lease while an applicant wait list of almost 29,000 exists to this day.

As the applicant wait list grows, the median average age of an applicant grows, creating a sense of urgency as thousands have died on the wait list, and thousands more will die on the wait list, never fulfilling the true vision of Prince Kuhio to Aina

Ho'opulalula, or return Native Hawaiians to their land.

This bill, H.R. 9614, will reduce the blood quantum requirement to Delegate Kuhio's original intent of 1/32 for the successors of those who have, while also addressing the inequity of those who don't have by lowering the 50 percent blood quantum requirement forsuccessorship to 1/32 for the thousands of applicants and their successors on the DHHL applicant wait list.

With the 117th Congress coming to an end in just 13 days, it is my sincere hope that the 118th Congress will address this important issue and that an emerging new generation of Native Hawaiian political leaders in Hawaii will elevate this and the myriad of other issues that continue to suppress and harm the Native Hawaiian community.

Madam Speaker, I am confident that if we do that, we can effectuate sustainable and positive change across Hawaii and our Nation where all of our people thrive, not just a privileged few.

## FAREWELL TO CONGRESS

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

Mr. MEIJER. Madam Speaker, I rise today for the last time as a Member of the 117th Congress. I do not seek to dwell on the circumstances of my departure, although it does bring to mind a few lines from Yeats' ''Second Coming'':

> The best lack all conviction, while the worst
> Are full of passionate intensity.

Perhaps it takes a cataclysm like World War I to capture the naked, malevolent cynicism of our politics. Yeats also well captured the harrowing consequence of elite ineptitude that precipitated the slaughter of tens of millions:

> Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;
> Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world.

I read and re-read those words while flying from Hamid Karzai International Airport last August during the shameful end to 20 years of America's war in Afghanistan.

What I saw on the ground during that waking nightmare exemplified some of the best of the American men and women in uniform, but it also reflected the haplessness and incompetency of American policymaking.

It is easy to question why we are here in this Chamber, what our purpose is, and what it is we seek to achieve. I did not enter this body as some wide-eyed innocent; three years in war zones had stripped me of that.

But what I did not anticipate until I got here was how many of the problems we are confronting are problems of Congress' own making.

Look at Afghanistan. Across the rotunda, we are fighting an uphill battle to pass the Afghan Adjustment Act so that our allies who have risked their lives to support our operations aren't deported back to the same hell that 13 American servicemembers sacrificed their lives to rescue them from.

This should not be a Herculean task. Yet, Senators have the privilege of wrapping their hands around the neck of critical legislation and strangling it in back rooms. If they want to slit the throat of the Afghan Adjustment Act, then let them do it on the Senate floor in full view of the allies and veterans they are betraying.

The reason in the first place why we have to pass the Afghan Adjustment Act is due to the failure of our war in Afghanistan—a failure abetted by decades of Congress' lax oversight of the President and his Department of Defense.

To solve this, I pushed for Congress to take back its war powers, to take back that constitutional responsibility. But even when it comes to Congress asserting its own prerogative, this body has shown itself unwilling to do its job.

The current budget negotiations taking place on the other side of the rotunda also show a Congress unwilling to confront the very basic task of passing a budget on time. The last time we had a budget passed before the fiscal year started, I was in second grade. And here we sit, 72 hours before a government shutdown, while the Senate pats itself on the back for dropping a 4,155-page omnibus bill at 2 a.m. yesterday morning.

When Congress is incapable of solving problems of its own making, how can the American people have any faith that we can tackle the problems arising from the broader world?

What hope do we have of out-competing China and of winning this coming century if we can't even get out of a mess of our own making?

We need the best to regain their convictions, to set an example of what clear-eyed leadership looks like both at home and abroad. We need to hold the worst to account and reprise the moral resolve that has led us through dark times in this country many, many times before.

Too many have sacrificed too much for us to squander the opportunity before us, the opportunity to rise to the challenge of this moment, to set aside petty squabbles, the opportunity to build on the promise of limited government, economic freedom, and individual liberty—the promise that underpins the American Dream.

While I will not be in the 118th Congress to fight for the government our great people deserve, I remain steadfast to my commitment to make our Nation at last worthy of the sacrifices made in its name. And I pray that the next Congress learns from the mistakes of the last 2 years, that we learn from the mistakes of decades before, and that we have the courage necessary to fulfill the promise of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

## GREAT LAKES AUTHORITY

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise for two reasons.

First, as founding cochair of the Ukraine Caucus, I rise to express gratitude to our Speaker, NANCY PELOSI, for extending the invitation to Ukraine's President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to address our Congress in this beloved House tonight. What a consequential moment in world history his remarks will elucidate.

Our Ukraine Caucus, which is bipartisan, will warmly welcome him as a brother in the cause of liberty.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the names of Members of our bipartisan caucus.

CONGRESSIONAL UKRAINE CAUCUS MEMBERS

Ami Bera (CA–07)
Gus Bilirakis (FL–12)
Jamaal Bowman (NY–16)
Brendan Boyle (PA–02)
Julia Brownley (CA–26)
Vern Buchanan (FL–16)
Michael Burgess (TX–26)
Kat Cammack (FL–03)
André Carson (IN–07)
Matt Cartwright (PA–08)
Sean Casten (IL–06)
David Cicilline (RI–01)
Steve Cohen (TN–09)
Gerry Connolly (VA–11)
Jim Costa (CA–16)
Joe Courtney (CT–02)
Jason Crow (CO–06)
Danny K. Davis (IL–07)
Madeleine Dean (PA–04)
Rosa DeLaura (CT–03)
Suzan DelBene (WA–01)
Debbie Dingell (MI–12)
Lloyd Doggett (TX–35)
Brian Fitzpatrick (PA–01)
Ruben Gallego (AZ–07)
Josh Gottheimer (NJ–05)
Andy Harris (MD–01)
Jaime Herrera Beutler (WA–03)
Brian Higgins (NY–26)
French Hill (AR–02)
Jim Himes (CT–04)
Eleanor Holmes Norton (DC–00)
Steven Horsford (NV–04)
Ronny Jackson (TX–13)
Sheila Jackson Lee (TX–18)
Hakeem Jeffries (NY–08)
Bill Johnson (OH–06)
Mondaire Jones (NY–17)
David Joyce (OH–14)
Marcy Kaptur (OH–09)
William Keating (MA–09)
Andy Kim (NJ–03)
Ron Kind (WI–03)
Adam Kinzinger (IL–16)
Raja Krishnamoorthi (IL–08)
Ann Kuster (NH–02)
Doug Lamborn (CO–O5)
James Langevin (RI–02)
Mike Levin (CA–49)
Andy Levin (MI–09)
Nicole Malliotakis (NY–11)
Carolyn Maloney (NY–12)
A. Donald McEachin (VA–04)
Cathy McMorris Rodgers (WA–O5)
Jerry McNerney (CA–09)
Peter Meijer (MI–03)
Dan Meuser (PA–09)
Kweisi Mfume (MD–07)
Mariannette Miller-Meeks (IA–02)
Joe Morelle (NY–25)
Seth Moulton (MA–06)
Frank Pallone (NJ–06)
William Pascrell (NJ–09)
Nancy Pelosi (CA–12)
August Pfluger (TX–11)
Dean Phillips (MN–03)
Chellie Pingree (ME–01)
David Price (NC–04)
Mike Quigley (IL–O5)
Kathleen Rice (NY–04)
Deborah Ross (NC–02)
Bobby Rush (IL–01)
Tim Ryan (OH–13)
Mary Gay Scanlon (PA–O5)
Jan Schakowsky (IL–09)
Adam Schiff (CA–28)
Bobby Scott (VA–04)
Brad Sherman (CA–30)
Mikie Sherrill (NJ–11)
Elissa Slotkin (MI–08)
Adam Smith (WA–09)
Chris Smith (NJ–04)
Victoria Spartz (IN–05)
Haley Stevens (MI–11)
Chris Stewart (UT–02)
Eric Swalwell (CA–15)
Ritchie Torres (NY–15)
Lori Trahan (MA–03)
David Trone (MD–06)
Fred Upton (MI–06)
Debbie Wasserman Schultz (FL–07)
Susan Wild (PA–O7)
Joe Wilson (SC–02)
Steve Womack (AR–03)

Ms. KAPTUR. Secondly, I also rise with considerable excitement as the Great Lakes Authority legislation,

which dozens and dozens of Members in both Chamber have supported, has been included in the 2023 omnibus bill.

The Great Lakes watershed is the only region in our Nation without an economic instrumentality helping it to adjust to changing economic conditions—the only place in this country. The Great Lakes Authority will unlock the economic heartland's full potential for the century ahead.

The Midwest communities that I represent are home to the people who make, build, and grow what makes, builds, and grows America.

For decades, however, our region has borne the brunt of job losses, largely the direct result of disastrous trade policies, underinvestment, and deindustrialization.

Since the passage of NAFTA in 1993, then China's entrance into the World Trade Organization in 2001, and CAFTA's passage in 2005, over 91,000 factories have closed across America—most in the region that I represent. Millions of good-paying jobs have been snuffed out.

□ 1230

Middle-class workers and families in the Great Lakes region, including Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, and New York, have suffered as good-paying jobs disappeared. Too many communities have been shattered.

The tragedy does not end there. Local governments have been left scrambling as declining revenues led to the collapse of budgets and the accumulation of crushing bonded indebtedness.

The size and scope of these accumulated economic challenges are too much for any one city or State to overcome alone. Places like Toledo, Lorain, Detroit, Buffalo, Flint, places with hardworking people throughout the region, have been scarred and struggle still to recover from the outsourcing of manufacturing and shipping jobs, including in agriculture, to penny-wage countries.

Meanwhile, impacted towns like Chicago, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Cleveland, Ohio, are limited in their ability to halt climate change and reverse its effects on their shorelines and natural habitats.

The Great Lakes region, the largest body of freshwater on Earth, needs accelerated investments and strategic support to get back on track.

Last year, in a bipartisan manner, this Congress accomplished what many had tried but failed to do: pass a historic investment in jobs and infrastructure. Billions of dollars are already on their way to some places, but we need to accelerate them to this region.

These dollars will empower our communities to rebuild roads and bridges; improve ports, rail lines, and airports; modernize energy and water infrastructure; and protect Lake Erie and the adjoining Great Lakes, which is the freshwater kingdom of the world and our continent.

All of this funding, every penny, is an investment in good-paying jobs. But to maximize the impact and turbocharge revitalization, our region needs a strategic plan to marshal these resources, work together, and invest for the future.

The Great Lakes region is the largest region in America that lacks such a Federal entity, and we can see where the West's water is served by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Delta Regional Authority helps 10 million people in the Delta region, and more than 400 counties from Mississippi to West Virginia are served by the Appalachian Regional Commission. Our region has long needed such an entity.

The Great Lakes authority will be a Federal-State mechanism created by us, the Congress, to spur creation of jobs and establish world-class worker education, training, and adjustment institutions in communities left behind.

Our goals for the Great Lakes authority are to foster innovation and expand the core U.S. manufacturing, industrial, and agricultural bases. We intend for it to promote new advances in renewable energy technologies, like solar, wind, and hydrogen, while helping us conserve and steward our environmental assets. It should also convene various agencies to help us produce this plan for the future. Finally, the Great Lakes authority provides a new opportunity for American progress, and I look forward to the true possibilities this authority will unleash.

I include in the RECORD a proposal from various members to President Biden.

Proposal: A Great Lakes Authority

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF:

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR. PRESIDENT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Rep. MARCY KAPTUR (D–OH),
*Co-Chair, Great Lakes Task Force.*
Rep. PAUL TONKO (D–NY),
*Chair, Environment & Climate Change Subcommittee.*
Rep. HALEY STEVENS (D–MI),
*Co-Chair, House Manufacturing Task Force.*
Rep. DEBBIE DINGELL (D–MI),
*Co-Chair, Great Lakes Task Force.*
Rep. BOBBY RUSH (D–IL),
*Chair, Energy Subcommittee.*

Summary. The eight states that comprise the U.S. portion of the Great Lakes watershed contain the core of America's commercial and defense industrial base.

The Department of Homeland Security defines these industries as ''America's Critical Manufacturing Sector''. Failure or disruption within these industries would result in cascading disruptions in other critical sectors of the economy, in multiple regions, and have significant national economic impact.

This existing industrial base contains the nation's largest pool of skilled and experienced production workers. The Region has an almost inexhaustible supply of fresh water. These 8 States do 25 percent of all U.S. trade with Canada, which is this nation's largest export market. In 2020, Canada imported more than $255 billion of U.S. goods and services.

This base provides a solid foundation for creating a unique 21st Century regional development strategy—one that can enable the United States to (1) build back its manufacturing base, (2) create millions of new and better jobs within the Region, and (3) restore an assured, U.S. defense industrial sector and a resilient energy platform sufficient to power U.S.-based production.

Franklin D. Roosevelt created the model for such a strategy in 1933 with the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)—a unique institution brought into being to control the raging waters of the Tennessee River, provide low-cost electricity, and advance the economic development of the under-invested seven states in that Basin.

Our times require a 21st Century version of such an Authority in the Great Lakes Region—one that can protect and wisely use the fresh waters of the Great Lakes, build back better the Region's economy and be a necessary exemplar for climate change remediation.

The GLA's mission would be to:

Restore and protect America's principal source of fresh water.

Foster innovation, commercialize it, and by that create more and better jobs.

Strengthen and expand the core U.S. manufacturing and defense industrial base, and the required energy systems to sustain/power production.

Create world-class worker education, training and adjustment institutions.

Work with the Government and Provinces of Canada on our mutual Great Lakes challenges including the Great Lakes—Saint Lawrence Seaway Corporation.

The Chair of the Great Lakes Authority would be a Cabinet level official appointed by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. The Chair would represent the U.S. Government. A five person board lead by the Chair would be joined by four bipartisan board members appointed by the U.S. House and Senate leadership.

The GLA would be governed by a five-person, bipartisan Board, each of whom serves for a five-year term. The Chair would be a Cabinet level official appointed by the President, confirmed by the U.S. Senate and be a full-time position. The other four members of the Board would be appointed by the Majority and Minority Leaders of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. Each would be confirmed by the U.S. Senate. Eligible appointees would be limited to residents of the Region who are currently active as a corporate manufacturing CEO, head of a major financial institution, President of a Land Grant University, or CEO of a major distribution company. These four positions would be part-time and compensated as is normal with private corporations.

The Great Lakes Authority would be funded by the same ways and means as was, and is now, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and include both federally appropriated funds and revenues generated by GLA projects, with the same annual financing similar to that of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Great Lakes Authority would be authorized and funded to:

Create and administer a regional infrastructure bank that could finance domestic civil works that have a dedicated revenue stream such as water and wastewater systems,

Create and finance other domestic civil works from appropriated funds,

Create and operate a business development fund to assist in the establishment and expansion of regional-based manufacturers,

Create university-based research, development, and technical consortiums,

Create the 18th National Laboratory, with satellites as necessary in GLA states, and dedicate it to advancing applied science, the

manufacturing arts, and the commercialization of advanced technology products,

Create a patent hub that will aggressively invest and develop new clean energy inventions, technologies and industries, and

Create and fund world-class remedial, transition and advanced education and training institutions and programs that invest in the workers of the Region.

The United States has long dealt with regional challenges with regional solutions. The TV A is an example. The purpose of this proposal is to outline why a Great Lakes Authority is needed and identify how it can make a major contribution to building back better this vital region of the United States. Today, alone of the U.S.'s major economic regions, the Great Lakes states do not have such a vital development institution.

The Challenge. Manufacturing and Job Losses—The United States has closed 91,000 factories and lost 5 million manufacturing jobs since NAFTA was enacted in 1993 and China joined the World Trade Organization in 2000. The 8-state Great Lakes Region lost 1.5 millions of those jobs—that is, 30 percent. Many of the Region's people were unable to adapt and have responded with addiction, suicide, conspiracy fantasies, and political radicalization. Manufacturing Jobs Lost Since NAFTA and China Entered the WTO (1Q 1993–1Q 2018).

Weakened Finances—These losses of factories and jobs, in turn, have greatly weakened the fiscal capacity of the Region's state and local governments.

A measure of this fiscal crisis is found in the high municipal indebtedness of the Region's cities. Detroit and Cleveland each have a municipal bonded indebtedness of more than two billion dollars. Toledo owes $1.6 billion and Milwaukee almost $1.4 billion. Faced with the high costs of operation, repairs, rehabilitation and replacement, coupled with unavoidable federal mandates that come with only 50 percent funding, these municipalities are forced to increase utility rates on customers who are already in economic trouble.

The On-Going, Great Lakes Ecological Catastrophe—The Region's five Great Lakes—Erie, Huron, Michigan, Ontario, and Superior—are the source of 21% of the world's surface freshwater and 84% of North America's. These Lakes undergird life, work and recreation for tens of millions of people. Yet, before our eyes they are succumbing to an ecological disaster of epic proportions. Dan Egan in The Death and Life of the Great Lakes writes:

The Great Lakes are now home to 186 nonnative species. None has been more devastating than the Junior Mint-sized zebra and quagga mussels . . . leaving trillions upon trillions of filter-feeding quagga mussels sucking the life out of the lake itself . . . native fish populations have been decimated. Bird-killing botulism outbreaks plague lakeshores. Poisonous algae slick capable of shutting down public water supplies have become a routine summertime threat. A virus that causes deadly hemorrhaging in dozens of species of fish, dubbed by some scientists the 'fish Ebola' has become endemic in the lakes and threatens to spread across the continent.

Yet, invasive species are only one of many threats to what in fact is the largest inland sea in the world. Researchers at the Universities of Wisconsin and Michigan have created a ''threat map'' that analyzes 34 distinct threats that affect these five lakes. The composite stresses include not only invasive species but also toxic algae, erosion, development, waste plastics and toxic pollutants among other sources.

Cumulative Stress in the Great Lakes. Today, the state and local governments of the region are themselves so economically strapped that they are fiscally incapable of making the remediations that the Lakes require. Major fiscal help and institutional leadership from the Federal Government is essential if this ecological catastrophe is to be stopped and then reversed.

Innovation—Regarding innovation in the Great Lakes region, a telling measure of the region's innovation decline is found by comparing whether these eight states have kept pace with the rest of the United States in devising inventions that are sufficiently new, non-obvious and useful that inventors and companies file and receive a patent from the United States Patent Office (USPTO). The Great Lakes states have not kept pace with innovation. Specifically, in 1990, 51,000 U.S. patents were issued and in 2020 the USPTO granted 188,000—an increase of 265 percent.

In 2020, California residents were granted 571 percent more patents than they were in 1990. Oregon residents got 553 percent more. Washington State residents were awarded a whopping 901 percent more. Not a single Great Lake State even reached the national average by 2020. All fell behind the pace of U.S. invention.

The Nuclear Power Issue—Heavy power demands across the region require a dependable baseload energy supply with a highly skilled workforce. Today, the Region has 17 nuclear reactors at 15 sites in operation. Nuclear power provides 15% of the electricity for Ohio and Wisconsin, 23% for Minnesota, 29% for Michigan, 33% for New York, 41% for Pennsylvania, and 53% for Illinois.

Competition pressures from massive, new natural gas supplies have created financial pressures that make nuclear power more expensive. These zero net carbon nuclear plants have become financially uncompetitive. Yet, thousands of companies and hundreds of thousands of workers depend on this nuclear base load. For the foreseeable future, nuclear energy must be a key segment of electricity generation or neither economic development nor climate change goals can be attained. Ways are means are required to extend the operation of these nuclear facilities and, working with all stakeholders, increase electric production beyond what private enterprise appears to be able to facilitate in a quickly changing and uncertain market.

The Brookings Study—A decade ago, the Great Recession and the collapse of the U.S. auto industry highlighted the manufacturing decline in the Region. Regional leaders engaged the Brookings Institute to help identify a consensus among private-sector and public stakeholders as to what to do to create the next economy. The result was a report: ''The Next Economy: Economic Recovery and Transformation in the Great Lakes Region.'' The report called for the federal, state, metropolitan leaders to join with the private and philanthropic sectors to:

Invest in the assets that matter—innovation, infrastructure and human capital, Devise new public-private institutions that are market-oriented and performance-driven, Reimagine metros' form and governance structures to set the right conditions for economic growth.

The report was issued in September 2010. The unstated expectation was that the report and leadership consensus would guide the Obama Administration's second round of recovery actions post-2010. It never happened. In November 2010, control of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives changed. What happened next is that the U.S. devolved into ten years of national political gridlock.

Neither the state, nor local governments, nor the industries, nor the companies, nor the people of the region could meet the magnitude of this challenge alone. Nor could they form a joint regional strategy because there was no regional institution through which the leaders of the Region could define, advocate and create such a truly regional strategy.

What the Great Lakes Region needed then, and needs even more now, is a 21st Century Great Lakes Authority—an institution that can help the Region innovate, create jobs and confront the compounding environmental and climate challenges.

This proposed Great Lakes Authority can be that Institution. By its structure, focus, coherence, funding and leadership it can help the Region and nation envision, implement and sustain an aggressive Great Lakes strategic development agenda. This proposed Authority can be an institutional anchor to aid the Region to sustain a long-term effort through the storms, calms and vagaries of national policy making.

A Great Lakes Authority. The United States has always supported regional solutions to regional development and regional challenges. The principal of these efforts is managed by the Bureau of Land Management, which traces its roots to 1812 and was formed, in part, to serve arid parts of the nation with regional water resources and power generation.

Then, in 1933 during the economic depression, FDR created the 7-state TVA. In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson created the 13-state Appalachian Regional Commission. Their successors have created regional commissions in other parts of the U.S.

These regional instrumentalities were created to strengthen the economies of these Regions and help those states achieve economic equality with the rest of the Nation. Additional regional efforts have been proposed in other states.

Two of these Regional Commissions (Delta and Northern Border) have been provided minuscule funding. The Southeast Crescent Region and Southwest Border Regional Commissions have not been activated.

Strikingly, the Great Lakes Region has neither a Regional Authority, such as TVA, nor even a lesser-funded regional commission. Simply put, building back better the Great Lakes Region is a challenge that requires an empowered and well-financed Great Lakes Authority.

Lessons from the TVA—Now, almost nine decades after its founding, some lessons from TVA's experiences provide clear guidance for this proposed Great Lakes Authority. Many environmental and economic problems are not bound by state boundaries. Regional approaches are required to solve regional challenges.

The development institutions and capacities of any Region are so atomized as to be ineffectual when dealing with broader issues of mutual concern. The 2010 Brookings report highlighted that: ''The metropolitan areas of the Great Lakes are ruled by a byzantine network of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school boards, fire districts, library districts, workforce boards, industrial development authorities, water and sewer districts and a host of other entities.'' The Brookings scholars concluded that the metropolitan areas of the Great Lakes need to begin speaking with a unified voice on economic development and design and implement a unified strategy. A Regional Authority can facilitate such coherence.

The TVA has a 200-person unit devoted to the economic development of the 7-state TVA region. It is far larger, better funded and more effective than any of the 7 state efforts in the Region. The TVA provides; (a) an international capacity to identify and source private capital investment, (b) secure domestic finance through state, municipal, banking and venture funds, as well as (c) the guidance required to select sites and coordinate

infrastructure and agreements at low, long-term interest rates. With these capacities, TVA has created a powerful supplement to state and local efforts to attract capital investment and jobs into the Tennessee Valley. It works well. The Great Lakes basin would benefit from this TVA approach.

Conclusion. When conceiving the TVA, President Franklin D. Roosevelt focused on equity. What FDR challenged was an inequality that was out of control between capital and labor and also between the regions of the United States, particularly the Southern and Appalachian regions. FDR closed much of this inequality—both between people and between regions. Since the early 1980s, the inequalities between the few and the many, the coasts and the interior, and the developed and underdeveloped regions of the U.S. have widened.

Now, it appears that a new era has opened with the Administration of President Joseph Biden. The new balance between economic efficiency and economic equity now appears to be once again emphasizing a more equitable distribution of economic growth and opportunities for both people and regions. The Great Lakes region has been falling behind by almost every measure and needs substantial attention to reverse economic and environmental challenges. A Great Lakes Authority is as vital a development tool for the Biden-Harris Era of today as TVA was for the Roosevelt Era of the 1930s.

## HONORING DETECTIVE PAUL NEWELL

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

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Speaker, it is with profound sorrow and endless appreciation I rise today to honor the life of Detective Paul Newell of the Benton County Sheriff's Office in Arkansas.

He was one of Arkansas' finest law enforcement officers, a man who lived his life driven by a call to serve.

For more than two decades, he donned the badge. More importantly, he embodied the integrity and principled character the shield demands. He wore the uniform knowing it brought risk, but it also brought the reward of keeping Arkansans safe.

Detective Newell was one of the brave. He didn't pursue a career of comfort but one where he faced danger, helped those in need, and upheld the rule of law. He was devoted to being a guardian of the community he so loved.

It was in that spirit of service, Madam Speaker, while escorting the Wreaths Across America procession in northwest Arkansas, that Detective Newell was tragically killed in an accident involving his motorcycle in the line of duty 4 days ago.

He served in the military and was a veteran, patrol deputy, patrol sergeant, training sergeant, lieutenant, detective, and volunteer member of the Gravette, Arkansas, Fire Department. Wearing the uniform was fundamental to his life.

Those roles are only second to the titles he cherished most: proud son, husband, father, and grandfather. Our heartfelt sympathies are with his parents, his wife, his daughters, and his grandchildren.

I end with a sentiment that epitomizes the many accolades that have been shared by his fellow brothers and sisters in blue from Benton County Sheriff Shawn Holloway. ''We are beyond saddened at the loss of our fallen brother and friend. Detective Paul Newell was one of the most respected deputies at our agency. His presence can never be replaced, but his legacy will remain through the hundreds of people he has trained. I ask that everyone continue to keep his family and fellow deputies in their prayers.''

Madam Speaker, God bless Detective Paul Newell. His memory is a blessing, and the Third District of Arkansas is forever thankful to have had such a dedicated hero keeping us safe.

## POSTAL SERVICE ELECTRIC VEHICLE ACQUISITION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Postal Service on its recent announcement to purchase a new vehicle fleet, 75 percent of which will be electric vehicles. I also rise to thank President Biden for his vision that led this country to that decision.

Yesterday's announcement by the Postal Service would not have been possible without the steadfast efforts of the Biden-Harris administration, including the landmark legislation President Biden signed into law earlier this year, the Inflation Reduction Act, and the postal reform legislation, which I authored.

I personally thank President Biden for his important leadership on this issue. His efforts to ensure that our Federal fleets, particularly the Postal Service fleet, transition to electric vehicles as soon as possible are a critical step to a cleaner environment and a more sustainable future for all Americans.

As chair of the Oversight and Reform Committee, electrifying the Postal Service fleet has been one of my top priorities for the last several years. I have spoken and written to the Postmaster General numerous times about the importance of adopting an all-electric fleet, and the committee has held briefings and hearings several times on this issue.

The Postal Service operates a fleet of nearly 230,000 cars and trucks. That is roughly one-third of the entire Federal fleet. It is the second largest fleet in our Nation and should set the standard for this Nation.

Unfortunately, this fleet is rapidly aging, with many vehicles already more than three decades old. The old postal trucks are often unsafe, have high maintenance costs, and get terrible gas mileage.

We cannot afford to continue polluting our environment with unnecessary carbon. This is simply unacceptable. We are in the middle of a climate crisis. The Federal Government should be leading the charge to reduce carbon emissions and green its fleets.

That is why I am elated the Postal Service has made the decision to acquire 45,000 electric next-generation delivery vehicles and an additional 21,000 other electric delivery cars and trucks between now and 2028.

I applaud the Postal Service for its commitment to purchasing only electric next-generation delivery vehicles after 2026, which is part of President Biden's vision for the future. This is a win for the Postal Service, the climate, and, most importantly, the American people.

This critical investment would not have been possible without the $3 billion President Biden championed and Congress provided in the Inflation Reduction Act. These funds will help purchase these vehicles and build the infrastructure necessary to support them.

These purchases will make the Postal Service a global leader in the adoption of electric vehicles and sets an example for other Federal agencies and the private sector as they develop their future fleets. They are also a testament to President Biden's efforts to prioritize the climate and make the world safer and more secure for future generations.

I commend the Postal Service for making this decision, and I look forward to the steps Congress and the administration will continue to take to protect our planet and to green our planet. This is a great step forward for a cleaner and better environment.

## HONORING PITTSBURGH ATHLETES ROBERTO CLEMENTE AND FRANCO HARRIS

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

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of several Pittsburgh athletes. The first is a young man named Roberto Clemente.

Roberto Clemente was a tremendous player for the Pittsburgh Pirates. He had an 18-year career with the Pirates—3,000 hits, 240 home runs, two-time World Series champion, and he had an arm that was incredible. Nobody in the Major Leagues, after getting a single to right field, ever made a wide turn at first base. Clemente would throw them out, throw it behind them.

As we remember him as a baseball player—and this is his last hit, which was a double where he got his 3,000th hit—one of the things I really admired about Roberto Clemente was not the fact that he was a great athlete, that he was a great leader, but that he was a great humanitarian.

Roberto died on December 31, 1972. That is 50 years ago this New Year's Eve. He was on a mission trip to deliver aid to the victims of an earthquake in Nicaragua. Mr. Clemente was only 38 years old.

I think the thing that we need to remember as Americans is that while people have different talents, their commitment is always to their fellow man.

What I remember about Roberto Clemente was just how involved he was in Puerto Rico and in the islands because he knew they needed help.

On that day in 1972, in a DC–3 airplane loaded with medical supplies and food supplies, Clemente took off on a trip that would never reach the end he desired. The cargo shifted in the airplane, and the plane went into a spin and dove into the ocean.

We lost Roberto Clemente that day. We didn't just lose a great baseball player and a Hall of Fame player. We lost somebody else. On the back side of this, this is, perhaps, the picture—if you were to ask Roberto Clemente what uniform he liked the most, it would have been a toss-up between the Pittsburgh Pirates and U.S. Marines uniforms.

Roberto Clemente served in the Marine Corps from 1959 to 1962. In that time period, he was on the All-Star team and won a World Series twice, but again, it was his efforts to help his fellow human beings that we remember the most.

A tragic loss for us, but also something for all young people to look at and say: I want to be like him.

Also, Dr. JOYCE spoke earlier today about the loss of Pittsburgh Steelers running back and Hall of Famer Franco Harris.

□ 1245

Madam Speaker, I had the blessing of actually knowing Mr. Harris, he was a very imposing figure and he was a phenomenal athlete. When we think of Franco Harris, this is a picture of him. This is the last tackler that was trying to get him. He picked up a pass that ricocheted off a guy name Frenchie Fuqua and ran it into the end zone. The Pittsburgh Steelers ended up winning their first championship game that day.

In addition to his years in the NFL and in addition to the years of being an idol in the Pittsburgh community, Franco Harris was something else. Franco Harris was very approachable. Franco Harris always had time for those who needed something.

Pittsburgh Mayor Ed Gainey said today that Franco always said yes to helping our food banks, blood drives, and youth sports leagues. He loved this city and this city loved him. His memory will always be a blessing for the people of Pittsburgh.

When you think of these two athletes—not only their great prowess on the field of play, but their commitment to their fellow human beings—the thing that we really have to sort out and dwell on, especially at this time of the year, is that these are incredible people who did incredible things both on the field of athletics, but more importantly in the city in which they lived and for the people that were around them.

Roberto Clemente died in a mercy flight to Nicaragua and Franco died this morning just days before the Pittsburgh Steelers were going to retire his number and honor the 50th anniversary of the ''Immaculate Reception.''

## RECOGNIZING JERRY KONTER

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jerry Konter, a builder and developer from Savannah, who on February 2 will conclude his successful term as the 2022 chairman of the National Association of Home Builders.

As chairman, Jerry has worked with both the administration and lawmakers on both sides of the aisle to provide solutions for our Nation's growing housing affordability crisis. This is an especially important issue and it is refreshing to have someone as knowledgeable and passionate as Jerry come to Washington with solutions and the know-how to make them a reality.

Jerry also recognizes the importance of giving back to his community. He has served on the Board of Directors for the Savannah Humane Society, as president of the Jewish Educational Alliance, and as a member of the Savannah-Chatham Metropolitan Planning Commission.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of myself and the First Congressional District of Georgia, I thank Jerry for all of his hard work.

### RECOGNIZING THE WARE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE CLASS 5A STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Ware County High School football team for winning the Class 5A State championship in the State of Georgia. This is a first and long-overdue State title for the Gators. They finished the season with a 14–0 record—also a first for the school.

Ware County faced no trouble as they cruised through four playoff games. They allowed only 27 points to be scored by their opponents. The Gators entered the championship game having allowed just 90 points all season. Their defense was one of the best in the State.

In their title matchup, the Gators faced the Warner Robins Demons, a Georgia powerhouse program known for their historic success. Warner Robins was a two-time defending State champion coming off of a historic 2021 season.

The Gators held Warner Robins to only 13 points and brought the title back home to Waycross.

Congratulations to the Ware County Gators, you made the First Congressional District of Georgia proud.

### RECOGNIZING THE BENEDICTINE HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE CLASS 4A STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Benedictine High School football team for winning the Class 4A State championship in the State of Georgia.

This is the second year in a row that the Cadets have won the title. In fact, over the last 12 years, the Cadets have won the State title four times.

Benedictine faced no trouble in the playoffs, scoring a combined 155 points. The Cadets, known for their strong defensive teams, only allowed their opponents to score 51 points during their playoff run.

In their title matchup, Benedictine beat Cedartown 14–13. It was the Benedictine defense that won the game for the Cadets as the unit made a goal–line stand in a driving rainstorm in the final seconds of the game.

Congratulations, Benedictine, you have made the First Congressional District of Georgia proud.

### RECOGNIZING STETSON BENNETT OF THE GEORGIA BULLDOGS

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize one of the First District of Georgia's finest, quarterback Stetson Bennett of the Georgia Bulldogs.

Stetson Bennett has now cemented himself as one of the greatest quarterbacks in the history of the University of Georgia.

Last week, Stetson finished fourth in the Heisman Trophy voting. Stetson was the first Georgia quarterback to be named a Heisman finalist and the first Bulldog to make the final cut for the award since Garrison Hearst in 1992.

This season, Stetson finished with 3,435 passing yards, 27 total touchdowns, and a completion rate of 68 percent through 13 games. He also showed off his speed, tacking on 148 yards rushing.

In the SEC championship game, Stetson threw for 274 yards and four touchdowns. Bennett will lead the Bulldogs into the college football playoff as they take on the Ohio State Buckeyes in the Chick-fil-A Peach Bowl.

Madam Speaker, I wish Stetson and the Bulldogs good luck as they try to become the first school to win back-to-back titles in college football playoff history.

Congratulations, Stetson, and Go Dawgs.

## FAREWELL TO CONGRESS

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

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, this is my last speech on the House floor. I have given hundreds of speeches on this floor, but there will be no more. I am reminded of a quotation, each of us is called to do something, and if we don't do it, it won't get done.

For almost 15 years now, I have had the privilege to be in this Chamber to

do this work. Like many staffers who come to this great building, they seek to one day become Members of Congress, and I became one of those.

I was legislative counsel to the late Congressman Leo Ryan, who was assassinated in Jonestown, Guyana, trying to extract constituents who had been held there against their will by a cult leader name Jim Jones.

I am proud that, along with Congresswoman Gabby Giffords' name, Congressman Leo Ryan's name now appears above the Democratic cloakroom. I was shot five times on that airstrip and left to die, but obviously survived, and committed the rest of my life to public service.

In fact, I have the record here in Congress of being the Member who had the longest stretch between the time they first ran for Congress, which was 29 years before I was elected the second time.

What I know is this: We are specks in the timeline of history—few will remember us, but they will remember events. The corridor to the Members' dining room on the House side shows a mural of L'Enfant choosing the site for the U.S. Capitol, then President Washington is seen actually laying the cornerstone, and then in 1814 the British burning the Capitol, and then the Rotunda being used to house Union soldiers as a medical center.

There is one more mural that has to be placed in that corridor. It is the mural of January 6.

What will we do to prevent another one? That is the challenge to all of us.

What will we do to lower the rhetorical temperature in this sanctuary of democracy?

Will we ever end the blood sport that goes on in this Chamber?

Above us on the ceiling is the eagle with the words e pluribus unum: Out of many, one. It is our duty to our constituents, not to our Facebook audience or Twitter followers. It is not our goal to increase our followers. It is our duty to increase the confidence of our constituents in democracy in getting things done.

Madam Speaker, I hope the 118th Congress will do what I was not able to do in 10 years and get the ERA into the Constitution of the United States; it is 24 words. Every democracy in the world has an ERA in their constitution but the United States.

I hope that we will restore the right to reproductive autonomy for every woman.

I hope that we will do what we should do and pass an assault weapons ban. Surely, we can prohibit the purchase of these weapons of war by teenagers.

We should make permanent the child tax credit; we lifted half of the children in this country out of poverty last year when we did that.

We have got to do a better job of providing for our servicemen and servicewomen.

Madam Speaker, I have had an extraordinary staff these almost 15 years. They make me sound smarter than I am, more articulate than I am. They work long hours to move legislation. They plan conferences in the district for senior citizens, job seekers, students, and all the many, many townhalls we have had.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the names of former staff members. They are the sheroes and heroes of this institution.

FORMER DC STAFF

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barron YoungSmith | Jenny Werwa | Mike Beard |
| Benjamin Broadmeadow | Josh Connolly | Miriam Goldstein |
| Chuck Jackson | Justin Vogt | Mitchel Hochberg |
| Christine Seibert | Kat Skyles | Molly Fishman |
| Emily Small | Kate Brennan | Nahmyo Thomas |
| Felix Wu | Kate Loomis | Nina Serianne |
| Gina Davenport | Katherine Brandt | Page Beavers |
| Greg Roth | Kenneth Dowling | Peter Viola |
| Heather Melancon | Lindsey Stein | Rachel Marshall |
| Ian Staples | Luke Huisenga | Regi Sellote |
| Jacquii Wang | Mandy Smithberger | Ryan Galisewski |
| James Pollack | Mia Mazer | Sera Alptekin |
| Jason Hamm | Michelle McGrain | Thomas Puppi |
| | | Yelena Tsilker |

CURRENT DC STAFF

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yana Mayayeva | Brian Collins | Nolan Dunnahoo |
| Kate Adams | Ali Musser | |
| Tracy Manzer | Luisa Gunn | |

CURRENT DISTRICT OFFICE STAFF

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Katrina Rill | Angela Kimble | Sara Trejo |
| Raghda Karajah | Brian Perkins | |

FORMER DISTRICT OFFICE STAFF

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Samantha Logan | John Krolik |
| Mike Larsen | Niall Roberts | Alana Paul |
| Tina Larsen | Estefani Morales | Ellen Ginsberg |
| Margaret Hernandez | Alexandra Carter | Julie Hoffman |
| Mark Nagales | Barbara Braganza | Jonathan Gast |
| Margo Rosen | Carolyn Wylie | Samantha Rojas |
| Mike Aydelott | Tom Adams | Meghan Coulson |
| Katie Ferrick | Michelle Kong | Rebecca Wolfson |
| Kathleen Wentworth | Aaron Keisler | Alyson Megur |
| Richard Steffen | Shauna France | Liz Becker |
| | Mark Leach | |

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I thank my constituents for the greatest opportunity of my life—to serve them.

## RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KAHELE) at 2 p.m.

## PRAYER

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

Come Lord, our Redeemer; quickly come. Send Your spirit, Your spirit of wisdom and understanding, of counsel and might, that this world of pain and sadness, of war and dissension, would find peace and joy in the knowledge of You, O Lord, our God.

In the dark streets of our war-torn world, the alleys of our crime-ravaged cities, on the aisles of our divided Nation, shine Your everlasting light.

Dare we hope that after 300 days of the violence and suffering in Ukraine that You would cause the wolf to dwell with the lamb?

In the randomness of horror pillaging the towns and cities of our own country, will You tame the leopard to lie down alongside the goat?

Can the calf and the lion in our own house dwell in harmony?

Lead us, O God, to this most holy moment, that we not just dare to believe, but that we would be compelled to play our part in establishing Your peace in our world, in our Nation, and in this place.

Savior, like a shepherd lead us. We pray in Your name for our redemption.

Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

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

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina 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.

## AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 2022, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING IN JOINT MEETING HIS EXCELLENCY VOLODYMYR ZELENSKYY, PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE

Ms. SHERRILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time today, for the Speaker to declare a recess, subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of receiving in joint meeting His Excellency Volodymyr Zelenskyy, President of Ukraine.

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

There was no objection.

## APPOINTMENT OF HON. ROSA L. DELAURO TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH THE REMAINDER OF THE 117TH CONGRESS

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
*December 21, 2022.*

I hereby appoint the Honorable ROSA L. DELAURO to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through the remainder of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Congress.

NANCY PELOSI,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointment is approved.

There was no objection.

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Washington, DC, December 20, 2022.*

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
*Speaker, House of Representatives,*
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on December 20, 2022, at 3:58 p.m.

That the Senate agrees to the House amendment to the bill S. 1466.

That the Senate passed S. 365.

That the Senate passed S. 989.

That the Senate passed S. 1402.

That the Senate passed S. 3168.

That the Senate passed S. 3308.

That the Senate passed S. 3388.

That the Senate passed S. 4104.

That the Senate passed S. 4411.

That the Senate passed S. 4719.

That the Senate passed S. 4949.

That the Senate passed S. 4978.

That the Senate passed S. 5087.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 203.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 441.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 478.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 785.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1095.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2472.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2473.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4622.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4881.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4899.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5271.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5349.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5650.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5659.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5794.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5865.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5900.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5952.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6042.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6064.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6080.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6218.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6220.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6221.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6267.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6386.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6427.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6604.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6630.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6917.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6961.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 7514.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 7518.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 7519.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 7638.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 7735.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 8025.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 8026.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 8203.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 8226.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 8260.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 9308.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE CHRIS STEWART, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable CHRIS STEWART, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Washington, DC, December 21, 2022.*

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
*Speaker, House of Representatives,*
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I, the Honorable CHRIS STEWART, U.S. Representative for the 2nd congressional district of Utah, have been served with a subpoena for documents issued by the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

CHRIS STEWART,
*Member of Congress.*

## APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TO CONGRESSIONAL AWARD BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 803(a) of the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Act (2 U.S.C. 803(a)), and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, of the following individual on the part of the House to the Congressional Award Board:

Mrs. CHERI BUSTOS, Galena, Illinois

## APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS TO COMMISSION TO STUDY THE POTENTIAL CREATION OF A NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture Act (Public Law 117–140), and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, of the following individuals on the part of the House to the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture:

Dr. Jay Jie Xu, San Francisco, California

Mr. Dennis Cheng, New York, New York

## APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TO INDEPENDENT MEXICO LABOR EXPERT BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 732(a) of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 116–113), and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, of the following individual on the part of the House to the Independent Mexico Labor Expert Board, to fill the existing vacancy thereon:

Mr. Rudy Ernesto Gonzalez, Oakland, California

## CELEBRATING THE RECORD OF SERVICE OF CONGRESSWOMAN ELAINE LURIA

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

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to celebrate the record of service of my friend and our colleague, Congresswoman ELAINE LURIA.

ELAINE came to Congress as one of the first two women who graduated from the United States Naval Academy to serve here in the Halls of Congress. She had an incredible 20-year career as a Navy Nuke before continuing her service here in the Halls of Congress. But for anyone who thought that she was solely focused on the Navy—and it did feel like she has always been focused on the Navy—she has been a

dedicated Congresswoman focused on the issues that matter to Virginia's Second District.

One of her proudest achievements, and first achievements of many, was passing bipartisan legislation to protect the Chesapeake Bay, a vital resource to her community.

ELAINE, as a member of the Armed Services Committee, has been a champion for our military and our Navy, and I caution anyone never to doubt Elaine when she says that the Navy is the strongest and most powerful element that our United States military has in the face of a rising Chinese threat.

To continue her service, ELAINE LURIA continued on the January 6 Committee where she has bravely, proudly, and resolutely wanted to have a defined history for generations to come of what happened in the lead-up to and on that day.

As she leaves Congress, I wish her and her family well. I am grateful for her friendship and her service to our great Commonwealth.

## OUR BROKEN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION SYSTEM

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, our postsecondary education system is broken.

The Government Accountability Office recently released the troubling report blasting colleges for giving perspective students misleading information on financial aid letters. The report found that only 9 percent of college financial aid letters correctly calculated students' out-of-pocket costs, and nearly half misled students by blurring the lines between grants and loans, in some cases by tens of thousands of dollars.

This lack of transparency is inexcusable and outright shameful.

Students and families make one of the most critical financial decisions of their lives when they accept their financial aid offer. Schools should not hide the true cost of college from them.

That is why Representative LISA MCCLAIN and I introduced the College Cost Transparency and Student Protection Act to ensure that aid offers are clear, so student and parent choice are maximized.

## EQUAL PAY FOR TEAM USA

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

Ms. SHERRILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for two important reasons; first, in support of the bipartisan Equal Pay for Team USA Act to ensure that female athletes on Team USA may finally receive the equal compensation and benefits they have long deserved.

Earlier this year, we saw the U.S. Women's National Soccer Team successfully fight for equal pay between the men's and women's teams. It is now time for Congress to act and provide this same level of equality for all women competing on behalf of the United States globally.

That is why my colleague and I, Congresswoman NANCY MACE of South Carolina, led a bipartisan group of Members sending a letter to House leadership urging them to bring this bill to the House floor for a vote before the end of the 117th Congress.

I thank Senators CAPITO and CANTWELL for introducing this important legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on Equal Pay for Team USA Act.

It is truly appropriate that when talking about strong, impressive women, I stand here to deliver a tribute to a dear friend of mine, Congresswoman ELAINE LURIA.

We entered Congress as the first two women from the United States Naval Academy to serve in the House, and she has been a constant and resolute champion of all things of the United States Navy. I have been proud to serve with her and will miss her in my time in Congress.

## PRESIDENT BIDEN ENDANGERS FAMILIES

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the Supreme Court issued a hold to keep the Title 42 border control policy alive. This follows litigation by 19 States, along with a warning by the Border Patrol officials, of a doubling of illegal aliens crossing the border.

Implemented in 2020 by President Donald Trump, and was set to expire today, the pandemic-era program is a critical tool used to quickly expel illegal aliens. Since Biden took office, over 4 million illegal aliens have been caught crossing the border, including 230,000 in October.

The Biden administration is intentionally promoting the deadly drugs by cartels, the child human trafficking into our country, and terrorists crossing over into American society putting every family at risk of mass murder.

The newly elected House Republican majority will work to secure the border to protect families.

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

Welcome President Volodymyr Zelenskyy of Ukraine to Washington. During my visit to Kiev last week, I saw firsthand the resolve of Ukraine. Ukraine will achieve victory.

□ 1415

## OPPOSITION TO OMNIBUS SPENDING

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

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to strongly encourage our Senate friends across the hall to oppose this omnibus spending bill and get back to regular order and allow Congress to debate this massive spending bill and to offer amendments on the floor the way the Founding Fathers designed this body.

We just had an election, Mr. Speaker, and the voters overwhelmingly said that the biggest issue to them was inflation. We have inflation because this body has spent too much money, but apparently, this body did not get the message from the voters.

I am going to have the honor of being the chairman of the House Oversight Committee in a few weeks. One of the priorities of this committee will be to eliminate waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement in the Federal Government.

We have agencies like the NIH, the CDC, the FBI, the FDA, the IRS, and the list goes on and on, that cannot account for the spending of massive amounts of tax dollars, yet this body is going to give all those Federal agencies a blank check for another 12 months.

We need to oppose this and get back to regular order.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

## EQUAL PAY FOR TEAM USA ACT OF 2022

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2333) to amend chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, to ensure equal treatment of athletes, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2333

*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 ''Equal Pay for Team USA Act of 2022''.

**SEC. 2. MODIFICATIONS TO UNITED STATES OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL GOVERNING BODIES.**

(a) UNITED STATES OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC COMMITTEE.—

(1) DUTIES.—Section 220505(d) of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) with respect to a sport for which the corporation conducts separate programs for female and male athletes, to ensure that female and male athletes who represent the United States in international amateur athletic events receive, from funds directly provided by the corporation to the athlete (excluding any prize or award based on the athlete's performance in an international amateur athletic competition), equivalent and nondiscriminatory compensation, wages, benefits, medical care, travel arrangements, and payment or reimbursement for expenses, all insofar as these are implemented in connection with such amateur athletic events, where 'equivalent' means 'equal' except that it shall be permissible—

''(i) to consider merit, performance, seniority, or quantity of play in determining contract or other terms of participation; and

''(ii) to provide more beneficial terms of participation to athletes representing the United States in international events to address disparities in outside income, including in compensation made available by international sports federations and other event organizers, or the need to foster underdeveloped programs or address documented and justifiable personal need on the part of specific athletes or teams.'';

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) ADVOCACY.—The corporation shall take all reasonable steps, in collaboration with affected athletes, to advocate to international sports federations and other event organizers to equalize prizes, compensation, funding, and other support provided to athletes by such federations and organizers.''.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT ON EQUAL TREATMENT OF ATHLETES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

**''§ 220514. Annual report on equal treatment of athletes**

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than annually, the corporation shall submit to Congress a report on the compliance of the corporation with paragraphs (1)(D) and (2) of section 220505(d).

''(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall include detailed information on the median, minimum, and maximum stipends and bonuses provided to athletes, disaggregated by gender, race, and, as applicable, status of participation on a professional sports team.''.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter I of chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''220514. Annual report on equal treatment of athletes.''.

(b) NATIONAL GOVERNING BODIES.—

(1) DUTIES.—Section 220524(a) of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (7) through (14) as paragraphs (9) through (16), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

''(7) with respect to a sport for which a national governing body conducts separate programs for female and male athletes, ensure that female and male athletes who represent the United States in international amateur athletic events receive, from funds directly provided by the national governing body to the athlete (excluding any prize or award based on the athlete's performance in an international amateur athletic competition), equivalent and nondiscriminatory compensation, wages, benefits, medical care, travel arrangements, and payment or reimbursement for expenses, all insofar as these are implemented in connection with such amateur athletic events, where 'equivalent' means 'equal' except that it shall be permissible—

''(A) to consider merit, performance, seniority, or quantity of play in determining contract or other terms of participation; and

''(B) to provide more beneficial terms of participation to athletes representing the United States in international events to address disparities in outside income, including in compensation made available by international sports federations and other event organizers, or the need to foster underdeveloped programs or address documented and justifiable personal need on the part of specific athletes or teams;

''(8) take all reasonable steps, in collaboration with affected athletes, to advocate to international sports federations and other event organizers to equalize prizes, compensation, funding, and other support provided to athletes by such federations and organizers;''.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT ON EQUAL TREATMENT OF ATHLETES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

**''§ 220530A. Annual report on equal treatment of athletes**

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than annually, each national governing body shall submit to the corporation and Congress a report on the compliance of the national governing body with paragraphs (7) and (8) of section 220524(a).

''(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall include detailed information on the median, minimum, and maximum stipends and bonuses provided to athletes, disaggregated by gender, race, and, as applicable, status of participation on a professional sports team.''.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter II of chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''220530A. Annual report on equal treatment of athletes.''.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD AND REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) the corporation shall—

(A) attain full compliance, and require as a condition of continued certification that each national governing body attains and maintains full compliance, with the applicable amendments made by this Act; and

(B) submit to Congress a report describing such compliance of the corporation and each national governing body; and

(2) each national governing body shall—

(A) attain full compliance with the applicable amendments made by this Act; and

(B) submit to Congress a report describing such compliance.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed—

(1) to supersede, nullify, or diminish the rights of any individual under any Federal law or the law of any State or political subdivision of any State or jurisdiction;

(2) to prohibit an individual athlete or a group of athletes from receiving compensation from an individual or entity other than a national governing body or the corporation for the use of, as applicable, the name, image, or likeness of the individual athlete or the names, images, or likenesses of the group of athletes; or

(3) to prohibit a team or group of athletes from accepting outside sponsorships or endorsements, or from participating in outside promotional events or marketing campaigns, even if a team or group of athletes of another gender are not offered equivalent sponsorships, endorsements, or participation in outside promotional events or marketing campaigns.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. FITZGERALD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 2333.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 2333, the Equal Pay for Team USA Act of 2022, is bipartisan legislation that would help ensure that all amateur athletes representing the United States in global athletic competitions, including the Olympics and Paralympics, are treated equally.

Specifically, the bill requires all such athletes, regardless of gender, to receive equal compensation, medical care, travel arrangements, expense reimbursements, and other benefits.

The bill also requires the United States Olympic and Paralympic Committee, as well as national sports governing bodies, to report annually to Congress on compliance and, in collaboration with affected athletes, to advocate before international sports federations to ensure equal prizes and other support for male and female athletes.

While helping to ensure gender equality, the bill also carefully preserves the ability of athletes to accept outside sponsorships and endorsement deals and prizes such as Olympic or Paralympic medals.

It also clarifies that certain team members, such as team captains, may earn more than their teammates, and it allows the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee and national sports governing bodies to provide more beneficial terms, to the extent necessary, to account for existing gender-based disparities.

Female athletes competing on the world stage have suffered unequal treatment for far too long. Despite training and working just as tirelessly as their male counterparts, they often receive unequal benefits and compensation. This is unacceptable.

Congress must not only be on record stating clearly that we, as a Nation, value all members of Team USA, both women and men alike, but we must also take action to ensure just and equal treatment for all of our athletes who repeatedly do our Nation proud before the eyes of the world.

I thank our colleagues, Senators MARIA CANTWELL, SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO, AMY KLOBUCHAR, and CYNTHIA LUMMIS, for shepherding this long-overdue bill through the Senate, where it passed by voice vote.

I appreciate the leadership of Representatives MIKIE SHERRILL and NANCY MACE for bringing this measure forward in the House.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, in 1894, the United States founded an organization that has since grown into the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee. The U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee is tasked with organizing the participation of U.S. athletes in international amateur athletic events.

In 1950, Congress granted the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee a Federal charter under title 36 of the U.S. Code. As a congressionally chartered organization, it takes an act of Congress to make changes to the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee's charter.

This bill would amend the bylaws for the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee and national governing bodies to require those entities to provide equal pay for male and female athletes who represent the U.S. in international amateur athletic events. This would include equal compensation, wages, benefits, medical care, travel arrangements, and reimbursement for expenses.

S. 2333 also requires a committee of national governing bodies to report annually to Congress on compliance with treating athletes equally.

We are simply asking for support for the bill and hope that the vote will be taken in a timely fashion.

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

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

The Equal Pay for Team USA Act of 2022 is a targeted approach to addressing the disparities in treatment among women and men who represent the United States in global amateur athletic competitions. For this reason, the bill has the support of many organizations, including the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee, U.S. Soccer, U.S. Squash, USA Curling, USA Volleyball, the Women's Basketball Coaches Association, the Women's Sports Foundation, the National Interscholastic Athletic Association, the National Women's Law Center, and the National Organization for Women.

The way we treat our amateur women athletes is a reflection of our Nation's values. Through their talents and hard work, these athletes showcase all that is best about America to the world.

All too often, they receive unequal pay or less favorable terms of employment merely because of their gender. It is time to correct this mistake and ensure that all American athletes competing on the world stage are treated fairly.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to pass the Equal Pay for Team USA Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2333.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## ENERGY SECURITY AND LIGHTERING INDEPENDENCE ACT OF 2022

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 5168) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to include aliens passing in transit through the United States to board a vessel on which the alien will perform ship-to-ship liquid cargo transfer operations within a class of nonimmigrant aliens, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 5168

*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 ''Energy Security and Lightering Independence Act of 2022''.

**SEC. 2. CHANGES IN NONIMMIGRANT CATEGORIES.**

(a) TRANSIT THROUGH UNITED STATES.—Section 101(a)(15)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(C)) is amended to read as follows:

''(C)(i) an alien in immediate and continuous transit through the United States, for a period not to exceed 29 days;

''(ii) an alien who qualifies as a person entitled to pass in transit to and from the United Nations Headquarters District (as defined in section 209A(e) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 4309a(e))) and foreign countries, under the provisions of paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of section 11 of the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, done at Lake Success June 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 758); or

''(iii) an alien passing in transit through the United States to board a vessel on which the alien will perform, or to disembark from a vessel on which the alien performed, ship-to-ship liquid cargo transfer operations to or from another vessel engaged in foreign trade, for a period not to exceed 180 days;''.

(b) ALIEN CREWMEN.—Section 101(a)(15)(D) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(D)) is amended—

(1) in clause (ii), by adding ''or'' at the end; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) an alien crewman performing ship-to-ship liquid cargo transfer operations to or from another vessel engaged in foreign trade, who intends to land temporarily solely in pursuit of the alien's responsibilities as a crewman and to depart from the United States on the vessel on which the alien arrived or on another vessel or aircraft, for a period not to exceed 180 days;''.

**SEC. 3. CONDITIONAL PERMITS TO LAND TEMPORARILY.**

Section 252(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1282(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) 180 days, if the immigration officer determines that the crewman—

''(A) intends to depart, within the period for which the crewman is permitted to land, on the same vessel or on a vessel or aircraft other than the vessel on which the crewman arrived; and

''(B) will perform ship-to-ship liquid cargo transfer operations to or from any other vessel engaged in foreign trade during such period.''.

**SEC. 4. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**

For purposes of this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, the performance by a crewman of ship-to-ship liquid cargo transfer operations to or from any other vessel engaged in foreign trade shall not be considered, for immigration purposes, to be services, work, labor or employment by the crewman within the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. FITZGERALD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 5168.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 5168, the Energy Security and Lightering Independence Act of 2022, will make a small but important technical fix to our immigration laws to ensure that the visas for certain crewmembers engaged in a process known as lightering are functional.

Lightering is the ship-to-ship transfer of crude oil or liquid natural gas from a smaller vessel onto a larger vessel, or vice versa, for import and export. Approximately 74 percent of all U.S. exports and 44 percent of U.S. imports are conducted by lightering.

Lightering vessel crewmembers are issued combination C–1/D visas by the U.S. State Department. A crewmember or D visa is a nonimmigrant visa for persons working aboard vessels at sea or airplanes on international flights, providing services required for the normal operation of those vessels, and intending to depart the United States on the same vessel or any other vessel within 29 days.

A transit or C–1 visa allows the crewmember to travel or transit through the United States as a passenger to join a ship or aircraft on which that crewmember will work.

Because the work aboard lightering vessels typically lasts 3 to 6 months,

the 29-day limit on the combination C–1/D visa by itself is not adequate. Therefore, for decades, Customs and Border Protection has granted parole to lightering vessel crewmembers upon arrival in the United States, allowing them to remain on board the vessel and then to depart after their services aboard the vessel are completed up to 6 months later.

This legislation simply modifies the maximum period of stay for lightering crewmembers under the C–1/D visa from 29 days to 180 days. The simple change makes the C–1/D visa functional for lightering crewmembers, thus eliminating the need for CBP to continue granting parole on a case-by-case basis.

The legislation makes clear that this is a narrow change that only applies to lightering crewmembers who are transiting through or landing temporarily in the United States and that these crewmembers are explicitly not eligible to work in the United States on the C–1/D visa.

This technical fix is also expected to save CBP $250,000 and 6,000 man-hours per year.

I thank Representative SYLVIA GARCIA for her leadership and for introducing this important legislation.

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

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

S. 5168 makes a narrow and positive change to U.S. immigration law to ensure that alien lighterers have access to visas that allow them to do their jobs on ships in U.S. waters.

Lightering is an offshore ship-to-ship transfer of oil from one oil tanker that is too big to travel into a U.S. port to a ship that is small enough to enter the port. According to the oil industry, lightering is used for over 50 percent of the crude oil imports into the United States.

In order to get the ships in U.S. waters, alien lighterers must currently obtain a C–1/D visa, which is a combination of a transit visa and a crewmember visa.

The C visa, or transit visa, allows the lighterer to enter the U.S. to board the ship on which he or she will be working. The D visa allows the lighterer to work as an alien crewman.

While the maximum period of stay allowed under the D visa is 29 days, the work of the lightering crews normally lasts anywhere from 3 to 6 months.

As a workaround to the 29-day limit, once lighterers are present at the U.S. port of entry, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, CBP, officers parole them into the United States for a 180-day period.

Recognizing the importance of the lightering industry and its crews to oil supply chain security, CBP has granted lighterers this parole under both Democrat and Republican administrations.

Unfortunately, such a situation is not what was contemplated when Congress created the parole authority. Statute requires that parole be used only on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

The Trump administration aimed to rein in executive abuse of the parole authority. In doing so, it initially curtailed the use of parole for lighterers but soon after returned to allowing the practice.

S. 5168 recognizes the importance of the lightering industry to the security of the oil supply chain. The bill creates a narrowly tailored subcategory of C and D visas for aliens performing ''ship-to-ship liquid cargo transfer operations to or from another vessel engaged in foreign trade.''

□ 1430

It is very specific to lighterers and allows them to remain in the United States for up to 180 days.

Mr. Speaker, I support this narrow change that will help ensure the security of our oil supply chain at a time when the Biden administration refuses to allow domestic industries producing energy here at home.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA), the sponsor of the bill and a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to express my strong support for S. 5168, the Energy Security and Lightering Independence Act of 2022 by Senators PADILLA and CORNYN.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my Senate counterparts for their work on this important bipartisan legislation, as well as Chairman NADLER and his staff for their efforts in getting this bill to the floor today.

I am proud to champion and sponsor this bill in the House, and I encourage all my colleagues to support the swift passage of this bipartisan bill.

Lightering is the ship-to-ship transfer of crude oil and liquid natural gas from a smaller vessel onto a larger vessel, or vice versa, for import and export. These ships are just plain too big to come in, so smaller ship comes in.

Approximately, 74 percent of U.S. exports and 44 percent of U.S. imports are conducted by lightering. Lightering vessels are foreign-flagged and therefore staffed with foreign crew. These workers are highly trained, skilled, long-term employees whose sole function is to work on the lightering and get the transfer done. They are not authorized to do any other work offshore or on dock.

Currently, lightering crews transit through a U.S. port under a C–1/D visa, which allows workers a 29-day work period—only 29 days. However, under the current structure, lightering crewmembers do not fit well into this visa category because they rarely, if ever, transit for less than 29 days.

Because those visas are only valid for up to 29 days and the crewmembers' shift is often for 180 days, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, as has already been mentioned, must parole these crews to extend their visa time consistent with their work schedule. Let's be clear—paroles are burdensome for the workers and CBP, and there are additional costs to taxpayers.

These crewmembers are critical to the U.S. supply chain. If lightering crewmembers cannot enter the U.S. under a proper visa, lightering vessels cannot be appropriately staffed. This could result in delays and bottlenecks for U.S. energy exports or imports, impacting all of us. We cannot let this happen.

Therefore, my bill will bolster our energy security to ensure our lightering vessels are properly staffed. It makes a necessary technical correction to codify an existing State Department practice of issuing C–1/D visas for lightering. Again, this simply codifies a practice saving taxpayer dollars.

It would also allow crewmembers of lightering ships to work in the United States for up to 180 days in order for them to do their jobs thoroughly and completely.

This bill will bring more clarity to the lightering industry visa process for both the workers and all the U.S. Federal agencies involved, saving us tax dollars, and making things more efficient.

It will protect and secure the U.S. energy supply chain, which is a very important part of the economy in my district. It has already passed out of the Senate with bipartisan, unanimous support.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to sponsor this bill in the House. I thank my colleagues from Texas, Messrs. CRENSHAW, WEBER, GONZALES, CLOUD, and Mr. PALAZZO.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this very important piece of legislation, and let's get it to the President's desk at a time when we need to ensure that our supply chain continues without any issues.

Mr. Speaker, let's keep America's supply chain strong and please vote for this bill.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman, I thank the manager, and I thank my colleague, Congresswoman SYLVIA GARCIA from Texas, and Senator CORNYN from Texas, and the other sponsors.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the crucialness of this legislation dealing with the lighterers. It is about the economic engine that many of us have in our communities, and that is, of course, the port, but also the travel and business and the issues of recreation that are encountered on large vessels.

This bill will give these individuals the time that they need to do the proper work safely, rather than the short time of 29 days, to have an extended period of time to respond is both, in this climate, an economic boost, a recognition of fairness in the immigration process, and to recognize the importance of the hard work that the lighterers do.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Congresswoman GARCIA, Members of the other body, and Senator CORNYN for the work that is going to shine a light on better productivity and a better economic aspect of this work.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, this legislation makes a modest but important technical change to the immigration laws that would improve the efficiency of our agencies and of a critical domestic industry.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 5168.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## RESPECT FOR CHILD SURVIVORS ACT

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4926) to amend chapter 33 of title 28, United States Code, to require appropriate use of multidisciplinary teams for investigations of child sexual exploitation or abuse, the production of child sexual abuse material, or child trafficking conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4926

*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 ''Respect for Child Survivors Act''.

**SEC. 2. MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS.**

(a) AMENDMENT.—Chapter 33 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

**''§ 540D. Multidisciplinary teams**

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'child sexual abuse material' means a visual depiction described in section 2256(8)(A) of title 18;

''(2) the term 'covered investigation' means any investigation of child sexual exploitation or abuse, the production of child sexual abuse material, or child trafficking conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

''(3) the term 'Director' means the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

''(4) the term 'multidisciplinary team' means a multidisciplinary team established or used under subsection (b)(2);

''(5) the term 'relevant children's advocacy center personnel' means children's advocacy center staff that regularly participate in multidisciplinary child support settings, including the director of the children's advocacy center, the coordinator of a multidisciplinary team, forensic interviewers, victim advocates, forensic medical evaluators, physicians, sexual assault nurse examiners, and mental health clinicians; and

''(6) the term 'victim advocate' means a person, whether paid or serving as a volunteer, who provides services to victims under the auspices or supervision of a victim services program.

''(b) FBI VICTIM SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out the functions described in subsection (c) in connection with each covered investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director shall, unless unavailable or otherwise inconsistent with applicable Federal law—

''(A) use a multidisciplinary team; and

''(B) in accordance with paragraph (3), use—

''(i) a trained Federal Bureau of Investigation child adolescent forensic interviewer; or

''(ii) in the absence of a trained Federal Bureau of Investigation child adolescent forensic interviewer, a trained forensic interviewer at a children's advocacy center.

''(2) USE AND COORDINATION.—The Director shall use and coordinate with children's advocacy center-based multidisciplinary teams as necessary to carry out paragraph (1).

''(3) CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTERS.—The Director—

''(A) may work with children's advocacy centers to implement a multidisciplinary team approaches for purposes of covered investigations; and

''(B) shall allow, facilitate, and encourage multidisciplinary teams to collaborate with a children's advocacy center with regard to availability, provision, and use of services to and by victims and families that are participants in or affected by the actions at issue in a covered investigation.

''(4) REPORT.—The Director shall submit to the Attorney General an annual report identifying any interview of a victim reporting child sexual abuse material or child trafficking that took place—

''(A) without the use of—

''(i) a multidisciplinary approach;

''(ii) a trained forensic interviewer; or

''(iii) either the use of a multidisciplinary approach or a trained forensic interviewer; and

''(B) for each interview identified under subparagraph (A), describing the exigent circumstances that existed with respect to the interview, in accordance with paragraph (1).

''(5) MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Director shall seek to enter into a memorandum of understanding with a reputable national accrediting organization for children's advocacy centers—

''(A) under which—

''(i) the children's advocacy services of the national organization are made available to field offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States; and

''(ii) special agents and other employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are made aware of the existence of such memoranda and its purposes; and

''(B) which shall reflect a trauma-informed, victim-centered approach and provide for case review.

''(c) FUNCTIONS.—The functions described in this subsection are the following:

''(1) To provide for the sharing of information among the members of a multidisciplinary team, when such a team is used, and with other appropriate personnel regarding the progress of a covered investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

''(2) To provide for and enhance collaborative efforts among the members of a multidisciplinary team, when such a team is used, and other appropriate personnel regarding a covered investigation.

''(3) To enhance the social services available to victims in connection with a covered investigation, including through the enhancement of cooperation among specialists and other personnel providing such services in connection with a covered investigation.

''(4) To carry out other duties regarding the response to investigations of child sexual abuse or trafficking.

''(d) PERSONNEL.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each multidisciplinary team shall be composed of the following:

''(A) Appropriate investigative personnel.

''(B) Appropriate mental health professionals.

''(C) Appropriate medical personnel.

''(D) Victim advocates or victim specialists.

''(E) Relevant children's advocacy center personnel, with respect to covered investigations in which the children's advocacy center or personnel of the children's advocacy center were used in the course of the covered investigation.

''(F) Prosecutors, as appropriate.

''(2) EXPERTISE AND TRAINING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Any individual assigned to a multidisciplinary team shall possess such expertise, and shall undertake such training as is required to maintain such expertise, in order to ensure that members of the team remain appropriately qualified to carry out the functions of the team under this section.

''(B) REQUIREMENT.—The training and expertise required under subparagraph (A) shall include training and expertise on special victims' crimes, including child sexual abuse.

''(e) SHARING OF INFORMATION.—

''(1) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), relevant children's advocacy center personnel who are assigned to work on a covered investigation under this section shall be granted access to the case information necessary to perform their role conducting forensic interviews and providing mental health treatment, medical care, and victim advocacy for Federal Bureau of Investigation cases.

''(B) INCLUDED INFORMATION.—The case information described in subparagraph (A) to which relevant children's advocacy center personnel shall be granted access includes—

''(i) case outcome of forensic interviews;

''(ii) medical evaluation outcomes;

''(iii) mental health treatment referrals and treatment completion;

''(iv) safety planning and child protection issues;

''(v) victim service needs and referrals addressed by the victim advocate;

''(vi) case disposition;

''(vii) case outcomes; and

''(viii) any other information required for a children's advocacy centers as a part of the standards of practice of the children's advocacy center; and

''(C) EXEMPT INFORMATION.—The case information described in subparagraph (A) does not include—

''(i) classified information;

''(ii) the identity of confidential informants; or

''(iii) other investigative information not included as a part of the standards of practice of the children's advocacy center.

''(2) SHARING INFORMATION WITH FBI.—Children's advocacy centers shall provide the Federal Bureau of Investigation with forensic interview recordings and documentation, medical reports, and other case information on Federal Bureau of Investigation-related cases.

''(3) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation may provide security clearances to relevant children's advocacy center personnel for purposes of case review by multidisciplinary teams, if it is determined that those personnel are eligible and possess a need-to-know specific classified information to perform or assist in a lawful and authorized government function.

''(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out subparagraph (A).

''(f) USE OF TEAMS.—Multidisciplinary teams used under this section shall be made available to victims reporting child sexual abuse or child trafficking in covered investigations, regardless of the age of the victim making the report.

''(g) CASE REVIEW BY MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM.—Throughout a covered investigation, a multidisciplinary team supporting an investigation under this section shall, at regularly scheduled times, convene to—

''(1) share information about case progress;

''(2) address any investigative or prosecutorial barriers; and

''(3) ensure that victims receive support and needed treatment.

''(h) AVAILABILITY OF ADVOCATES.—The Director shall make advocates available to each victim who reports child sexual abuse or child trafficking in connection with an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

''(i) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

''(1) INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to augment any existing investigative authority of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or to expand the jurisdiction of any Federal law enforcement agency.

''(2) PROTECTING INVESTIGATIONS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the legal obligations of the Director under any other provision of law, including section 552a of title 5 (commonly known as the 'Privacy Act of 1974'), or require the sharing of classified information with unauthorized persons.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 33 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 540C the following:

''540D. Multidisciplinary teams.''.

**SEC. 3. IMPROVING INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF CHILD ABUSE CASES.**

The Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (34 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 211 (34 U.S.C. 20301)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''3,300,000'' and inserting ''3,400,000''; and

(ii) by striking '', and drug abuse is associated with a significant portion of these'';

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (8) as paragraphs (4) through (9), respectively;

(C) by inserting afer paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) a key to a child victim healing from abuse is access to supportive and healthy families and communities;''; and

(D) in paragraph (9)(B), as so redesignated, by inserting '', and operations of centers'' before the period at the end;

(2) in section 212 (34 U.S.C. 20302)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by inserting ''coordinated team'' before ''response''; and

(B) in paragraph (8), by inserting ''organizational capacity'' before ''support'';

(3) in section 213 (34 U.S.C. 20303)—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the heading, by inserting ''AND MAINTENANCE'' after ''ESTABLISHMENT'';

(ii) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking '', in coordination with the Director of the Office of Victims of Crime,''; and

(II) by inserting ''and maintain'' after ''establish'';

(iii) in paragraph (3)—

(I) by striking ''and victim advocates'' and inserting ''victim advocates, multidisciplinary team leadership, and children's advocacy center staff''; and

(II) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(iv) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5);

(v) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) provide technical assistance, training, coordination, and organizational capacity support for State chapters; and''; and

(vi) in paragraph (5), as so redesignated, by striking ''and oversight to'' and inserting ''organizational capacity support, and oversight of'';

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''and maintain'' after ''establish''; and

(II) in the matter following subparagraph (B), by striking ''and technical assistance to aid communities in establishing'' and inserting ''training and technical assistance to aid communities in establishing and maintaining''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) in subparagraph (A)—

(aa) in clause (ii), by inserting ''Center'' after ''Advocacy''; and

(bb) in clause (iii), by striking ''of, assessment of, and intervention in'' and inserting ''and intervention in child''; and

(II) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''centers and interested communities'' and inserting ''centers, interested communities, and chapters''; and

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (2)—

(I) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''evaluation, intervention, evidence gathering, and counseling'' and inserting ''investigation and intervention in child abuse''; and

(II) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''judicial handling of child abuse and neglect'' and inserting ''multidisciplinary response to child abuse'';

(ii) in paragraph (3)(A)(i), by striking ''so that communities can establish multidisciplinary programs that respond to child abuse'' and inserting ''and chapters so that communities can establish and maintain multidisciplinary programs that respond to child abuse and chapters can establish and maintain children's advocacy centers in their State'';

(iii) in paragraph (4)(B)—

(I) in clause (iii), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(II) in by redesignating clause (iv) as clause (v); and

(III) by inserting after clause (iii) the following:

''(iv) best result in supporting chapters in each State; and''; and

(iv) in paragraph (6), by inserting ''under this Act'' after ''recipients'';

(4) in section 214 (34 U.S.C. 20304)—

(A) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall make grants to—

''(1) establish and maintain a network of care for child abuse victims where investigation, prosecutions, and interventions are continually occurring and coordinating activities within local children's advocacy centers and multidisciplinary teams;

''(2) develop, enhance, and coordinate multidisciplinary child abuse investigations, intervention, and prosecution activities;

''(3) promote the effective delivery of the evidence-based, trauma-informed Children's Advocacy Center Model and the multidisciplinary response to child abuse; and

''(4) develop and disseminate practice standards for care and best practices in programmatic evaluation, and support State chapter organizational capacity and local children's advocacy center organizational capacity and operations in order to meet such practice standards and best practices.'';

(B) in subsection (b), by striking '', in coordination with the Director of the Office of Victims of Crime,'';

(C) in subsection (c)(2)—

(i) in subparagraph (C), by inserting ''to the greatest extent practicable, but in no case later than 72 hours,'' after ''hours''; and

(ii) by striking subparagraphs (D) through (I) and inserting the following:

''(D) Forensic interviews of child victims by trained personnel that are used by law enforcement, health, and child protective service agencies to interview suspected abuse victims about allegations of abuse.

''(E) Provision of needed follow up services such as medical care, mental healthcare, and victims advocacy services.

''(F) A requirement that, to the extent practicable, all interviews and meetings with a child victim occur at the children's advocacy center or an agency with which there is a linkage agreement regarding the delivery of multidisciplinary child abuse investigation, prosecution, and intervention services.

''(G) Coordination of each step of the investigation process to eliminate duplicative forensic interviews with a child victim.

''(H) Designation of a director for the children's advocacy center.

''(I) Designation of a multidisciplinary team coordinator.

''(J) Assignment of a volunteer or staff advocate to each child in order to assist the child and, when appropriate, the child's family, throughout each step of intervention and judicial proceedings.

''(K) Coordination with State chapters to assist and provide oversight, and organizational capacity that supports local children's advocacy centers, multidisciplinary teams, and communities working to implement a multidisciplinary response to child abuse in the provision of evidence-informed initiatives, including mental health counseling, forensic interviewing, multidisciplinary team coordination, and victim advocacy.

''(L) Such other criteria as the Administrator shall establish by regulation.''; and

(D) by striking subsection (f) and inserting the following:

''(f) GRANTS TO STATE CHAPTERS FOR ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTERS.—In awarding grants under this section, the Administrator shall ensure that a portion of the grants is distributed to State chapters to enable State chapters to provide oversight, training, and technical assistance to local centers on evidence-informed initiatives including mental health, counseling, forensic interviewing, multidisciplinary team coordination, and victim advocacy.'';

(5) in section 214A (34 U.S.C. 20305)—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''attorneys and other allied'' and inserting ''prosecutors and other attorneys and allied''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting ''Center'' after ''Advocacy''; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1), by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) a significant connection to prosecutors who handle child abuse cases in State courts, such as a membership organization or support service providers; and''; and

(6) by striking 214B (34 U.S.C. 20306) and inserting the following:

**''SEC. 214B. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

''There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out sections 213, 214, and 214A, $40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2028.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. FITZGERALD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 4926.

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

There was no objection.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, how many people are necessary to stand up to get a roll call vote?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The yeas and nays can be supported by one-fifth of those Members present.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 4926, the Respect for Child Survivors Act is bipartisan legislation that responds to the testimony of Olympian McKayla Maroney, who bravely shared her story with Congress, alongside her fellow gymnasts, Simone Biles, Maggie Nichols, and Aly Raisman. They told Congress about the abuse they faced at the hands of Larry Nassar, and the failures of so many people to stop that abuse sooner.

Maroney testified that she was interviewed by an FBI agent in 2015. She testified that she spoke to the agent over the phone for nearly 3 hours, recounting numerous molestations and answering every question, trusting that sharing this information would lead to action and to protecting other young women.

''I began crying at the memory over the phone, and there was just dead silence,'' Maroney testified. She said, ''I was so shocked at the agent's silence and disregard for my trauma.'' Unfortunately, it was not until 17 months later that the agent even documented the interview. Unsurprisingly, it did not accurately describe Maroney's account of the abuse that she experienced.

The Respect for Child Survivors Act seeks to ensure that no one will experience what McKayla Maroney experienced when she trusted the FBI with her most personal traumatic memories.

This legislation requires the FBI to use multidisciplinary teams of experts when investigating cases of child sexual abuse, the production of child sexual abuse material, and child trafficking. These experts must receive training on special victims' crimes, including child sexual abuse, and they must provide trauma-informed care. The use of these multidisciplinary teams would prevent the re-traumatization of victims who come forward seeking justice.

The bill also requires the director of the FBI to annually report to the Attorney General about any interview of a victim reporting child sexual abuse material or child trafficking that took place without the use of a multidisciplinary approach or a trained forensic interviewer.

The bill also encourages the FBI to work with multidisciplinary teams at existing Children's Advocacy Centers, as established by the Victims of Child Abuse Act. The bill ensures that the FBI gives Children's Advocacy Center personnel access to critical case information so victims can get the medical, mental health, and advocacy services they need.

Finally, the bill requires that child sexual abuse and child trafficking cases are reviewed by a multidisciplinary team at regularly scheduled times so that the team can share information about case progress, address any investigative or prosecutorial barriers, and ensure that victims receive support and needed treatment.

This provision would ensure that none of these serious cases is neglected and that children are not endangered by a failure to investigate.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Senators CORNYN, COONS, GRASSLEY, and KLOBUCHAR for introducing this important legislation in the Senate. I thank Congressmen COSTA and GONZALES for championing it in the House. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this bipartisan, bicameral legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 4926, the Respect for Child Survivors Act requires the FBI to use multidisciplinary teams when investigating certain crimes involving children.

This requirement includes, for example, situations where the interviewed victim is no longer a child, but was the victim of a crime as a child. The multidisciplinary teams would consist of a variety of professionals trained to work with children who had been victims of a crime. The goal of using these multidisciplinary teams is to prevent re-traumatizing victims.

S. 4926 also contains provisions related to information-sharing and case review for crimes involving children. These provisions would hopefully ensure that these cases are not forgotten or simply dropped without review.

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

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and the manager of this bill.

I display this picture for everyone to see because a picture is worth a thousand words. This is McKayla and a constituent of mine, Simone Biles. As indicated, these women have spent years investing in their sport and rising to the level of excellence, and they are victims that should not have been victimized.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the Respect for Child Survivors Act.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the article titled: ''Senators Propose New Bill Following USA Gymnastics Scandal.''

[From NBC Los Angeles, September 22, 2022]

SENATORS PROPOSE NEW BILL FOLLOWING USA GYMNASTICS SCANDAL

(By Kristen Conti)

A group of senators have decided to roll out a bill to adjust the intricacies of the USA Gymnastics scandal with the implementation of The Respect for Child Survivors Act, following the Larry Nassar incident.

The intentions of the act are to improve the way the FBI interacts with underage witnesses and victims in sex abuse and human trafficking cases.

The catalyst for this endeavor surrounds the FBI's previous failures in handling the Nassar investigation from 2015. Nassar is currently facing decades in prison for abusing underage athletes on the USA Gymnastics team.

The FBI failed to act, despite being notified of the allegations in 2015. It took them over a year to take action, leaving Nassar many more months to prey on the girls.

Olympic gymnasts Simone Biles, Aly Raisman and Maroney are among the over 100 alleged victims of Nassar.

WHAT IS THE RESPECT FOR CHILD SURVIVORS ACT?

The Respect for Child Survivors Act, which primarily aims to handle the interactions between the FBI and abuse victims, is a parallel to two other acts—The Adult Survivors Act and The Child Victims Act (CVA).

The act, which has officially been introduced as a bill, will soon be assigned to a committee whose members will discuss and implement the necessary and proper changes to the bill. Next, the bill will be put before the chamber and be voted on, which will determine whether it will become a law.

The timeline for this process has yet to be determined.

WHEN WILL THE ADULT SURVIVORS ACT GO INTO EFFECT?

The Adult Survivors Act will go into effect in November 2022. The bill, which is sponsored by Senate Judiciary Committee Chair Brad Hoylman and Assembly Member Linda B. Rosenthal, was framed to resemble The Child Victims Act.

The CVA, previously passed in 2019 and extended in 2021, only covers abuse that happened to people under 18.

WHO DOES THE ADULT SURVIVORS ACT SERVE?

The victims in the Nassar case were under 18 when the crimes were committed and reported in 2015. However, it wasn't until 2016 that the FBI began to investigate and truly ignite action. And at this point, the young athletes surpassed the age limit the CVA covers.

The Adult Survivors Act allows a one-year windows for survivors of adult sexual abuse in New York to file a civil lawsuit. Claims will be eligible even when the statute of limitations has already expired.

WHAT DOES THE RESPECT FOR CHILD SURVIVORS ACT REQUIRE THE FBI TO DO?

The new legislation will require the FBI to use multidisciplinary teams with trauma expertise when investigating these types of cases, even in cases where the victim is no longer a child.

The bill aims to make sure cases like this are not prolonged like the Nassar investigation had been.

''It takes tremendous courage for young victims of sexual assault to tell their story and overcome the fear that they may not be taken seriously, may be ignored, or may be wrongfully blamed,'' said Sen. John Cornyn, R–Texas, one of the bill's sponsors.

''To avoid re-traumatizing victims during the investigation process, it's imperative we give these individuals the support they need to ensure survivors feel respected during the interview process and abusers are prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.''

The bill was directly inspired by the testimony of former Olympic gymnast McKayla Maroney, who was wrongfully treated during FBI interviews about the scandal.

''They had legal, legitimate evidence of child abuse and did nothing,'' said Maroney at a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing in Sept. 2021.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, this bill was inspired by the heroic testimony of gymnast and survivor McKayla Maroney, who came before Congress to share a story of the abuse she and more than 100 others faced at the hands of Larry Nassar.

McKayla told Congress that when she was asked to speak to the FBI about Nassar's abuse, she told them everything, she poured her heart out to them. She spoke to FBI agents over the phone for 3 hours. Can you imagine how painful that was, as she sat on the floor of her bedroom recounting details of molestation—information she had not shared with her mother?

She wanted to make a difference. She wanted to protect others. She said it was the most uncomfortable conversation that she ever had in her life. But she thought as uncomfortable as it was, she was making a difference and, hopefully, protecting others from the same abuse. She thought and trusted that they would act quickly for the sake of the other girls. She waited and waited and waited and heard nothing. They did nothing.

□ 1445

We know now that the FBI's failure to listen to McKayla and other survivors allowed Nassar to continue his abuse, his torture of these young, beautiful women and continue to molest them. Our outstanding athletes who we cheer and are so proud when we are looking at the Olympics, look what they had to suffer.

These young women made great sacrifices to pursue their sport and represent the best of their country. They put their safety in the hands of their coaches and their doctors and ultimately, the FBI, the people who were all supposed to protect them but failed.

I am very grateful to Congressmen Costa and Gonzales and all the sponsors in the Senate. As the chair of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, we had a hearing dealing with the human trafficking issues.

This is a mighty powerful bill. We hope that we will pass the no trafficking zone bill in the other body that complements this because I don't know if anybody realizes, this is a scourge, it is an epidemic. This bill will provide for wraparound services so that whatever is said by a child, that this can now be utilized to protect others. That is what the no trafficking zone is about, and that is what we are trying to protect.

As I close, Mr. Speaker, I want everybody to realize that just in the last 24 hours they talked about a sextortion campaign against young boys—where do they do it? Online. Where are children online? At schools, among other places—to extort from children who are asked to take pictures of themselves.

This legislation is crucial. The no trafficking zone legislation is crucial. We hope that it will pass as well, and we are grateful for the work that has been done.

Finally, let me say that I congratulate those who supported the Equal Pay for Team USA Act for 2022. I couldn't support it even more.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 4926, the "Respect for Child Survivors Act."

This bill was inspired by the heroic testimony of gymnast and survivor McKayla Maroney, who came before Congress to share her story of the abuse she and more than 100 others faced at the hands of Larry Nassar.

McKayla told Congress that when she was asked to speak to the FBI about Nassar's abuse, she told them everything. She spoke to FBI agents over the phone for three hours as she sat on the floor of her bedroom, recounting details of her molestation—information she had not even shared with her mother.

She said, "it was the most uncomfortable conversation I had ever had in my life, but I thought as uncomfortable as it was, I was making a difference, and hopefully protecting others from the same abuse . . . I thought and trusted that they would act quickly for the sake of other girls. I waited, and I waited and heard nothing."

We know now that the FBI's failure to listen to McKayla and other survivors allowed Nassar to continue his abuse and to molest more young women.

These young women made great sacrifices to pursue their sport and represent the best of their country. They put their safety in the hands of their coaches, their doctors, and ultimately, the FBI—people who were all supposed to protect them but failed.

McKayla is not alone in coming forward to bravely share her story so that Congress can do better to protect victims and survivors of abuse. In April, I convened the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security for a hearing on federal efforts to combat human trafficking.

At this hearing, we heard from survivors who explained the many hurdles faced by those who are trafficked. These individuals came from different parts of the country; they were different ages, ethnicities, and genders; and they experienced different types of abuse and trafficking, including both labor and sexual exploitation—but they nonetheless had a great deal in common.

They often put their trust in an adult who was supposed to protect them. They often told multiple people about their abuse before finding someone who would help them escape. And they experienced significant obstacles as they sought freedom, justice, and healing.

We must do more to make sure that the FBI is never an obstacle. The treatment that McKayla and other survivors experienced at the hands of the FBI never should have happened, and with this legislation, Congress can ensure that it will not ever happen again.

The Respect for Child Survivors Act directs the FBI to use multidisciplinary teams of trained experts to interview victims of child sexual abuse or child trafficking. This is critical to providing trauma-informed care and preventing further harm.

The bill also requires that victims are connected with advocates and that critical information is shared with these advocates to support victims' needs.

The bill encourages coordination with Children's Advocacy Centers, which already have significant expertise in supporting the diverse needs of child victims.

Lastly, the bill creates a case review process to ensure no victim or investigation is forgotten.

This legislation is supported by the Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network; the National District Attorneys Association; Army of Survivors; and the National Children's Alliance.

I thank Senators CORNYN, COONS, GRASSLEY, and KLOBUCHAR for their leadership in bringing forth this bipartisan legislation in the Senate, and I thank Congressman COSTA and Congressman GONZALES for championing the House companion.

While I hope that we continue to make progress in the fight to combat human trafficking in the 118th Congress, it is my hope that the Senate will pass my No Trafficking Zones Act, which already passed the House this year with bipartisan support.

There is much more that we can and should do to support victims of child abuse and human trafficking, and to prevent these horrible crimes from occurring, but I am pleased that we are taking this important step today.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I simply urge Members to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, this legislation is endorsed by the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network; the National District Attorneys Association; Army of Survivors; and the National Children's Alliance.

We must do better in helping survivors seek justice.

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

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the Respect for Child Survivors Act. As Co-Founder and Chairman of the Congressional Crime Survivors and Justice Caucus, I am proud to put forward legislation that helps protect the most vulnerable in our communities. This important legislation was brought about, in part, by the failings of the FBI during its handling of the Larry Nassar sexual abuse cases. The Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General found that the FBI did not properly handle or document evidence gathering with USA Gymnastics or the victims and did not notify state or local authorities of the sexual assault allegations. This bill is intended to prevent similar situations from happening with future investigations. The legislation will require the FBI to utilize multidisciplinary teams, made up of trauma-informed experts, when interviewing a victim who reports child abuse or trafficking. The use of these teams would prevent further traumatizing victims. In addition, the bill's information sharing and case review provisions would ensure accountability so cases are not mishandled in the future.

This legislation also includes another bill I am proud to lead, the Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCAA) Reauthorization Act of 2021. This legislation will reauthorize funding for Children's Advocacy Centers through the Victims of Child Abuse Act through 2028. Victims and survivors of child abuse must have access to the resources and care provided by Children's Advocacy Centers to heal from their trauma. This legislation will put the authorized level in line with the increased Fiscal Year 2023 funding level set by appropriators. I worked to reauthorize VOCAA in both 2013 and 2018 and will continue to ensure that VOCAA is reauthorized and fully funded.

I want to thank the bipartisan group of legislators that have helped champion this legislation. In the House, Representatives TONY GONZALES and BRIAN FITZPATRICK are the Republican Leads on the Respect for Child Survivors Act and Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization Act, respectively. I also would like to thank Senators COONS, CORNYN, KLOBUCHAR, and GRAHAM, who have championed this through the Senate. Finally, thank you to the Chairs and Ranking Members of the respective committees of jurisdiction in the House and Senate for helping to get these important pieces of legislation to the floor.

The Respect for Child Survivors Act is endorsed by Rape Abuse & Incest National Network, the National District Attorneys Association, Army of Survivors, the National Children's Alliance, Keep Kids Safe, Together for Girls, Darkness to Light, the Monique Bun Foundation for Children, the Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests (SNAP), and the Brave Movement. The VOCAA Reauthorization Act is endorsed by National Children's Alliance, National Children's Advocacy Center, Northeast Regional Children's Advocacy Center, Midwest Regional Children's Advocacy Center. Western Regional Children's Advocacy Center, Southern Regional Children's Advocacy Center, Fraternal Order of Police, National District Attorneys Association, National Association of Police Organizations, Major County Sheriffs' Association, Major Cities Chiefs Association, and the Sergeants Benevolent Association NYPD. I thank these groups for their support of these bills and for their advocacy.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of S. 4926—the Respect for Child Survivors Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4926.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## EMMETT TILL AND MAMIE TILL-MOBLEY CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT OF 2021

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 450) to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 450

*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 ''Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2021''.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

(1) The brutal lynching of Emmett Till and the subsequent bravery and boldness of his mother, Mamie Till-Mobley, became a catalyst for the civil rights movement.

(2) On August 28, 1955, 14-year-old Emmett Till was kidnapped, beaten, and shot in Money, Mississippi, where he had traveled from Chicago to stay with his great uncle, Moses Wright.

(3) The corpse of Emmett Till was discovered 3 days later in the Tallahatchie River and his murderers were acquitted despite Moses Wright providing an eyewitness testimony that the men on trial kidnapped Emmett Till.

(4) Mamie Till-Mobley, the mother of Emmett Till, demonstrated her love for her son and her courage and strength in suffering in the days that followed as she brought the body of Emmett Till back to Chicago for burial and demanded an open casket funeral, which drew more than 50,000 attendees.

(5) Mamie Till-Mobley further allowed a photograph to be taken of Emmett Till in his casket, which was shown throughout the world.

(6) The original casket of Emmett Till stands on display at the National Museum of African American History and Culture as an enduring reminder of the racial violence that is a part of the history of the United States that the people of the United States must confront.

(7) The heroic actions of Mamie Till-Mobley in the midst of evil, injustice, and grief became a catalyst for the civil rights movement and continued in the years to come as she worked for justice and honored the legacy of Emmett Till.

(8) Mamie Till-Mobley went on to create the Emmett Till Players, which was a significant national cultural contribution as teenagers traveled throughout the country presenting Martin Luther King Jr. speeches in the name of Emmett Till.

(9) Mamie Till-Mobley also served as chair and co-founder of the Emmett Till Justice Campaign, which had the dual mission of reopening the murder of Emmett Till for a reinvestigation and a passage into law of Federal legislation to ensure that other racially motivated murders during the civil rights era were investigated and, when possible, prosecuted.

(10) The efforts of the Emmett Till Justice Campaign led to the successful joint investigation by the State of Mississippi, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Department of Justice in 2004, the passage of the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–344; 122 Stat. 3934), signed into law by President George W. Bush, and the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–325; 130 Stat. 1965), signed into law by President Barack Obama.

(11) The people of the United States honor the legacy of Emmett Till and the incredible suffering and equally incredible courage, resilience, and efforts of Mamie Till-Mobley that led to the civil rights movement that began in the 1950s.

**SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.**

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the posthumous presentation, on behalf of Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design in commemoration of Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the ''Secretary'') shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary. The design shall bear an image of, and inscriptions of the name of, ''Emmett Till'' and ''Mamie Till-Mobley''.

(c) AWARD OF MEDAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the award of the gold medal referred to in subsection (a), the gold medal shall be given to the National Museum of African American History and Culture, where it shall be displayed as appropriate.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the National Museum of African American History and Culture should make the gold medal received under paragraph (1) available for display elsewhere, particularly at other locations and events associated with Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley.

**SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.**

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

**SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.**

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck under this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

**SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.**

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALES.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section 4 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of S. 450, the Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley Congressional Gold Medal Act, which is a companion to a House bill sponsored by Representative RUSH.

This bill will provide for a Congressional Gold Medal in commemoration of two very important figures in our American history and heroes of the civil rights movement, Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley.

It was not long ago that Emmett Till, a 14-year-old African-American child from Chicago, visited his family in Money, Mississippi. Shortly after his arrival, he was kidnapped, beaten, mutilated, and shot in the head. His murderers then sunk his body in a river with a cotton gin fan tied around his neck with barbed wire.

Mamie Till-Mobley, Emmett Till's mother, expressed both love and heroism in the face of the unthinkable, ensuring that her son's body was brought home to Chicago and insisting that his funeral be open casket.

She ensured that Emmett was dressed in his Sunday best and that nothing else about his body was touched, so that people could see the violence that had been perpetrated upon him and bear witness to the horrors of lynching.

Mamie issued an open invitation to her young son's funeral. 50,000 people heeded the call and were moved by the devastating effects that racism, prejudice, and hate had on Emmett's body and very life.

She allowed Jet Magazine to photograph Emmett in his casket, ensuring that all of America would have an image of her son to galvanize a nation against the horrors of lynching and illuminate the need for the civil rights of all.

Representative RUSH was 8 years old when Till was lynched and murdered; and he has said that one of the sharpest memories of his childhood is the image of Mamie Till-Mobley looking at her son's body in Jet Magazine.

Mamie Till-Mobley's bravery was a fomenting force for the civil rights movement, paving the way for subsequent advocacy to increase racial equality, including the Montgomery boycott. While we still have a long way to go to ensure racial equity, we owe a great deal of progress to the bravery and sacrifice of Mamie Till-Mobley and the way that she honored her son's life.

Representative RUSH represents Illinois' First District, where Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley resided. While Representative RUSH has been in office, their house has become a national landmark.

Representative RUSH is also the sponsor of H.R. 55, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, which was signed into law earlier this year, and makes lynching a Federal hate crime, punishable by up to 30 years in prison. Due to the absence of this and other Federal and legal protections, Emmett Till's murderers served no time in prison for their crimes.

I am so appreciative of Representative RUSH's dedication to Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley and his work to ensure that lynching is recognized as a Federal crime, and that the Tills are honored for their bravery and legacy.

I am pleased to be able to vote ''yes'' for this bill before Representative RUSH's retirement at the end of this term, and I congratulate him on this accomplishment. I urge my colleagues to support this very important Congressional Gold Medal bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 450, a bill that will award, long overdue, the Congressional Gold Medal to Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley. It is a pleasure to be on the House floor with Chair WATERS to speak in favor of this bill and its strong bipartisan support.

On August 28, 1955, a 14-year-old African-American boy was brutally murdered while visiting family in Money, Mississippi, based on nothing more than an accusation, an accusation that he had flirted with a White woman 4 days earlier. This boy's name was Emmett Till.

The way Emmett was murdered by the woman's husband and brother are far too gruesome to describe here or in the findings of this bill, but they left a scar on America's history in a way that we will never forget.

When Till's body was found, it was so badly disfigured it was nearly unrecognizable, even to Emmett's own family. The only clue they had to identify him was an initialed signet ring.

As it happened far too often during this period in our history, authorities tried to expedite his burial to try to make the incident go away. Yet, Emmett's mother, as so eloquently described by Chair WATERS, Mamie Bradley insisted that her son's body be sent home to Chicago where he could be properly memorialized.

She knew that it was only through her son's mutilated body that the world could truly understand the evil that was perpetrated on her son. I cannot begin to imagine how difficult this decision was for her at that time and with those feelings.

But it was this decision that prompted Jet Magazine to publish the photo of Emmett; and it was this decision that ultimately led mainstream media to shine a light on the story.

I wish I could say that those who murdered Emmett Till were brought to justice but, sadly, and most unjustly, less than 2 weeks after Emmett's body was buried, an all-White jury deliberated for less than an hour and issued a not guilty verdict; this, despite the fact that there was ample eyewitness evidence to the contrary.

Despite a lack of immediate justice for this brutal murder, Emmett's mother, Mamie, never stopped drawing attention to her son's murder. As demonstrated by all of us here today, the Till trial brought to light the brutality of the Jim Crow South.

Mr. Speaker, S. 450 will honor Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley for the injustice that they suffered, and the bravery shown in the aftermath of this terrible incident in American history.

Mr. Speaker, I support S. 450, and I urge my colleagues to support it as well. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for bringing this bill to the floor and giving me the opportunity to comment on it.

I rise in strong support. I grew up across the river from Mississippi in the State of Arkansas. I happened to be the same age as Emmett Till when he was murdered; I was 14, he was 14.

Then I had the opportunity to work with his mother, Ms. Mamie Till-Mobley, who lived in Chicago. The church, Roberts Temple, is now in my district, where his funeral was held, so I have always felt close to the situation. I have always felt a part of it.

Ms. Mobley, Emmett Till's mother, was a premier activist in Chicago. She lived in BOBBY's district, Congressman RUSH's district, but she was all over the city, all over the country, all over the world, hoping to bring attention to the situation.

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Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

I encourage my colleagues to support S. 450. I thank my friend, Mr. DAVIS of Parkdale, Arkansas, for his testimony. Parkdale is a great city in our southeast corner of Arkansas. I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her passionate support of this bill. This is a bill that has the universal support of people on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 450, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

I appreciate Representative RUSH's dedication to ensuring that Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley's legacy and bravery are remembered and honored with this bill.

This Congressional Gold Medal bill will allow the American people to pay tribute to these brave individuals who catalyzed the civil rights movement and stood up against racial injustice in the face of immense hardship and without whom we would not be where we are today as a country that continues to work toward racial equality for all.

I thank Representative RUSH for championing this important bill.

I would add that, yes, I remember when it took place. I was 16 years old at the time. The parents and leaders of our community made sure that all the children in our communities, in our schools, and in our churches knew what had happened. They made sure that we understood what was going on in this country at that time.

We are never to forget what happened to Emmett Till and what happened to so many others when lynching was a way of life.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that Mr. RUSH has championed this important bill. I urge all of my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor to lives and legacies of Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley. Their story is of major significance in the African American community and speaks to a turning point in American history. Today, the House passed the Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2021, which would award Emmett and Ms. Till-Mobley a Congressional Gold Medal.

I would like to start off by thanking Chairwoman MAXINE WATERS, Leader STENY HOYER, and Speaker NANCY PELOSI for their assistance in shepherding this bill through the House. With their help, we have gotten 290 House cosponsors for the bill, including every House Democrat and 67 House Republicans. I would also like to acknowledge Rep. DON BACON from the great state of Nebraska for serving as the Republican co-lead on this bill. I would also like to thank Senators RICHARD BURR of North Carolina and CORY BOOKER of New Jersey for serving as the Senate leads on the bill.

This year, I sought to bring light to the injustice of Emmett Till's lynching, through this and the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, which President Biden signed into law earlier this year. For African Americans of my generation, his brutal torture and murder was a painful, but very real reminder of the true horrors of white supremacy.

News of his death shaped my understanding of racism at a very early age. When the photo from Emmett Till's funeral ran in Jet Magazine, I will never forget how my mother gathered us around the coffee table and told us 'That's why I brought my boys out of the South.'

Emmett Till's lynching sent shockwaves through my community and deeply affected me and my family.

His gruesome murder—as well as Mamie Till-Mobley's courageous decision to have Jet publish a photo of his body and to hold an open-casket funeral for her son so people could see his mutilated body—exposed the brutal truth of racism. This caused such outrage, not only in the United States but abroad, and sparked the Civil Rights Movement.

It is no coincidence that the March on Washington, where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his iconic "I have a Dream" speech, was held on the eighth anniversary of Emmett's death. Emmett's lynching was a wake-up call for Black America and others. We could not stay quiet any longer.

I feel a heavy responsibility to continue telling Emmett and Ms. Till-Mobley's story. Not only did Emmett's death resonate deeply with me others of my generation, but he grew up on the South Side of Chicago, in what is now the Congressional District that I represent. The work that Ms. Till-Mobley started on racial justice continues today, and the same struggle to protect Black lives, Hispanic lives, LGBTQ lives, immigrants lives, Jewish lives, and others. We must continue telling their story for future generations to learn from.

Emmett's brutal murder catalyzed the Civil Rights Movement and a generation of civil rights activists. It had a ripple effect that can still be felt today, and began a worldwide movement to reckon with freedom, justice, and equality all around the world. His name will forever be spoken in the same breath as Dr. King's, Medgar Evers', Fred Hamtons, Mark Clark's, and George Floyd's just to name a few.

But Mr. Speaker, I am left thinking of Emmett, who would have been 81 years old if he were still alive today. He should be here today, reflecting on a life well lived, with still more yet to go. It is an unthinkable tragedy to lose a child in such a brutal, heinous way. This Nation allowed the horrors of white supremacy to fester for far too long, and that is what murdered Emmett Till. It is the least this Congress can do, 67 years after his death, to honor him and his mother, Mamie Till-Mobley, with the highest award Congress can bestow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 450.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## VANESSA GUILLEN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4411) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5302 Galveston Road in Houston, Texas, as the "Vanessa Guillen Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4411

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. VANESSA GUILLÉN POST OFFICE BUILDING.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5302 Galveston Road in Houston, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Vanessa Guillén Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Vanessa Guillén Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA), the sponsor of the House companion bill.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman MALONEY for all the support she has given me in getting this bill to the floor. It looks like we are almost there.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my strong support for S. 4411, the Vanessa Guillen postal facility renaming bill.

I thank my Senate counterparts for their work on this important legislation and all of my colleagues in the Texas delegation for cosponsoring this legislation.

I am proud to champion and sponsor this bill in the House, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support its swift passage today.

Vanessa was born to the parents of immigrants and grew up in my district in Houston. She was a standout athlete in high school, and from a young age, she knew she wanted to serve her country in the U.S. Army. She would tell people: I am going to join the Army.

She participated in the ROTC in her high school and knew that Army life was for her. She enlisted right after high school graduation and was eventually assigned to Fort Hood military base in Texas.

She was a rising star before her life was tragically cut short in April 2020 at the young age of 20 years old.

Her story has brought much-needed attention to address sexual harassment and sexual assault in the military. Her story has led to changes being implemented at Fort Hood and other military installations throughout the country and throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, we can't bring Vanessa back, but we can continue her legacy by renaming the post office close to her

high school in her honor. This building will serve as a reminder to the community of her sacrifice and dedication to our country. I am proud to champion and sponsor this bill. It has already passed the House earlier this Congress on a bipartisan basis.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a ''yes'' vote on S. 4411. Let's continue Vanessa's legacy. Let's continue fighting for justice for Vanessa.

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

Mr. Speaker, Houston native and Army Specialist Vanessa Guillen was stationed at Fort Hood, Texas. In April 2020, she was reported missing from her unit. Tragically, her body was found 2 months later along the Leon River near Fort Hood. It is believed Specialist Guillen was killed by a fellow soldier at Fort Hood who had been harassing and stalking her.

Specialist Guillen's death spurred a national policy conversation about the way in which sexual harassment claims have been handled by the military.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this postal naming bill honoring Vanessa Guillen's life and legacy.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in honoring the life of this young woman by naming a post office in Houston, Texas, after her.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of S. 4411, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4411.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## DR. JOANNE SMITH MEMORIAL REHABILITATION INNOVATION CENTERS ACT OF 2022

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2834) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to preserve access to rehabilitation innovation centers under the Medicare program.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2834

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the ''Dr. Joanne Smith Memorial Rehabilitation Innovation Centers Act of 2022''.

**SEC. 2. PRESERVING ACCESS TO REHABILITATION INNOVATION CENTERS UNDER MEDICARE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1886(j)(7)(E) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(j)(7)(E)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF DATA SUBMITTED.—The'' and inserting ''PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF DATA SUBMITTED.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The''; and

(2) by inserting after clause (i), as redesignated by paragraph (1), the following new clauses:

''(ii) PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF REHABILITATION INNOVATION CENTERS.—Beginning not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this clause, the Secretary shall make publicly available on such Internet website, in addition to the information required to be reported on such website under clause (i), a list of all rehabilitation innovation centers, and shall update such list on such website not less frequently than biennially.

''(iii) REHABILITATION INNOVATION CENTERS DEFINED.—For purposes of clause (ii), the term 'rehabilitation innovation centers' means a rehabilitation facility that, as of the applicable date (as defined in clause (v)), is a rehabilitation facility described in clause (iv).

''(iv) REHABILITATION FACILITY DESCRIBED.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), a rehabilitation facility described in this clause is a rehabilitation facility that—

''(aa) is classified as a rehabilitation facility under the IRF Rate Setting File for the Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility Prospective Payment System for Federal Fiscal Year 2019 (83 Fed. Reg. 38514), or any successor regulations that contain such information;

''(bb) holds at least one Federal rehabilitation research and training designation for research projects on traumatic brain injury or spinal cord injury from the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research at the Department of Health and Human Services, based on such data submitted to the Secretary by a facility, in a form, manner, and time frame specified by the Secretary;

''(cc) submits to the Secretary a description of the clinical research enterprise of the facility and a summary of research activities of the facility that are supported by Federal agencies;

''(dd) has a minimum Medicare estimated average weight per discharge of 1.20 for the most recent fiscal year for which such information is available according to the IRF Rate Setting File described in item (aa), or any successor regulations that contain such information; and

''(ee) has a minimum teaching status of 0.075 for the most recent fiscal year for which such information is available according to the IRF Rate Setting File described in item (aa), or any successor regulations that contain such information.

''(II) WAIVER.—The Secretary may, as determined appropriate, waive any of the requirements under items (aa) through (ee) of subclause (I).

''(v) APPLICABLE DATE DEFINED.—For purposes of clauses (iii) and (iv), the term 'applicable date' means—

''(I) with respect to the initial publication of a list under clause (ii), the date of the enactment of such clause; and

''(II) with respect to the publication of an updated list under clause (ii), a date specified by the Secretary that is not more than one year prior to the date of such publication.

''(vi) IMPLEMENTATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law the Secretary may implement clauses (ii) through (v) by program instruction or otherwise.

''(vii) NONAPPLICATION OF PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, shall not apply to data collected under clauses (ii) through (v).''.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services—

(1) shall submit to Congress a report containing any recommendations on action as the Secretary determines appropriate to preserve access to rehabilitation innovation centers (as defined in section 1886(j)(7)(E)(iii) of the Social Security Act, as added by subsection (a)); and

(2) may, in the report described in paragraph (1), as permitted by law, disseminate research, best practices, and other clinical information identified or developed by such rehabilitation innovation centers, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 2834 is named in honor and memory of the departed former president and CEO, Dr. Joanne Smith, of Shirley Ryan AbilityLab, who died last year on September 6.

She was a visionary and transformative figure in the field of physical medicine and rehabilitation by shifting the focus from rehabilitation to the outcome of ability. It means the capacity to transcend beyond one's physical setbacks and circumstances in recovering and to live a healthy and meaningful life.

Dr. Smith was a compassionate doctor, loving wife, and wonderful mother. She was the driving force behind the development, building, and implementation of the Shirley Ryan AbilityLab that opened in my district in 2017.

Dr. Smith stood on the shoulders of the late Dr. Henry Betts and his legacy at the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, which was before the name change to Shirley Ryan AbilityLab. He was a tireless advocate for the rights of people with disabilities and served as medical director and CEO of the rehabilitation institute for many years.

People come from all over the world to be seen by our expert staff and researchers to receive cutting-edge technology from the hospital's medical discoveries. This facility was ranked number one in rehabilitation by U.S. News & World Report for the 31st year in a row. What a hospital.

In the United States, there are nearly 1,200 inpatient rehabilitation facilities. As we know, many of these institutions are small and are driving the

future of rehabilitation medicine and patient recovery. This unique category of comprehensive rehab hospitals treats the most complex conditions, such as traumatic brain injury, stroke, spinal cord injury, childhood disease, burns, and wartime injuries. They treat veterans, the elderly, the disabled, victims of violence, and children with birth defects.

In addition, they conduct research that drives the entire industry and take on a greater share of training of the next generation of clinicians. These unique facilities are advancing the practice and standards of rehabilitation across the field of medicine and helping to disseminate best practices throughout the country.

For years, I have worked with colleagues in both parties and in both Chambers to support, study, and share the wonders of these leading rehab hospitals. They provide hope to countless patients and their families.

S. 2834 is the companion bill to H.R. 9271, which received bipartisan and bicameral support. This legislation, which I am honored to partner on with Representatives JAN SCHAKOWSKY and DARIN LAHOOD from Illinois, recently passed the Senate on a bipartisan voice vote, and it was led by my friend Senator DURBIN and Senator CASSIDY, Republican of Louisiana.

I am pleased that we are considering it today. S. 2834 would direct CMS to study this class of rehab hospitals and provide recommendations on how to preserve patient access to these leading facilities. This will help share best practices, promote new research, and improve patient care across the entire medical field.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to vote for S. 2834, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1515

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

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join today with Chairman DAVIS to speak in support of H.R. 9271, the Dr. Joanne Smith Memorial Rehabilitation Innovation Centers Act.

This bill is important. It will create a standard to publicly recognize industry-leading facilities through the distinction of being a rehabilitation innovation center. These exceptional facilities are truly at the cutting edge of treatment.

They are leaders in innovation—researching, developing, and applying new medical breakthroughs and technologies that can then be spread to patients and facilities across the Nation and the world.

I have seen firsthand the amazing positive impact of these premier institutions. I am proud that The Institute for Rehabilitation and Research, TIRR as we call it, Memorial Hermann, is located in Houston, Texas, serving patients in my district, in this country, and around the world.

I have had the privilege to visit TIRR Memorial Hermann to see firsthand how their patients benefit from life-changing care, particularly for patients who have suffered traumatic brain and spinal cord injuries.

The patients arriving at TIRR are often recovering from very medically complex injuries that really alter the course of their life. TIRR provides patients with a full team of specialized caregivers and physicians to ensure that each patient receives the very best plan of care for their injury, so they are able to return to their communities.

This incredible work and constant effort to research and develop new and innovative treatments for their patients has resulted in breakthroughs that have benefited patients not just in Houston but around the globe. Today I will share just two of the thousands of stories that highlight the life-changing impact TIRR has made for patients.

When our former colleague here in the House, Congresswoman Gabby Giffords, was horrifically attacked at point-blank range and miraculously stabilized from her critical condition, she was transferred to TIRR Memorial Hermann for her recovery. On that long road to recovery, TIRR's expert physicians, nurses, and therapists worked together with Gabby designing the right combination of intensive therapies and treatments. At TIRR, they still talk about Gabby's motivation, her focus, and positive approach that she showed throughout her remarkable recovery.

Corporal Nick Tullier was one of six Baton Rouge police officers shot during a 2016 ambush attack. Doctors told Nick's family he wouldn't survive 24 hours, but for nearly 6 years, he defied all odds after being treated at TIRR Memorial Hermann. He passed away a hero in May of this year.

I am immensely proud to have this amazing work happening in my home region of Houston. In my district and hometown, we are fortunate enough to host some of the TIRR patients at Memorial Hermann, the Woodlands Medical Center. I am honored to have had the opportunity to visit with the patients, nurses, doctors, and caregivers who are proudly part of the incredible work of TIRR Memorial Hermann. I commend them, as you do, for their incredible life-changing work.

I would also like to commend my friend and fellow member of the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman DARIN LAHOOD for his leadership in shepherding this bill to the floor. He unfortunately couldn't be here today, but on behalf of both of us and the Ways and Means Committee, I would urge everyone to vote ''yes'' on this bill.

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

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), one of the authors of this legislation and my dear friend and delightful colleague.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend and colleague from Illinois, DANNY DAVIS, for giving me the opportunity to speak in support of the Joanne Smith Rehabilitation Innovation Center.

I also offer a big thank you to Senator DURBIN, who was the chief sponsor of the legislation in the United States Senate and to finally bring this to fruition.

This bill will recognize rehabilitation research facilities in conducting not only research but treating patients based on the research that is found. It includes the Shirley Ryan AbilityLab in Chicago, which is also in Congressman DAVIS' district. This lab goes above and beyond to treat complex medical cases across the country. From traumatic brain injuries to third-degree burns, patients benefit from this work.

This bill ensures that cutting-edge research and best practices are shared across the country.

This bill honors Dr. Joanne Smith, who is the former president and CEO of the Shirley Ryan AbilityLab. As Congressman DAVIS pointed out, she sadly died of cancer last year, but Dr. Smith devoted her entire career to helping patients. It is fitting that we honor her legacy with this legislation, and I certainly appreciate the bipartisan support, and I urge all my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding, and I thank the bill's sponsors.

Mr. BRADY recently, in his speech, mentioned Nick Tullier, the officer from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, that was shot, and everyone expected Officer Tullier to be dead, for him to expire within hours of being shot. He took incredible shots to the chest and to the head. I will say it again, every physician I spoke to said he wasn't going to make it.

James Tullier and Mary Tullier, his parents, were remarkable parents in that every single day they sat by his side. TIRR Memorial Hermann Hospital, where Nick Tullier was for close to 6 years, did a remarkable job in ensuring that he would be able to live and would be able to sustain for many years.

Mr. Speaker, had it not been for the work of the hospital, the amazing innovation there, there is no question in my mind that those 5 or nearly 6 years that Nick Tullier was able to spend with his family, able to enjoy the company of his parents wouldn't have happened.

Mr. Speaker, I join my friend Mr. BRADY, and others, in supporting this legislation and recognizing the incredible work of these innovation centers. I urge adoption of the legislation.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I thank Congressman GRAVES for being here today and telling that story again about this outstanding man and his family and the care he got. I join with Dr. Davis. I applaud the sponsors of this bill. I urge all Members of this body to support this important piece of legislation.

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

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as I prepare to close, this may be the last time that I have an opportunity to be on the floor with former Chairman BRADY, Ranking Member BRADY, and I just want to say to him that it has been a pleasure working with him and observing his leadership on the Ways and Means Committee. Hopefully, the wind will always be at his back and the Sun will shine warmly upon his face.

Having a bill that is going to help continue to provide that kind of research—having this legislation on the floor here today, I was reminiscing a bit with myself of some of the many wonderful opportunities to have dialogue with Dr. Henry Betts, who was a guru in rehabilitation medicine, as was Dr. Smith. Dr. Betts and I often used to ride on the airplane together, coming from Chicago to Washington for whatever, and he was the most passionate man, most creative.

On a personal note, my former office manager and secretary had a stroke, and she was out for more than a year, but she went to the Rehabilitation Institute, came back, worked until she retired, is now living a very meaningful life as a retired person having all of her facilities.

The Rehabilitation Institute did that. Rehabilitation medicine did that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2834.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## HAZARD ELIGIBILITY AND LOCAL PROJECTS ACT

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 1917) to modify eligibility requirements for certain hazard mitigation assistance programs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

***SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.***

*This Act may be cited as the ''Hazard Eligibility and Local Projects Act''.*

***SEC. 2. AUTHORITY TO BEGIN IMPLEMENTATION OF ACQUISITION AND DEMOLITION ASSISTANCE PROJECTS.***

*(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:*

*(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.*

*(2) COVERED PROJECT.—The term ''covered project'' means a project that—*

*(A) is an acquisition and demolition project for which an entity began implementation, including planning or construction, before or after requesting assistance for the project under a hazard mitigation assistance program; and*

*(B) qualifies for a categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 ( 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).*

*(3) HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—The term ''hazard mitigation assistance program'' means—*

*(A) any grant program authorized under section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133);*

*(B) the hazard mitigation grant program authorized under section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c); and*

*(C) the flood mitigation assistance program authorized under section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c).*

*(b) ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE FOR COVERED PROJECTS.—*

*(1) IN GENERAL.—An entity seeking assistance under a hazard mitigation assistance program may be eligible to receive that assistance for a covered project if—*

*(A) the entity—*

*(i) complies with all other eligibility requirements of the hazard mitigation assistance program for acquisition or demolition projects, including extinguishing all incompatible encumbrances; and*

*(ii) complies with all Federal requirements for the covered project; and*

*(B) the Administrator determines that the covered project—*

*(i) qualifies for a categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);*

*(ii) is compliant with applicable floodplain management and protection of wetland regulations and criteria; and*

*(iii) does not require consultation under any other environmental or historic preservation law or regulation or involve any extraordinary circumstances.*

*(2) COSTS INCURRED.—An entity seeking assistance under a hazard mitigation assistance program shall be responsible for any project costs incurred by the entity for a covered project if the covered project is not awarded, or is determined to be ineligible for, assistance.*

*(c) APPLICABILITY.—This Act shall apply to covered projects started on or after the date of enactment of this Act.*

*(d) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 3 years, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on use of the authority under this Act, including—*

*(1) how many applicants used the authority;*

*(2) how many applicants using the authority successfully obtained a grant;*

*(3) how many applicants were not able to successfully obtain a grant;*

*(4) the reasons applicants were not able to obtain a grant; and*

*(5) the extent to which applicants using the authority were able to comply with all necessary Federal environmental, historic preservation, and other related laws and regulations.*

*(e) TERMINATION.—The authority provided under this Act shall cease to be effective on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1917, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1917. This bipartisan bill, sponsored by Congresswoman LIZZIE FLETCHER, makes it easier for municipalities to access Federal funds to protect people and property from disasters, like the major floods that have hit my State of New Jersey and other States across the country.

For every one taxpayer dollar invested in mitigation, up to $13 are saved. The vast majority of FEMA's mitigation investments are made via the Agency's longest running mitigation grant program, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, or HMGP, which began in 1989.

Since then, more than $5 billion have been obligated to HMGP projects, but due to various issues, including lack of capacity and burdensome red tape, more than $1 billion of these funds have gone unobligated.

Mr. Speaker, $1 billion in unspent hazard mitigation funds translates to a minimum of $4 billion in unrealized disaster recovery savings in the communities that were unable to advance these mitigation projects.

This bill begins to cut the red tape and make it easier for communities to start their projects early while still taking advantage of the HMGP grants to complete their hazard mitigation projects that involve acquisitions.

In short, H.R. 1917 helps communities access funding to complete mitigation projects that will save lives, property, and taxpayer dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1530

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 1917, the Hazard Eligibility and Local Projects Act.

As the gentleman from New Jersey just stated, this is a critical bill. It has already passed the House once. It passed out of the Transportation Committee by voice vote.

I want to explain the scenario. In recent years, this Congress has provided record funding for mitigation projects, whether it be through the Corps of Engineers, the BRIC program through FEMA, or the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program that is based upon a formula of previous years disasters.

What this legislation does is it really is a technical fix. In many cases, Mr. Speaker, it can take FEMA not weeks or months to approve a mitigation project, but years. It can take years. In many cases, Mr. Speaker, these projects are absolutely critical projects; they have great urgency behind them.

We must have a project development and delivery process that reflects the urgency of the projects. This bill helps to fix that.

What it does is it doesn't necessarily wait on Federal approval to allow for a project to be reimbursed to be an eligible project. I want to be clear, Mr. Speaker. This doesn't change the rules of eligibility. Meaning a county, a parish, a borough, a State could not move forward on a project doing something that ultimately is not approved and then get reimbursed. So the criteria for qualifying projects remains intact.

This simply says if a parish, a county, a borough, or a State moves out on a mitigation project before approval from FEMA, they are not prevented or deemed ineligible from ultimately getting reimbursed under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

I thank Mrs. FLETCHER for her work on this. This is the second time the House has voted on this legislation. The first time the bill passed the House, I think it was 409–16. I am going to say it again, Mr. Speaker: 409–16.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation clearly enjoys broad bipartisan support. The Senate did make two small changes that we fully support. It does put a 3-year sunset on the bill. Secondly, it does require a report back to Congress to show the performance of the program and whether or not it should be renewed.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of H.R. 1917, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN).

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Senate amendment to H.R. 1917, the Hazard Eligibility and Local Projects Act, introduced by my colleague, Congresswoman LIZZIE FLETCHER from Texas, and which I am a proud cosponsor.

The reason for that is that this bipartisan bill supports our communities with their preparation and response efforts to any disasters. Specifically, it will make them eligible for certain Federal disaster mitigation assistance for projects that began prior to submitting a request for assistance.

The Senate amendment builds on this sound work by including a 3-year sunset clause that will allow Congress to assess the use of this authority and flexibility moving forward.

We need to support our constituents in their efforts to safeguard our communities against any disasters. In my district, Puerto Rico, and in several others across the country, we know all too well the impact certain disasters may have on our health, economy, and of course, everyday life.

This bill will support mitigation and related initiatives prior to the disaster taking place. As such, it reduces the need for post-disaster response funding and ensures the continuity of mitigation work once it has started.

Timely mitigation measures create and promote resiliency and lead to a faster recovery. As a cosponsor of H.R. 1917, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, as amended.

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

Mr. Speaker, again, this legislation is designed to address specific problems we have seen, bureaucracy and inefficiency. As the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN) just noted, this has impacts on communities that have experienced multiple disasters like in Puerto Rico, where they have had some profound impacts from hurricanes. We don't need to have the Federal Government revictimizing our citizens by creating bureaucratic steps.

As the gentleman from New Jersey stated in his opening, we have seen over and over again, we are making proactive investments in mitigation which results in significant savings. Studies show the number could be anywhere from $3 to I have seen studies approaching $20 in savings. This allows for those projects to move forward.

Again, this bill cuts through the bureaucracy and red tape. I urge adoption of the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I am proud to stand with the 409. It is nice when we can pass important legislation with such a large majority, and I sometimes wonder about the 16. I don't know quite what is going on over there, but maybe the gentleman can tell me afterwards.

In closing, the Stafford Act entitles disaster-impacted States to HMGP grants after the disaster so that they can learn from the damage and protect their communities in the future.

The ability to complete post-disaster mitigation projects should be accessible to communities in a much more timely manner. H.R. 1917 does that. It will empower States to cut through the red tape and complete acquisition projects much more quickly and with fewer burdens.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 1917.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE RURAL WATER SYSTEM

Mrs. PELTOLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3168) to amend the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 to modify the enforceability date for certain provisions, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3168

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE RURAL WATER SYSTEM.**

(a) EXTENSION OF ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 309(d)(2) of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3088; 133 Stat. 2669) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''April 30, 2023'' and inserting ''December 30, 2027''; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''May 1, 2023'' and inserting ''December 31, 2027''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3(b)(2) of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Rural Water System Loan Authorization Act (Public Law 110–390; 122 Stat. 4191; 124 Stat. 3092) is amended by striking ''beginning on'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''beginning on December 31, 2027.''.

(b) COST INDEXING.—Section 312(c) of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3095) is amended by striking ''All amounts made available under'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following:

''(1) WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT SUBACCOUNT.—All amounts made available under subsection (a) shall be adjusted as necessary to reflect the changes since October 1, 2007, in the construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the construction of the WMAT rural water system and the maintenance of the WMAT rural water system.

''(2) WMAT SETTLEMENT FUND.—All amounts made available under subsection (b)(2) shall be adjusted annually to reflect the changes since October 1, 2007, in the construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the construction of the WMAT rural water system and the maintenance of the WMAT rural water system.

''(3) WMAT MAINTENANCE FUND.—All amounts made available under subsection

(b)(3) shall be adjusted on deposit to reflect changes since October 1, 2007, in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers West Urban 50,000 to 1,500,000 published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

''(4) WMAT COST OVERRUN SUBACCOUNT.—Of the amounts made available under subsection (e)(2)—

''(A) $35,000,000 shall be adjusted as necessary to reflect the changes since October 1, 2007, in the construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the construction of the WMAT rural water system and the maintenance of the WMAT rural water system; and

''(B) additional funds, in excess of the amount referred to in subparagraph (A), shall be adjusted as necessary to reflect the changes since April 1, 2021, in the construction cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved in the construction of the WMAT rural water system and the maintenance of the WMAT rural water system.

''(5) CONSTRUCTION COSTS ADJUSTMENT.—The amounts made available under subsections (a), (b)(2), and (e)(2) shall be adjusted to address construction cost changes necessary to account for unforeseen market volatility that may not otherwise be captured by engineering cost indices, as determined by the Secretary, including repricing applicable to the types of construction and current industry standards involved.

''(6) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, after the enforceability date, any increase in the amounts appropriated under subsections (a)(1), (b)(3)(B), and (e)(2)(A) because of cost indexing shall not be available from funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

''(7) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated funding for the purposes provided in this subsection.''.

(c) FUNDING FOR WMAT COST OVERRUN SUBACCOUNT.—Section 312(e)(2)(B) of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3095) is amended by striking ''$11,000,000'' and inserting ''$541,000,000''.

(d) RETURN TO TREASURY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 312(e)(4)(B) of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3096) is amended, in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''shall be—'' and all that follows through the period at the end of clause (ii) and inserting ''shall be returned to the general fund of the Treasury.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 312(b)(2) of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3093; 132 Stat. 1626) is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) TRANSFERS TO FUND.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for deposit in the WMAT Settlement Fund $78,500,000.''.

(e) CONVEYANCE OF TITLE TO TRIBE.—Section 307(d)(2)(E) of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3082; 132 Stat. 1626) is amended, in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''water system—'' and all that follows through the period at the end of clause (ii)(II) and inserting ''water system is substantially complete, as determined by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (k).''.

(f) REQUIREMENTS FOR DETERMINATION OF SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION OF THE WMAT RURAL WATER SYSTEM.—Section 307 of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3080; 132 Stat. 1626) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(k) REQUIREMENTS FOR DETERMINATION OF SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION OF THE WMAT RURAL WATER SYSTEM.—The WMAT rural water system shall be determined to be substantially complete if—

''(1) the infrastructure constructed is capable of storing, diverting, treating, transmitting, and distributing a supply of water as set forth in the final project design described in subsection (c); or

''(2) the Secretary—

''(A) expended all of the available funding provided to construct the WMAT rural water system; and

''(B) despite diligent efforts, cannot complete construction as described in the final project design described in subsection (c) due solely to the lack of additional authorized funding.''.

(g) REQUIREMENT.—Section 310(b) of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3090) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) EXPENDITURES.—If, before the enforceability date, Federal funds are expended to carry out activities described in subparagraph (A) or (C) of paragraph (2) in excess of the amounts provided pursuant to the White Mountain Apache Tribe Rural Water System Loan Authorization Act (Public Law 110–390; 122 Stat. 4191), such expenditures shall be accounted for as White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Subaccount funds.''.

(h) ENFORCEABILITY DATE EFFECTIVENESS.—Section 309(d)(1) of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3088; 133 Stat. 2669) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (G) as subparagraphs (E) through (H), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

''(D) such amount, up to the amount made available under section 312(e)(2), as the Secretary determines to be necessary to construct the WMAT rural water system that is capable of storing, diverting, treating, transmitting, and distributing a supply of water as set forth in the final project design described in section 307(c) has been deposited in the WMAT Cost Overrun Subaccount;''.

(i) PROHIBITION.—Section 312(e) of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3095) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amounts made available under paragraph (2)(B) shall not be made available from—

''(A) the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund established by section 70101(a) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (25 U.S.C. 149(a)); or

''(B) the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund established by section 10501(a) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 407(a)).''.

(j) OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTING.—Section 312 of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3093) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection and annually thereafter, the Director of the Bureau shall submit to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives an annual report that describes all expenditures, during the year covered by the report, from—

''(A) the WMAT Settlement Fund established by subsection (b)(2)(A) and the WMAT Maintenance Fund established by subsection (b)(3)(A) (referred to in this subsection as the 'Funds'); and

''(B) the WMAT Cost Overrun Subaccount established by subsection (e)(1) (referred to in this subsection as the 'Subaccount').

''(2) INCLUSIONS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include, but not be limited to:

''(A) Progress and cost accounting on the planning, design and construction of the Miner Flat Dam and any additional water supply facilities resulting from expenditures from the Funds and the Subaccount.

''(B) A cost accounting of the administrative expenses related to activities resulting from expenditures from the Funds and the Subaccount.

''(C) A cost accounting of the environmental regulatory and economic process related to activities resulting from expenditures from the Funds and the Subaccount.

''(D) A projection of such costs described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) for the next fiscal year and specific goals and objectives for the next fiscal year.

''(E) Whether those projections and specific goals and objectives have been met and any barriers encountered in the last fiscal year.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. PELTOLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3168 to amend the White Mountain Apache Tribe water rights settlement introduced by Senator KELLY of Arizona. Representative O'HALLERAN of Arizona has the House companion to this legislation.

This bill will amend the White Mountain Apache Tribe's existing water rights settlement to extend certain deadlines and to increase the authorization to construct the Tribe's rural water system.

The rural water system was originally authorized by Congress in 2010 as part of the Tribe's water rights settlement to provide a long-term water supply solution for the Tribe.

This bill will accommodate unanticipated but necessary design changes to the Tribe's planned water system.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in qualified support of S. 3168. I agree with the goals of this bill, which are to build a water storage project and provide a Tribe a

mechanism to develop its legal water rights.

The White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 intended to meet those stated goals. However, the legislation before us today is now the third time that Congress has needed to revisit that 2010 law.

It is not surprising because when Congress considered the underlying law that this bill amends, the Obama administration testified it had concerns with the legislation.

Then-Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Michael Connor stated that his agency ''determined the Tribe's cost estimate . . . is not sufficiently detailed or comprehensive to provide the necessary assurance that the project can be constructed for that amount of money.''

The Democrat majority at the time ignored the warnings of the Obama administration. As a result, the cost of the dam that would help deliver water to the reservation has ballooned.

Fast forward 12 years later, and here we are with this settlement in serious jeopardy due to unworkable timelines. Now we are rushing to fix mistakes that could have been avoided in 2010.

This bill would extend the settlement's enforceability deadline from April 2023 to December of 2027. It would also authorize additional discretionary spending for the construction of the 8,600-acre-feet water storage dam that the United States Government promised to deliver in the settlement.

To guarantee that we are not reopening this settlement yet again, this bill includes language that deems the settlement complete once the funds are expended. It would also require that any unspent funds be returned to the U.S. Treasury.

In addition, at my request, the bill would require annual reports to Congress detailing implementation progress and cost accounting for the settlement.

Lastly, the bill before us today does not include new mandatory spending, a positive change from previous versions of the legislation.

Unfortunately, when this bill was heard at the Water, Oceans, and Wildlife Subcommittee, the Biden administration did not make a witness available to answer any questions about the legislation at that hearing. To make matters worse, it was never marked up in the Natural Resources Committee.

Not only should this bill have gone through regular order, but we need to look at improving the congressional process for considering Indian water rights settlements. That starts with more transparency about what is being proposed.

For example, if Congress authorizes taxpayer funds, the administration needs to explain why the settlement represents a net benefit to the taxpayer, and a witness from the administration needs to be able to explain the rationale for the administration's conclusions. There needs to be regular order, not a rush to consider a bill by both Chambers in the ending days of Congress.

Despite my reservations about this bill's process—or lack thereof—I join my colleagues from Arizona to bring finality to this issue for the White Mount Apache Tribe and the non-Indian water users who depend on concluding this settlement once and for all.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3168.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES WATER RESILIENCY ACT OF 2022

Mrs. PELTOLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3308) to authorize the Colorado River Indian Tribes to enter into lease or exchange agreements and storage agreements relating to water of the Colorado River allocated to the Colorado River Indian Tribes, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3308

*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 ''Colorado River Indian Tribes Water Resiliency Act of 2022''.

**SEC. 2. PURPOSES.**

The purposes of this Act are to authorize—

(1) the CRIT to enter into lease or exchange agreements, storage agreements, and agreements for conserved water for the economic well-being of the CRIT; and

(2) the Secretary to approve any lease or exchange agreements, storage agreements, or agreements for conserved water entered into by the CRIT.

**SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) AGREEMENT FOR CONSERVED WATER.—The term ''agreement for conserved water'' means an agreement for the creation of system conservation, storage of conserved water in Lake Mead, or other mechanisms for voluntarily leaving a portion of the CRIT reduced consumptive use in Lake Mead.

(2) ALLOTTEE.—The term ''allottee'' means an individual who holds a beneficial real property interest in an allotment of Indian land that is—

(A) located within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation; and

(B) held in trust by the United States.

(3) CONSOLIDATED DECREE.—The term ''Consolidated Decree'' means the decree entered by the Supreme Court of the United States in Arizona v. California, 547 U.S. 150 (2006).

(4) CONSUMPTIVE USE.—The term ''consumptive use'' means a portion of the decreed allocation that has a recent history of use by the CRIT within the exterior boundary of the Reservation. Any verified reduction in consumptive use pursuant to a lease or exchange agreement, a storage agreement, or an agreement for conserved water shall be deemed to be a consumptive use in the year in which the reduction occurred, subject to the condition that the reduction is reflected in the Water Accounting Report.

(5) CRIT.—The term ''CRIT'' means the Colorado River Indian Tribes, a federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(6) DECREED ALLOCATION.—The term ''decreed allocation'' means the volume of water of the mainstream of the Colorado River allocated to the CRIT that is accounted for as part of the apportionment for the State in part I–A of the Appendix of the Consolidated Decree.

(7) LOWER BASIN.—The term ''Lower Basin'' has the meaning given the term in article II(g) of the Colorado River Compact of 1922, as approved by Congress in section 13 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act (43 U.S.C. 617l) and by the Presidential Proclamation of June 25, 1929 (46 Stat. 3000).

(8) PERSON.—The term ''person'' means an individual, a public or private corporation, a company, a partnership, a joint venture, a firm, an association, a society, an estate or trust, a private organization or enterprise, the United States, an Indian Tribe, a governmental entity, or a political subdivision or municipal corporation organized under, or subject to, the constitution and laws of the State.

(9) RESERVATION.—The term ''Reservation'' means the portion of the reservation established for the CRIT that is located in the State.

(10) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(11) STATE.—Except for purposes of section 16, the term ''State'' means the State of Arizona.

(12) STORAGE.—The term ''storage'' means the underground storage, in accordance with State law, of a portion of the consumptive use off the Reservation within the Lower Basin in the State.

(13) WATER ACCOUNTING REPORT.—The term ''Water Accounting Report'' means the annual report of the Bureau of Reclamation entitled the ''Colorado River Accounting and Water Use Report: Arizona, California, and Nevada'' which includes the compilation of records in accordance with article V of the Consolidated Decree.

**SEC. 4. LEASE OR EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS.**

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding section 2116 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known as the ''Indian Trade and Intercourse Act'') (25 U.S.C. 177) or any other provision of law, the CRIT is authorized, subject to the approval of the Secretary under section 7(a), and has the sole authority, to enter into, with any person, an agreement to lease or exchange, or an option to lease or exchange, a portion of the consumptive use for a use off the Reservation (referred to in this Act as a ''lease or exchange agreement''), subject to the conditions that the use off the Reservation is located in the Lower Basin in the State and is not located in the counties of Navajo, Apache, or Cochise in the State.

(b) TERM OF LEASE OR EXCHANGE AGREEMENT.—The term of any lease or exchange

agreement entered into under subsection (a) shall be mutually agreed, except that the term shall not exceed 100 years.

(c) MODIFICATIONS.—Any lease or exchange agreement entered into under subsection (a) may be renegotiated or modified at any time during the term of the lease or exchange agreement, subject to the approval of the Secretary under section 7(a), subject to the condition that the term of the renegotiated lease or exchange agreement does not exceed 100 years.

(d) APPLICABLE LAW.—Any person entering into a lease or exchange agreement with the CRIT under this section shall use the water received under the lease or exchange agreement in accordance with applicable Federal and State law.

**SEC. 5. STORAGE AGREEMENTS.**

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding section 2116 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known as the ''Indian Trade and Intercourse Act'') (25 U.S.C. 177) or any other provision of law, the CRIT is authorized, subject to the approval of the Secretary under section 7(a), and has the sole authority, to enter into an agreement, including with the Arizona Water Banking Authority (or a successor agency or entity), for the storage of a portion of the consumptive use, or the water received under an exchange pursuant to an exchange agreement under section 4, at 1 or more underground storage facilities or groundwater savings facilities off the Reservation (referred to in this Act as a ''storage agreement''), subject to the conditions that the facility is located in the Lower Basin in the State and is not located in the counties of Navajo, Apache, or Cochise in the State.

(b) MODIFICATIONS.—Any storage agreement entered into under subsection (a) may be renegotiated or modified at any time during the term of the storage agreement, subject to the approval of the Secretary under section 7(a).

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—Any storage agreement entered into under subsection (a) shall be in accordance with applicable Federal and State law.

(d) DELEGATION OF RIGHTS.—The CRIT may assign or sell any long-term storage credits accrued as a result of a storage agreement, subject to the condition that the assignment or sale is in accordance with applicable State law.

**SEC. 6. AGREEMENTS FOR CREATION OF WATER FOR THE COLORADO RIVER SYSTEM FOR STORING WATER IN LAKE MEAD.**

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding section 2116 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known as the ''Indian Trade and Intercourse Act'') (25 U.S.C. 177) or any other provision of law, the CRIT is authorized, subject to the approval of the Secretary under section 7(a), and has the sole authority, to enter into, with any person, an agreement for conserved water, subject to the conditions that if the conserved water is delivered, the delivery is to a location in the Lower Basin in the State and is not to a location in the counties of Navajo, Apache, or Cochise in the State.

(b) TERM OF AN AGREEMENT FOR CONSERVED WATER.—The term of any agreement for conserved water entered into under subsection (a) shall be mutually agreed, except that the term shall not exceed 100 years.

(c) MODIFICATIONS.—Any agreement for conserved water entered into under subsection (a) may be renegotiated or modified at any time during the term of the agreement for conserved water, subject to the approval of the Secretary under section 7(a).

(d) APPLICABLE LAW.—Any agreement for conserved water entered into under subsection (a), and any use of conserved water, shall be in accordance with Federal law, including any program authorized by Federal law.

**SEC. 7. SECRETARIAL APPROVAL; DISAPPROVAL; AGREEMENTS.**

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove any—

(1) lease or exchange agreement;

(2) modification to a lease or exchange agreement;

(3) storage agreement;

(4) modification to a storage agreement;

(5) agreement for conserved water; or

(6) modification to an agreement for conserved water.

(b) SECRETARIAL AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary is authorized to enter into a lease or exchange agreement, a storage agreement, or an agreement for conserved water with the CRIT, subject to the condition that the Secretary pays the fair market value for the CRIT reduced consumptive use.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) LEASE OR EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS AND STORAGE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall not approve any lease or exchange agreement, or any modification to a lease or exchange agreement, or any storage agreement, or any modification to a storage agreement, that is not in compliance with—

(A) this Act; and

(B) the agreement entered into between the CRIT, the State, and the Secretary under section 10(a).

(2) AGREEMENTS FOR CONSERVED WATER.—The Secretary shall not approve any agreement for conserved water, or any modification to an agreement for conserved water, that is not in compliance with—

(A) this Act; and

(B) other applicable Federal law, including any program authorized by Federal law.

(3) PERMANENT ALIENATION.—The Secretary shall not approve any lease or exchange agreement, or any modification to a lease or exchange agreement, any storage agreement, or any modification to a storage agreement, or any agreement for conserved water, or any modification to an agreement for conserved water, that permanently alienates any portion of the CRIT decreed allocation.

(d) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—The requirement for Secretarial approval under subsection (a) shall satisfy the requirements of section 2116 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known as the ''Indian Trade and Intercourse Act'') (25 U.S.C. 177).

(e) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—Nothing in this Act, or any agreement entered into or approved by the Secretary under this Act, including any lease or exchange agreement, storage agreement, or agreement for conserved water, shall diminish or abrogate the authority of the Secretary to act under applicable Federal law or regulation, including the Consolidated Decree.

**SEC. 8. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY.**

(a) COMPLIANCE.—When approving a lease or exchange agreement, a storage agreement, or an agreement for conserved water, the Secretary shall promptly comply with all aspects of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and all other applicable environmental laws and regulations.

(b) DOCUMENTATION.—The Secretary shall document any lease or exchange agreement, storage agreement, or agreement for conserved water in the Water Accounting Report.

**SEC. 9. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CRIT AND THE STATE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Before entering into the first lease or exchange agreement or storage agreement, the CRIT shall enter into an agreement with the State that outlines all notice, information sharing, and collaboration requirements that shall apply to any potential lease or exchange agreement or storage agreement the CRIT may enter into.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—The agreement required under subsection (a) shall include a provision that requires the CRIT to submit to the State all documents regarding a potential lease or exchange agreement or storage agreement.

**SEC. 10. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CRIT, THE STATE, AND THE SECRETARY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Before approving the first lease or exchange agreement or storage agreement under section 7, the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the State and the CRIT that describes the procedural, technical, and accounting methodologies for any lease or exchange agreement or storage agreement the CRIT may enter into, including quantification of the reduction in consumptive use and water accounting.

(b) NEPA.—The execution of the agreement required under subsection (a) shall not constitute a major Federal action for purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(c) EFFECT.—Nothing in this Act prohibits the Secretary from agreeing with the CRIT and the State to a modification to an agreement entered into under subsection (a) (including an appendix or exhibit to the agreement) if the modification—

(1) is in compliance with this Act; and

(2) does not otherwise require congressional approval under section 2116 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known as the ''Indian Trade and Intercourse Act'') (25 U.S.C. 177) or any other provision of law.

**SEC. 11. NO EFFECT ON THE CRIT DECREED ALLOCATION.**

(a) TEMPORARY USE.—A lease or exchange agreement, a storage agreement, or an agreement for conserved water—

(1) shall provide for the temporary use, storage, or conservation of a portion of the consumptive use off the Reservation; and

(2) shall not permanently alienate the decreed allocation.

(b) PRIORITY STATUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The lease or exchange of a portion of the consumptive use shall not cause that portion to lose or change its priority under the Consolidated Decree.

(2) NONUSE.—Any nonuse by a person who is a party to any lease or exchange agreement or storage agreement with the CRIT shall not result in forfeiture, abandonment, relinquishment, or other loss by the CRIT of all or any portion of the decreed allocation.

(c) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.—The lease, exchange, storage, or conservation of a portion of the consumptive use shall not reduce or limit the right of the CRIT to use the remaining portion of the decreed allocation on the Reservation.

(d) STORAGE AGREEMENTS.—A storage agreement entered into under this Act shall account for the quantity of water in storage off the Reservation in accordance with applicable State law.

**SEC. 12. ALLOTTEE USE OF WATER.**

(a) INTERFERENCE.—The lease, exchange, storage, or conservation of a portion of the consumptive use shall not directly or indirectly interfere with, or diminish, any entitlement to water for an allottee under Federal or Tribal law.

(b) WATER RIGHTS OF ALLOTTEES.—The Secretary shall protect the rights of the allottees to a just and equitable distribution of water for irrigation purposes, pursuant to section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (commonly known as the ''Indian General Allotment Act'') (24 Stat. 390, chapter 119; 25 U.S.C. 381) (referred to in this section as the ''Act'').

(c) RELIEF UNDER TRIBAL LAW.—Prior to asserting any claim against the United States pursuant to the Act, or any other applicable law, an allottee shall exhaust all

remedies available under applicable Tribal law.

(d) RELIEF UNDER THE INDIAN GENERAL ALLOTMENT ACT.—Following an exhaustion of remedies available under applicable Tribal law, an allottee may seek relief under the Act or any other applicable law.

(e) RELIEF FROM THE SECRETARY.—Following exhaustion of remedies available under the Act, or any other applicable law, an allottee may petition the Secretary for relief.

**SEC. 13. CONSIDERATION PAID TO THE CRIT.**

The CRIT, and not the United States in any capacity, shall be entitled to all consideration due to the CRIT under any lease or exchange agreement, storage agreement, or agreement for conserved water.

**SEC. 14. LIABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES.**

(a) LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.—The United States shall not be liable to the CRIT or to any party to a lease or exchange agreement, a storage agreement, or an agreement for conserved water in any claim relating to the negotiation, execution, or approval of any lease or exchange agreement, storage agreement, or agreement for conserved water, including any claim relating to the terms included in such an agreement, except for claims relating to the requirements of section 8(a).

(b) OBLIGATIONS.—The United States shall have no trust obligation or other obligation to monitor, administer, or account for—

(1) any funds received by the CRIT as consideration under any lease or exchange agreement, storage agreement, or agreement for conserved water; or

(2) the expenditure of such funds.

**SEC. 15. APPLICATION.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—This Act shall only apply to the portion of the decreed allocation that is available for use in the State.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—The portion of the decreed allocation that is available for use in the State shall not be used, directly or indirectly outside the Lower Basin in the State or in the counties of Navajo, Apache, or Cochise in the State.

**SEC. 16. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**

Nothing in this Act establishes, or shall be considered to establish, a precedent in any litigation involving, or alters, affects, or quantifies, any water right with respect to—

(1) the United States;

(2) any other Indian Tribe, band, or community;

(3) any State or political subdivision or district of a State; or

(4) any person.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. PELTOLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3308, the Colorado River Indian Tribes Water Resiliency Act introduced by Senator MARK KELLY of Arizona.

This bill authorizes the Colorado River Indian Tribes, or CRIT, to lease a portion of its Colorado River allocation to assist Arizona communities and to help slow unprecedented water level declines behind Hoover Dam, which supplies water to tens of millions of people.

This authority will enable the CRIT to enter agreements to lease or conserve water to support Tribal economic development and to help address water shortages in the Colorado River Basin, which is currently in its 23rd year of a historic drought.

I want to commend the Natural Resources Committee Chair GRIJALVA for his work to develop this important legislation, along with Senator KELLY's efforts to advance this bill in the Senate.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise again in qualified support of the Colorado River Indian Tribes Water Resiliency Act. This bill would authorize the Colorado River Indian Tribes, or CRIT, to enter into agreements with non-Indian water users to lease, exchange, or store a portion of its decreed water rights in Arizona.

At a time when Arizona and the West are facing historic drought and water supply cutbacks, this bill could actually provide some near-term relief to those in desperate need of water.

In Arizona, for example, agricultural and other water deliveries from the Colorado River have been reduced. The farmers who feed America are staring at a bleak water future as a result.

This bill is not a cure-all, but it could help facilitate water transactions between the Colorado River Indian Tribes and Indian and non-Indian communities in Arizona increasing availability of water at no cost to the Federal Government.

Again, it is unfortunate that despite the legislation's potential benefits, it has not gone through regular order. In fact, this bill was never introduced in the House of Representatives, and the Natural Resources Committee did not have an opportunity to discuss the merits of this legislation or offer amendments at markup. Congress can do better than this, and the House fully intends to do so in the next Congress under a Republican watch.

Nevertheless, this no-Federal-cost legislation aims to give the Colorado River Indian Tribes parity with the authorities granted to Tribes under various other Indian water rights settlements in Arizona.

□ 1545

Mr. Speaker, despite my reservations over the lack of process on this measure, I join with my Republican and Democrat colleagues from Arizona, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time

Mrs. PELTOLA. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I have no further requests for time, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3308.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE CHEHALIS RESERVATION LEASING AUTHORITY

Mrs. PELTOLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3773) to authorize leases of up to 99 years for land held in trust for the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3773

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE CHEHALIS RESERVATION LEASING AUTHORITY.**

Subsection (a) of the first section of the Act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 539, chapter 615; 25 U.S.C. 415(a)), is amended, in the second sentence, by inserting '', land held in trust for the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation'' after ''Crow Tribe of Montana''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. PELTOLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Chehalis Tribe's Reservation in Washington was created in 1864 and sits at the confluence of the Chehalis and Black Rivers.

To develop supply chain infrastructure, the Tribe is seeking to finance improvements on an existing facility

located on Tribal trust land to secure a lease of the facility with an outside entity. The financing required for the project requires a lease agreement term of at least 86 years, which is currently not an option for the Tribe under the terms of the Long-Term Leasing Act.

Instead, the act limits lease agreement terms to no more than 25 years with an option to renew for an additional 25 years.

Since the passage of the Long-Term Leasing Act, Congress has allowed for longer leases by adding the names of certain Tribes to the Long-Term Leasing Act. Historically, such bills have been noncontroversial.

Since 1955, Congress has added 59 Tribes to the Long-Term Leasing Act. S. 3773 will serve as a Long-Term Leasing Act fix for the Chehalis Tribe to pursue its planned economic development activities.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 3773 would amend current law to authorize the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation to lease their land held in trust for a term of up to 99 years.

Since 1834, land transactions with Native Americans have been prohibited unless specifically authorized by Congress. This has continued to apply to lands held in trust by the United States for the benefit of individual Indians or Tribes.

In 1955, Congress authorized that any Indian lands held in trust or land subject to a restriction against alienation could be leased by the Indian owner, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior for terms of 10 or 25 years.

Today the 10- or 25-year lease length can be a challenge, especially when Tribes want to engage in economic endeavors requiring longer lease periods.

To date, Congress has authorized specific Indian land or Indian Tribes to lease land, subject to approval of the Secretary, for a term of up to 99 years more than 50 times. This bill would provide the same authority for the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, authorizing the Tribe to lease its trust land for terms up to 99 years.

Granting this authority will allow the Tribe to develop multiple warehouse facilities on the trust lands to support American supply chain infrastructure and generate economic opportunity for the Tribal community.

While I fully support the policy contained in S. 3773, I must, again, voice my frustration with the way in which the majority is considering these bills here today just days before Christmas.

This is not how we should be conducting our business in the House. Though I am frustrated with the process by which this bill came before us today, I am glad that it hasn't been buried in the omnibus with no discussions. I can say that about all these authorization bills that we are considering today. If there is a silver lining, it is that these haven't been buried into an omnibus—a 4,000-page-plus omnibus.

Mr. Speaker, I am supportive of the underlying legislation before us, I urge its adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I have no further requests for time, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3773.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## HUALAPAI TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 2022

Mrs. PELTOLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4104) to approve the settlement of water rights claims of the Hualapai Tribe and certain allottees in the State of Arizona, to authorize construction of a water project relating to those water rights claims, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4104

*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 ''Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2022''.

**SEC. 2. PURPOSES.**

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to resolve, fully and finally, all claims to rights to water in the State, including the Verde River, the Bill Williams River, and the Colorado River, of—

(A) the Hualapai Tribe, on behalf of the Hualapai Tribe and the members of the Hualapai Tribe; and

(B) the United States, acting as trustee for the Hualapai Tribe, the members of the Hualapai Tribe, and the allottees;

(2) to authorize, ratify, and confirm the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, to the extent that agreement is consistent with this Act;

(3) to authorize and direct the Secretary to execute and perform the duties and obligations of the Secretary under the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement and this Act; and

(4) to authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to carry out the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement and this Act.

**SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) 1947 JUDGMENT.—The term ''1947 Judgment'' means the Judgment and the Stipulation and Agreement, including exhibits to the Judgment and the Stipulation and Agreement, entered on March 13, 1947, in United States v. Santa Fe Pac. R.R. Co., No. E–190 (D. Ariz.) and attached to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement as Exhibit 3.1.1.

(2) AFY.—The term ''AFY'' means acre-feet per year.

(3) ALLOTMENT.—The term ''allotment'' means any of the 4 off-reservation parcels that are—

(A) held in trust by the United States for individual Indians in the Big Sandy River basin in Mohave County, Arizona, under the patents numbered 1039995, 1039996, 1039997, and 1019494; and

(B) identified as Parcels 1A, 1B, 1C, and 2 on the map attached to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement as Exhibit 3.1.6.

(4) ALLOTTEE.—The term ''allottee'' means any Indian owner of an allotment.

(5) AVAILABLE CAP SUPPLY.—The term ''available CAP supply'' means, for any year—

(A) all fourth priority water available for delivery through the Central Arizona Project;

(B) water available from Central Arizona Project dams and reservoirs other than the Modified Roosevelt Dam; and

(C) return flows captured by the Secretary for Central Arizona Project use.

(6) BILL WILLIAMS ACT.—The term ''Bill Williams Act'' means the Bill Williams River Water Rights Settlement Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–223; 128 Stat. 2096).

(7) BILL WILLIAMS AGREEMENTS.—The term ''Bill Williams agreements'' means the Amended and Restated Big Sandy River-Planet Ranch Water Rights Settlement Agreement and the Amended and Restated Hualapai Tribe Bill Williams River Water Rights Settlement Agreement, including all exhibits to each agreement, copies of which (excluding exhibits) are attached to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement as Exhibit 3.1.11.

(8) BILL WILLIAMS RIVER PHASE 2 ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—The term ''Bill Williams River Phase 2 Enforceability Date'' means the date described in section 14(d).

(9) BILL WILLIAMS RIVER PHASE 2 WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term ''Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement'' means the agreement of that name that is attached to, and incorporated in, the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement as Exhibit 4.3.3.

(10) CAP CONTRACT.—The term ''CAP contract'' means a long-term contract (as defined in the CAP repayment stipulation) with the United States for delivery of CAP water through the CAP system.

(11) CAP CONTRACTOR.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''CAP contractor'' means a person that has entered into a CAP contract.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''CAP contractor'' includes the Hualapai Tribe.

(12) CAP FIXED OM&R CHARGE.—The term ''CAP fixed OM&R charge'' has the meaning given the term ''Fixed OM&R Charge'' in the CAP repayment stipulation.

(13) CAP M&I PRIORITY WATER.—The term ''CAP M&I priority water'' means water within the available CAP supply having a municipal and industrial delivery priority.

(14) CAP NIA PRIORITY WATER.—The term ''CAP NIA priority water'' means water within the available CAP supply having a non-Indian agricultural delivery priority.

(15) CAP OPERATING AGENCY.—The term ''CAP operating agency'' means—

(A) the 1 or more entities authorized to assume responsibility for the care, operation, maintenance, and replacement of the CAP system; and

(B) as of the date of enactment of this Act, the Central Arizona Water Conservation District.

(16) CAP PUMPING ENERGY CHARGE.—The term ''CAP pumping energy charge'' has the meaning given the term ''Pumping Energy Charge'' in the CAP repayment stipulation.

(17) CAP REPAYMENT CONTRACT.—The term ''CAP repayment contract'' means—

(A) the contract dated December 1, 1988 (Contract No. 14–06–W–245, Amendment No. 1), between the United States and the Central Arizona Water Conservation District for the Delivery of Water and Repayment of Costs of the Central Arizona Project; and

(B) any amendment to, or revision of, that contract.

(18) CAP REPAYMENT STIPULATION.—The term ''CAP repayment stipulation'' means the Stipulated Judgment and the Stipulation for Judgment, including any exhibits to those documents, entered on November 21, 2007, in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona in the consolidated civil action Central Arizona Water Conservation District v. United States, numbered CIV 95–625–TUC–WDB (EHC) and CIV 95–1720–PHX–EHC.

(19) CAP SUBCONTRACT.—The term ''CAP subcontract'' means a long-term subcontract (as defined in the CAP repayment stipulation) with the United States and the Central Arizona Water Conservation District for the delivery of CAP water through the CAP system.

(20) CAP SUBCONTRACTOR.—The term ''CAP subcontractor'' means a person that has entered into a CAP subcontract.

(21) CAP SYSTEM.—The term ''CAP system'' means—

(A) the Mark Wilmer Pumping Plant;

(B) the Hayden-Rhodes Aqueduct;

(C) the Fannin-McFarland Aqueduct;

(D) the Tucson Aqueduct;

(E) any pumping plant or appurtenant work of a feature described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D); and

(F) any extension of, addition to, or replacement for a feature described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E).

(22) CAP WATER.—The term ''CAP water'' has the meaning given the term ''Project Water'' in the CAP repayment stipulation.

(23) CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT.—The term ''Central Arizona Project'' means the reclamation project authorized and constructed by the United States in accordance with title III of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1521 et seq.).

(24) CENTRAL ARIZONA WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT.—The term ''Central Arizona Water Conservation District'' means the political subdivision of the State that is the contractor under the CAP repayment contract.

(25) COLORADO RIVER COMPACT.—The term ''Colorado River Compact'' means the Colorado River Compact of 1922, as ratified and reprinted in article 2 of chapter 7 of title 45, Arizona Revised Statutes.

(26) COLORADO RIVER WATER ENTITLEMENT.—The term ''Colorado River water entitlement'' means the right or authorization to use Colorado River water in the State through a mainstem contract with the Secretary pursuant to section 5 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act (43 U.S.C. 617d).

(27) DIVERSION.—The term ''diversion'' means an act to divert.

(28) DIVERT.—The term ''divert'' means to receive, withdraw, develop, produce, or capture water using—

(A) a ditch, canal, flume, bypass, pipeline, pit, collection or infiltration gallery, conduit, well, pump, turnout, dam, or any other mechanical device; or

(B) any other act of man.

(29) DOMESTIC PURPOSE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''domestic purpose'' means any use relating to the supply, service, or activity of a household or private residence.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''domestic purpose'' includes the application of water to not more than 2 acres of land to produce a plant or parts of a plant for—

(i) sale or human consumption; or

(ii) use as feed for livestock, range livestock, or poultry.

(30) EFFLUENT.—The term ''effluent'' means water that—

(A) has been used in the State for domestic, municipal, or industrial purposes, other than solely for hydropower generation; and

(B) is available for reuse for any purpose, regardless or whether the water has been treated to improve the quality of the water.

(31) ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—The term ''Enforceability Date'' means the date described in section 14(a).

(32) EXCHANGE.—The term ''exchange'' means a trade between 1 or more persons of any water for any other water, if each person has a right or claim to use the water the person provides in the trade, regardless of whether the water is traded in equal quantities or other consideration is included in the trade.

(33) FOURTH PRIORITY WATER.—The term ''fourth priority water'' means Colorado River water that is available for delivery in the State for the satisfaction of entitlements—

(A) in accordance with contracts, Secretarial reservations, perfected rights, and other arrangements between the United States and water users in the State entered into or established after September 30, 1968, for use on Federal, State, or privately owned land in the State, in a total quantity of not greater than 164,652 AFY of diversions; and

(B) after first providing for the delivery of Colorado River water for the CAP system, including for use on Indian land, under section 304(e) of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1524(e)), in accordance with the CAP repayment contract.

(34) FREEPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Freeport'' means the Delaware corporation named ''Freeport Minerals Corporation''.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''Freeport'' includes all subsidiaries, affiliates, successors, and assigns of Freeport Minerals Corporation, including Byner Cattle Company, a Nevada corporation.

(35) GILA RIVER ADJUDICATION.—The term ''Gila River adjudication'' means the action pending in the Superior Court of the State, in and for the County of Maricopa, In Re the General Adjudication of All Rights To Use Water In The Gila River System and Source, W–1 (Salt), W–2 (Verde), W–3 (Upper Gila), W–4 (San Pedro) (Consolidated).

(36) GILA RIVER ADJUDICATION COURT.—The term ''Gila River adjudication court'' means the Superior Court of the State, in and for the County of Maricopa, exercising jurisdiction over the Gila River adjudication.

(37) GILA RIVER ADJUDICATION DECREE.—The term ''Gila River adjudication decree'' means the judgment or decree entered by the Gila River adjudication court in substantially the same form as the form of judgment attached to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement as Exhibit 3.1.43.

(38) GROUNDWATER.—The term ''groundwater'' means all water beneath the surface of the Earth within the State that is not—

(A) surface water;

(B) effluent; or

(C) Colorado River water.

(39) HUALAPAI FEE LAND.—The term ''Hualapai fee land'' means land, other than Hualapai trust land, that—

(A) is located in the State;

(B) is located outside the exterior boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation or Hualapai trust land; and

(C) as of the Enforceability Date, is owned by the Hualapai Tribe, including by a tribally owned corporation.

(40) HUALAPAI LAND.—The term ''Hualapai land'' means—

(A) the Hualapai Reservation;

(B) Hualapai trust land; and

(C) Hualapai fee land.

(41) HUALAPAI RESERVATION.—The term ''Hualapai Reservation'' means the land within the exterior boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation, including—

(A) all land withdrawn by the Executive order dated January 4, 1883, as modified by the May 28, 1942, order of the Secretary pursuant to the Act of February 20, 1925 (43 Stat. 954, chapter 273);

(B) the land identified by the Executive orders dated December 22, 1898, May 14, 1900, and June 2, 1911; and

(C) the land added to the Hualapai Reservation by sections 11 and 12.

(42) HUALAPAI TRIBE.—The term ''Hualapai Tribe'' means the Hualapai Tribe, a federally recognized Indian Tribe of Hualapai Indians organized under section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5123) (commonly known as the ''Indian Reorganization Act'').

(43) HUALAPAI TRIBE CAP WATER.—The term ''Hualapai Tribe CAP water'' means the 4,000 AFY of the CAP NIA priority water that—

(A) was previously allocated to non-Indian agricultural entities;

(B) was retained by the Secretary for reallocation to Indian Tribes in the State pursuant to section 104(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Central Arizona Project Settlement Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–451; 118 Stat. 3487); and

(C) is reallocated to the Hualapai Tribe pursuant to section 13.

(44) HUALAPAI TRIBE WATER DELIVERY CONTRACT.—The term ''Hualapai Tribe water delivery contract'' means the contract entered into in accordance with the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement and section 13(c) for the delivery of Hualapai Tribe CAP water.

(45) HUALAPAI TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement'' means the agreement, including exhibits, entitled ''Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement Agreement'' and dated February 11, 2019.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement'' includes—

(i) any amendments necessary to make the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement consistent with this Act; and

(ii) any other amendments approved by the parties to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement and the Secretary.

(46) HUALAPAI TRUST LAND.—The term ''Hualapai trust land'' means land, other than Hualapai fee land, that is—

(A) located—

(i) in the State; and

(ii) outside the exterior boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation; and

(B) as of the Enforceability Date, held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Hualapai Tribe.

(47) HUALAPAI WATER PROJECT.—The term ''Hualapai Water Project'' means the project constructed in accordance with section 6(a)(7)(A).

(48) HUALAPAI WATER TRUST FUND ACCOUNT.—The term ''Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account'' means the account established under section 6(a)(1).

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

(50) INJURY TO WATER RIGHTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''injury to water rights'' means any interference with, diminution of, or deprivation of, a water right under Federal, State, or other law.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term ''injury to water rights'' does not include any injury to water quality.

(51) LOWER BASIN.—The term ''lower basin'' has the meaning given the term in article II(g) of the Colorado River Compact.

(52) LOWER COLORADO RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND.—The term ''Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund'' means the fund established by section 403(a) of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1543(a)).

(53) MEMBER.—The term ''member'' means any person duly enrolled as a member of the Hualapai Tribe.

(54) OM&R.—The term ''OM&R'' means—

(A) any recurring or ongoing activity relating to the day-to-day operation of a project;

(B) any activity relating to scheduled or unscheduled maintenance of a project; and

(C) any activity relating to replacing a feature of a project.

(55) PARCEL 1.—The term ''Parcel 1'' means the parcel of land that is—

(A) depicted as 3 contiguous allotments identified as 1A, 1B, and 1C on the map attached to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement as Exhibit 3.1.6; and

(B) held in trust for certain allottees.

(56) PARCEL 2.—The term ''Parcel 2'' means the parcel of land that is—

(A) depicted as ''Parcel 2'' on the map attached to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement as Exhibit 3.1.6; and

(B) held in trust for certain allottees.

(57) PARCEL 3.—The term ''Parcel 3'' means the parcel of land that is—

(A) depicted as ''Parcel 3'' on the map attached to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement as Exhibit 3.1.6;

(B) held in trust for the Hualapai Tribe; and

(C) part of the Hualapai Reservation pursuant to Executive Order 1368, dated June 2, 1911.

(58) PARTY.—The term ''party'' means a person that is a signatory to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement.

(59) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(60) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Arizona.

(61) STOCK WATERING.—The term ''stock watering'' means the watering of livestock, range livestock, or poultry.

(62) SURFACE WATER.—The term ''surface water'' means all water in the State that is appropriable under State law.

(63) TRUXTON BASIN.—The term ''Truxton Basin'' means the groundwater aquifer described in the report issued by the United States Geological Survey entitled ''Groundwater Availability in the Truxton Basin, Northwestern Arizona'', Scientific Investigations Report No. 2020–5017–A.

(64) WATER.—The term ''water'', when used without a modifying adjective, means—

(A) groundwater;

(B) surface water;

(C) effluent; and

(D) Colorado River water.

(65) WATER RIGHT.—The term ''water right'' means any right in or to groundwater, surface water, effluent, or Colorado River water under Federal, State, or other law.

**SEC. 4. RATIFICATION AND EXECUTION OF HUALAPAI TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.**

(a) RATIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as modified by this Act and to the extent the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement does not conflict with this Act, the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(2) AMENDMENTS.—If an amendment to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, or to any exhibit attached to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement requiring the signature of the Secretary, is executed in accordance with this Act to make the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement consistent with this Act, the amendment is authorized, ratified, and confirmed, to the extent the amendment is consistent with this Act.

(b) EXECUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement does not conflict with this Act, the Secretary shall execute the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, including all exhibits to, or parts of, the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement requiring the signature of the Secretary.

(2) MODIFICATIONS.—Nothing in this Act prohibits the Secretary from approving any modification to an appendix or exhibit to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement that is consistent with this Act, to the extent the modification does not otherwise require congressional approval under section 2116 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 177) or any other applicable provision of Federal law.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In implementing the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement (including all exhibits to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement requiring the signature of the Secretary) and this Act, the Secretary shall comply with all applicable provisions of—

(A) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(B) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), including the implementing regulations of that Act; and

(C) all other applicable Federal environmental laws and regulations.

(2) COMPLIANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In implementing the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement and this Act, the Hualapai Tribe shall prepare any necessary environmental documents, consistent with all applicable provisions of—

(i) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(ii) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), including the implementing regulations of that Act; and

(iii) all other applicable Federal environmental laws and regulations.

(B) AUTHORIZATIONS.—The Secretary shall—

(i) independently evaluate the documentation submitted under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) be responsible for the accuracy, scope, and contents of that documentation.

(3) EFFECT OF EXECUTION.—The execution of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement by the Secretary under this section shall not constitute a major action for purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

**SEC. 5. WATER RIGHTS.**

(a) WATER RIGHTS TO BE HELD IN TRUST.—

(1) HUALAPAI TRIBE.—The United States shall hold the following water rights in trust for the benefit of the Hualapai Tribe:

(A) The water rights for the Hualapai Reservation described in subparagraph 4.2 of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement.

(B) The water rights for Hualapai trust land described in subparagraph 4.4 of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement.

(C) The water rights described in section 12(e)(2) for any land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Hualapai Tribe—

(i) after the Enforceability Date; and

(ii) in accordance with section 12(e)(1).

(D) All Hualapai Tribe CAP water.

(2) ALLOTTEES.—The United States shall hold in trust for the benefit of the allottees all water rights for the allotments described in subparagraph 4.3.2 of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement.

(b) FORFEITURE AND ABANDONMENT.—The following water rights shall not be subject to loss through non-use, forfeiture, abandonment, or other operation of law:

(1) The water rights for the Hualapai Reservation described in subparagraph 4.2 of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement.

(2) The water rights for Hualapai trust land described in subparagraph 4.4 of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement.

(3) Any Colorado River water entitlement purchased by the Hualapai Tribe wholly or substantially with amounts in the Economic Development Fund described in section 8.1 of the Amended and Restated Hualapai Tribe Bill Williams River Water Rights Settlement Agreement.

(c) ALIENATION.—Any Colorado River water entitlement purchased by the Hualapai Tribe wholly or substantially with amounts in the Economic Development Fund described in section 8.1 of the Amended and Restated Hualapai Tribe Bill Williams River Water Rights Settlement Agreement shall be restricted against permanent alienation by the Hualapai Tribe.

(d) HUALAPAI TRIBE CAP WATER.—The Hualapai Tribe shall have the right to divert, use, and store the Hualapai Tribe CAP water in accordance with section 13.

(e) COLORADO RIVER WATER ENTITLEMENTS.—

(1) USES.—The Hualapai Tribe shall have the right to use any Colorado River water entitlement purchased by or donated to the Hualapai Tribe at the location to which the entitlement is appurtenant on the date on which the entitlement is purchased or donated.

(2) STORAGE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (3) and (5), the Hualapai Tribe may store Colorado River water available under any Colorado River water entitlement purchased by or donated to the Hualapai Tribe at underground storage facilities or groundwater savings facilities located within the State and in accordance with State law.

(B) ASSIGNMENTS.—The Hualapai Tribe may assign any long-term storage credits accrued as a result of storage under subparagraph (A) in accordance with State law.

(3) TRANSFERS.—The Hualapai Tribe may transfer the entitlement for use or storage under paragraph (1) or (2), respectively, to another location within the State, including the Hualapai Reservation, in accordance with the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement and all applicable Federal and State laws governing the transfer of Colorado River water entitlements within the State.

(4) LEASES.—The Hualapai Tribe may lease any Colorado River water entitlement for use or storage under paragraph (1) or (2), respectively, to a water user within the State, in accordance with the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement and all applicable Federal and State laws governing the transfer of Colorado River water entitlements within the State.

(5) TRANSPORTS.—The Hualapai Tribe, or any person who leases a Colorado River water entitlement from the Hualapai Tribe under paragraph (4), may transport Colorado River water available under the Colorado River water entitlement through the Central Arizona Project in accordance with all laws of the United States and the agreements between the United States and the Central Arizona Water Conservation District governing the use of the Central Arizona Project to transport water other than CAP water.

(f) USE OFF-RESERVATION.—No water rights to groundwater under the Hualapai Reservation or Hualapai trust land, or to surface water on the Hualapai Reservation or Hualapai trust land, may be sold, leased, transferred, or used outside the boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation or Hualapai trust land, other than under an exchange.

(g) GROUNDWATER TRANSPORTATION.—

(1) FEE LAND.—Groundwater may be transported in accordance with State law away from Hualapai fee land and away from land acquired in fee by the Hualapai Tribe, including by a tribally owned corporation, after the Enforceability Date.

(2) LAND ADDED TO HUALAPAI RESERVATION.—Groundwater may be transported in accordance with State law away from land added to the Hualapai Reservation by sections 11 and 12 to other land within the Hualapai Reservation.

**SEC. 6. HUALAPAI WATER TRUST FUND ACCOUNT; CONSTRUCTION OF HUALAPAI WATER PROJECT; FUNDING.**

(a) HUALAPAI WATER TRUST FUND ACCOUNT.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a trust fund account, to be known as the ''Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account'', to be managed, invested, and distributed by the Secretary and to remain available until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury, consisting of the amounts deposited in the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account under paragraph (2), together with any interest earned on those amounts, for the purposes of carrying out this Act.

(2) DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall deposit in the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account the amounts made available pursuant to section 7(a)(1).

(3) MANAGEMENT AND INTEREST.—

(A) MANAGEMENT.—On receipt and deposit of funds into the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account, the Secretary shall manage, invest, and distribute all amounts in the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account in a manner that is consistent with the investment authority of the Secretary under—

(i) the first section of the Act of June 24, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 162a);

(ii) the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.); and

(iii) this subsection.

(B) INVESTMENT EARNINGS.—In addition to the deposits made to the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account under paragraph (2), any investment earnings, including interest, credited to amounts held in the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account are authorized to be appropriated to be used in accordance with paragraph (7).

(4) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts appropriated to, and deposited in, the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account, including any investment earnings, shall be made available to the Hualapai Tribe by the Secretary beginning on the Enforceability Date, subject to the requirements of this section.

(B) USE.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), amounts deposited in the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account shall be available to the Hualapai Tribe on the date on which the amounts are deposited for environmental compliance, as provided in section 8.

(5) WITHDRAWALS.—

(A) WITHDRAWALS UNDER THE AMERICAN INDIAN TRUST FUND MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 1994.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Hualapai Tribe may withdraw any portion of the amounts in the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account on approval by the Secretary of a Tribal management plan submitted by the Tribe in accordance with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—In addition to the requirements under the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Tribal management plan under this subparagraph shall require that the Hualapai Tribe spend all amounts withdrawn from the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account and any investment earnings accrued through the investments under the Tribal management plan in accordance with this Act.

(iii) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may carry out such judicial and administrative actions as the Secretary determines to be necessary to enforce the Tribal management plan under this subparagraph to ensure that amounts withdrawn by the Hualapai Tribe from the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account under clause (i) are used in accordance with this Act.

(B) WITHDRAWALS UNDER EXPENDITURE PLAN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Hualapai Tribe may submit to the Secretary a request to withdraw funds from the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account pursuant to an approved expenditure plan.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible to withdraw amounts under an expenditure plan under this subparagraph, the Hualapai Tribe shall submit to the Secretary an expenditure plan for any portion of the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account that the Hualapai Tribe elects to withdraw pursuant to this subparagraph, subject to the condition that the amounts shall be used for the purposes described in this Act.

(iii) INCLUSIONS.—An expenditure plan under this subparagraph shall include a description of the manner and purpose for which the amounts proposed to be withdrawn from the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account will be used by the Hualapai Tribe, in accordance with paragraph (7).

(iv) APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall approve an expenditure plan submitted under clause (ii) if the Secretary determines that the plan—

(I) is reasonable; and

(II) is consistent with, and will be used for, the purposes of this Act.

(v) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may carry out such judicial and administrative actions as the Secretary determines to be necessary to enforce an expenditure plan to ensure that amounts disbursed under this subparagraph are used in accordance with this Act.

(6) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section gives the Hualapai Tribe the right to judicial review of a determination of the Secretary relating to whether to approve a Tribal management plan under paragraph (5)(A) or an expenditure plan under paragraph (5)(B) except under subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Administrative Procedure Act'').

(7) USES.—Amounts from the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account shall be used by the Hualapai Tribe—

(A) to plan, design, construct, and conduct related activities, including compliance with Federal environmental laws under section 8, the Hualapai Water Project, which shall be designed to divert, treat, and convey up to 3,414 AFY of water from the Colorado River in the lower basin in the State, including locations on or directly adjacent to the Hualapai Reservation, for municipal, commercial, and industrial uses on the Hualapai Reservation;

(B) to perform OM&R on the Hualapai Water Project;

(C) to construct facilities to transport electrical power to pump water for the Hualapai Water Project;

(D) to construct, repair, and replace such infrastructure as may be necessary for groundwater wells on the Hualapai Reservation and to construct infrastructure for delivery and use of such groundwater on the Hualapai Reservation;

(E) to acquire land, interests in land, and water rights outside the exterior boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation that are located in the Truxton Basin;

(F) to reimburse the Hualapai Tribe for any—

(i) planning, design, and engineering costs associated with the Hualapai Water Project that the Hualapai Tribe incurs using Tribal funds during the period—

(I) beginning on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(II) ending on the Enforceability Date; and

(ii) construction costs associated with the Hualapai Water Project that the Hualapai Tribe incurs using Tribal funds during the period—

(I) beginning on the date on which the Secretary issues a record of decision; and

(II) ending on the Enforceability Date; and

(G) to make contributions to the Economic Development Fund described in section 8.1 of the Amended and Restated Hualapai Tribe Bill Williams River Water Rights Settlement Agreement for the purpose of purchasing additional Colorado River water entitlements and appurtenant land.

(8) LIABILITY.—The Secretary and the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be liable for the expenditure or investment of any amounts withdrawn from the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account by the Hualapai Tribe under paragraph (5).

(9) TITLE TO INFRASTRUCTURE.—Title to, control over, and operation of any project constructed using funds from the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account shall remain in the Hualapai Tribe.

(10) OM&R.—All OM&R costs of any project constructed using funds from the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account shall be the responsibility of the Hualapai Tribe.

(11) NO PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTIONS.—No portion of the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account shall be distributed on a per capita basis to any member of the Hualapai Tribe.

(12) EXPENDITURE REPORTS.—The Hualapai Tribe shall annually submit to the Secretary an expenditure report describing accomplishments and amounts spent from use of withdrawals under a Tribal management plan or an expenditure plan under this Act.

(b) HUALAPAI WATER SETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION FUND ACCOUNT.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a nontrust, interest-bearing account, to be known as the ''Hualapai Water Settlement

Implementation Fund Account'' (referred to in this subsection as the ''Implementation Fund Account'') to be managed and distributed by the Secretary, for use by the Secretary for carrying out this Act.

(2) DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall deposit in the Implementation Fund Account the amounts made available pursuant to section 7(a)(2).

(3) USES.—The Implementation Fund Account shall be used by the Secretary to carry out section 15(c), including for groundwater monitoring in the Truxton Basin.

(4) INTEREST.—In addition to the deposits under paragraph (2), any investment earnings, including interest, credited to amounts unexpended in the Implementation Fund Account are authorized to be appropriated to be used in accordance with paragraph (3).

**SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

(a) AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) HUALAPAI WATER TRUST FUND ACCOUNT.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for deposit in the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account $312,000,000, to be available until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury.

(2) HUALAPAI WATER SETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION FUND ACCOUNT.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for deposit in the Hualapai Water Settlement Implementation Fund account established by section 6(b)(1) $5,000,000.

(3) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amounts made available under paragraph (1) or (2) shall not be made available from the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund established by section 10501(a) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 407(a)).

(b) FLUCTUATION IN COSTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a)(1) shall be increased or decreased, as appropriate, by such amounts as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in costs occurring after the date of enactment of this Act, as indicated by the Bureau of Reclamation Construction Cost Index—Composite Trend.

(2) CONSTRUCTION COSTS ADJUSTMENT.—The amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a)(1) shall be adjusted to address construction cost changes necessary to account for unforeseen market volatility that may not otherwise be captured by engineering cost indices as determined by the Secretary, including repricing applicable to the types of construction and current industry standards involved.

(3) REPETITION.—The adjustment process under this subsection shall be repeated for each subsequent amount appropriated until the amount authorized, as adjusted, has been appropriated.

(4) PERIOD OF INDEXING.—The period of indexing adjustment for any increment of funding shall end on the date on which the funds are deposited in the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account.

**SEC. 8. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning on the date of deposit of funds in the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account, the Hualapai Tribe may commence any environmental, cultural, and historical compliance activities necessary to implement the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement and this Act, including activities necessary to comply with all applicable provisions of—

(1) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(2) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), including the implementing regulations of that Act; and

(3) all other applicable Federal environmental or historical and cultural protection laws and regulations.

(b) NO EFFECT ON OUTCOME.—Nothing in this Act affects or directs the outcome of any analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) or any other applicable Federal environmental or historical and cultural protection law.

(c) COMPLIANCE COSTS.—Any costs associated with the performance of the compliance activities under subsection (a) shall be paid from funds deposited in the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account, subject to the condition that any costs associated with the performance of Federal approval or other review of such compliance work or costs associated with inherently Federal functions shall remain the responsibility of the Secretary.

(d) RECORD OF DECISION.—Construction of the Hualapai Water Project shall not commence until the Secretary issues a record of decision after completion of an environmental impact statement for the Hualapai Water Project.

(e) CONSTRUCTION COSTS.—Any costs of construction incurred by the Hualapai Tribe during the period beginning on the date on which the Secretary issues a record of decision and ending on the Enforceability Date shall be paid by the Hualapai Tribe and not from funds deposited in the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account, subject to the condition that, pursuant to section 6(a)(7)(F), the Hualapai Tribe may be reimbursed after the Enforceability Date from the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account for any such costs of construction incurred by the Hualapai Tribe prior to the Enforceability Date.

**SEC. 9. WAIVERS, RELEASES, AND RETENTIONS OF CLAIMS.**

(a) WAIVERS AND RELEASES OF CLAIMS BY THE HUALAPAI TRIBE.—

(1) CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE AND OTHERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the Hualapai Tribe, on behalf of the Hualapai Tribe and the members of the Hualapai Tribe (but not members in the capacity of the members as allottees) and the United States, acting as trustee for the Hualapai Tribe and the members of the Hualapai Tribe (but not members in the capacity of the members as allottees), as part of the performance of the respective obligations of the Hualapai Tribe and the United States under the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement and this Act, are authorized to execute a waiver and release of any claims against the State (or any agency or political subdivision of the State) and any other individual, entity, corporation, or municipal corporation under Federal, State, or other law for all—

(i) past, present, and future claims for water rights, including rights to Colorado River water, for Hualapai land, arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever;

(ii) past, present, and future claims for water rights, including rights to Colorado River water, arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever, that are based on the aboriginal occupancy of land by the Hualapai Tribe, the predecessors of the Hualapai Tribe, the members of the Hualapai Tribe, or predecessors of the members of the Hualapai Tribe;

(iii) past and present claims for injury to water rights, including injury to rights to Colorado River water, for Hualapai land, arising from time immemorial through the Enforceability Date;

(iv) past, present, and future claims for injury to water rights, including injury to rights to Colorado River water, arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever, that are based on the aboriginal occupancy of land by the Hualapai Tribe, the predecessors of the Hualapai Tribe, the members of the Hualapai Tribe, or predecessors of the members of the Hualapai Tribe;

(v) claims for injury to water rights, including injury to rights to Colorado River water, arising after the Enforceability Date, for Hualapai land, resulting from the off-reservation diversion or use of surface water, Colorado River water, or effluent in a manner not in violation of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement or State law;

(vi) past, present, and future claims arising out of, or relating in any manner to, the negotiation, execution, or adoption of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, any judgment or decree approving or incorporating the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, or this Act;

(vii) claims for water rights of the Hualapai Tribe or the United States, acting as trustee for the Hualapai Tribe and members of the Hualapai Tribe, with respect to Parcel 3, in excess of 300 AFY;

(viii) claims for injury to water rights arising after the Enforceability Date for Hualapai land resulting from the off-reservation diversion or use of groundwater from—

(I) any well constructed outside of the Truxton Basin on or before the date of enactment of this Act;

(II) any well constructed outside of the Truxton Basin, and not more than 2 miles from the exterior boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation, after the date of enactment of this Act if—

(aa) the well was constructed to replace a well in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(bb) the replacement well was constructed within 660 feet of the well being replaced; and

(cc) the pumping capacity and case diameter of the replacement well do not exceed the pumping capacity and case diameter of the well being replaced; or

(III) any well constructed outside the Truxton Basin, and not less than 2 miles from the exterior boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation, after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to the condition that the authorizations and restrictions regarding the location, size, and operation of wells in the Bill Williams River watershed set forth in the Bill Williams agreements and the Bill Williams Act, and the waivers of claims in the Bill Williams agreements and the Bill Williams Act, shall continue to apply to the parties to the Bill Williams agreements, notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection; and

(ix) claims for injury to water rights arising after the Enforceability Date, for Hualapai land, resulting from the off-reservation diversion or use of groundwater in the Truxton Basin from—

(I) any well constructed within the Truxton Basin for domestic purposes or stock watering—

(aa) on or before the date on which the Secretary provides written notice to the State pursuant to section 15(c)(2); or

(bb) after the date on which the Secretary provides written notice to the State pursuant to that section if—

(AA) the well was constructed to replace a well in existence on the date on which the notice was provided;

(BB) the replacement well was constructed within 660 feet of the well being replaced; and

(CC) the pumping capacity and case diameter of the replacement well do not exceed the pumping capacity and case diameter of the well being replaced; and

(II) any well constructed within the Truxton Basin for purposes other than domestic purposes or stock watering—

(aa) on or before the date of enactment of this Act;

(bb) after the date of enactment of this Act if the Secretary has not provided written notice to the State pursuant to section 15(c)(2); or

(cc) after the date of enactment of this Act if the Secretary has provided written notice to the State pursuant to section 15(c)(2) and if—

(AA) the well was constructed to replace a well in existence on the on which date the notice was provided;

(BB) the replacement well was constructed within 660 feet of the well being replaced; and

(CC) the pumping capacity and case diameter of the replacement well do not exceed the pumping capacity and case diameter of the well being replaced.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The waiver and release of claims described in subparagraph (A) shall take effect on the Enforceability Date.

(C) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—Notwithstanding the waiver and release of claims described in subparagraph (A), the Hualapai Tribe, acting on behalf of the Hualapai Tribe and the members of the Hualapai Tribe, and the United States, acting as trustee for the Hualapai Tribe and the members of the Hualapai Tribe (but not members in the capacity of the members as allottees), shall retain any right—

(i) subject to subparagraph 12.7 of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Hualapai Tribe under the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement or this Act in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction;

(ii) to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Hualapai Tribe under any judgment or decree approving or incorporating the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement;

(iii) to assert claims for water rights based on State law for land owned or acquired by the Hualapai Tribe in fee, under subparagraph 4.8 of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement;

(iv) to object to any claims for water rights or injury to water rights by or for any Indian Tribe or the United States, acting on behalf of any Indian Tribe;

(v) to assert past, present, or future claims for injury to water rights against any Indian Tribe or the United States, acting on behalf of any Indian Tribe;

(vi) to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Hualapai Tribe under the Bill Williams agreements or the Bill Williams Act in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction;

(vii) subject to paragraphs (1), (3), (4), and (5) of section 5(e), to assert the rights of the Hualapai Tribe under any Colorado River water entitlement purchased by or donated to the Hualapai Tribe; and

(viii) to assert claims for injury to water rights arising after the Enforceability Date for Hualapai land resulting from any off-reservation diversion or use of groundwater, without regard to quantity, from—

(I) any well constructed after the date of enactment of this Act outside of the Truxton Basin and not more than 2 miles from the exterior boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation, except a replacement well described in subparagraph (A)(viii)(II), subject to the authorizations and restrictions regarding the location, size, and operation of wells in the Bill Williams River watershed, and the waivers of claims, set forth in the Bill Williams agreements and the Bill Williams Act;

(II) any well constructed within the Truxton Basin for domestic purposes or stock watering after the date on which the Secretary has provided written notice to the State pursuant to section 15(c)(2), except for a replacement well described in subparagraph (A)(ix)(I)(bb); and

(III) any well constructed within the Truxton Basin for purposes other than domestic purposes or stock watering after the date of enactment of this Act, if the Secretary has provided notice to the State pursuant to section 15(c)(2), except for a replacement well as described in subparagraph (A)(ix)(II)(cc).

(2) CLAIMS AGAINST UNITED STATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the Hualapai Tribe, acting on behalf of the Hualapai Tribe and the members of the Hualapai Tribe (but not members in the capacity of the members as allottees) as part of the performance of the obligations of the Hualapai Tribe under the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement and this Act, is authorized to execute a waiver and release of all claims against the United States, including agencies, officials, and employees of the United States, under Federal, State, or other law for all—

(i) past, present, and future claims for water rights, including rights to Colorado River water, for Hualapai land, arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever;

(ii) past, present, and future claims for water rights, including rights to Colorado River water, arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever, that are based on the aboriginal occupancy of land by the Hualapai Tribe, the predecessors of the Hualapai Tribe, the members of the Hualapai Tribe, or predecessors of the members of the Hualapai Tribe;

(iii) past and present claims relating in any manner to damages, losses, or injury to water rights (including injury to rights to Colorado River water), land, or other resources due to loss of water or water rights (including damages, losses, or injuries to hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights due to loss of water or water rights, claims relating to interference with, diversion, or taking of water, or claims relating to the failure to protect, acquire, or develop water, water rights, or water infrastructure) within the State that first accrued at any time prior to the Enforceability Date;

(iv) past and present claims for injury to water rights, including injury to rights to Colorado River water, for Hualapai land, arising from time immemorial through the Enforceability Date;

(v) past, present, and future claims for injury to water rights, including injury to rights to Colorado River water, arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever, that are based on the aboriginal occupancy of land by the Hualapai Tribe, the predecessors of the Hualapai Tribe, the members of the Hualapai Tribe, or predecessors of the members of the Hualapai Tribe;

(vi) claims for injury to water rights, including injury to rights to Colorado River water, arising after the Enforceability Date for Hualapai land, resulting from the off-reservation diversion or use of surface water, Colorado River water, or effluent in a manner not in violation of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement or State law;

(vii) past, present, and future claims arising out of, or relating in any manner to, the negotiation, execution, or adoption of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, any judgment or decree approving or incorporating the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, or this Act;

(viii) claims for injury to water rights arising after the Enforceability Date for Hualapai land resulting from the off-Reservation diversion or use of groundwater from—

(I) any well constructed on public domain land outside of the Truxton Basin on or before the date of enactment of this Act;

(II) any well constructed on public domain land outside of the Truxton Basin, and not more than 2 miles from the exterior boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation, after the date of enactment of this Act if—

(aa) the well was constructed to replace a well in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(bb) the replacement well was constructed within 660 feet of the well being replaced; and

(cc) the pumping capacity and case diameter of the replacement well do not exceed the pumping capacity and case diameter of the well being replaced; or

(III) any well constructed on public domain land outside of the Truxton Basin, and not less than 2 miles from the exterior boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation, after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to the condition that the authorizations and restrictions regarding the location, size, and operation of wells in the Bill Williams River watershed set forth in the Bill Williams agreements and the Bill Williams Act, and the waivers of claims in the Bill Williams agreements and the Bill Williams Act, shall continue to apply to the parties to the Bill Williams agreements, notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection; and

(ix) claims for injury to water rights arising after the Enforceability Date for Hualapai land resulting from the off-reservation diversion or use of groundwater in the Truxton Basin from—

(I) any well constructed on public domain land within the Truxton Basin for domestic purposes or stock watering—

(aa) on or before the date on which the Secretary provides written notice to the State pursuant to section 15(c)(2); or

(bb) after the date on which the Secretary provides written notice to the State pursuant to that section if—

(AA) the well was constructed to replace a well in existence on the date on which the notice was provided;

(BB) the replacement well was constructed within 660 feet of the well being replaced; and

(CC) the pumping capacity and case diameter of the replacement well do not exceed the pumping capacity and case diameter of the well being replaced; and

(II) any well constructed on public domain land within the Truxton Basin for purposes other than domestic purposes or stock watering—

(aa) on or before the date of enactment of this Act;

(bb) after the date of enactment of this Act if the Secretary has not provided written notice to the State pursuant to section 15(c)(2); or

(cc) after the date of enactment of this Act if the Secretary has provided written notice to the State pursuant to section 15(c)(2) and if—

(AA) the well was constructed to replace a well in existence on the date on which the notice was provided;

(BB) the replacement well was constructed within 660 feet of the well being replaced; and

(CC) the pumping capacity and case diameter of the replacement well do not exceed the pumping capacity and case diameter of the well being replaced.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The waiver and release of claims described in subparagraph (A) shall take effect on the Enforceability Date.

(C) RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—Notwithstanding the waiver and release of claims described in subparagraph (A), the Hualapai Tribe and the members of the Hualapai Tribe (but not members in the capacity of the members as allottees) shall retain any right—

(i) subject to subparagraph 12.7 of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Hualapai Tribe under the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement or this Act in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction;

(ii) to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Hualapai Tribe under any judgment or decree approving or incorporating the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement;

(iii) to assert claims for water rights based on State law for land owned or acquired by the Hualapai Tribe in fee under subparagraph 4.8 of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement;

(iv) to object to any claims for water rights or injury to water rights by or for any Indian Tribe or the United States, acting on behalf of any Indian Tribe;

(v) to assert past, present, or future claims for injury to water rights against any Indian Tribe or the United States, acting on behalf of any Indian Tribe;

(vi) to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the Hualapai Tribe under the Bill Williams agreements or the Bill Williams Act in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction;

(vii) subject to paragraphs (1), (3), (4), and (5) of section 5(e), to assert the rights of the Hualapai Tribe under any Colorado River water entitlement purchased by or donated to the Hualapai Tribe; and

(viii) to assert any claims for injury to water rights arising after the Enforceability Date for Hualapai land resulting from any off-reservation diversion or use of groundwater, without regard to quantity, from—

(I) any well constructed after the date of enactment of this Act on public domain land outside of the Truxton Basin and not more than 2 miles from the exterior boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation, except for a replacement well described in subparagraph (A)(viii)(II), subject to the authorizations and restrictions regarding the location, size, and operation of wells in the Bill Williams River watershed, and the waivers of claims, set forth in the Bill Williams agreements and the Bill Williams Act;

(II) any well constructed on public domain land within the Truxton Basin for domestic purposes or stock watering after the date on which the Secretary has provided written notice to the State pursuant to section 15(c)(2), except for a replacement well described in subparagraph (A)(ix)(I)(bb); and

(III) any well constructed on public domain land within the Truxton Basin for purposes other than domestic purposes or stock watering after the date of enactment of this Act, if the Secretary has provided notice to the State pursuant to section 15(c)(2), except for a replacement well as described in subparagraph (A)(ix)(II)(cc).

(b) WAIVERS AND RELEASES OF CLAIMS BY UNITED STATES, ACTING AS TRUSTEE FOR ALLOTTEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the United States, acting as trustee for the allottees of the Hualapai Tribe, as part of the performance of the obligations of the United States under the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement and this Act, is authorized to execute a waiver and release of any claims against the State (or any agency or political subdivision of the State), the Hualapai Tribe, and any other individual, entity, corporation, or municipal corporation under Federal, State, or other law, for all—

(A) past, present, and future claims for water rights, including rights to Colorado River water, for the allotments, arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever;

(B) past, present, and future claims for water rights, including rights to Colorado River water, arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever, that are based on the aboriginal occupancy of land by the allottees or predecessors of the allottees;

(C) past and present claims for injury to water rights, including injury to rights to Colorado River water, for the allotments, arising from time immemorial through the Enforceability Date;

(D) past, present, and future claims for injury to water rights, if any, including injury to rights to Colorado River water, arising from time immemorial and, thereafter, forever, that are based on the aboriginal occupancy of land by the allottees or predecessors of the allottees;

(E) claims for injury to water rights, including injury to rights to Colorado River water, arising after the Enforceability Date, for the allotments, resulting from the off-reservation diversion or use of water in a manner not in violation of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement or State law;

(F) past, present, and future claims arising out of, or relating in any manner to, the negotiation, execution, or adoption of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, any judgment or decree approving or incorporating the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, or this Act; and

(G) claims for any water rights of the allottees or the United States acting as trustee for the allottees with respect to—

(i) Parcel 1, in excess of 82 AFY; or

(ii) Parcel 2, in excess of 312 AFY.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The waiver and release of claims under paragraph (1) shall take effect on the Enforceability Date.

(3) RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—Notwithstanding the waiver and release of claims described in paragraph (1), the United States, acting as trustee for the allottees of the Hualapai Tribe, shall retain any right—

(A) subject to subparagraph 12.7 of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the allottees, if any, under the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement or this Act in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction;

(B) to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the allottees under any judgment or decree approving or incorporating the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement;

(C) to object to any claims for water rights or injury to water rights by or for—

(i) any Indian Tribe other than the Hualapai Tribe; or

(ii) the United States, acting on behalf of any Indian Tribe other than the Hualapai Tribe;

(D) to assert past, present, or future claims for injury to water rights against—

(i) any Indian Tribe other than the Hualapai Tribe; or

(ii) the United States, acting on behalf of any Indian Tribe other than the Hualapai Tribe; and

(E) to assert claims for injuries to, and seek enforcement of, the rights of the allottees under the Bill Williams agreements or the Bill Williams Act in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction.

(c) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY UNITED STATES AGAINST HUALAPAI TRIBE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the United States, in all capacities (except as trustee for an Indian Tribe other than the Hualapai Tribe), as part of the performance of the obligations of the United States under the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement and this Act, is authorized to execute a waiver and release of all claims against the Hualapai Tribe, the members of the Hualapai Tribe, or any agency, official, or employee of the Hualapai Tribe, under Federal, State or any other law for all—

(A) past and present claims for injury to water rights, including injury to rights to Colorado River water, resulting from the diversion or use of water on Hualapai land arising from time immemorial through the Enforceability Date;

(B) claims for injury to water rights, including injury to rights to Colorado River water, arising after the Enforceability Date, resulting from the diversion or use of water on Hualapai land in a manner that is not in violation of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement or State law; and

(C) past, present, and future claims arising out of, or related in any manner to, the negotiation, execution, or adoption of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, any judgment or decree approving or incorporating the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, or this Act.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The waiver and release of claims under paragraph (1) shall take effect on the Enforceability Date.

(3) RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—Notwithstanding the waiver and release of claims described in paragraph (1), the United States shall retain any right to assert any claim not expressly waived in accordance with that paragraph, including any right to assert a claim for injury to, and seek enforcement of, any right of the United States under the Bill Williams agreements or the Bill Williams Act, in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction.

(d) BILL WILLIAMS RIVER PHASE 2 WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT WAIVER, RELEASE, AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—

(1) CLAIMS AGAINST FREEPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the United States, acting solely on behalf of the Department of the Interior (including the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service), as part of the performance of the obligations of the United States under the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement, is authorized to execute a waiver and release of all claims of the United States against Freeport under Federal, State, or any other law for—

(i) any past or present claim for injury to water rights resulting from—

(I) the diversion or use of water by Freeport pursuant to the water rights described in Exhibit 4.1(ii) to the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement; and

(II) any other diversion or use of water for mining purposes authorized by the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement;

(ii) any claim for injury to water rights arising after the Bill Williams River Phase 2 Enforceability Date resulting from—

(I) the diversion or use of water by Freeport pursuant to the water rights described in Exhibit 4.1(ii) to the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement in a manner not in violation of the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement;

(II) the diversion of up to 2,500 AFY of water by Freeport from Sycamore Creek as permitted by section 4.3(iv) of the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement; and

(III) any other diversion or use of water by Freeport authorized by the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement, subject to the condition that such a diversion and use of water is conducted in a manner not in violation of the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement; and

(iii) any past, present, or future claim arising out of, or relating in any manner to, the negotiation or execution of the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement, the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, or this Act.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The waiver and release of claims under subparagraph (A) shall take effect on the Bill Williams River Phase 2 Enforceability Date.

(C) RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—The United States shall retain all rights not expressly waived in the waiver and release of claims under subparagraph (A), including, subject to section 6.4 of the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement, the right to assert a claim for injury to, and seek enforcement of, the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement or this Act, in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction (but not a Tribal court).

(2) NO PRECEDENTIAL EFFECT.—

(A) PENDING AND FUTURE PROCEEDINGS.—The Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement shall have no precedential effect in any other administrative or judicial proceeding, including—

(i) any pending or future general stream adjudication, or any other litigation involving Freeport or the United States, including any proceeding to establish or quantify a Federal reserved water right;

(ii) any pending or future administrative or judicial proceeding relating to an application—

(I) to appropriate water (for instream flow or other purposes);

(II) to sever and transfer a water right;

(III) to change a point of diversion; or

(IV) to change a place of use for any water right; and

(iii) any proceeding regarding water rights or a claim relating to any Federal land.

(B) NO METHODOLOGY OR STANDARD.—Nothing in the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement establishes any standard or methodology to be used for the quantification of any claim to water rights (whether based on Federal or State law) in any judicial or administrative proceeding, other than a proceeding to enforce the terms of the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement.

**SEC. 10. SATISFACTION OF WATER RIGHTS AND OTHER BENEFITS.**

(a) HUALAPAI TRIBE AND MEMBERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The benefits realized by the Hualapai Tribe and the members of the Hualapai Tribe (but not members in the capacity of the members as allottees) under the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, this Act, the Bill Williams agreements, and the Bill Williams Act shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of the Hualapai Tribe, the members of the Hualapai Tribe, and the United States, acting in the capacity of the United States as trustee for the Hualapai Tribe and the members of the Hualapai Tribe, for water rights and injury to water rights under Federal, State, or other law with respect to Hualapai land.

(2) SATISFACTION.—Any entitlement to water of the Hualapai Tribe and the members of the Hualapai Tribe (but not members in the capacity of the members as allottees) or the United States, acting in the capacity of the United States as trustee for the Hualapai Tribe and the members of the Hualapai Tribe (but not members in the capacity of the members as allottees), for Hualapai land shall be satisfied out of the water resources and other benefits granted, confirmed, quantified, or recognized by the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, this Act, the Bill Williams agreements, and the Bill Williams Act to or for the Hualapai Tribe, the members of the Hualapai Tribe (but not members in the capacity of the members as allottees), and the United States, acting in the capacity of the United States as trustee for the Hualapai Tribe and the members of the Hualapai Tribe (but not members in the capacity of the members as allottees).

(b) ALLOTTEE WATER CLAIMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The benefits realized by the allottees of the Hualapai Tribe under the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, this Act, the Bill Williams agreements, and the Bill Williams Act shall be in complete replacement of and substitution for, and full satisfaction of, all claims with respect to allotments of the allottees and the United States, acting in the capacity of the United States as trustee for the allottees, for water rights and injury to water rights under Federal, State, or other law.

(2) SATISFACTION.—Any entitlement to water of the allottees or the United States, acting in the capacity of the United States as trustee for the allottees, for allotments shall be satisfied out of the water resources and other benefits granted, confirmed, or recognized by the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, this Act, the Bill Williams agreements, and the Bill Williams Act to or for the allottees and the United States, acting as trustee for the allottees.

(c) EFFECT.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), nothing in this Act or the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement—

(1) recognizes or establishes any right of a member of the Hualapai Tribe or an allottee to water on Hualapai land; or

(2) prohibits the Hualapai Tribe or an allottee from acquiring additional water rights by purchase of land, credits, or water rights.

**SEC. 11. LAND ADDED TO HUALAPAI RESERVATION.**

The following land in the State is added to the Hualapai Reservation:

(1) PUBLIC LAW 93–560.—The land held in trust by the United States for the Hualapai Tribe pursuant to the first section of Public Law 93–560 (88 Stat. 1820).

(2) 1947 JUDGMENT.—The land deeded to the United States in the capacity of the United States as trustee for the Hualapai Tribe pursuant to the 1947 judgment.

(3) TRUXTON TRIANGLE.—That portion of the S½ sec. 3, lying south of the south boundary of the Hualapai Reservation and north of the north right-of-way boundary of Arizona Highway 66, and bounded by the west section line of that sec. 3 and the south section line of that sec. 3, T. 24 N., R. 12 W., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

(4) HUNT PARCEL 4.—SW¼NE¼ sec. 7, T. 25 N., R. 13 W., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

(5) HUNT PARCELS 1 AND 2.—In T. 26 N., R. 14 W., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona—

(A) NE¼SW¼ sec. 9; and

(B) NW¼SE¼ sec. 27.

(6) HUNT PARCEL 3.—SW¼NE¼ sec. 25, T. 27 N., R. 15 W., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

(7) HUNT PARCEL 5.—In sec. 1, T. 25 N., R. 14 W., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona—

(A) SE¼;

(B) E½SW¼; and

(C) SW¼SW¼.

(8) VALENTINE CEMETERY PARCEL.—W½NW¼SW¼ sec. 22, T. 23 N., R. 13 W., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona, excepting and reserving to the United States a right-of-way for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States, pursuant to the Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).

**SEC. 12. TRUST LAND.**

(a) LAND TO BE TAKEN INTO TRUST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary is authorized and directed to take legal title to the land described in paragraph (2) and hold such land in trust for the benefit of the Hualapai Tribe.

(2) CHOLLA CANYON RANCH PARCELS.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) is, in T. 16 N., R. 13 W., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona—

(A) SW¼ sec. 25; and

(B) NE¼ and NE¼ SE¼ sec. 35.

(b) RESERVATION STATUS.—The land taken into trust under subsection (a) shall be part of the Hualapai Reservation and administered in accordance with the laws and regulations generally applicable to land held in trust by the United States for an Indian Tribe.

(c) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.—The land taken into trust under subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights, including easements, rights-of-way, contracts, and management agreements.

(d) LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in subsection (a) affects—

(1) any water right of the Hualapai Tribe in existence under State law before the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) any right or claim of the Hualapai Tribe to any land or interest in land in existence before the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) FUTURE TRUST LAND.—

(1) NEW STATUTORY REQUIREMENT.—Effective beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, and except as provided in subsection (a), any land located in the State outside the exterior boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation may only be taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Hualapai Tribe by an Act of Congress—

(A) that specifically authorizes the transfer of the land for the benefit of the Hualapai Tribe; and

(B) the date of enactment of which is after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) WATER RIGHTS.—Any land taken into trust for the benefit of the Hualapai Tribe under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall include water rights only under State law; and

(B) shall not include any federally reserved water rights.

**SEC. 13. REALLOCATION OF CAP NIA PRIORITY WATER; FIRMING; WATER DELIVERY CONTRACT; COLORADO RIVER ACCOUNTING.**

(a) REALLOCATION TO THE HUALAPAI TRIBE.—On the Enforceability Date, the Secretary shall reallocate to the Hualapai Tribe the Hualapai Tribe CAP water.

(b) FIRMING.—

(1) HUALAPAI TRIBE CAP WATER.—Except as provided in subsection (c)(2)(H), the Hualapai Tribe CAP water shall be firmed as follows:

(A) In accordance with section 105(b)(1)(B) of the Central Arizona Project Settlement Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–451; 118 Stat. 3492), for the 100-year period beginning on January 1, 2008, the Secretary shall firm 557.50 AFY of the Hualapai Tribe CAP water to the equivalent of CAP M&I priority water.

(B) In accordance with section 105(b)(2)(B) of the Central Arizona Project Settlement Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–451; 118 Stat. 3492), for the 100-year period beginning on January 1, 2008, the State shall firm 557.50 AFY of the Hualapai Tribe CAP water to the equivalent of CAP M&I priority water.

(2) ADDITIONAL FIRMING.—The Hualapai Tribe may, at the expense of the Hualapai Tribe, take additional actions to firm or supplement the Hualapai Tribe CAP water, including by entering into agreements for that purpose with the Central Arizona Water Conservation District, the Arizona Water Banking Authority, or any other lawful authority, in accordance with State law.

(c) HUALAPAI TRIBE WATER DELIVERY CONTRACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement and the requirements described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall enter into the Hualapai Tribe water delivery contract.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Hualapai Tribe water delivery contract shall—

(i) be for permanent service (as that term is used in section 5 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act (43 U.S.C. 617d));

(ii) take effect on the Enforceability Date; and

(iii) be without limit as to term.

(B) HUALAPAI TRIBE CAP WATER.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Hualapai Tribe CAP water may be delivered for use in the lower basin in the State through—

(I) the Hualapai Water Project; or

(II) the CAP system.

(ii) METHOD OF DELIVERY.—The Secretary shall authorize the delivery of Hualapai Tribe CAP water under this subparagraph to be effected by the diversion and use of water directly from the Colorado River in the State.

(C) CONTRACTUAL DELIVERY.—The Secretary shall deliver the Hualapai Tribe CAP water to the Hualapai Tribe in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Hualapai Tribe water delivery contract.

(D) DISTRIBUTION OF CAP NIA PRIORITY WATER.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), if, for any year, the available CAP supply is insufficient to meet all demands under CAP contracts and CAP subcontracts for the delivery of CAP NIA priority water, the Secretary and the CAP operating agency shall prorate the available CAP NIA priority water among the CAP contractors and CAP subcontractors holding contractual entitlements to CAP NIA priority water on the basis of the quantity of CAP NIA priority water used by each such CAP contractor and CAP subcontractor in the last year in which the available CAP supply was sufficient to fill all orders for CAP NIA priority water.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding clause (i), if the available CAP supply is insufficient to meet all demands under CAP contracts and CAP subcontracts for the delivery of CAP NIA priority water in the year following the year in which the Enforceability Date occurs, the Secretary shall assume that the Hualapai Tribe used the full volume of Hualapai Tribe CAP water in the last year in which the available CAP supply was sufficient to fill all orders for CAP NIA priority water.

(II) CONTINUATION.—The assumption described in subclause (I) shall continue until the available CAP supply is sufficient to meet all demands under CAP contracts and CAP subcontracts for the delivery of CAP NIA priority water.

(III) DETERMINATION.—The Secretary shall determine the quantity of CAP NIA priority water used by the Gila River Indian Community and the Tohono O'odham Nation in the last year in which the available CAP supply was sufficient to fill all orders for CAP NIA priority water in a manner consistent with the settlement agreements with those Tribes.

(E) LEASES AND EXCHANGES OF HUALAPAI TRIBE CAP WATER.—On and after the date on which the Hualapai Tribe water delivery contract becomes effective, the Hualapai Tribe may, with the approval of the Secretary, enter into contracts or options to lease, or contracts or options to exchange, the Hualapai Tribe CAP water within the lower basin in the State, and not in Navajo, Apache, or Cochise Counties, providing for the temporary delivery to other persons of any portion of Hualapai Tribe CAP water.

(F) TERM OF LEASES AND EXCHANGES.—

(i) LEASING.—Contracts or options to lease under subparagraph (E) shall be for a term of not more than 100 years.

(ii) EXCHANGING.—Contracts or options to exchange under subparagraph (E) shall be for the term provided for in the contract or option, as applicable.

(iii) RENEGOTIATION.—The Hualapai Tribe may, with the approval of the Secretary, renegotiate any lease described in subparagraph (E), at any time during the term of the lease, if the term of the renegotiated lease does not exceed 100 years.

(G) PROHIBITION ON PERMANENT ALIENATION.—No Hualapai Tribe CAP water may be permanently alienated.

(H) NO FIRMING OF LEASED WATER.—The firming obligations described in subsection (b)(1) shall not apply to any Hualapai Tribe CAP water leased by the Hualapai Tribe to another person.

(I) ENTITLEMENT TO LEASE AND EXCHANGE FUNDS; OBLIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES.—

(i) ENTITLEMENT.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Hualapai Tribe shall be entitled to all consideration due to the Hualapai Tribe under any contract to lease, option to lease, contract to exchange, or option to exchange the Hualapai Tribe CAP water entered into by the Hualapai Tribe.

(II) EXCLUSION.—The United States shall not, in any capacity, be entitled to the consideration described in subclause (I).

(ii) OBLIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES.—The United States shall not, in any capacity, have any trust or other obligation to monitor, administer, or account for, in any manner, any funds received by the Hualapai Tribe as consideration under any contract to lease, option to lease, contract to exchange, or option to exchange the Hualapai Tribe CAP water entered into by the Hualapai Tribe, except in a case in which the Hualapai Tribe deposits the proceeds of any lease, option to lease, contract to exchange, or option to exchange into an account held in trust for the Hualapai Tribe by the United States.

(J) WATER USE AND STORAGE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Hualapai Tribe may use the Hualapai Tribe CAP water on or off the Hualapai Reservation within the lower basin in the State for any purpose.

(ii) STORAGE.—The Hualapai Tribe, in accordance with State law, may store the Hualapai Tribe CAP water at 1 or more underground storage facilities or groundwater savings facilities, subject to the condition that, if the Hualapai Tribe stores Hualapai Tribe CAP water that has been firmed pursuant to subsection (b)(1), the stored water may only be—

(I) used by the Hualapai Tribe; or

(II) exchanged by the Hualapai Tribe for water that will be used by the Hualapai Tribe.

(iii) ASSIGNMENT.—The Hualapai Tribe, in accordance with State law, may assign any long-term storage credit accrued as a result of storage described in clause (ii), subject to the condition that the Hualapai Tribe shall not assign any long-term storage credit accrued as a result of the storage of Hualapai Tribe CAP water that has been firmed pursuant to subsection (b)(1).

(K) USE OUTSIDE STATE.—The Hualapai Tribe may not use, lease, exchange, forbear, or otherwise transfer any Hualapai Tribe CAP water for use directly or indirectly outside of the lower basin in the State.

(L) CAP FIXED OM&R CHARGES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The CAP operating agency shall be paid the CAP fixed OM&R charges associated with the delivery of all Hualapai Tribe CAP water.

(ii) PAYMENT OF CHARGES.—Except as provided in subparagraph (O), all CAP fixed OM&R charges associated with the delivery of the Hualapai Tribe CAP water to the Hualapai Tribe shall be paid by—

(I) the Secretary, pursuant to section 403(f)(2)(A) of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1543(f)(2)(A)), subject to the condition that funds for that payment are available in the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund; and

(II) if the funds described in subclause (I) become unavailable, the Hualapai Tribe.

(M) CAP PUMPING ENERGY CHARGES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The CAP operating agency shall be paid the CAP pumping energy charges associated with the delivery of Hualapai Tribe CAP water only in cases in which the CAP system is used for the delivery of that water.

(ii) PAYMENT OF CHARGES.—Except for CAP water not delivered through the CAP system, which does not incur a CAP pumping energy charge, or water delivered to other persons as described in subparagraph (O), any applicable CAP pumping energy charges associated with the delivery of the Hualapai Tribe CAP water shall be paid by the Hualapai Tribe.

(N) WAIVER OF PROPERTY TAX EQUIVALENCY PAYMENTS.—No property tax or in-lieu property tax equivalency shall be due or payable by the Hualapai Tribe for the delivery of CAP water or for the storage of CAP water in an underground storage facility or groundwater savings facility.

(O) LESSEE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHARGES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any lease or option to lease providing for the temporary delivery to other persons of any Hualapai Tribe CAP water shall require the lessee to pay the CAP operating agency all CAP fixed OM&R charges and all CAP pumping energy charges associated with the delivery of the leased water.

(ii) NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR PAYMENT.—Neither the Hualapai Tribe nor the United States in any capacity shall be responsible for the payment of any charges associated with the delivery of the Hualapai Tribe CAP water leased to other persons.

(P) ADVANCE PAYMENT.—No Hualapai Tribe CAP water shall be delivered unless the CAP fixed OM&R charges and any applicable CAP pumping energy charges associated with the delivery of that water have been paid in advance.

(Q) CALCULATION.—The charges for delivery of the Hualapai Tribe CAP water pursuant to the Hualapai Tribe water delivery contract shall be calculated in accordance with the CAP repayment stipulation.

(R) CAP REPAYMENT.—For purposes of determining the allocation and repayment of costs of any stages of the CAP system constructed after November 21, 2007, the costs associated with the delivery of the Hualapai Tribe CAP water, regardless of whether the Hualapai Tribe CAP water is delivered for use by the Hualapai Tribe or in accordance with any lease, option to lease, exchange, or option to exchange providing for the delivery

to other persons of the Hualapai Tribe CAP water, shall be—

(i) nonreimbursable; and

(ii) excluded from the repayment obligation of the Central Arizona Water Conservation District.

(S) NONREIMBURSABLE CAP CONSTRUCTION COSTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—With respect to the costs associated with the construction of the CAP system allocable to the Hualapai Tribe—

(I) the costs shall be nonreimbursable; and

(II) the Hualapai Tribe shall have no repayment obligation for the costs.

(ii) CAPITAL CHARGES.—No CAP water service capital charges shall be due or payable for the Hualapai Tribe CAP water, regardless of whether the Hualapai Tribe CAP water is delivered—

(I) for use by the Hualapai Tribe; or

(II) under any lease, option to lease, exchange, or option to exchange entered into by the Hualapai Tribe.

(d) COLORADO RIVER ACCOUNTING.—All Hualapai Tribe CAP water diverted directly from the Colorado River shall be accounted for as deliveries of CAP water within the State.

**SEC. 14. ENFORCEABILITY DATE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (d), the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, including the waivers and releases of claims described in section 9, shall take effect and be fully enforceable on the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register a statement of findings that—

(1) to the extent the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement conflicts with this Act—

(A) the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement has been revised through an amendment to eliminate the conflict; and

(B) the revised Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, including any exhibits requiring execution by any party to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, has been executed by the required party;

(2) the waivers and releases of claims described in section 9 have been executed by the Hualapai Tribe and the United States;

(3) the abstracts referred to in subparagraphs 4.8.1.2, 4.8.2.1, and 4.8.2.2 of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement have been completed by the Hualapai Tribe;

(4) the full amount described in section 7(a)(1), as adjusted by section 7(b), has been deposited in the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account;

(5) the Gila River adjudication decree has been approved by the Gila River adjudication court substantially in the form of the judgment and decree attached to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement as Exhibit 3.1.43, as amended to ensure consistency with this Act; and

(6) the Secretary has executed the Hualapai Tribe water delivery contract described in section 13(c).

(b) REPEAL ON FAILURE TO MEET ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), if the Secretary fails to publish in the Federal Register a statement of findings under subsection (a) by April 15, 2029, or such alternative later date as may be agreed to by the Hualapai Tribe, the Secretary, and the State—

(A) this Act is repealed;

(B) any action taken by the Secretary and any contract or agreement entered into pursuant to this Act shall be void; and

(C) any amounts appropriated under section 7, together with any investment earnings on those amounts, less any amounts expended under section 6(a)(4)(B), shall revert immediately to the general fund of the Treasury.

(2) SEVERABILITY.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), if the Secretary fails to publish in the Federal Register a statement of findings under subsection (a) by April 15, 2029, or such alternative later date as may be agreed to by the Hualapai Tribe, the Secretary, and the State, section 11 and subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 12 shall remain in effect.

(c) RIGHT TO OFFSET.—If the Secretary has not published in the Federal Register the statement of findings under subsection (a) by April 15, 2029, or such alternative later date as may be agreed to by the Hualapai Tribe, the Secretary, and the State, the United States shall be entitled to offset any Federal amounts made available under section 6(a)(4)(B) that were used or authorized for any use under that section against any claim asserted by the Hualapai Tribe against the United States described in section 9(a)(2)(A).

(d) BILL WILLIAMS RIVER PHASE 2 ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement (including the waivers and releases described in section 9(d) of this Act and section 5 of the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement) shall take effect and become enforceable among the parties to the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement on the date on which all of the following conditions have occurred:

(1) The Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement becomes enforceable pursuant to subsection (a).

(2) Freeport has submitted to the Arizona Department of Water Resources a conditional withdrawal of any objection to the Bill Williams River watershed instream flow applications pursuant to section 4.4(i) of the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement, which withdrawal shall take effect on the Bill Williams River Phase 2 Enforceability Date described in this subsection.

(3) Not later than the Enforceability Date, the Arizona Department of Water Resources has issued an appealable, conditional decision and order for the Bill Williams River watershed instream flow applications pursuant to section 4.4(iii) of the Bill Williams River phase 2 water rights settlement agreement, which order shall become nonconditional and effective on the Bill Williams River Phase 2 Enforceability Date described in this subsection.

(4) The conditional decision and order described in paragraph (3)—

(A) becomes final; and

(B) is not subject to any further appeal.

**SEC. 15. ADMINISTRATION.**

(a) LIMITED WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.—

(1) WAIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In any circumstance described in paragraph (2)—

(i) the United States or the Hualapai Tribe may be joined in the action described in the applicable subparagraph of that paragraph; and

(ii) subject to subparagraph (B), any claim by the United States or the Hualapai Tribe to sovereign immunity from the action is waived.

(B) LIMITATION.—A waiver under subparagraph (A)(ii)—

(i) shall only be for the limited and sole purpose of the interpretation or enforcement of—

(I) this Act;

(II) the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement, as ratified by this Act; or

(III) the Bill Williams River phase 2 water right settlement agreement, as ratified by this Act; and

(ii) shall not include any award against the United States or the Hualapai Tribe for money damages, court costs, or attorney fees.

(2) CIRCUMSTANCES DESCRIBED.—A circumstance referred to in paragraph (1)(A) is any of the following:

(A) Any party to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement—

(i) brings an action in any court of competent jurisdiction relating only and directly to the interpretation or enforcement of—

(I) this Act; or

(II) the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement; and

(ii) names the United States or the Hualapai Tribe as a party in that action.

(B) Any landowner or water user in the Verde River Watershed—

(i) brings an action in any court of competent jurisdiction relating only and directly to the interpretation or enforcement of—

(I) paragraph 10.0 of the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement;

(II) Exhibit 3.1.43 to the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement; or

(III) section 9; and

(ii) names the United States or the Hualapai Tribe as a party in that action.

(C) Any party to the Bill Williams River phase 2 settlement agreement—

(i) brings an action in any court of competent jurisdiction relating only and directly to the interpretation or enforcement of—

(I) this Act; or

(II) the Bill Williams River phase 2 settlement agreement; and

(ii) names the United States or the Hualapai Tribe as a party in that action.

(b) EFFECT ON CURRENT LAW.—Nothing in this section alters the law with respect to pre-enforcement review of Federal environmental or safety-related enforcement actions.

(c) BASIN GROUNDWATER WITHDRAWAL ESTIMATES.—

(1) GROUNDWATER WITHDRAWAL ESTIMATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the United States Geological Survey Water Use Program, shall issue an estimate for groundwater withdrawals in the Truxton Basin outside the boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation.

(B) ANNUAL ESTIMATES.—Each year after publication of the initial estimate required by subparagraph (A), the Secretary, acting through the United States Geological Survey Water Use Program, shall issue an estimate for groundwater withdrawals in the Truxton Basin outside the boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation until such time as the Secretary, after consultation with the Hualapai Tribe, determines that annual estimates are not warranted.

(2) NOTICE TO THE STATE.—Based on the estimates under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall notify the State, in writing, if the total withdrawal of groundwater from the Truxton Basin outside the boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation exceeds the estimate prepared pursuant to that paragraph by 3,000 or more AFY, exclusive of any diversion or use of groundwater on Hualapai fee land and any land acquired by the Hualapai Tribe, including by a tribally owned corporation, in fee after the Enforceability Date.

(d) ANTIDEFICIENCY.—Notwithstanding any authorization of appropriations to carry out this Act, the United States shall not be liable for any failure of the United States to carry out any obligation or activity authorized by this Act (including all agreements or exhibits ratified or confirmed by this Act) if—

(1) adequate appropriations are not provided expressly by Congress to carry out the purposes of this Act; or

(2) there are not enough monies available to carry out this Act in the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund.

(e) APPLICATION OF RECLAMATION REFORM ACT OF 1982.—The Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 390aa et seq.) and any other acreage limitation or full-cost pricing provision of Federal law shall not apply to any person, entity, or tract of land solely on the basis of—

(1) receipt of any benefit under this Act;

(2) execution or performance of this Act; or

(3) the use, storage, delivery, lease, or exchange of CAP water.

(f) EFFECT.—

(1) NO MODIFICATION OR PREEMPTION OF OTHER LAW.—Unless expressly provided in this Act, nothing in this Act modifies, conflicts with, preempts, or otherwise affects—

(A) the Boulder Canyon Project Act (43 U.S.C. 617 et seq.);

(B) the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (43 U.S.C. 618 et seq.);

(C) the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the ''Colorado River Storage Project Act'') (43 U.S.C. 620 et seq.);

(D) the Colorado River Basin Project Act (Public Law 90–537; 82 Stat. 885);

(E) the Treaty between the United States of America and Mexico respecting utilization of waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, signed at Washington February 3, 1944 (59 Stat. 1219);

(F) the Colorado River Compact;

(G) the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact;

(H) the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 991); or

(I) case law concerning water rights in the Colorado River system other than any case to enforce the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement or this Act.

(2) EFFECT ON AGREEMENTS.—Nothing in this Act or the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement limits the right of the Hualapai Tribe to enter into any agreement for the storage or banking of water in accordance with State law with—

(A) the Arizona Water Banking Authority (or a successor agency or entity); or

(B) any other lawful authority.

(3) EFFECT OF ACT.—Nothing in this Act—

(A) quantifies or otherwise affects the water rights, claims, or entitlements to water of any Indian Tribe other than the Hualapai Tribe;

(B) affects the ability of the United States to take action on behalf of any Indian Tribe other than the Hualapai Tribe, the members of the Hualapai Tribe, and the allottees; or

(C) limits the right of the Hualapai Tribe to use any water of the Hualapai Tribe in any location on the Hualapai Reservation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. PELTOLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 4104, the Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act introduced by Senator SINEMA of Arizona. Representative O'HALLERAN of Arizona has the House companion to this legislation.

The bill would authorize and approve the Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement Agreement, quantifying the Tribe's rights to Colorado River water.

The bill authorizes $312 million so that the Tribe can manage the construction of a water supply project that will finally provide reliable water supplies to the Hualapai Reservation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I, again, rise in qualified support of the Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act. This bill would settle the Hualapai Tribe's last water rights claims in Arizona pertaining to the Colorado River Basin and the Verde River Basin. The first settlement, which only focused on the Bill Williams River Basin, was completed in 2014.

Unlike the settlements passed in 2010, which often promised to construct a specific water project for the Tribe to develop its water rights, this is a fund-based legal settlement meant to provide finality for all supplement parties. This would allow the Tribe to make its own decisions regarding how, when, and where to develop water infrastructure on its Reservation.

I have personally visited the Tribe and have seen firsthand how important this settlement is to the Hualapai.

Unfortunately, the process by which this bill has moved through Congress has been flawed from the beginning. During the Natural Resources Committee's consideration, the Biden administration failed to provide a witness with any knowledge of the settlement. Instead, it submitted written testimony which afforded our members no opportunity to engage in a discussion of the merits or concerns of the bill before us today.

That hearing was as far as the bill went, as the majority chose not to mark up the bill thereafter. Instead, we are considering a Senate bill that was not even sent to the House with a bill report explaining the reasons for changes the Senate made to the bill.

While the bill lacks a report to provide a legislative history, I am pleased that the bill was amended to no longer include mandatory funding, which addresses a principal concern of mine.

With respect to the legislative process, Congress can do better than this, and the soon-to-be Republican majority will provide a more robust process to consider these types of settlements, especially legislation that authorizes Federal expenditures.

Congress needs to have answers from the administration on whether expenditures will eliminate Federal legal and economic liability and whether the proposed funding represents a net benefit to the American taxpayer. Instead, at a hearing on this bill, the committee had a ''Weekend at Bernie's'' moment, having been presented with scripted testimony by a witness unable to answer any questions.

It is Congress' responsibility to ensure that any Indian water right settlement that we enact provides finality for the Tribe, the State of Arizona, the water and power users, and the American taxpayers.

While the process by which this bill came before us today was deeply flawed, this bill seeks to provide the finality that should be expected from such legislation.

Despite my reservations over the process, or lack thereof, I join with my Republican and Democrat colleagues from Arizona to urge adoption of this bill. I look forward to continuing to work with Senator SINEMA on important issues like these.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I have no further requests for time. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4104.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1600

## DON YOUNG RECOGNITION ACT

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 5066) to designate Mount Young in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 5066

*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 ''Don Young Recognition Act''.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that—

(1) on June 9, 1933, Donald Edwin Young was born to James Young and Nora (Bucy) Young in Meridian, California;

(2) Don Young earned—

(A) an associate degree from Yuba Junior College; and

(B) a bachelor's degree in teaching from Chico State University;

(3) from 1955 to 1957, Don Young began decades of service to the United States when he served in the Army as part of the 41st Tank Battalion;

(4) in 1959, Don Young moved to Alaska and found his true home in the village of Fort Yukon, which is located 7 miles above the Arctic Circle;

(5) Don Young met and married the first love of his life, Lula ''Lu'' Young, in Fort Yukon;

(6) Don and Lu Young had—

(A) 2 wonderful daughters, Joni and Dawn (Sister); and

(B) 14 grandchildren;

(7) Don Young—

(A) taught fifth grade at a school run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs during the winter; and

(B) during the warmer months, worked—

(i) in construction, mining, fishing, and trapping; and

(ii) as a tugboat captain;

(8) Don Young—

(A) was elected mayor of Fort Yukon in 1964; and

(B) served as mayor of Fort Yukon until 1967;

(9) Don Young was elected to and served in—

(A) the Alaska House of Representatives from 1967 to 1970; and

(B) the Alaska State Senate from 1970 to 1973;

(10) Don Young—

(A) was elected to the House of Representatives in 1973 in a special election; and

(B) served 24 additional consecutive terms in the House of Representatives;

(11) Representative Don Young served as—

(A) the Chair of the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives from 1995 to 2001; and

(B) the Chair of Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives from 2001 to 2007;

(12) Representative Don Young was a champion for Alaska Natives, including as Chair of the Subcommittee on Indian, Insular and Alaska Native Affairs of the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives;

(13) Representative Don Young—

(A) fiercely defended Alaska and Alaskans as the sole Representative for the largest State in the United States; and

(B) devoted himself to fulfilling the immense promise of his home State;

(14) Representative Don Young was a leader in strengthening the role of Alaska in providing for the national defense of the United States through his—

(A) support for—

(i) the Coast Guard;

(ii) the Alaskan Command; and

(iii) the ballistic missile defense; and

(B) steadfast commitment to the leadership of the United States in the Arctic;

(15) Representative Don Young—

(A) sponsored not fewer than 85 bills that were enacted into Federal law; and

(B) sponsored and cosponsored many more measures that were part of broader legislation;

(16) legislative achievements by Representative Don Young span the policy spectrum, from authorizing the construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System to important amendments and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.);

(17) Representative Don Young authored and advocated for generational laws, including—

(A) the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) in 1975;

(B) the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) in 1976;

(C) the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–57; 111 Stat. 1252) in 1997;

(D) SAFETEA–LU (Public Law 109–59; 119 Stat. 1144) in 2005;

(E) the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Reauthorization Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–132; 121 Stat. 1360) in 2007; and

(F) the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 429) in 2021;

(18) Representative Don Young—

(A) formed strong relationships and friendships with Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle; and

(B) proudly worked with 10 different Presidents;

(19) in 2015, Representative Don Young married his second love, Anne Garland Walton, in the United States Capitol;

(20) on December 5, 2017, Representative Don Young became the 45th Dean of the House of Representatives, reflecting his status as the most senior Member of the House of Representatives;

(21) Representative Don Young was the longest-serving Republican in the history of Congress; and

(22) Representative Don Young ultimately served the 49th State with dedication and distinction for 49 years and 13 days, which is more than ¾ of the period during which Alaska has been a State.

**SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF MOUNT YOUNG, ALASKA.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Board on Geographic Names shall designate the 2,598-foot volcanic peak known as ''Mount Cerberus'' located at 51.93569°N, 179.5848°E, on Semisopochnoi Island in the State of Alaska as ''Mount Young''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the mountain peak described in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to ''Mount Young''.

**SEC. 4. DESIGNATION OF DON YOUNG ALASKA JOB CORPS CENTER.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Job Corps center located at 800 East Lynn Martin Drive in Palmer, Alaska, shall be known and designated as the ''Don Young Alaska Job Corps Center''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Job Corps center described in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Don Young Alaska Job Corps Center''.

**SEC. 5. DESIGNATION OF DON YOUNG FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Federal office building located at 101 12th Avenue in Fairbanks, Alaska, shall be known and designated as the ''Don Young Federal Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal office building described in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Don Young Federal Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. CHU). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 5066, the Don Young Recognition Act.

Don Young was a force of nature. He was so much to so many people.

For Alaskans, he was our sole Congressman for 49 years, a giant fighting for the land and people he cherished—49 years for the 49th State.

For his family, he was a father, grandfather, and husband with a heart filled with love and stories.

For those in this body, he was a colleague quick to say yes to cosponsor legislation and famous for making unexpected friendships.

Don was truly a man of the House of Representatives. It was appropriate that, at the start of his lying in state at the Capitol, his casket was processed up the House steps, and his service was held in Statuary Hall, the old House floor.

I am glad that we are honoring him today at the conclusion of the 117th Congress, the final Congress in which he served, with this celebration of his life.

This bill is a perfect tribute to him in many ways. It highlights moments in his career, from his service in the Army, to his passing of the trans-Alaska pipeline bill, to his work crafting the Magnuson-Stevens fishery act, which started out on the House side and was then called the Young-Buck act.

It is fitting that the bill names a volcano in Alaska after him. Don, like the volcano, would often rumble and get heated.

Just like the volcanoes in Alaska, Don was very much a part of the foundation of our State.

The bill also designates a Job Corps center in Palmer, the Don Young Alaska Job Corps Center.

Don always spoke fondly about his time working construction in Alaska, driving a D8 Caterpillar bulldozer, and he always looked out for people who worked with their hands.

He was a champion for labor, and I think he would smile knowing that this center, which uplifts future generations of Alaskan workers, bears his name.

Lastly, this bill names a Federal building in Fairbanks after the Congressman. This, too, is fitting as Don represented the Alaskan interior during his time in the State legislature. Don lived in the village of Fort Yukon, and Fairbanks was his hub city.

Notably, the recently passed defense bill included another tribute to the Congressman, the Don Young Coast

Guard Authorization Act of 2022. Don always fought for the Coast Guard, and the bill contained provisions he secured to improve oil spill response in Alaska. He would be very happy knowing that the legislation he authored has been moving through the Congress even after his passing.

I thank Chairman GRIJALVA, Ranking Member WESTERMAN, and leadership on both sides for scheduling this bill. I also thank Senator MURKOWSKI and Senator SULLIVAN for sponsoring it and securing its passage in the Senate.

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

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

Madam Speaker, the Don Young Recognition Act honors the legacy of the late dean of the House, who passed away in March of this year after serving the people of Alaska in Congress for 49 years.

This bill, led by Senators MURKOWSKI and SULLIVAN of Alaska, would designate one of the most active volcanoes in the Aleutian Islands as Mount Young.

This bill would also rename two Federal buildings in Alaska in his honor, the one in Fairbanks as the Don Young Federal Office Building and the one in Palmer as the Don Young Alaska Job Corps Center.

For those of us who were fortunate enough to count Don Young as a friend and colleague, there could be no more fitting tribute to the powerful dean of the House and former chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources than to rename an active volcano in his honor. Much like a volcano, Don Young was an active and fiery public servant and advocate for the great State of Alaska.

He was a brilliant legislator and a leader who delivered landmark legislation, including the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act, and the America Needs Worthwhile Resources Act.

The excellent work he did in his nearly 50 years in Congress benefited not only the people of Alaska but our Nation as a whole.

It was an honor to serve with Don Young, and I was proud to consider him a mentor and dear friend. His breadth of experience, his leadership, and his colorful stories are sorely missed.

He left behind a legacy unlike any other, and it is fitting that we honor him with passage of this bill today.

I support this bill and someday hope to visit Mount Young and reflect on my friend's service to Alaska and America.

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

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 5066.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## AMENDING THE NOT INVISIBLE ACT OF 2019

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 5087) to amend the Not Invisible Act of 2019 to extend, and provide additional support for, the activities of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice Joint Commission on Reducing Violent Crime Against Indians, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 5087

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF, AND ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JOINT COMMISSION ON REDUCING VIOLENT CRIME AGAINST INDIANS.**

(a) EXTENSION OF COMMISSION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION.—Section 4 of the Not Invisible Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–166; 134 Stat. 767) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2)(B), by striking ''18 months after the enactment'' and inserting ''36 months after the date of enactment''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''2 years'' and inserting ''42 months''.

(b) ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR ACTIVITIES OF COMMISSION.—Section 4(b) of the Not Invisible Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–166; 134 Stat. 767) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''; OPERATION'' after ''MEMBERSHIP''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) GIFTS.—The Commission may accept and use gifts or donations of services or property from Indian tribes or Tribal entities, academic institutions, or other not-for-profit organizations as it considers necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission described in subsection (c).''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, the crisis of missing and murdered Native people and trafficked Native women has devastated families and communities and, unfortunately, has gone unaddressed throughout history.

These losses are an open wound in our Tribal communities and add to the generational trauma facing Native American families that many of us have experienced.

In 2019, Senator CORTEZ MASTO of Nevada, along with Representatives TOM COLE, SHARICE DAVIDS, MARKWAYNE MULLIN, and Deb Haaland, introduced the Not Invisible Act, which passed last Congress, to assist in combating the longstanding missing and murdered indigenous people, or MMIP, crisis.

The Not Invisible Act established an advisory committee on violent crime to make recommendations to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice on best practices to combat the epidemic of missing persons, murder, and trafficking of Native Americans and Alaska Natives.

It also created a point person within the Bureau of Indian Affairs charged with improving the coordination of violent crime prevention efforts across Federal agencies.

However, due to COVID–19 and a delayed transition between administrations, the Not Invisible Commission was delayed in organizing and action. S. 5087 will extend the duration of the commission and includes additional support for functions of the commission so they can continue to do their important work for Indian Country.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on S. 5087, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, S. 5087 would extend by an additional 18 months the sunset of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice's Joint Commission on Reducing Violent Crime Against Indians.

It would also extend by 18 months the time available for the commission to submit its findings and recommendations to Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General.

This bill would clarify that the commission may accept and use gifts or donations of services or property from Indian Tribes, Tribal entities, academic institutions, or other not-for-profit organizations, as needed, to carry out its duties.

Signed into law on October 10, 2020, the Not Invisible Act of 2019 was intended to coordinate efforts to reduce violent crime within Indian lands and against Indians. The act required the Department of the Interior to designate a Bureau of Indian Affairs official to coordinate Federal prevention efforts, grants, and programs related to cases of Indians that were missing, murdered, or victims of human trafficking.

The act required the Department of the Interior and the Department of

Justice to establish a joint commission on violent crime on Indian lands and against Indians.

Within 18 months of enactment, the commission was required to develop and make publicly available recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General, and Congress on actions the Federal Government can take to combat violent crime against Indians and on Indian lands, including recommendations for identifying, reporting, and responding to instances of missing persons, murder, and human trafficking.

The Department of the Interior has reported that the commission was not fully established until April 2022 and has requested additional time to do its work.

While I believe the findings and recommendations of the commission are warranted, I am disappointed in the process for this legislation.

S. 5087 has no House companion bill, and Democrats failed to conduct regular order for this legislation before bringing it to the floor of the House.

The authorization for the commission expired in October, yet this majority failed to prioritize extension of this authorization to address this important issue.

Instead, we are here just days before the end of the 117th Congress, rushing this and other issues off the floor of the House and to the President for his signature.

While I support the goals of this legislation, this is not how we should be conducting our business in the House.

Madam Speaker, I support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 5087.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE RESOURCE CENTER ACT OF 2022

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 989) to establish a Native American language resource center in furtherance of the policy set forth in the Native American Languages Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 989

*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 ''Native American Language Resource Center Act of 2022''.

**SEC. 2. NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE RESOURCE CENTERS.**

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to further align the resources provided by the Department of Education with the policies set forth in the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.) through establishment of a program within the Department of Education to support 1 or more Native American language resource centers.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Education is authorized to make a grant to, or enter into a contract with, an eligible entity for the purpose of—

(1) establishing, strengthening, and operating a Native American language resource center; and

(2) staffing the center with individuals with relevant expertise and experience, including staff who speak American Indian and Alaska Native languages and the Native Hawaiian language and have worked in language education in the American Indian and Alaska Native languages and the Native Hawaiian language in a preschool, elementary school, secondary school, adult education, or higher education program.

(c) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—The Native American language resource center established under subsection (b) shall carry out activities to—

(1) improve the capacity to teach and learn Native American languages;

(2) further Native American language use and acquisition;

(3) preserve, protect, and promote the rights and freedom of Native Americans to use, practice, and develop Native American languages in furtherance of—

(A) the policies set forth in the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.); and

(B) the United States trust responsibility to Native American communities;

(4) address the effects of past discrimination and ongoing inequities experienced by Native American language speakers;

(5) support the revitalization and reclamation of Native American languages; and

(6) support the use of Native American languages as a medium of instruction for a wide variety of age levels, academic content areas, and types of schools, including Native American language medium education.

(d) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—The Native American language resource center established under subsection (b) may also carry out activities—

(1) to encourage and support the use of Native American languages within educational systems in the same manner as other world languages, including by encouraging State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and institutions of higher education to offer Native American language courses the same full academic credit as courses in other world languages;

(2) to support the development, adoption, and use of educational outcome metrics aligned with the Native American language of instruction, including assessments, qualifications, and processes based on promising practices in Native American language medium education;

(3) to provide assistance to Native American language programs seeking Federal resources;

(4) to encourage and support teacher preparation programs that prepare teachers to teach Native American languages and to use Native American languages as a medium of instruction, including by disseminating promising practices and developing pedagogical programming and through appropriate alternative pathways to teacher certification;

(5) to provide information and resources—

(A) on promising practices in the use and revitalization of Native American languages in Native American communities, including use in educational institutions; and

(B) for the use of technology in school and community-based Native American language programs to support the retention, use, and teaching of Native American languages;

(6) to support the use of distance learning technologies and training for parents, students, teachers, and learning support staff associated with Native American language programs, including—

(A) the compilation and curation of digital libraries and other online resources for Native American languages, except that any materials collected by the center shall only be materials provided by a Native American language program or Native American community;

(B) the development of optional distance learning curricula appropriate for preschool, elementary school, secondary school, adult education, and postsecondary education;

(C) pedagogical training for Native American language teachers; and

(D) other efforts necessary to continue Native American language acquisition through distance learning;

(7) to provide technical assistance for Native American communities and school systems to develop Native American language medium education programs in preschool, elementary school, secondary school, or adult education programs conducted through the medium of Native American languages;

(8) to support Native American language programs and Native American communities in—

(A) accessing international best practices, resources, and research in indigenous language revitalization; and

(B) gathering and sharing technical assistance, promising practices, and experiences;

(9) for the operation of intensive programs, including summer institutes, to train Native American language speakers, to provide professional development, and to improve Native American language instruction through preservice and in-service language training for teachers; and

(10) that otherwise support the Native American language resource center established under subsection (b) to carry out the activities required in subsection (c).

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ESEA DEFINITIONS.—The terms ''elementary school'', ''local educational agency'', ''secondary school'', and ''State educational agency'' have the meanings given the terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ''eligible entity'' means—

(A) an institution of higher education;

(B) an entity within an institution of higher education with dedicated expertise in Native American language and culture education; or

(C) a consortium that includes 1 or more institutions of higher education or 1 or more entities described in subparagraph (B).

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ''institution of higher education'' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

(4) NATIVE AMERICAN; NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE.—The terms ''Native American'' and ''Native American language'' have the meanings given those terms in section 103 of the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2902).

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, $3,000,000 for each fiscal year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 989, the Native American Language Resource Center Act of 2022.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 989, the Native American Languages Resource Center Act of 2022.

By 1990, some 150 remaining Native American languages were dying out after decades of policies that worked to eliminate Native American languages. While Congress has previously acted to reverse those efforts, Native American languages are still at risk.

To that end, I applaud Senator BRIAN SCHATZ for championing the Native American Language Resource Center Act.

□ 1615

Specifically, this bill will create a center that will provide support for Native American language programs in schools serving students of all ages and at all levels of learning from pre-K to Ph.D.; serve as a resource to Federal, Tribal, State, local governments, and other organizations to spread best practices for the development of Native American language teaching and learning; and support teacher preparation programs that prepare teachers to teach Native American languages.

Madam Speaker, research shows that the best way to reverse Native American language extinction is to invest in Native American language education. The Native American Language Resource Center Act of 2022 will accomplish that goal.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 989, the Native American Language Resource Center Act of 2022.

This legislation will support Native American language centers toward fulfilling the mission of the Native American Language Act, a bipartisan bill passed in 1990, with the intent of revitalizing Native American languages.

This legislation has been helping Native American Tribes preserve their cultural heritage for 32 years. S. 989 will help advance this mission. Specifically, S. 989 ensures taxpayer funds are targeted toward the intended purpose preserving Native languages.

Promoting and preserving Native American languages is a challenging mission, but a worthy one. Sadly, some languages have already been lost.

In 2008, Chief Marie Smith Jones passed away. She was the last speaker of the Eyak language of an Alaskan indigenous Tribe. When she died, so would have the Eyak language if she had not worked to create a dictionary and recordings of the language.

According to the National Geographic, one language dies every 14 days. S. 989 will help prevent that from happening. Simply put, this legislation works to provide Native American language centers with the resources they need to keep our country's cultures, traditions, and heritage alive.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of S. 989, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, S. 989 will assist Native American resource centers in further aligning the resources they are provided by the Department of Education with the goals of the Native American Language Act.

By supporting the development, preservation, and promotion of Native American languages, this legislation ensures that the rich, cultural heritage and traditions of Native Americans are not lost to future generations.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues who have spoken in support of S. 989, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Now more than ever, Congress needs to take action to reaffirm our commitments to indigenous populations and make good on our promise to preserve Native American languages.

The Native American Language Resource Center Act of 2022 is a critical step to achieving that goal. By creating a hub for resources and learning, Congress will signal their commitment to protecting Native American languages.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 989.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## DURBIN FEELING NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES ACT OF 2021

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill, (S. 1402) to amend the Native American Languages Act to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1402

*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 ''Durbin Feeling Native American Languages Act of 2021''.

**SEC. 2. ENSURING THE SURVIVAL AND CONTINUING VITALITY OF NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 106 of the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2905) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) EVALUATION; REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the President shall—

''(1) require the heads of the various Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities to carry out an evaluation described in subsection (a)(1); and

''(2) submit to Congress a report that describes—

''(A) the results of the evaluations; and

''(B) the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Education, after consultation with Indian tribes, traditional leaders, and representatives of Native American language communities, for amendments to Federal laws that are needed—

''(i) to bring the Federal laws into compliance with this Act;

''(ii) to improve interagency coordination for purposes of supporting revitalization, maintenance, and use of Native American languages; and

''(iii) to reduce duplication, inefficiencies, and barriers Native American language communities face in accessing Federal programs to support efforts to revitalize, maintain, or increase the use of Native American languages.''.

(b) SURVEY ON NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES.—The Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

**''SEC. 108. SURVEY ON NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES.**

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of the Administration for Native Americans (referred to in this section as the 'Secretary'), shall undertake a survey of the use of all Native American languages in the United States.

''(b) UPDATES.—Prior to conducting each subsequent survey after the initial survey under subsection (a), the Secretary shall update the survey in accordance with this section.

''(c) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall design the initial survey under subsection (a) and each updated survey under subsection (b)—

''(1) in consultation with Indian tribes; and

''(2) after considering feedback received from Native American language speakers and experts.

''(d) CONTENTS.—Each survey under subsection (a) shall solicit—

''(1) information on which Native American languages are currently spoken;

''(2) estimates of the number of speakers of each Native American language;

''(3) any language usage statistics or information that the Secretary, in consultation with Indian tribes and Native American language speakers and experts, determines to be relevant and appropriate;

''(4) information on the types of Native American language maintenance and revitalization projects and practices that are currently being carried out;

''(5) information on any unmet Native American language resource needs of Indian tribes and Native American language communities; and

''(6) any other information that the Secretary, in consultation with Indian tribes and Native American language speakers and experts, determines to be necessary.

''(e) COORDINATION.—The Secretary may coordinate, and enter into cooperative agreements with, the Director of the Bureau of the Census for the purposes of carrying out this section.

''(f) OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out outreach and engagement activities to provide Indian tribes, Native language communities, and the public information about—

''(A) opportunities to provide input on the development and design of each survey under subsection (a), including information on the consultations required under subsection (c);

''(B) the goals and purpose of the surveys conducted under subsection (a); and

''(C) the benefits and importance of participation in surveys under subsection (a).

''(2) GRANTS, CONTRACTS, AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may carry out the outreach and engagement activities required under paragraph (1)—

''(A) directly;

''(B) in partnership with the Bureau of the Census; or

''(C) through grants to, or contracts or cooperative agreements with—

''(i) Indian tribes;

''(ii) tribal organizations; and

''(iii) nonprofit organizations that work with Indian tribes, Native American language programs, and Native American language communities.

''(g) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section requires an Indian tribe, Native American language community, or Native American language speaker—

''(1) to participate in a survey under subsection (a); or

''(2) to provide specific or culturally sensitive information in completing such a survey.

''(h) AVAILABILITY OF SURVEY MATERIALS AND FINDINGS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, and prior to conducting each survey under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and make publicly available, a description of—

''(A) the feedback received under subsection (c) on the design of the survey;

''(B) the form and content of the survey;

''(C) the plan for deploying the survey to ensure a robust response; and

''(D) how the Secretary will ensure any survey enumeration efforts are culturally informed and appropriate.

''(2) RESULTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which analysis of each survey under subsection (a) is completed, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and make publicly available, the results of the survey.

''(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $1,500,000 for each fiscal year—

''(1) preceding a fiscal year during which a survey under subsection (a) is conducted; and

''(2) during which a survey under that subsection is conducted.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1402, the Durbin Feeling Native American Languages Act of 2021.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 1402, the Durbin Feeling Native American Languages Act of 2021.

Preserving Native American languages is essential to preserving the identity, traditions, and culture of the Native American community.

Regrettably, for decades, the Federal Government created policies that sought to suppress the use of Native American languages.

In response, President George H.W. Bush signed the Native American Language Act into law, which ensures the rights and freedoms of Native Americans to use, practice, and develop Native American languages.

The bill before us today, the Durbin Feeling Native American Languages Act of 2021 helps ensure the Federal Government makes good on that promise. Specifically, the bill directs the President to review Federal agencies' compliance with the Native American Language Act requirements and make recommendations to improve interagency coordination.

It would also authorize a Federal survey of Native American language use and language revitalization programs' unmet needs every 5 years. These surveys will serve as ''health checks'' to improve targeting of Federal resources for Native American languages.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in preserving Native American languages and pass S. 1402.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1402, the Durbin Feeling Native American Languages Act, named after Durbin Feeling, a linguist from the Cherokee Nation who passed away in 2020. This bill takes positive steps to preserve the legacy of Native languages and cultures.

In short, this legislation directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services, HHS, to work with other Federal agencies, local, and Tribal partners to examine which laws are helping protect Tribal languages and which aren't.

This legislation will bolster efforts to preserve, promote, and revitalize Tribal languages and culture. This legislation also creates a voluntary survey to assess the use of Native American languages. It is important to know if these efforts are effective.

This bill also promotes good governance. The President will be required to report to Congress on whether Federal laws are hindering the preservation of Native American languages. This is an example of responsible legislating, which includes limiting redundancy, holding agencies accountable, and ensuring laws are working as intended.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 1402, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, the Durbin Feeling Native American Languages Act is a commonsense bill that will help preserve the integrity of Native languages and culture.

Directing the Secretary of HHS to work across the Federal Government and with Tribal leaders to examine which laws are helping Native languages thrive is pragmatic. Directing the President to keep us informed on those efforts is also wise.

Language is integral to any culture; this sensible legislation will aid in the important work of keeping Native American languages alive and strong.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, now more than ever, it is critical that we work together to preserve Native American languages.

During the pandemic, Native Americans lost their lives at higher rates compared to other demographics in the United States. The loss of Tribal members inflicted an immeasurable loss to Native Americans' traditions and languages.

Today, we have an opportunity to help correct the course. I urge my colleagues to pass the Durbin Feeling Native American Languages Act of 2021 and support and preservation of Native American languages.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1402.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## AMENDING THE BILL EMERSON GOOD SAMARITAN FOOD DONATION ACT

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 5329) to amend the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act to improve the program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 5329

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. BILL EMERSON GOOD SAMARITAN FOOD DONATION ACT.**

The Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act (42 U.S.C. 1791) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''or is charged a good Samaritan reduced price'' before the period at the end;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (10) as paragraphs (7) through (11), respectively;

(C) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

''(6) GOOD SAMARITAN REDUCED PRICE.—The term 'good Samaritan reduced price' means, with respect to the price of an apparently wholesome food or apparently fit grocery product, a price that is an amount not greater than the cost of handling, administering, harvesting, processing, packaging, transporting, and distributing the apparently wholesome food or apparently fit grocery product.''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(12) QUALIFIED DIRECT DONOR.—The term 'qualified direct donor' means a retail grocer, wholesaler, agricultural producer, agricultural processor, agricultural distributor, restaurant, caterer, school food authority, or institution of higher education (as defined in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)).''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraphs (1) and (2), by inserting ''at zero cost or at a good Samaritan reduced price'' after ''needy individuals'' each place it appears;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(C) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) DIRECT DONATIONS TO NEEDY INDIVIDUALS.—A qualified direct donor shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability arising from the nature, age, packaging, or condition of apparently wholesome food or an apparently fit grocery product that the qualified direct donor donates in good faith to a needy individual at zero cost.''; and

(D) in paragraph (4) (as so redesignated), by striking ''and (2)'' and inserting '', (2), and (3)''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 5329, a bill to amend the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act to improve the program, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 5329, the Food Donation Improvement Act of 2021, championed by Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts, Mr. NEWHOUSE of Washington, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, and the late Mrs. Walorski of Indiana.

Nearly 40 percent of the food in the United States is wasted, and the U.S. spends over $408 billion each year disposing of food that has never even been eaten.

Meanwhile, in 2021 more than 10 percent of households in America struggled with food insecurity. The Food Donation Improvement Act of 2021 addresses food insecurity by tackling food waste.

Specifically, the bill makes improvements to the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act by expanding liability protections that will encourage food donation, including by protecting direct donation to needy individuals.

Madam Speaker, simply put, the Food Donation Improvement Act of 2021 makes it easier to donate food that might otherwise go to waste.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in tackling food waste and insecurity and vote ''yes'' on S. 5329.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1630

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 5329, the Food Donation Improvement Act. This bipartisan, bicameral bill will help expand the donation of food to those most in need. This is the perfect bill to pass during the holiday season, a time when we are reminded that it is better to give than to receive.

Specifically, this commonsense legislation extends liability protections to those who donate food, either directly to a person in need or to those selling food at a deeply reduced cost. In other words, it is another avenue to help disadvantaged Americans get the food they need to thrive.

Helping nonprofits, farmers, schools, restaurants, and others to assist the hungry in their neighborhoods without increasing costs to taxpayers is legislating at its best.

This bill ensures generous Americans can give food to those in need without facing unnecessary liability. Our country is one of the most generous in the world. It is time to unleash that generosity.

S. 5329 will help reduce food waste, while also increasing support from Americans most in need. According to Forbes: ''Approximately 40 percent of food in the U.S. is wasted, and the U.S. spends $408 billion each year processing, transporting, storing, and disposing of food that is never eaten.''

This is an unnecessary waste, especially when so many Americans could use this food to feed their families. That is why I support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

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

Madam Speaker, if you go out behind almost any restaurant, hotel, grocery store, catering company, or even at some farms in America, you will find a dirty little secret that is as offensive as it is solvable; food waste.

This bill, the Food Donation Improvement Act, has a simple goal: Make it easier for people with extra food to donate it to people in need.

It has been a long and winding road to get here today. This was supposed to be a part of the omnibus bill. We have very broad bipartisan support from Democratic and Republican leaders on both sides of the Capitol. All four corners on the committees of jurisdiction, Senators BOOZMAN and STABENOW, and our colleagues, Representatives VIRGINIA FOXX and BOBBY SCOTT signed off on this.

Due to a clerical error, the text of the bill was left out, so we are trying to pass this as a freestanding bill. All we are doing here is making sure this truly bipartisan bill moves forward and gets to the President's desk.

Hunger is not inevitable. We live in a land of abundance. There is plenty of food for everyone; so much so, in fact, that close to 40 percent of food that is perfectly good gets wasted in America. We don't have a shortage of food, we have a mismatch between abundance and need, a mismatch we can solve by passing this commonsense, bipartisan bill.

This bill is so bipartisan because it is very clear that ambiguous, outdated laws are preventing people who have extra food from donating it to people who need extra food. All we are doing here is expanding protections to increase the quantity and efficiency of food donation efforts.

Madam Speaker, after decades of work, we are moving in the right direction on hunger. The Biden administration has released a National Strategy

on Hunger, Nutrition, and Health, identifying the need to reduce barriers to food recovery as part of their whole-of-government response. The Food Donation Improvement Act is an important step toward making that goal a reality.

Again, I thank Leader SCHUMER, Senator BLUMENTHAL, Senator BOOZMAN, Chairwoman STABENOW, Speaker PELOSI, Chairman BOBBY SCOTT, and my good friend, Ranking Member VIRGINIA FOXX.

I also thank Representatives DAN NEWHOUSE, CHELLIE PINGREE, and the late Jackie Walorski, for their support of this effort.

I specifically recognize Alex Urry, Dick Meltzer, and Keith Stern, in the Speaker's Office; Carrie Hughes and Andre Lindsay of the Education and Labor Committee; and Caitlin Hodgkins and Jenn Chandler on my own team.

I thank all the anti-hunger and environmental advocacy organizations, industry leaders, retailers, and food companies who fought so hard to pass this bill.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote for this bipartisan bill that will prevent food from going to waste and get us closer to the goal of ending hunger in America once and for all.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I thank my colleague and friend, JIM MCGOVERN, also for calling this bill to my attention last week. He pointed this out to me, and I say that Republicans support good government solutions that prevent waste, while also providing for those most in need.

Today's legislation is the embodiment of commonsense solutions. It provides the assurance many Americans need to guarantee they are protected when giving to those in need.

Our laws should be promoting charity and generosity, not curtailing it. There is no reason to let food go to waste when we can get it to those families most in need.

This bipartisan, bicameral legislation will get food to the hungry, and it does so without adding to the taxpayers' tab. This is a win-win.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes,'' and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, food waste is unacceptable as millions of children and families face food insecurity. By encouraging retailers and organizations to donate food, the Food Donation Improvement Act of 2021 will make it easier to donate food and, ultimately, crack down on food waste.

While we have more work to do to ensure every American has consistent access to nutritious meals, this bill offers us the opportunity to send a message to Americans that improving food security is a clear priority for every Member of Congress.

I thank Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts, Mr. NEWHOUSE of Washington, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, and the late Mrs. Walorski of Indiana for their leadership on this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 5329.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## COLONEL MARY LOUISE RASMUSON CAMPUS OF THE ALASKA VA HEALTHCARE SYSTEM ACT OF 2022

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 5016) 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.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 5016

*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 ''Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson Campus of the Alaska VA Healthcare System Act of 2022''.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

(1) Mary Louise (Milligan) Rasmuson was born April 11, 1911, in East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

(2) Mary Louise received a Bachelor of Science degree from the Carnegie Institute of Technology and a Master of Education degree from the University of Pittsburgh.

(3) Mary Louise was one of the first two women to receive an Honorary Doctorate of Laws degree from the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

(4) In 1942, Mary Louise joined the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as a Private and was in the first graduating class.

(5) Mary Louise worked up the ranks, and in 1957, President Dwight Eisenhower appointed Mary Louise as the Fifth Director of the Women's Army Corps and she was reappointed to this position by President John F. Kennedy in 1961.

(6) In 1962, Colonel Rasmuson retired from the Army.

(7) Colonel Rasmuson was recognized for her outstanding service in the Women's Army Corps with the Legion of Merit award with two Oak Leaf Clusters for her work in expanding the roles and duties of women in the Army, as well as her role in integrating Black women in the Women's Army Corps.

(8) Colonel Rasmuson became Director of the Women's Army Corps during tumultuous times and is credited with enhancing the image and recruitment of women into the Women's Army Corps during her years as the Director.

(9) Colonel Rasmuson expanded opportunities for women to serve in assignments previously reserved only for men, starting with the assignments of 12 enlisted women into the First Missile Master Unit at Fort Meade, Maryland.

(10) Colonel Rasmuson was instrumental in enabling women to be promoted above the grade of E–7 into the highest enlisted ranks of the Army, E–8 and E–9.

(11) During her time in the Women's Army Corps, Colonel Rasmuson was the guiding force behind the Army opening up the college enlistment option to women under the self-enhancement programs and witnessed the first female enlisted member attend college under those programs.

(12) The career of Colonel Rasmuson also laid the groundwork for women to be fully integrated into the United States Army when the Women's Army Corps was disbanded in 1978.

(13) In 1961, Mary Louise married a prominent leader in Alaska, Elmer E. Rasmuson, and she was the first Director of the Women's Army Corps to be married while serving in that position.

(14) After her retirement from military service in 1962, Mary Louise moved to Alaska where she continued her leadership as a veteran in her community in Alaska.

(15) Mary Louise served as First Lady of Anchorage after the devastating magnitude 9.2 earthquake in 1964, after her husband, Elmer, was elected as mayor, serving from 1964 to 1967.

(16) Mary Louise was an advocate of social justice, education, and the arts during her 45 years of work on the Board of the Rasmuson Foundation.

(17) Mary Louise served as the Honorary Chair and was a major founder to renovate the Anchorage Veterans Memorial on the Delaney Parkstrip in downtown Anchorage.

(18) Mary Louise also contributed to the Army Women's Museum, the National Museum of the American Indian, and the National Museum of the United States Army.

(19) Mary Louise was the Chair of the Anchorage Museum Foundation and helped establish the museum in Anchorage, serving as its Chair for 21 years.

(20) On July 30, 2012, Mary Louise died at her home in Anchorage, at the age of 101, but her legacy of character and leadership will endure as an example to all who serve in the United States military.

**SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF COLONEL MARY LOUISE RASMUSON CAMPUS OF THE ALASKA VA HEALTHCARE SYSTEM.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Anchorage, Alaska, shall, after the date of the enactment of this Act, be known and designated as the ''Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson Campus of the Alaska VA Healthcare System''.

(b) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the medical center referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson Campus of the Alaska VA Healthcare System.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on S. 5016.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson, an Army veteran, a tireless advocate for women servicemembers, and a decades-long champion of women's and civil rights.

The bill before us, S. 5016, would appropriately name VA's medical center in Anchorage, Alaska, the Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson Campus of the Alaska VA Healthcare System.

I thank Senator MURKOWSKI for her work on this bill in the Senate, and my colleague, Representative PELTOLA, for leading this effort in the House. Colonel Rasmuson was born in East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1911. She graduated with a bachelor's degree in education from the Women's College at Carnegie Mellon University, and later earned a master's degree in school administration from the University of Pittsburgh.

Soon after, Colonel Rasmuson became one of the first two women ever to receive an Honorary Doctorate of Laws degree from the Carnegie Institute of Technology, anticipating a long career ahead of breaking barriers for women.

In 1942, Colonel Rasmuson enlisted in the World War II effort, joining the Women's Army Corps as a private. Thanks to her diligent service, she quickly worked her way up through the ranks and, in 1957, President Dwight Eisenhower appointed Colonel Rasmuson as the fifth director of the Women's Army Corps.

In her capacity as director, she pushed for the integration of Black women into the Army, while working to change laws which denied women promotion opportunities and service credits. During her tenure, for the first time, women were authorized for appointments at the highest enlisted ranks of the Army, E–8 and E–9.

Colonel Rasmuson would be reappointed as director of the Women's Army Corps in 1961 by President Kennedy before retiring from the Army in 1962. For her valuable service as director, she earned the prestigious Legion of Medal award with two Oak Leaf clusters, in recognition of her brave contribution to female servicemembers.

In retirement, she moved to Alaska with her husband, Elmer Rasmuson, serving as first lady of Anchorage from 1964 to 1967 during her husband's mayorship.

Afterward, Colonel Rasmuson served for 45 years on the board of the Rasmuson Foundation, directing more than $200 million in grants to Alaskan nonprofit organizations, veterans' memorials, and educational services.

On July 30, 2012, Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson passed away at her home in Anchorage, Alaska, at the age of 101. Thanks to her lifelong leadership, she will always be remembered for the lasting impact she left on the U.S. Army, pushing it ever-closer to gender equality.

Indeed, it was thanks to her impactful work as director of the Women's Army Corps that, in 1978, this segregated branch of the United States Army was disbanded, integrating all female and male units into one cohesive force.

While the fight for gender equality for our servicemembers and veterans continues, Colonel Rasmuson's leadership reminds us of the great strides our country has made toward justice, freedom, and equality for all.

S. 5016 has letters of support from several veterans service organizations, including The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Disabled American Veterans.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD these letters of support.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
*Washington, DC, November 8, 2022.*

CHAIRMAN JON TESTER
*Committee on Veterans' Affairs,*
*Washington, DC.*
CHAIRMAN MARK TAKANO
*Committee on Veterans' Affairs,*
*Washington, DC.*
RANKING MEMBER JERRY MORAN
*Committee on Veterans' Affairs,*
*Washington, DC.*
RANKING MEMBER MIKE BOST
*Committee on Veterans' Affairs,*
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN TESTER, RANKING MEMBER MORAN, CHAIRMAN TAKANO, AND RANKING MEMBER BOST: We, the members of the Alaska delegation, write to recommend renaming the Alaska Veterans Affairs Healthcare System Muldoon Road Campus in Anchorage, Alaska to honor the legacy of Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson.

Colonel Rasmuson was an exception leader throughout her distinguished military career. After retiring, she continued to tirelessly serve Alaska and the veteran community in many remarkable ways.

Whereas the VA system only has three clinics named after women and Alaska boasts the most veterans per capita in the nation, we can find no better way to honor Colonel Rasmuson, her family, and most importantly, our veterans in Alaska.

Renaming the center after Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson is fitting and deserved recognition for such an exemplary veteran and American hero. Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,

LISA MURKOWSKI,
*United States Senator.*
DAN SULLIVAN,
*United States Senator.*
MARY SATTLER PELTOLA,
*Representative for All Alaska.*

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THE AMERICAN LEGION,
DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA,
*Anchorage, Alaska, August 22, 2022.*

TO ALASKA'S CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION: The American Legion, Department of Alaska, fully supports the State of Alaska's Department of Military and Veterans Affairs and Alaska VA Medical Center's Director Mr. Thomas Steinbrunner's request to rename the Alaska VA Medical Center to the Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson VA Campus.

Colonel Rasmuson dedicated her time and energy to her military career and to her Alaska communities. She served with great honour. It would be a privilege for Alaska to have the Alaska VA Medical Center named in her behalf.

Sincerely,

DEBORAH DAVIS,
*Department Commander.*

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VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,
DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA,
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CENTER,
*Anchorage, AK.*

Letter of Support:

The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) in Alaska is honored to support the redesignation of the VA Medical Campus to recognize Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson. Her many accomplishments and support to veterans is well known.

We of the Alaska VFW are eager to lend our support in any way. Let's do what's necessary to cement her legacy.

TROY D. ECK,
*Commander, Department of Alaska.*

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KEEPING OUR PROMISE TO AMERICA'S VETERANS,
*September 2, 2022.*

DEAR SECRETARY MCDONOUGH: What an honor and privilege to recommend the Anchorage VA Campus be renamed ''Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson VA Campus''.

Colonel Rasmuson paved the way for our military female who serve our country today. Mary Louise did so much for Alaska Military and Veterans while she was alive, and even though she is no longer with us, her legacy continues through a trust fund that continues to bring light to our Military and Veterans here in Alaska.

The Alaska DAV is proud to be Veterans that stands and recommend this change immediately.

PAMELA F. BEALE,
*Commander, Metro Chapter 7.*

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I wholeheartedly support this bill, and I urge all my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 5016, 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.

Mary Louise Rasmuson was born, as was said earlier, in April 1911 in East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. During World War II, she answered the Nation's call and enlisted in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as a private. She became one of the first women to serve in that role.

Having quickly risen through the ranks, President Eisenhower appointed Colonel Rasmuson as the Director of the Women's Army Corps.

Colonel Rasmuson was instrumental in the integration of Black women into the Women's Army Corps and was awarded the Legion of Merit for leadership. At her direction, she also expanded opportunities for women to serve in assignments previously reserved only for men. She also advocated for new avenues for women to advance their military careers.

After serving for over 20 years in the Army, she retired in July of 1962 and moved to Alaska, where she continued

to serve her community as a veteran. Colonel Rasmuson engaged in several efforts to preserve the veterans' stories in museums and memorials around the country until she passed away in 2012 at the age of 101. Now, her story of service will be told for generations.

Colonel Rasmuson not only paved the way for successful integration of women into what is now our U.S. Army, she also was a role model of character and outstanding service to our Nation.

Naming the VA facility in Alaska in her honor is a fitting tribute.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA), my friend and a strong supporter of this piece of legislation, which is fitting as someone who has broken barriers herself in supporting this legislation of someone who broke barriers for the U.S. military.

□ 1645

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 5016, the Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson Campus of the Alaska VA Healthcare System Act.

Colonel Rasmuson was an inspiration and driving force for advancing the role of women in the military and engaging in critical community service. Her presence was felt in every community she touched, and her legacy has lived on for future generations.

In 1942, as the United States engaged in World War II, Mary Louise Rasmuson wanted to serve her country and joined the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. She was part of their first graduating class and laid the groundwork for millions of women to come.

As she continued her military career, Colonel Rasmuson soared through the ranks and took on multiple leadership roles in the Army. In 1957, she was appointed as the fifth director of the Women's Army Corps and was appointed again in 1961 by President Kennedy. Colonel Rasmuson retired from the Army in 1962, but her legacy and community impact expanded well beyond these years.

Following her military retirement, Mary Louise Rasmuson moved to Alaska, where she was a monumental philanthropist and pivotal member of the community. She secured funding for dozens of programs to support Alaskans, most notably for the Anchorage Museum.

Most importantly, Colonel Rasmuson was a strong leader for veterans, especially female veterans, assisting them in securing their benefits.

This bill is a perfect tribute to Mary in many ways. It highlights her dedication to veterans in Alaska, philanthropic work, and deep commitment to improving the lives of all Alaskans.

This bill would designate the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in Anchorage as the Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson Campus of the Alaska VA Healthcare System, a fitting tribute to a woman who gave so much to the veterans of Alaska.

I thank Chairman TAKANO, Ranking Member BOST, and leadership on both sides for scheduling this bill. I also thank Senators MURKOWSKI and SULLIVAN for sponsoring and securing its passage in the Senate.

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

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, as everyone has spoken about how this needs to be, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing S. 5016, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 5016.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## STUDENT VETERAN EMERGENCY RELIEF ACT OF 2022

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 7939) to make permanent certain educational assistance benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in the case of changes to courses of education by reason of emergency situations, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

***SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.***

*(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Veterans Auto and Education Improvement Act of 2022''.*

*(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:*

*Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.*
*Sec. 2. Educational assistance benefits during emergency situations.*
*Sec. 3. Extension of time limitations for use of entitlement.*
*Sec. 4. Extension of payment of vocational rehabilitation subsistence allowances.*
*Sec. 5. Payment of work-study allowances during emergency situations.*
*Sec. 6. Payment of allowances to veterans enrolled in educational institutions closed for emergency situations.*
*Sec. 7. Apprenticeship or on-job training requirements.*
*Sec. 8. Prohibition of charge to entitlement of students unable to pursue a program of education due to an emergency situation.*
*Sec. 9. Department of Veterans Affairs approval of certain study-abroad programs.*
*Sec. 10. Eligibility for educational assistance under Department of Veterans Affairs Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of certain individuals who receive sole survivorship discharges.*
*Sec. 11. Uniform application for Department of Veterans Affairs approval of courses of education.*
*Sec. 12. Notice requirements for Department of Veterans Affairs education surveys.*
*Sec. 13. Exception to requirement to submit verification of enrollment of certain individuals.*
*Sec. 14. Expansion of eligibility for self-employment assistance under veteran readiness and employment program.*
*Sec. 15. Possible definitions of certain terms relating to educational assistance.*
*Sec. 16. Extension of certain limits on payments of pension.*
*Sec. 17. Termination of certain consumer contracts by servicemembers and dependents who enter into contracts after receiving military orders for permanent change of station but then receive stop movement orders due to an emergency situation.*
*Sec. 18. Residence for tax purposes.*
*Sec. 19. Portability of professional licenses of members of the uniformed services and their spouses.*
*Sec. 20. Provision of nonarticulating trailers as adaptive equipment.*
*Sec. 21. Eligibility for Department of Veterans Affairs provision of additional automobile or other conveyance.*
*Sec. 22. Department of Veterans Affairs treatment of certain vehicle modifications as medical services.*
*Sec. 23. Determination of budgetary effects.*

***SEC. 2. EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS DURING EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.***

*(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 36 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—*

*(1) by redesignating subchapters I and II as subchapters II and III, respectively; and*

*(2) by inserting before subchapter II, as so redesignated, the following new subchapter:*

*''SUBCHAPTER I—EMERGENCY SITUATIONS*

***''§ 3601. Definition of emergency situation***

*''In this chapter, the term 'emergency situation' means a situation that—*

*''(1) the President declares is an emergency; and*

*''(2) the Secretary determines is an emergency for purposes of the laws administered by the Secretary.*

***''§ 3602. Continuation of educational assistance benefits during emergency situations***

*''(a) AUTHORITY.—(1) If the Secretary determines under subsection (c) that an individual is negatively affected by an emergency situation, the Secretary may provide educational assistance to that individual under the laws administered by the Secretary as if such negative effects did not occur.*

*''(2) The authority under this section is in addition to the other authorities of the Secretary to provide benefits in emergency situations, but in no case may the Secretary provide more than a total of four weeks of additional educational assistance by reason of any other such authority and this section.*

*''(b) HOUSING AND ALLOWANCES.—In providing educational assistance to an individual pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary may—*

*''(1) continue to pay a monthly housing stipend under chapter 33 of this title, during a month the individual would have been enrolled in a program of education or training but for the emergency situation at the same rate such stipend would have been payable if the individual had not been negatively affected by the*

*emergency situation, except that the total number of weeks for which stipends may continue to be so payable may not exceed four weeks; and*

*''(2) continue to pay payments or subsistence allowances under chapters 30, 31, 32, 33, and 35 of this title and chapter 1606 of title 10 during a month for a period of time that the individual would have been enrolled in a program of education or training but for the emergency situation, except that the total number of weeks for which payments or allowances may continue to be so payable may not exceed four weeks.*

*''(c) DETERMINATION OF NEGATIVE EFFECTS.—The Secretary shall determine that an individual was negatively affected by an emergency situation if—*

*''(1) the individual is enrolled in a covered program of education of an educational institution or enrolled in training at a training establishment and is pursuing such program or training using educational assistance under the laws administered by the Secretary;*

*''(2) the educational institution or training establishment certifies to the Secretary that such program or training is truncated, delayed, relocated, canceled, partially canceled, converted from being on-site to being offered by distance learning, or otherwise modified or made unavailable by reason of the emergency situation; and*

*''(3) the Secretary determines that the modification to such program or training specified under paragraph (2) would reduce the amount of educational assistance (including with respect to monthly housing stipends, payments, or subsistence allowances) that would be payable to the individual but for the emergency situation.*

*''(d) EFFECT ON ENTITLEMENT PERIOD.—If the Secretary determines that an individual who received assistance under this section did not make progress toward the completion of the program of education in which the individual is enrolled during the period for which the individual received such assistance, any assistance provided pursuant to this section shall not be counted for purposes of determining the total amount of an individual's entitlement to educational assistance, housing stipends, or payments or subsistence allowances under chapters 30, 31, 32, and 35 of this title and chapter 1606 of title 10.*

***''§ 3603. Continuation of educational assistance benefits for certain programs of education converted to distance learning by reason of emergency situations***

*''In the case of a program of education approved by a State approving agency, or the Secretary when acting in the role of a State approving agency, that is converted from being offered on-site at an educational institution or training establishment to being offered by distance learning by reason of an emergency or health-related situation, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary may continue to provide educational assistance under the laws administered by the Secretary without regard to such conversion, including with respect to paying any—*

*''(1) monthly housing stipends under chapter 33 of this title; or*

*''(2) payments or subsistence allowances under chapters 30, 31, 32, and 35 of this title and chapter 1606 of title 10.*

***''§ 3604. Effects of closure of educational institution and modification of courses by reason of emergency situation***

*''(a) CLOSURE OR DISAPPROVAL.—Any payment of educational assistance described in subsection (b) shall not—*

*''(1) be charged against any entitlement to educational assistance of the individual concerned; or*

*''(2) be counted against the aggregate period for which section 3695 of this title limits the receipt of educational assistance by such individual.*

*''(b) EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE DESCRIBED.—Subject to subsection (d), the payment of educational assistance described in this subsection is the payment of such assistance to an individual for pursuit of a course or program of education at an educational institution under chapter 30, 31, 32, 33, or 35 of this title or chapter 1606 of title 10, if the Secretary determines that the individual—*

*''(1) was unable to complete such course or program as a result of—*

*''(A) the closure of the educational institution, or the full or partial cancellation of a course or program of education, by reason of an emergency situation; or*

*''(B) the disapproval of the course or a course that is a necessary part of that program under this chapter because the course was modified by reason of such emergency; and*

*''(2) did not receive credit or lost training time, toward completion of the program of education being so pursued.*

*''(c) HOUSING ASSISTANCE.—In this section, educational assistance includes, as applicable—*

*''(1) monthly housing stipends payable under chapter 33 of this title for any month the individual would have been enrolled in a course or program of education; and*

*''(2) payments or subsistence allowances under chapters 30, 31, 32, and 35 of this title and chapter 1606 of title 10 during a month the individual would have been enrolled in a course or program of education.*

*''(d) PERIOD NOT CHARGED.—The period for which, by reason of this section, educational assistance is not charged against entitlement or counted toward the applicable aggregate period under section 3695 of this title shall not exceed the aggregate of—*

*''(1) the portion of the period of enrollment in the course from which the individual did not receive credit or with respect to which the individual lost training time, as determined under subsection (b)(2); and*

*''(2) the period by which a monthly stipend is extended under section 3680(a)(2)(B) of this title.*

*''(e) CONTINUING PURSUIT OF DISAPPROVED COURSES.—(1) The Secretary may treat a course of education that is disapproved under this chapter as being approved under this chapter with respect to an individual described in paragraph (2) if the Secretary determines, on a programmatic basis, that—*

*''(A) such disapproval is the result of an action described in subsection (b)(1)(B); and*

*''(B) continuing pursuing such course is in the best interest of the individual.*

*''(2) An individual described in this paragraph is an individual who is pursuing a course of education at an educational institution under chapter 30, 31, 32, 33, or 35 of this title or chapter 1606 of title 10, as of the date on which the course is disapproved as described in subsection (b)(1)(B).*

*''(f) STATUS AS FULL-TIME STUDENT FOR PURPOSES OF HOUSING STIPEND CALCULATION.—In the case of an individual who, as of the first day of an emergency situation was enrolled on a full-time basis in a program of education and was receiving educational assistance under chapter 33 of this title or subsistence allowance under chapter 31 of this title, and for whom the Secretary makes a determination under subsection (b), the individual shall be treated as an individual enrolled in a program of education on a full-time basis for the purpose of calculating monthly housing stipends payable under chapter 33 of this title, or subsistence allowance payable under chapter 31 of this title, for any month the individual is enrolled in the program of education on a part-time basis to complete any course of education that was partially or fully canceled by reason of the emergency situation.*

*''(g) NOTICE OF CLOSURES.—Not later than five business days after the date on which the Secretary receives notice that an educational institution will close or is closed by reason of an emergency situation, the Secretary shall provide to each individual who is enrolled in a course or program of education at such educational institution using entitlement to educational assistance under chapter 30, 31, 32, 33, or 35 of this title, or chapter 1606 of title 10 notice of—*

*''(1) such closure and the date of such closure; and*

*''(2) the effect of such closure on the individual's entitlement to educational assistance pursuant to this section.*

***''§ 3605. Payment of educational assistance in cases of withdrawal***

*''(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any individual who withdraws from a program of education or training, other than a program by correspondence, in an educational institution under chapter 31, 34, or 35 of this title for a covered reason during the period of an emergency situation, the Secretary shall find mitigating circumstances for purposes of section 3680(a)(1)(C)(ii) of this title.*

*''(b) COVERED REASON.—In this section, the term 'covered reason' means any reason related to an emergency situation, including—*

*''(1) illness, quarantine, or social distancing requirements;*

*''(2) issues associated with accessibility;*

*''(3) access or availability of childcare;*

*''(4) providing care for a family member or cohabitants;*

*''(5) change of location or residence due to the emergency situation or associated school closures;*

*''(6) employment changes or financial hardship; and*

*''(7) issues associated with changes in format or medium of instruction.''.*

*(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended—*

*(1) by striking the item relating to subchapter II and inserting the following new item:*

*''SUBCHAPTER III–MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS''.*

*(2) by striking the item relating to subchapter I and inserting the following new item:*

*''SUBCHAPTER II–STATE APPROVING AGENCIES''.*

*(3) by inserting before the item relating to subchapter II the following new items:*

*''SUBCHAPTER I–EMERGENCY SITUATIONS*

*''3601. Definition of emergency situation.*

*''3602. Continuation of educational assistance benefits during emergency situations.*

*''3603. Continuation of educational assistance benefits for certain programs of education converted to distance learning by reason of emergency situations.*

*''3604. Effects of closure of educational institution and modification of courses by reason of emergency situation.*

*''3605. Payment of educational assistance in cases of withdrawal.''.*

*(c) CONFORMING REPEALS.—The following provisions of law are repealed:*

*(1) Sections 1102, 1103, and 1104 of the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–315).*

*(2) Public Law 116–128.*

***SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF TIME LIMITATIONS FOR USE OF ENTITLEMENT.***

*(a) MONTGOMERY BI BILL.—Section 3031 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:*

*''(i) In the case of an individual eligible for educational assistance under this chapter who is prevented from pursuing the individual's chosen program of education before the expiration of the 10-year period for the use of entitlement under this chapter otherwise applicable under this section because the educational institution or training establishment closed (temporarily or permanently) under an established policy based on an Executive order of the President or due to an emergency situation, such 10-year period—*

''(1) shall not run during the period the individual is so prevented from pursuing such program; and

''(2) shall again begin running on the first day after the individual is able to resume pursuit of a program of education with educational assistance under this chapter.''.

(b) POST-9/11 EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3321(b)(1) of such title is amended—

(A) by inserting ''(A)'' before ''Subsections'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), as designated by subparagraph (A), by striking ''and (d)'' and inserting ''(d), and (i)''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(B) Subsection (i) of section 3031 shall apply with respect to the running of the 15-year period described in paragraphs (4)(A) and (5)(A) of this subsection in the same manner as such subsection applies under section 3031 of this title with respect to the running of the 10-year period described in section 3031(a) of this title.''.

(2) TRANSFER PERIOD.—Section 3319(h)(5) of such title is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''or (C)'' after ''subparagraph (B)''; and

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

''(C) EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.—In any case in which the Secretary determines that an individual to whom entitlement is transferred under this section has been prevented from pursuing the individual's chosen program of education before the individual attains the age of 26 years because the educational institution or training establishment closed (temporarily or permanently) under an established policy based on an Executive order of the President or due to an emergency situation, the Secretary shall extend the period during which the individual may use such entitlement for a period equal to the number of months that the individual was so prevented from pursuing the program of education, as determined by the Secretary.''.

(c) VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND TRAINING.—

(1) PERIOD FOR USE.—Section 3103 of such title is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''or (g)'' and inserting ''(g), or (h)''; and

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

''(h) In any case in which the Secretary determines that a veteran has been prevented from participating in a vocational rehabilitation program under this chapter within the 12-year period of eligibility prescribed in subsection (a) due to an emergency situation, such 12-year period—

''(1) shall not run during the period the individual is so prevented from participating such program; and

''(2) shall again begin running on the first day after the individual is able to resume participation in such program.''.

(2) DURATION OF PROGRAM.—Section 3105(b) of such title is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''paragraph (2)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (2) and (3)''; and

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

''(3)(A) In any case in which the Secretary determines that a veteran has been prevented from participating in counseling and placement and postplacement services described in paragraphs (2) and (5) of section 3104(a) of this title due to an emergency situation, the Secretary shall extend the period during which the Secretary may provide such counseling and placement and postplacement services for the veteran for a period equal to the number of months that the veteran was so prevented from participating in such counseling and services, as determined by the Secretary.

''(B) In any case in which the Secretary determines that a veteran has been prevented from participating in a vocational rehabilitation program under this chapter due to an emergency situation, the Secretary shall extend the period of the veteran's vocational rehabilitation program for a period equal to the number of months that the veteran was so prevented from participating in the vocational rehabilitation program, as determined by the Secretary.''.

(d) EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE SELECTED RESERVE.—Section 16133(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) In any case in which the Secretary concerned determines that a person entitled to educational assistance under this chapter has been prevented from using such person's entitlement due to an emergency situation, the Secretary concerned shall extend the period of entitlement prescribed in subsection (a) for a period equal to the number of months that the person was so prevented from using such entitlement, as determined by the Secretary.''.

(e) EMERGENCY SITUATION DEFINED.—

(1) POST-9/11 EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—Section 3301 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (4) as paragraphs (3) through (5), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

''(2) The term 'emergency situation' has the meaning given such term in section 3601 of this title.''.

(2) MGIB.—Section 3002 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(9) The term 'emergency situation' has the meaning given such term in section 3601 of this title.''.

(3) VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND TRAINING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 3101 of such title is amended—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (9) as paragraphs (2) through (10), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting before paragraph (2), as redesignated by clause (i), the following new paragraph:

''(10) The term 'emergency situation' has the meaning given such term in section 3601 of this title.''.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such title is amended—

(i) in section 1728(a)(4)(A), by striking ''section 3101(9) of'' and inserting ''section 3101 of''; and

(ii) in section 3695(b), by striking ''in section 3101(5)'' and inserting ''in section 3101''.

(4) EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE SELECTED RESERVE.—Section 16133 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) In this section, the term 'emergency situation' has the meaning given such term in section 3601 of title 38.''.

(f) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 6 of the Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–140) is repealed.

**SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF PAYMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3104 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) In the case of any veteran whom the Secretary determines is satisfactorily following a program of employment services provided under subsection (a)(5) during the period of an emergency situation, the Secretary may pay the veteran a subsistence allowance, as prescribed in section 3108 of this title for full-time training for the type of program that the veteran was pursuing, for two additional months, if the Secretary determines that the veteran is negatively affected by the emergency situation.''.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 8 of the Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–140) is repealed.

**SEC. 5. PAYMENT OF WORK-STUDY ALLOWANCES DURING EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3485 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f)(1) In case of an individual who is in receipt of work-study allowance pursuant to an agreement described in subsection (a)(3) as of the date on which an emergency situation occurs and who is unable to continue to perform qualifying work-study activities described in subsection (a)(4) by reason of the emergency situation—

''(A) the Secretary may continue to pay work-study allowance under this section or make deductions described in subsection (e)(1) during the period of such emergency situation, notwithstanding the inability of the individual to perform such work-study activities by reason of such emergency situation; and

''(B) at the option of the individual, the Secretary shall extend the agreement described in subsection (a)(3) with the individual for any subsequent period of enrollment initiated during the emergency situation, notwithstanding the inability of the individual to perform work-study activities described in subsection (a)(4) by reason of such emergency situation.

''(2) The amount of work-study allowance payable to an individual under paragraph (1)(A) during the period of an emergency situation shall be an amount determined by the Secretary but may not exceed the amount that would be payable under subsection (a)(2) if the individual worked 25 hours per week paid during such period.

''(3) The term 'emergency situation' has the meaning given that term in section 3601 of this title.''.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 3 of the Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–140) is repealed.

**SEC. 6. PAYMENT OF ALLOWANCES TO VETERANS ENROLLED IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CLOSED FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3680 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) PAYMENTS DURING EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.—(1) The Secretary may pay allowances to an eligible veteran or eligible person under subsection (a)(2)(A), if the veteran or person is enrolled in a program or course of education that—

''(A) is provided by an educational institution or training establishment that is closed by reason of an emergency situation; or

''(B) is suspended by reason of an emergency situation.

''(2) The total number of weeks for which allowances may be paid by reason of this subsection may not exceed four weeks.

''(3) Any amount paid under this subsection shall not be counted for purposes of the limitation on allowances under subsection (a)(2)(A).''.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 4 of the Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–140) is repealed.

**SEC. 7. APPRENTICESHIP OR ON-JOB TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3687(e) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following new paragraph (2):

''(2)(A) Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), for any month in which an individual fails to complete 120 hours of training, the entitlement otherwise chargeable under paragraph (1) shall be reduced in the same proportion as the monthly training assistance allowance payable is reduced under subsection (b)(3).

''(B) In the case of an individual who is unemployed by reason of an emergency situation during any month, the 120-hour requirement under subparagraph (A) for that month shall be reduced proportionately to reflect the individual's period of unemployment, except that the

*amount of monthly training assistance otherwise payable to the individual under subsection (b)(3) shall not be reduced.*

*''(C) Any period during which an individual is unemployed by reason of an emergency situation shall not—*

*''(i) be charged against any entitlement to educational assistance of the individual; or*

*''(ii) be counted against the aggregate period for which section 3695 of this title limits the receipt of educational assistance by such individual.*

*''(D) Any amount by which the entitlement of an individual is reduced under subparagraph (A) shall not—*

*''(i) be charged against any entitlement to educational assistance of the individual; or*

*''(ii) be counted against the aggregate period for which section 3695 of this title limits the receipt of educational assistance by such individual.*

*''(E)(i) In the case of an individual who fails to complete 120 hours of training during a month, but who completed more than 120 hours of training during the preceding month, the individual may apply the number of hours in excess of 120 that the individual completed for that month to the month for which the individual failed to complete 120 hours. If the addition of such excess hours results in a total of 120 hours or more, the individual shall be treated as an individual who has completed 120 hours of training for that month. Any excess hours applied to a different month under this subparagraph may only be applied to one such month.*

*''(F) This paragraph applies to amounts described in section 3313(g)(3)(B)(iv) and section 3032(c)(2) of this title and section 16131(d)(2) of title 10.*

*''(G) In this paragraph:*

*''(i) The term 'unemployed' includes being furloughed or being scheduled to work zero hours.*

*''(ii) The term 'fails to complete 120 hours of training' means, with respect to an individual, that during any month, the individual completes at least one hour, but fewer than 120 hours, of training, including in a case in which the individual is unemployed for part of, but not the whole, month.''.*

*(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 1106 of the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–315) is repealed.*

***SEC. 8. PROHIBITION OF CHARGE TO ENTITLEMENT OF STUDENTS UNABLE TO PURSUE A PROGRAM OF EDUCATION DUE TO AN EMERGENCY SITUATION.***

*(a) PERMANENT APPLICABILITY.—Section 3699(b)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—*

*(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''or'' at the end;*

*(2) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''and'' at the end and inserting ''or'' ; and*

*(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:*

*''(C) the temporary closure of an educational institution or training establishment or the temporary closure or termination of a course or program of education by reason of an emergency situation; and''.*

*(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 5 of the Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–140) is repealed.*

***SEC. 9. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS APPROVAL OF CERTAIN STUDY-ABROAD PROGRAMS.***

*(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3680A(f) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—*

*(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively;*

*(2) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting ''(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary''; and*

*(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:*

*''(2)(A) In the case of a covered study-abroad course, the Secretary may approve the course for a period of not more than five years, if the contract or other written agreement under which the course is offered provides that—*

*''(i) the educational institution that offers a course that is approved under this chapter agrees—*

*''(I) to assume responsibility for the quality and content of the covered study-abroad course; and*

*''(II) to serve as the certifying official for the course for purposes of this chapter; and*

*''(ii) the educational institution that offers the covered study-abroad course agrees to seek the approval of the course under this chapter by not later than five years after the date of the agreement.*

*''(B) In this paragraph, the term 'covered study-abroad course' means a course that—*

*''(i) is provided as a part of a program of education offered by an educational institution under a contract or other written agreement by another educational institution that offers a course that is approved under this chapter;*

*''(ii) is provided at a location in a foreign country; and*

*''(iii) has not been approved under this chapter.''.*

*(b) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN COURSES.—In the case of any covered study-abroad course, under the meaning given such term in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subsection (f) of section 3680A of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), that is being offered under a contract or other written agreement as of the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may approve such course under such paragraph (2) for the five-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, if such contract or other written agreement meets the criteria provided in subparagraph (A) of such paragraph.*

***SEC. 10. ELIGIBILITY FOR EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE UNDER DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS POST-9/11 EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS WHO RECEIVE SOLE SURVIVORSHIP DISCHARGES.***

*(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Sgt. Wolf Kyle Weninger Veterans Education Fairness Act of 2022''.*

*(b) ELIGIBILITY.—Subsection (b)(2) of section 3311 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—*

*(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''who'';*

*(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting such clause two ems to the right;*

*(3) by inserting before clause (i), as so redesignated, the following new subparagraph (A):*

*''(A) who—'';*

*(4) in subparagraph (A)(ii), as so redesignated—*

*(A) by striking ''in subparagraph (A)'' and inserting ''in clause (i)''; and*

*(B) by striking the period and inserting ''or by reason of a sole survivorship discharge (as that term is defined in section 1174(i) of title 10); or''; and*

*(5) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph (B):*

*''(B) who—*

*''(i) commencing on or after September 11, 2001, completes at least 30 continuous days of service described in subsection (d) (1) or (2); and*

*''(ii) after completion of service described in clause (i), is discharged or released by reason of a sole survivorship discharge (as that term is defined in section 1174(i) of title 10).''.*

*(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended by striking ''The following'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subsection (b)(2)(B), the following''.*

***SEC. 11. UNIFORM APPLICATION FOR DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS APPROVAL OF COURSES OF EDUCATION.***

*(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 36 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 3672 the following new section:*

***''§ 3672A. Uniform application***

*''(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) The Secretary, in partnership with State approving agencies, educational institutions, and training establishments, shall require the use of a uniform application by any educational institution or training establishment seeking the approval of a new course of education under this chapter.*

*''(2) The Secretary shall maintain one uniform application for institutions of higher learning and one such application for other educational institutions and training establishments.*

*''(3) In the case of any State that uses approval criteria not covered by a uniform application under this section, the State approving agency for that State shall require the use of the uniform application and may require the submittal of additional information.*

*''(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The uniform application required under subsection (a) shall meet the following requirements:*

*''(1) A requirement that the appropriate executive of the educational institution or training establishment seeking the approval of a course of education attests on behalf of the educational institution or training establishment that the educational institution or training establishment—*

*''(A) is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations relating to the approval of courses of education under this chapter; and*

*''(B) during the five-year period preceding the date of the application—*

*''(i) has not been subject to, or been party to a contract with any individual or entity that has been subject to, any adverse administrative or judicial action that—*

*''(I) related to the instruction or training, including with respect to the quality of education, provided by the institution or establishment; and*

*''(II) resulted in a fine or penalty in an amount equal to or more than five percent of the amount of funding provided to the institution or establishment under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 for the fiscal year preceding the year in which the application is submitted; or*

*''(ii) has not employed an individual, or been party to a contract with any individual or entity, that has been convicted of a Federal fraud charge related to the instruction or training provided by the institution or establishment.*

*''(2) In the case of any educational institution or training establishment that is not participating in title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.), a requirement for the inclusion of—*

*''(A) a copy of—*

*''(i) the articles of incorporation filed on behalf of the institution or establishment or proof of licensing to operate as an educational institution or training establishment in the State where the institution or establishment is located; and*

*''(ii) the financial position of the institution or establishment, as prepared by an appropriate third-party entity; or*

*''(B) other adequate evidence, as determined by the Secretary, that the institution or establishment is authorized to provide post-secondary education or training in the State where the institution or establishment is located.*

*''(3) In the case of any course of education that is offered by an educational institution or training establishment that has never offered a course of education that was approved under this chapter, a requirement for the inclusion of information about the course of education covered by the application, including—*

*''(A) the number of students who have entered and graduated from the course during the preceding two-year period; and*

*''(B) if available, the cohort default rate for funds provided to the institution or establishment under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.).*

''(4) In the case of any educational institution or training establishment that is not an institution of higher learning, a requirement for the inclusion of—

''(A) a list of individuals who will serve as fully qualified instructors for the course of education, as of the date of the application, and an attestation that such individuals—

''(i) have a degree or other training, as appropriate, in the field of the course;

''(ii) effectively teach the skills offered under the course; and

''(iii) have demonstrated relevant industry experience in the field of the course; and

''(B) a list of individuals who will serve as career services employees for students enrolled in the course and an attestation that such individuals are skilled at identifying professions in the relevant industry that are in need of new employees to hire, tailoring the course of education to meet market needs, and identifying the employers likely to hire graduates.

''(c) REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE APPROVING AGENCIES.—During the approval process with respect to a uniform application submitted by an educational institution or training establishment, a State approving agency, or the Secretary when acting in the role of a State approving agency, shall contact the Secretary of Education to determine whether the course of education subject to such approval process has withdrawn, or been denied or suspended, from receiving for benefits under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.).

''(d) APPROPRIATE EXECUTIVE.—In this section, the appropriate executive of an educational institution or training establishment is a senior executive official, senior administrator, owner, or operator designated by the institution or establishment.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3672 the following new item:

''3672A. Uniform application.''.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The application required by section 3672A of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall—

(1) be developed by not later than October 1, 2023; and

(2) be required for the approval of any new course of education proposed on or after that day.

**SEC. 12. NOTICE REQUIREMENTS FOR DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EDUCATION SURVEYS.**

(a) RISK-BASED SURVEY.—Section 3673A of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) NOTICE.—To the maximum amount feasible, the Secretary, or a State approving agency, as applicable, shall provide not more than one business day of notice to an educational institution before conducting a targeted risk-based survey of the institution under this section.''.

(b) COMPLIANCE SURVEYS.—Section 3693 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

''(c) To the maximum extent feasible, the Secretary, or a State approving agency, as applicable, shall provide not more than 10 business days of notice to an educational institution or training establishment before conducting a compliance survey of the institution or establishment under this section.''.

**SEC. 13. EXCEPTION TO REQUIREMENT TO SUBMIT VERIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.**

Section 3313(l) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting ''Except as provided in paragraph (4), the Secretary''; and

(2) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following new paragraph (4):

''(4) EXCEPTION.—An educational institution is not required to submit verification of an individual under paragraph (1)(A) if—

''(A) the individual is enrolled in a course or program of education offered by the educational institution on at least a full-time basis before the date on which the individual is able to withdraw from the course or program of education without penalty;

''(B) the educational institution charges the same amount of tuition and fees for students who are enrolled on a full-time basis and students who are enrolled on a more-than-full-time basis; and

''(C) the individual remains enrolled in the course or program of education after the date on which the individual is able to withdraw from the course or program of education without penalty.''.

**SEC. 14. EXPANSION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE UNDER VETERAN READINESS AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM.**

(a) EXPANSION OF ELIGIBILITY.—Paragraph (12) of subsection (a) of section 3104 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(12) Such license fees and essential equipment, supplies, and minimum stocks of materials as the Secretary determines to be necessary for a veteran to begin self-employment and are within the criteria and cost limitations that the Secretary shall prescribe in regulations for the furnishing of such fees, equipment, supplies, and stocks.''.

(b) PRIORITY.—Subsection (c)(1) of such section is amended by inserting before the first period the following: '', including with respect to providing priority for services under subsection (a)(12) to veterans with the most severe service-connected disabilities who require homebound training or self-employment, or both homebound training and self-employment''.

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 3117 of such title is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)(C), by striking ''this clause'' and inserting ''this subparagraph''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''insure'' and inserting ''ensure''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''clause'' both places it appears and inserting ''paragraph''.

**SEC. 15. POSSIBLE DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS RELATING TO EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE.**

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives a report containing possible definitions of the Secretary for each of the following terms:

(1) Student services.

(2) Marketing.

(3) Classroom instruction.

**SEC. 16. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN LIMITS ON PAYMENTS OF PENSION.**

Section 5503(d)(7) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''October 30, 2028'' and inserting ''November 30, 2031''.

**SEC. 17. TERMINATION OF CERTAIN CONSUMER CONTRACTS BY SERVICEMEMBERS AND DEPENDENTS WHO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS AFTER RECEIVING MILITARY ORDERS FOR PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION BUT THEN RECEIVE STOP MOVEMENT ORDERS DUE TO AN EMERGENCY SITUATION.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 305A of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3956) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**TELEPHONE, MULTICHANNEL VIDEO PROGRAMMING, AND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE**'' and inserting ''**CERTAIN CONSUMER**'';

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the heading, by adding ''OR DEPENDENT OF A SERVICEMEMBER'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''after the date the servicemember receives military orders to relocate for a period of not less than 90 days to a location that does not support the contract.'' and inserting ''after—''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(A) the date the servicemember receives military orders to relocate for a period of not less than 90 days to a location that does not support the contract; or

''(B) the date the servicemember, while in military service, receives military orders for a permanent change of station, thereafter enters into the contract, and then receives a stop movement order issued by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Homeland Security in response to a local, national, or global emergency, effective for an indefinite period or for a period of not less than 30 days, that prevents the servicemember from using the services provided under the contract.''; and

(C) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) The spouse or dependent of a servicemember, described in paragraph (1)(B), who accompanies such servicemember during the period of relocation.'';

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

''(b) COVERED CONTRACTS.—A contract described in this subsection is a contract—

''(1) for—

''(A) commercial mobile service;

''(B) telephone exchange service;

''(C) internet access service;

''(D) multichannel video programming service;

''(E) a gym membership or fitness program; or

''(F) home security services; and

''(2) entered into by a servicemember before receiving the military orders referred to in subsection (a)(1).''; and

(4) in subsection (g)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) as paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), respectively; and

(B) by inserting, after paragraph (1), the following new paragraph (2):

''(2) The terms 'military orders' and 'permanent change of station' have the meanings given such terms in section 305.''.

(b) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to stop movement orders issued on or after March 1, 2020.

**SEC. 18. RESIDENCE FOR TAX PURPOSES.**

Section 511(a) of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 4001(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) SPOUSES.—A spouse of a servicemember shall neither lose nor acquire a residence or domicile for purposes of taxation with respect to the person, personal property, or income of the spouse by reason of being absent or present in any tax jurisdiction of the United States solely to be with the servicemember in compliance with the servicemember's military orders.

''(3) ELECTION.—For any taxable year of the marriage, a servicemember and the spouse of such servicemember may elect to use for purposes of taxation, regardless of the date on which the marriage of the servicemember and the spouse occurred, any of the following:

''(A) The residence or domicile of the servicemember.

''(B) The residence or domicile of the spouse.

''(C) The permanent duty station of the servicemember.''.

**SEC. 19. PORTABILITY OF PROFESSIONAL LICENSES OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES AND THEIR SPOUSES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VII of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 4021 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 705 (50 U.S.C. 4025) the following new section:

**''SEC. 705A. PORTABILITY OF PROFESSIONAL LICENSES OF SERVICEMEMBERS AND THEIR SPOUSES.**

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which a servicemember or the spouse of a servicemember

*has a covered license and such servicemember or spouse relocates his or her residency because of military orders for military service to a location that is not in the jurisdiction of the licensing authority that issued the covered license, such covered license shall be considered valid at a similar scope of practice and in the discipline applied for in the jurisdiction of such new residency for the duration of such military orders if such servicemember or spouse—*

*''(1) provides a copy of such military orders to the licensing authority in the jurisdiction in which the new residency is located;*

*''(2) remains in good standing with—*

*''(A) the licensing authority that issued the covered license; and*

*''(B) every other licensing authority that has issued to the servicemember or the spouse of a servicemember a license valid at a similar scope of practice and in the discipline applied in the jurisdiction of such licensing authority;*

*''(3) submits to the authority of the licensing authority in the new jurisdiction for the purposes of standards of practice, discipline, and fulfillment of any continuing education requirements.*

*''(b) INTERSTATE LICENSURE COMPACTS.—If a servicemember or spouse of a servicemember is licensed and able to operate in multiple jurisdictions through an interstate licensure compact, with respect to services provided in the jurisdiction of the interstate licensure compact by a licensee covered by such compact, the servicemember or spouse of a servicemember shall be subject to the requirements of the compact or the applicable provisions of law of the applicable State and not this section.*

*''(c) COVERED LICENSE DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'covered license' means a professional license or certificate—*

*''(1) that is in good standing with the licensing authority that issued such professional license or certificate;*

*''(2) that the servicemember or spouse of a servicemember has actively used during the two years immediately preceding the relocation described in subsection (a); and*

*''(3) that is not a license to practice law.''.*

*(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 705 the following new item:*

*''Sec. 705A. Portability of professional licenses of servicemembers and their spouses.''.*

***SEC. 20. PROVISION OF NONARTICULATING TRAILERS AS ADAPTIVE EQUIPMENT.***

*Section 3901(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—*

*(1) by striking ''and special'' and inserting ''special''; and*

*(2) by striking ''conveyance.'' and inserting ''conveyance, and nonarticulating trailers solely designed to transport powered wheelchairs, powered scooters, or other similar mobility devices.''.*

***SEC. 21. ELIGIBILITY FOR DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL AUTOMOBILE OR OTHER CONVEYANCE.***

*Section 3903(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—*

*(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''paragraph (2)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (2) and (3)''; and*

*(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:*

*''(3) The Secretary may provide or assist in providing an eligible person with an additional automobile or other conveyance under this chapter—*

*''(A) if more than 30 years have elapsed since the eligible person most recently received an automobile or other conveyance under this chapter; or*

*''(B) beginning on the day that is 10 years after date of the enactment of the Veterans Auto and Education Improvement Act of 2022, if more than 10 years have elapsed since the eligible person most recently received an automobile or other conveyance under this chapter.''.*

***SEC. 22. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TREATMENT OF CERTAIN VEHICLE MODIFICATIONS AS MEDICAL SERVICES.***

*Section 1701(6) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:*

*''(I) The provision of medically necessary van lifts, raised doors, raised roofs, air conditioning, and wheelchair tiedowns for passenger use.''.*

***SEC. 23. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.***

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 7939, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7939, as amended, the Veterans Auto and Education Improvement Act of 2022.

This comprehensive package from Chairman LEVIN of the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity includes several improvements for student veterans and disabled veterans who require modified vehicles for transportation.

This bill passed the House in September with bipartisan support. The Senate combined the original bill with H.R. 3304, Representative FLETCHER's CARS for Vets Act, which also passed with bipartisan support. The Senate passed this amended package unanimously last night, and I am urging this House to move speedily to pass this important legislation, which is supported by Disabled American Veterans, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Veterans Education Success, Student Veterans of America, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the VA.

The COVID–19 pandemic exposed many flaws in student veteran benefits. We never could have anticipated the need to shift nearly all students to remote learning, but without action, the VA would have been forced to cut housing benefits for hundreds of thousands of student veterans nationwide because the students technically were no longer attending classes in person.

However, my committee and the House acted swiftly during 2020, passing several crucial acts, including my Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020, which was swiftly signed into law. These actions meant student veterans were protected from losing their benefits, but only for a limited time.

While I am relieved we never left student veterans without their benefits, we came far too close too many times.

H.R. 7939, as amended, does away with these artificial benefit cliffs for student veterans and makes permanent many of the student veteran protections passed as short-term measures during 2020 and 2021.

That means the next time there is an emergency, be it a flood, tornado, another pandemic, or another event that forces them to take their classes online for a short period of time, the VA will be ready to fully pay out benefits to student veterans who are forced to attend classes remotely.

I thank Subcommittee Chairman LEVIN for introducing H.R. 7939, as amended, to safeguard these benefits.

In addition, included in this legislation is H.R. 5752, also from Chairman LEVIN. This provision will allow servicemembers to get out of contracts they may be wrongly bound to because of their orders. Families suffered fines, excessive bills, and damage to their credit scores due to circumstances completely outside of their control.

Also from Chairman LEVIN, H.R. 7939, as amended, includes the text from H.R. 7369, the VENTURE Act, which allows more disabled veterans to use the self-employment track for the Veteran Readiness and Employment program. Previously, this option was only available to a very small cohort of veterans. The VENTURE Act keeps prioritization of several disabled veterans but also allows additional veterans to pursue this option if they wish.

Significantly, H.R. 7939, as amended, includes H.R. 3304, the CARS for Vets Act, which I was honored to introduce with Congresswoman FLETCHER. Currently, disabled veterans are only allowed a single grant to modify a vehicle to provide them mobility. That means there are cars that are 30 or even 40 years old on the road because the veteran has no other option.

The CARS for Vets Act finally expands the eligibility for disabled veterans to obtain vehicles modified for their disabilities more than once.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7939, as amended, the Veterans Auto and Education Improvement Act of 2022. I am supportive of the entire package, but I am especially pleased that five Republican proposals have been included.

This bill includes Congressman JOYCE's language that would extend

full post-9/11 GI Bill benefits to servicemembers who have been discharged under DOD's sole survivor rules. This issue directly impacted Congressman JOYCE's constituents, the Weninger family. Their son, Marine Sergeant Weninger, tragically passed away in 2020. I am happy to honor Sergeant Weninger for his service and provide this education benefit to his brother.

I thank his family, Congressman JOYCE, and the Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors for bringing this important issue to our attention.

This package also includes the text of Congressman MOORE's bill that would improve the way schools are approved for the GI Bill. Recently, there has been a rise in schools abusing this benefit. This proposal would help prevent GI Bill fraud and protect taxpayers' investments in the benefits. This bill would make it much harder for a bad school to be approved for GI Bill benefits before they can potentially harm veterans.

I thank the VA Office of Inspector General for their hard work to protect veterans and for helping us draft this text.

Another proposal in this bill would amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to make it easier for military spouses to transfer employment licenses across State lines. This bipartisan proposal would allow spouses to transfer their State-based medical and professional licenses when they move due to their spouse's military orders.

This is an important change, introduced by Congressman MIKE GARCIA, that would help reduce unemployment among military spouses.

This bill includes the text of H.R. 4702, originally introduced by Congressman CAWTHORN, that would help clarify which State a military spouse can file taxes in when their family is deployed to a new State.

Finally, I am happy to see that H.R. 3304, the AUTO for Veterans Act, is included in the bill today. This addition would help disabled veterans purchase and adapt a vehicle 10 years after the purchase of their first vehicle.

This proposal is very similar to H.R. 1361, the bill sponsored by Congressman MEUSER, who has been working on improving the adaptive auto purchasing process for several Congresses.

I thank the PVA and the DAV for their continued advocacy for this proposal.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 7939, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I want to give my gratitude to the gentleman from Montana for not calling for a roll call vote on the bill to honor Colonel Rasmuson. I think the heart of the Freedom Caucus has grown three times, just like the heart of another character near the Eve of Christmas.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman and the Freedom Caucus, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARCIA), who has worked so hard on this and other pieces of legislation, but this one in particular.

□ 1700

Mr. GARCIA of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman TAKANO and Ranking Member BOST for their support of H.R. 7939, which also contains the text of one of my bills I have been working on for the last year called the Military Spouse Licensing Relief Act.

In the midst of one of the most challenging moments for our military in terms of recruitment and retention, what this bill does is it allows the spouse of Active-Duty members to effectively cross-deck their professional licenses if they are a realtor, doctor, nurse, teacher, beautician, cosmetologist, whatever their profession is, across State lines when they get orders from one State to the next.

Right now the national unemployment average is roughly 3.7 percent, but when you look at the spouses of Active-Duty military members, that number is a staggering 20 percent unemployment rate.

We have roughly 34 percent of the spouses of our Active-Duty members who are actually licensed professionals who would benefit from this very important piece of legislation.

This legislation would require that spouses who receive reciprocity are in good standing with their original licensing jurisdiction and requires military spouses abide by the new State's rules and regulations regarding the standards and practices and continuing education as required by their license.

This bill, above all things, would ensure that we ease the burden of our Active-Duty military families. This is a win for military families and a win for our Nation's security, but it is also a win for local communities that are in desperate need of teachers, nurses, doctors, and professionals and what they bring to the table. By the way, it is also a win for the government because it will now enjoy the tax revenue from those dual-income families. Hopefully, this translates into better recruitment and better retention for our military.

Madam Speaker, I urge strong support of H.R. 7939 containing the text of the Military Spouse Licensing Relief Act, and I thank the Veterans' Affairs Committee for their support on this.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, in closing, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 7939, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following letter to Chairman TAKANO regarding H.R. 7939, the Veterans Auto and Education Improvement Act of 2022.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Washington, DC, December 21, 2022.*

CHAIRMAN TAKANO, Our nation's servicemembers and veterans epitomize the spirit of service to one's nation that is embedded into the soul of our nation. The men and women who serve in the United States Armed Forces exemplify an unparalleled degree of bravery, selflessness, and patriotism. One of those men is the late Sgt. Wolfgang Kyle Weninger, affectionately known by family and friends as, ''Wolf.'' Sgt. Weninger served our country honorably in the United States Marine Corps and was selected to serve in the elite Marine Forces Special Operations Command. Tragically, Wolf passed away as the result of an accident that occurred during a training exercise. In the words of his father, Wolf ''lived as a Marine and died as one.''

Sgt. Weninger's memory deserves to be honored, which is why I urge passage of the Student Veterans Emergency Relief Act of 2022, which includes the language of my legislation, H.R. 7746, the Sgt. Wolf Kyle Weninger Veterans Education Fairness Act of 2022. As a result of Wolf's death, his brother, who was also serving in the Armed Forces, sought a sole survivorship discharge in order to return home to support his grieving family. The unintended consequence of this discharge being granted was that, despite having served over two years serving in the United States Armed Forces, he did not meet the three-year requirement of continuous service to qualify for assistance under the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act.

Veterans like Sgt. Weninger's brother should not be disadvantaged as a result of unforeseen circumstances that compel them to leave the service and support their family amidst a tragedy. Access to educational assistance under the modern G.I. Bill is of paramount importance for veterans seeking to make a successful transition into civilian life and underscores our nation's commitment to support those who have fought for our freedoms. This discrepancy that exists under current law, which prevents veterans from accessing financial assistance through the G.I. Bill solely because they were forced to seek a sole survivorship discharge, is fundamentally unfair.

Fortunately, H.R. 7746 fixes this problem. My legislation provides a simple but important correction to existing law, amending Title 38 of the United States Code to provide for the eligibility of educational assistance under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of certain veterans who received a sole survivorship discharge. The measure will ensure that any servicemember who has completed 30 continuous days of active duty service, and was then forced to leave their position as a result of seeking a sole survivorship discharge, remains eligible for the educational assistance afforded under the G.I. Bill. If passed, it will permanently rectify the existing flaw in federal law that prevents honorable veterans who sought a sole survivorship discharge from receiving educational assistance.

I urge you and all of my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation, and to uphold Congress' sworn duty to support the men and women who risk their lives so that every American may remain free.

Sincerely,

DAVID. P JOYCE,
*Member of Congress.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 7939.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 9640, PRESIDENTIAL TAX FILINGS AND AUDIT TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 1942, NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1529 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1529

*Resolved*, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 9640) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for examination and disclosure with respect to Presidential income tax returns. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (S. 1942) to standardize the designation of National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to commit.

SEC. 3. House Resolution 693 is hereby adopted.

SEC. 4. House Resolution 1434 is hereby adopted.

SEC. 5. (a) At any time through the legislative day of Friday, December 23, 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 21, 2022, December 22, 2022, or December 23, 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. 6. On any legislative day of the second session of the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress after December 22, 2022, the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved.

SEC. 7. The Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 6 of this resolution as though under clause 8(a) of rule I.

SEC. 8. Each day during the period addressed by section 6 of this resolution shall not constitute a calendar day for purposes of section 7 of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1546).

SEC. 9. Each day during the period addressed by section 6 of this resolution shall not constitute a legislative day for purposes of clause 7 of rule XIII.

SEC. 10. Each day during the period addressed by section 6 of this resolution shall not constitute a calendar or legislative day for purposes of clause 7(c)(1) of rule XXII.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1529, providing for consideration of H.R. 9640 under a closed rule. The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means and one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration of S. 1942 under a closed rule. It provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources and one motion to recommit.

The rule deems as passed House Resolution 693 and House Resolution 1434. It also provides the majority leader or his designee the ability to en bloc requested roll call votes on suspension bills considered on December 21 through December 23.

Finally, the rule provides standard recess instructions starting December 23 through the remainder of the 117th Congress.

Madam Speaker, it is a simple idea with profound implications, that no person in this country, regardless of the position you hold or the power you wield, is above the law, even perhaps especially the President of the United States.

Today, we are considering H.R. 9640, the Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act of 2022 to ensure that the great power of the Presidency is subject to proper oversight and public scrutiny.

Frankly, we are codifying into law something that I and many other Americans thought was already happening, mandatory tax audits for the most powerful person in the country, followed by public disclosure of those taxes in the interest of transparency and public scrutiny.

Look, this is not about Donald Trump. In fact, the only person right now who would be audited here is Joe Biden. This is about the simple idea that with great power comes the need for oversight and transparency.

The bill we are considering today, H.R. 9640, codifies this mandatory audit program to give the American people faith that the President has to follow the same rules as everyone else.

We are also considering S. 1942, the National Heritage Area Act. America's 55 national heritage areas are some of the greatest cultural, historical, natural treasures of the United States.

In Massachusetts, we are lucky to have two, the John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor, which tells the epic story of the birth of the industrial revolution in America and the Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor, which preserves natural wonders and expansive forests and farmland within the Northeast corridor.

The House version of this bill has overwhelming bipartisan support. I am pleased to say that last night the Senate cleared their version for our consideration. I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MCKINLEY) for their leadership on this issue and for their work to make sure the Congress doesn't lose sight of this bill before the end of the session.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), and the chair of the Rules Committee, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, we are here to discuss the rule providing for consideration of H.R. 9640 and S. 1942, bills that we were notified of less than 2 hours ago.

The process leading up to this debate has been not just unacceptable, but beneath this body. It seems the leadership of this Congress is determined to disappoint us right up to the bitter end.

S. 1942, the National Heritage Area Act, establishes a national heritage area system, attempting to standardize

the process for studying and establishing new national heritage areas. This bill could likely go by suspension and enjoy support from Members on both sides of the aisle.

Why we are called to meet on this bill with less than 2 hours' notice that could otherwise go by suspension is beyond me and is indicative of how this majority has run this body for the last 2 years.

H.R. 9640 is a supposed discussion draft, or at least described as such by my colleagues in the majority, but it was introduced today. Not last week, not a month ago, not even yesterday. It was introduced today.

The bill supposedly justifies a legislative purpose required by the Democrats' year-long crusade to weaponize the IRS to punish a political opponent. It requires the release of Presidential tax returns by the IRS and requires audits of returns submitted by such Presidents.

And that supposed discussion? Yesterday, the Ways and Means Committee met and went into executive session to meet on releasing a report on the IRS' mandatory audit program.

During the executive session, Republicans were told repeatedly that the chair would not permit any amendments to be offered on the report. Even though the committee was in executive session for approximately 5 hours, the chair abruptly reversed course and told the Members that amendments would be available about 10 minutes prior to the final vote on making these documents public. This left Members without options to draft and offer amendments with any notice.

Democrats included multiple attachments to this report, one being a discussion draft of the bill we are considering today. Democrat staff told Republican committee staff that no exception on this legislation would be considered before the end of the year. And we learned this supposed discussion draft would be coming to the floor in a statement by Speaker PELOSI.

Of course, as is this leadership's custom, this bill had no hearing and no markup. To put it generously, this process has been a disaster, but it is unfortunate how my colleagues have run this institution.

I would also note that the rule today deems an unvetted and controversial resolution that reaffirms Federal preemption of State laws regarding mail order abortion pills. This has never been mentioned, but it is in this rule. Whether this Federal preemption was ever affirmed is questionable, but whether this resolution actually speaks for the body should be debated on the floor, not snuck in through legislative smoke and mirrors.

Meanwhile, constituents in my district are struggling under the crippling effects of inflation, diesel shortages, an increasingly emboldened regulatory state, and a Democrat majority that continues to focus punishment on their political opponents instead of the needs of Americans. This is a shameful use of our time, and I look forward to next year.

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

□ 1715

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I have no requests for time, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

From beginning to end, this Democratic leadership has been in disarray. It is pathetic to see them do anything they can to discuss their favorite former President one last time before losing the majority.

The bills we are debating today have gone through none of the required processes, and Republicans have been given no time to provide input. They have also added things that are highly controversial with no discussion.

This is just the death throes of the Trump-obsessed soon-to-be minority. I oppose this rule, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Madam Speaker, as I said previously, S. 1942, the National Heritage Area Act should have been able to pass under suspension. It passed under a UC in the Senate. It is a straightforward bill. But the bottom line is that noncontroversial, bipartisan, bicameral bills that are brought under suspension oftentimes get defeated because my friends on the other side engage in some sort of a tantrum.

We have just witnessed on the floor a series of suspensions that will get overwhelming support when members of their Freedom Caucus are demanding votes where bills will pass unanimously or maybe two contrarians on their side will vote ''no.'' A total waste of time.

So, yes, we are bringing this National Heritage Area Act to the floor under a rule because it is important, and we want to get it passed. That is why we are utilizing this process.

On H.R. 9460, the Presidential Tax Filing and Audit Transparency Act, this is about codifying something that, frankly, we all thought was happening already: the mandatory audit of Presidential taxes.

The President of the United States is the leader of the free world, the most powerful person on this planet. The people of this country deserve to know what is in his or her taxes. If you don't want people to know what is in your taxes, it is simple: Don't run for President.

This isn't about party politics. It isn't about Democrats versus Republicans, and it isn't about Donald Trump. In fact, the only person who would be audited as a result of this bill would be Joe Biden, unless of course, my colleagues plan to use their new majority to once again try to overturn the 2020 election and reinstate Donald Trump.

This is about upholding the simple idea that no person is above the law and that the American people have a right to know whether or not their leaders are telling the truth on their taxes.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this rule and on the underlying bills.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. After consultation among the Speaker and the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent, the Chair announces that, when the two Houses meet in joint meeting to hear an address by His Excellency Volodymyr Zelenskyy, President of Ukraine, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those immediately to her left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House. Due to the large attendance that is anticipated, the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly enforced. Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor. The cooperation of all Members is requested.

The practice of reserving seats prior to the joint meeting by placard will not be allowed. Members may reserve their seats by physical presence only following the security sweep of the Chamber.

## 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 5 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1913

## JOINT MEETING TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY VOLODYMYR ZELENSKYY, PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE

During the recess, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 7 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms, Ms. Kathleen Joyce, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The joint meeting will come to order.

The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort His Excellency Volodymyr Zelenskyy, President of Ukraine, into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER);

The gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK);

The gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES);

The gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR);

The gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS);

The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR);

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY);

The gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY);

The gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT);

The gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER);

The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL);

The gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL);

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK); and

The gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort His Excellency Volodymyr Zelenskyy, President of Ukraine, into the House Chamber:

The Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER);

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN);

The Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY);

The Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW);

The Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR);

The Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ);

The Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN);

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL);

The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE);

The Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST);

The Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT);

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER);

The Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH); and

The Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN).

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Her Excellency Floreta Faber, the Ambassador of Albania.

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for her.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 7 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m., the Sergeant at Arms, William J. Walker, announced His Excellency Volodymyr Zelenskyy, President of Ukraine.

The President of Ukraine, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The SPEAKER. Members of Congress, I have the high privilege and the distinct honor of presenting to you His Excellency Volodymyr Zelenskyy, President of Ukraine.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

President ZELENSKYY. Thank you so much. Thank you. It is too much for me. All this for our great people. Thank you so much.

Dear Americans, in all States, cities, and communities, all those who value freedom and justice, who cherish it as strongly as we Ukrainians in all our cities, in each and every family, I hope my words of respect and gratitude resonate in each American heart.

Madam Vice President, I thank you for your efforts in helping Ukraine.

Madam Speaker, you bravely visited Ukraine during the full-fledged war. Thank you very much.

It is a great honor—thank you—a great privilege to be here.

Dear Members of the Congress, representatives of both parties who also visited Kyiv, esteemed Congressmen and Senators from both parties who will visit Ukraine, I am sure, in the future; dear representatives of our diaspora present in this Chamber and spread across the country; dear journalists; it is a great honor for me to be in the U.S. Congress and speak to you and all Americans.

Against all odds and doom and gloom scenarios, Ukraine did not fall. Ukraine is alive and kicking. Thank you.

And it gives me good reason to share with you our first joint victory. We defeated Russia in the battle for minds of the world.

We have no fear, nor should anyone in the world have it.

Ukrainians gained this victory, and it gives us courage, which inspires the entire world.

Americans gained this victory, and that is why you have succeeded in uniting the global community to protect freedom and international law.

Europeans gained this victory, and that is why Europe is now stronger and more independent than ever.

The Russian tyranny has lost control over us, and it will never influence our minds again.

Yet, we have to do whatever it takes to ensure that countries of the global south also gain such victory.

I know one more, I think, very important thing. The Russians will stand a chance to be free only when they defeat the Kremlin in their minds.

Yet, the battle continues, and we have to defeat the Kremlin on the battlefield.

Yes, this battle is not only for the territory, for this or that part of Europe. The battle is not only for life, freedom, and security of Ukrainians or any other nation which Russia attempts to conquer.

This struggle will define in what world our children and grandchildren will live and then their children and grandchildren. It will define whether it will be a democracy for Ukrainians and for Americans, for all.

This battle cannot be frozen or postponed. It cannot be ignored, hoping that the ocean or something else will provide a protection.

From the United States to China, from Europe to Latin America, and from Africa to Australia, the world is too interconnected and interdependent to allow someone to stay aside and, at the same time, to feel safe when such a battle continues.

□ 1945

Our two nations are allies in this battle.

Next year will be a turning point. I know it. The point when Ukrainian courage and American resolve must guarantee the future of our common freedom, the freedom of people who stand for their values.

Ladies and gentlemen, Americans, yesterday, before coming here to Washington, D.C., I was at the front line in our Bakhmut, in our stronghold in the east of Ukraine, in the Donbas. The Russian military and mercenaries have been attacking Bakhmut nonstop since May. They have been attacking it day and night. But Bakhmut stands.

Last year, 70,000 people lived there in Bakhmut, in this city, and now only few civilians stay. Every inch of that land is soaked in blood. Roaring guns sound every hour. Trenches in the Donbas change hands several times a day in fierce combat and even hand fighting. But the Ukrainian Donbas stands.

Russians use everything they have against Bakhmut and our other beautiful cities. The occupiers have a significant advantage in artillery. They have an advantage in ammunition. They have much more missiles and planes than we ever had. It is true. But our defense forces stand. We all are proud of them.

The Russian tactic is primitive. They burn down and destroy everything they see. They sent thugs to the front lines. They sent convicts to the war. They threw everything against us—similar to the other tyranny, which is in the Battle of the Bulge. They threw everything it had against the free world, just like the brave American soldiers which held their lines and fought back Hitler's forces during the Christmas of 1944. Brave Ukrainian soldiers are doing the same to Putin's forces this Christmas. Ukraine holds its lines and will never surrender.

Here is the front line, the tyranny, which has no lack of cruelty against the lives of free people. Your support is crucial, not just to stand in such fights, but to get to the turning point; to win on the battlefield.

We have artillery. Yes. Thank you. We have it. Is it enough? Honestly, not really. To ensure Bakhmut is not just a stronghold that holds back the Russian Army, but for the Russian Army to completely pull out, more cannons and shells are needed. If so, just like the Battle of Saratoga, the fight for Bakhmut will change the trajectory of our war for independence and for freedom.

If your patriots stop the Russian terror against our cities, it will let Ukrainian patriots work to the full to defend our freedom. When Russia cannot reach our cities by its artillery, it tries to destroy them with missile attacks. More than that, Russia found an ally in its genocidal policy—Iran.

Iranian deadly drones, sent to Russia in hundreds, became a threat to our critical infrastructure. That is how one terrorist found the other. It is just a matter of time when they will strike against your other allies if we do not stop them now. We must do it.

I believe there should be no taboos between us in our alliance. Ukraine never asked the American soldiers to fight on our land instead of us. I assure you that Ukrainian soldiers can perfectly operate American tanks and planes themselves.

Financial assistance is also critically important. I would like to thank you—thank you very much—thank you for both financial packages you have already provided us with and the ones you may be willing to decide on. Your money is not charity. It is an investment in the global security and democracy that we handle in the most responsible way.

Russia could stop its aggression if it wanted to, but you can speed up our victory. I know it. And it will prove to any potential aggressor that no one can succeed in breaking national borders—no one—committing atrocities, and reigning over people against their will. It would be naive to wait for steps towards peace from Russia, which enjoys being a terrorist state. Russians are still poisoned by the Kremlin.

The restoration of international legal order is our joint task. We need peace. Yes, Ukraine has already offered proposals, which I just discussed with President Biden, our peace formula; ten points, which should and must be implemented for our joint security, guaranteed for decades ahead, and the summit, which can be held.

I am glad to say that President Biden supported our peace initiative today. Each of you, ladies and gentlemen, can assist in the implementation to ensure that America's leadership remains solid, bicameral, and bipartisan. Thank you.

You can strengthen sanctions to make Russia feel how ruinous its aggression truly is. It is in your power to help us bring to justice everyone who started this unprovoked and criminal war. Let's do it.

Let the terrorist state be held responsible for its terror and aggression, and compensate all losses done by this war. Let the world see that the United States are here.

Ladies and gentlemen, Americans, in 2 days we will celebrate Christmas. Maybe candlelit, not because it is more romantic, no, but because there will be no electricity. Millions won't have either heating or running water. All of this will be the result of Russian missile and drone attacks on our energy infrastructure. But we do not complain.

We do not judge and compare whose life is easier. Your well-being is the product of your national security, the result of your struggle for independence and your many victories. We, Ukrainians, will also go through our war of independence and freedom with dignity and success.

We will celebrate Christmas, and even if there is no electricity, the light of our faith in ourselves will not be put out. If Russian missiles attack us, we will do our best to protect ourselves. If they attack us with Iranian drones and our people will have to go to bomb shelters on Christmas Eve, Ukrainians will still sit down at the holiday table and cheer up each other. And we don't have to know everyone's wish as we know that all of us, millions of Ukrainians wish the same—victory. Only victory.

We have already built a strong Ukraine with strong people, strong Army, and strong institutions, together with you. We develop strong security guarantees for our country and for entire Europe and the world together with you. Also, together with you, we will put in place everyone who will defy freedom. ''Put in.'' This will be the basis to protect democracy in Europe and the world over.

Now, at Christmastime, I want to thank you, all of you. I thank every American family which cherishes the warmth of its home and wishes the same warmth to other people.

I thank President Biden and both parties at the Senate and the House for your invaluable assistance.

I thank your cities and your citizens who supported Ukraine this year, who hosted our Ukrainians, our people who waved our national flags, who acted to help us.

Thank you all from everyone who is now at the front line and from everyone who is awaiting victory.

Standing here today, I recall the words of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, which I think is so good for this moment: ''The American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.''

□ 2000

The Ukrainian people will win, too. Absolutely. I know that everything depends on us, on Ukrainian Armed Forces. Yet, so much depends on the world. So much in the world depends on you.

When I was in Bakhmut yesterday, our heroes gave me the flag, the battle flag, the flag of those who defend Ukraine, Europe, and the world at the cost of their lives. They asked me to bring this flag to you, to the U.S. Congress, to Members of the House of Representatives and Senators, whose decisions can save millions of people.

So, let these decisions be taken. Let this flag stay with you, ladies and gentlemen. This flag is a symbol of our victory in this war. We stand, we fight, and we will win because we are united; Ukraine, America, and the entire free world.

Just one thing, if I can, the last thing—thank you so much—may God protect our brave troops and citizens. May God forever bless the United States of America. Merry Christmas and happy victorious New Year.

''Sláva Ukrayíni!'' ''Glory to Ukraine!''

Thank you so much.

The SPEAKER. This flag was flown over the Capitol today in honor of the President's visit.

## JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The purpose of the joint meeting having been completed, the Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, (at 8 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

The SPEAKER. The House will continue in recess subject to the call of the chair.

□ 2035

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARSON) at 8 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.

## PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING RECESS

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Adoption of House Resolution 1529; and

Motions to suspend the rules with respect to the following: S. 2333, S. 5168, S. 4926, S. 2834, Senate amendment to H.R. 1917, S. 3168, S. 3308, S. 3773, S. 4104, S. 5087, S. 989, S. 1402, Senate amendment to H.R. 7939.

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

## PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 9640, PRESIDENTIAL TAX FILINGS AND AUDIT TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2022; S. 1942, NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT; 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. 1529) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 9640) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for examination and disclosure with respect to Presidential income tax returns; providing for consideration of the bill (S. 1942) to standardize the designation of National Heritage Areas, 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 the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 193, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 531]

YEAS—216

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
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)
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
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—193

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Conway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Flores
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sempolinski
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yakym
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—21

Banks
Bishop (NC)
Buck
Cheney
Gibbs
Gosar
Harris
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
McCarthy
McCaul
McKinley
Newhouse
Pence
Rogers (AL)
Roy
Sherrill
Williams (TX)
Wittman

□ 2105

Messrs. WEBER of Texas and HERN 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.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barragán (Clarke (NY))
Bentz (Fitzgerald)
Bera (Beyer)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Brownley (Correa)
Buchanan (Bucshon)
Budd (Kustoff)
Burgess (Weber (TX))
Bush (Bowman)
Bustos (Pappas)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
Cartwright (Beyer)
Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Castro (TX) (Takano)
Cawthorn (Boebert)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))
Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)
Conway (Valadao)
Cooper (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crawford (Moore (AL))
Crow (Blunt Rochester)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Takano)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Duncan (Weber (TX))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Ferguson (Kustoff)
Fletcher (Dean)
Flores (Weber (TX))
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gallego (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)
García (IL) (Correa)
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)
Gomez (Torres (CA))
Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))
Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Granger (Ellzey)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))
Grijalva (Neguse)
Grothman (Fitzgerald)
Hartzler (Weber (TX))
Hayes (Neguse)
Herrell (Joyce (PA))
Houlahan (Dean)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Huffman (Neguse)
Issa (Calvert)
Jackson (Nehls)
Jayapal (Cicilline)
Johnson (LA) (Nehls)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)
Katko (Upton)
Keating (Neguse)
Kelly (IL) (Casten)
Khanna (Blunt Rochester)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
Kuster (Pappas)
LaHood (Kustoff)
LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
Lamborn (Fleischmann)
Langevin (Pappas)
Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)
Lawrence (Garcia (TX))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lee (NV) (Pappas)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Letlow (Nehls)
Lofgren (Takano)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Donalds)
Lynch (Pappas)
Mace (Nehls)

Malliotakis (Yakym)
Maloney, Carolyn B. (Blunt Rochester)
Maloney, Sean P. (Torres (CA))
McClain (Fitzgerald)
McHenry (Donalds)
Meng (Clarke (NY))
Miller (IL) (Donalds)
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
Miller-Meeks (Keller)
Moolenaar (Bergman)
Moulton (Pappas)
Mrvan (Neguse)
Napolitano (Correa)
Neal (Kildee)
Newman (Correa)
Obernolte (Pfluger)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
O'Halleran (Pappas)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Moore (UT))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Beyer)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Beyer)
Posey (Diaz-Balart)
Pressley (Neguse)
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Takano)
Rush (Torres (CA))
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)
Salazar (Dunn)
Schneider (Neguse)
Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Clarke (NY))
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
Stansbury (Neguse)
Stauber (Fischbach)
Steel (Kim (CA))
Stefanik (Zeldin)
Steube (Diaz-Balart)
Stevens (Casten)
Stewart (Moore (UT))
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Timmons (Fleischmann)
Titus (Pallone)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Trahan (Pappas)
Turner (Garcia (CA))
Van Drew (Nehls)
Van Duyne (Nehls)
Vargas (Correa)
Veasey (Clarke (NY))
Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Wagner (Fleischmann)
Waltz (Dunn)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

## RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF RADIO FREE ASIA AND ITS MISSION TO PROVIDE AN INDEPENDENT SOURCE OF NEWS TO CLOSED SOCIETIES IN ASIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1529, H. Res. 693 is considered as adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 693

Whereas, after the 1989 Tiananmen Square Massacre, a bipartisan group of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, led by then-Senators Joseph R. Biden and Jesse Helms, came together and sponsored legislation to create Radio Free Asia, a news outlet with a congressionally-mandated mission to provide unbiased, independent, and domestic journalism for audiences in the Asian nations of China, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, North Korea, Tibet, and Vietnam, whose people do not fully enjoy freedom of expression;

Whereas Radio Free Asia—

(1) was established by United States law as part of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.);

(2) was incorporated as a private, nonprofit corporation on March 11, 1996; and

(3) made its inaugural broadcast in Mandarin to the Chinese people on September 29, 1996;

Whereas Laos, Vietnam, China, and North Korea rank amongst the worst 9 countries in the world for media freedom in the 2021 World Press Freedom Index, as based on an evaluation of pluralism, independence of the media, quality of legislative framework, and safety of journalists;

Whereas Radio Free Asia delivers programming and content using many media platforms, including radio, television, and the internet, in the languages of Mandarin, Korean, Burmese, Tibetan, Uyghur, Khmer (Cambodian), Cantonese, Lao, and Vietnamese, and through English translations and content on the website and social media of Radio Free Asia;

Whereas Radio Free Asia launched BenarNews in 2015, an online news affiliate that publishes news and content for audiences in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines that is focused on the consequences of extremism and contributes to coverage by Radio Free Asia of the influence of the People's Republic of China in Southeast Asia and the expanded military presence of the People's Republic of China in the South China Sea;

Whereas Radio Free Asia in 2020 launched online brand, WHYNOT/WAINAO, engaging younger Chinese Mandarin-speaking audiences around the world, who are often skeptical of pervasive Chinese government narratives, fostering an open dialogue on banned or under-covered topics through probing independent-thinking journalism, features, and content;

Whereas Radio Free Asia, consistent with its congressional mandate of editorial independence, works to ensure that its journalists and services adhere to the highest journalistic standards and ethics, without influence or interference by the United States Government or any Administration;

Whereas the Uyghur Service of Radio Free Asia has served a vital role by providing an independent source of information on the repression and mass detention of Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China;

Whereas the documentation of abuses in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region by Radio Free Asia has helped inform the policies of the Congress and the Executive Branch, including a determination by the State Department that the Chinese government, under the direction of the Chinese Communist Party, is engaged in genocide against Uyghurs and members other ethnic and religious minority groups;

Whereas Radio Free Asia has documented the rapid deterioration of autonomy and democratic freedoms in Hong Kong by the Chinese central government, including restrictions on freedom of speech and the press and crackdowns on activists, journalists, and protesters;

Whereas Radio Free Asia has been a primary source of information on Tibetan regions in the People's Republic of China, including on the March 2008 Lhasa Uprising and ensuing security crackdown, the spate of Tibetan self-immolations, and restrictions on Tibetan language, education, religious practice, and the display of images of the Dalai Lama;

Whereas, in March 2020, Radio Free Asia reported that the Chinese government was under-reporting the number of coronavirus fatalities in Wuhan province, which was later verified by leaked internal Chinese documents obtained by other news outlets;

Whereas Radio Free Asia has provided the Burmese people with continuous coverage of the 2021 military-led coup that deposed the elected government and ended 10 years of democratic reforms and growth of civil society;

Whereas, in 2017, Radio Free Asia documented the human rights abuses against and expulsion of Rohingya from Burma, whose plight Radio Free Asia affiliate BenarNews has continued to cover in refugee camps in Bangladesh;

Whereas Radio Free Asia has done in-depth reporting on the behavior of the North Korean government, including the use of forced labor, political prisoner camps, activities at nuclear testing sites, and internal acknowledgments of the presence of COVID–19 in the country;

Whereas high-level defectors and refugees from North Korea have credited reports by Radio Free Asia as a factor in their decision to leave the country and seek their future beyond the North Korean borders;

Whereas the Lao, Khmer (Cambodian), and Vietnamese services of Radio Free Asia have reported on high-level corruption of officials and leaders, silencing of independent voices and journalists, and the struggles of civil society, as well as activities by China that affect the flow of the Mekong River;

Whereas the journalism by Radio Free Asia has earned recognition among its peers, is cited by respected international and regional media outlets, and has won numerous awards for its investigative reporting and exclusive features from journalistic and human rights groups;

Whereas Radio Free Asia has been unjustly targeted by repressive regimes, with its websites blocked, its radio signals jammed, and its journalists put at risk;

Whereas Nguyen Tuong Thuy, Truong Duy Nhat, and Nguyen Van Hoa, contributors to the Vietnamese Service of Radio Free Asia, have been unjustly jailed and detained;

Whereas Uon Chhin and Yeang Sothearin, who have both worked as journalists for the Khmer (Cambodian) Service of Radio Free Asia, continue to face unsubstantiated charges; and

Whereas Chinese authorities have detained and harassed family members of the Uyghur Service of Radio Free Asia in a campaign of intimidation. Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the importance of Radio Free Asia on its 25th anniversary as an independent news organization chartered and funded by Congress with a mission to bring uncensored, accurate news to people living in closed societies in Asia;

(2) honors the dedication and courage of the former and current journalists of Radio Free Asia in the face of threats and adversity from foreign governments and rising risks for press freedom in Asia and across the globe; and

(3) commends the continued effectiveness and success of Radio Free Asia in its pursuit of independence and credible journalism.

## REAFFIRMING THE PREEMPTIVE AUTHORITY OF THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT WITH RESPECT TO STATE LAWS THAT INHIBIT ACCESS TO OR USE OF ANY REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PRODUCT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1529, H. Res. 1434 is considered as adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1434

Whereas a reproductive health product is any product approved, licensed, granted authorization, or cleared by the Food and Drug Administration that is used to diagnose, prevent, manage, treat, or terminate pregnancy, or diagnose, prevent, manage, or treat indications or conditions that occur during or are related to pregnancy, or otherwise relate to or affect the reproductive system;

Whereas reproductive rights and bodily autonomy face a renewed, relentless assault by State governments and recent decisions by the Supreme Court;

Whereas antiabortion State governments have increased their efforts to limit, if not outright ban, reproductive health products;

Whereas, under the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution, Federal laws take precedence over any conflicting State laws;

Whereas Congress delegated to the Food and Drug Administration sole authority to approve, license, grant authorization for, or clear reproductive health products and evaluate the safety and effectiveness of such products in the United States through the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) and the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.);

Whereas Federal law preempts conflicting State laws that prohibit or limit access to or use of any reproductive health product;

Whereas mifepristone is safe and effective, and has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for medication abortion for more than 20 years;

Whereas medication abortion accounts for half of all pregnancy terminations in the United States; and

Whereas antiabortion State governments are attempting to ignore the preemptive effect of Federal law to strip away access to or use of reproductive health products: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That the House of Representatives—

(1) reaffirms—

(A) the well-established authority of the Food and Drug Administration to approve, license, grant authorization for, or clear reproductive health products under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) and the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) (including regulations thereunder); and

(B) the preemptive effect of those Federal laws on any law, requirement, regulation, standard, or other provision enacted, otherwise established, or enforced by any State or political subdivision of a State that prohibits or limits access to or use of any reproductive health product;

(2) recognizes that the affirmation of the preemptive effect of regulation by the Food and Drug Administration of reproductive health products shall not be construed to limit the preemptive effect of approval, licensure, authorization, or clearance by the Food and Drug Administration of products that are not reproductive health products or the preemptive effect of any other Federal law; and

(3) affirms the authority of the Attorney General to enforce the preemptive effect of Federal laws and regulations by taking appropriate civil action on behalf of the United States against any State or political subdivision of a State that prohibits or limits access to or use of any reproductive health product.

## EQUAL PAY FOR TEAM USA 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. 2333) to amend chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, to ensure equal treatment of athletes, 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 York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 350, nays 59, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 532]

YEAS—350

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrell
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yakym
Zeldin

NAYS—59

Allen
Arrington
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Burchett
Cammack
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Crawford
Davidson
Donalds
Duncan
Fallon
Ferguson
Franklin, C. Scott
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Guest
Hern
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Lesko
Loudermilk
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rutherford
Scott, Austin
Sempolinski
Sessions
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

NOT VOTING—21

Banks
Buck
Cheney
Davis, Rodney
Gibbs
Gimenez
Harris
Herrera Beutler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
McCarthy
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Newhouse
Pence
Posey
Scalise
Steube
Williams (TX)
Wittman
Yarmuth

□ 2126

Mr. GUEST changed his 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

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barragán (Clarke (NY))
Bentz (Fitzgerald)
Bera (Beyer)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Brownley (Correa)
Buchanan (Bucshon)
Budd (Kustoff)
Burgess (Weber (TX))
Bush (Bowman)
Bustos (Pappas)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
Cartwright (Beyer)
Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Castro (TX) (Takano)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))
Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)
Conway (Valadao)
Cooper (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crawford (Moore (AL))
Crow (Blunt Rochester)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)

Doggett (Takano)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Duncan (Weber (TX))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Ferguson (Kustoff)
Fletcher (Dean)
Flores (Weber (TX))
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gallego (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)
García (IL) (Correa)
Gomez (Torres (CA))
Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))
Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Granger (Ellzey)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))
Grijalva (Neguse)
Grothman (Fitzgerald)
Hartzler (Weber (TX))
Hayes (Neguse)
Herrell (Joyce (PA))
Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))
Houlahan (Dean)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Huffman (Neguse)
Issa (Calvert)
Jackson (Nehls)
Jayapal (Cicilline)
Johnson (LA) (Nehls)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)
Katko (Upton)
Keating (Neguse)
Kelly (IL) (Casten)
Khanna (Blunt Rochester)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
Kuster (Pappas)
LaHood (Kustoff)
LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
Lamborn (Fleischmann)
Langevin (Pappas)
Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)
Lawrence (Garcia (TX))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lee (NV) (Pappas)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Letlow (Nehls)
Lofgren (Takano)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Donalds)
Lynch (Pappas)
Mace (Nehls)
Malliotakis (Yakym)
Maloney, Carolyn B. (Blunt Rochester)
Maloney, Sean P. (Torres (CA))
McCaul (Weber (TX))
McClain (Fitzgerald)
McHenry (Donalds)
Meng (Clarke (NY))
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
Miller-Meeks (Keller)
Moolenaar (Bergman)
Moulton (Pappas)
Mrvan (Neguse)
Napolitano (Correa)
Neal (Kildee)
Newman (Correa)
Obernolte (Pfluger)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
O'Halleran (Pappas)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Moore (UT))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Beyer)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Beyer)
Pressley (Neguse)
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Takano)
Rush (Torres (CA))
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)
Salazar (Dunn)
Schneider (Neguse)
Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Clarke (NY))
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
Stansbury (Neguse)
Stauber (Fischbach)
Steel (Kim (CA))
Stefanik (Zeldin)
Stevens (Casten)
Stewart (Moore (UT))
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Timmons (Fleischmann)
Titus (Pallone)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Trahan (Pappas)
Turner (Garcia (CA))
Van Drew (Nehls)
Van Duyne (Nehls)
Vargas (Correa)
Veasey (Clarke (NY))
Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Wagner (Fleischmann)
Waltz (Dunn)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

## ENERGY SECURITY AND LIGHTERING INDEPENDENCE 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. 5168) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to include aliens passing in transit through the United States to board a vessel on which the alien will perform ship-to-ship liquid cargo transfer operations within a class of nonimmigrant aliens, and for other purposes on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 19, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 533]

YEAS—394

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

NAYS—19

Brooks
Clyde
Crawford
Ferguson
Gaetz
Gohmert
Graves (LA)
Greene (GA)
Hice (GA)
Loudermilk
Massie
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Norman
Perry
Posey
Rosendale
Roy
Scalise

NOT VOTING—17

Buck
Cartwright
Cheney
Gibbs
Harris
Herrera Beutler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
McCarthy
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Newhouse
Pence
Steube
Williams (TX)
Wittman
Yarmuth

□ 2146

Mr. GAETZ changed his 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

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barragán (Clarke (NY))
Bentz (Fitzgerald)
Bera (Beyer)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Brownley (Correa)
Buchanan (Bucshon)
Budd (Kustoff)
Burgess (Weber (TX))
Bush (Bowman)
Bustos (Pappas)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Castro (TX) (Takano)

Cleaver (Davids (KS))
Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)
Conway (Valadao)
Cooper (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crawford (Moore (AL))
Crow (Blunt Rochester)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Takano)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Duncan (Weber (TX))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Ferguson (Kustoff)
Fletcher (Dean)
Flores (Weber (TX))
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gallego (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)
García (IL) (Correa)
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)
Gomez (Torres (CA))
Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))
Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Granger (Ellzey)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))
Grijalva (Neguse)
Grothman (Fitzgerald)
Hartzler (Weber (TX))
Hayes (Neguse)
Herrell (Joyce (PA))
Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))
Houlahan (Dean)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Huffman (Neguse)
Issa (Calvert)
Jackson (Nehls)
Jayapal (Cicilline)
Johnson (LA) (Nehls)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)
Katko (Upton)
Keating (Neguse)
Kelly (IL) (Casten)
Khanna (Blunt Rochester)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
Kuster (Pappas)
LaHood (Kustoff)
LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
Lamborn (Fleischmann)
Langevin (Pappas)
Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)
Lawrence (Garcia (TX))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lee (NV) (Pappas)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Letlow (Nehls)
Lofgren (Takano)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Donalds)
Lynch (Pappas)
Mace (Nehls)
Malliotakis (Yakym)
Maloney, Carolyn B. (Blunt Rochester)
Maloney, Sean P. (Torres (CA))
McCaul (Weber (TX))
McClain (Fitzgerald)
McHenry (Donalds)
Meng (Clarke (NY))
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
Miller-Meeks (Keller)
Moolenaar (Bergman)
Moulton (Pappas)
Mrvan (Neguse)
Napolitano (Correa)
Neal (Kildee)
Newman (Correa)
Obernolte (Pfluger)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
O'Halleran (Pappas)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Moore (UT))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Beyer)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Beyer)
Posey (Diaz-Balart)
Pressley (Neguse)
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Takano)
Rush (Torres (CA))
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)
Salazar (Dunn)
Schneider (Neguse)
Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Clarke (NY))
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
Stansbury (Neguse)
Stauber (Fischbach)
Steel (Kim (CA))
Stefanik (Zeldin)
Stevens (Casten)
Stewart (Moore (UT))
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Timmons (Fleischmann)
Titus (Pallone)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Trahan (Pappas)
Turner (Garcia (CA))
Van Drew (Nehls)
Van Duyne (Nehls)
Vargas (Correa)
Veasey (Clarke (NY))
Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Wagner (Fleischmann)
Waltz (Dunn)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

## RESPECT FOR CHILD SURVIVORS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4926) to amend chapter 33 of title 28, United States Code, to require appropriate use of multidisciplinary teams for investigations of child sexual exploitation or abuse, the production of child sexual abuse material, or child trafficking conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 385, nays 28, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 534]

YEAS—385

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

NAYS—28

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Crawford
Donalds
Foxx
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Massie
McClintock
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Rutherford
Scott, Austin
Van Drew

NOT VOTING—17

Buck
Cartwright
Cheney
Gibbs
Harris
Herrera Beutler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
McCarthy
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Newhouse
Pence
Steube
Williams (TX)
Wittman
Yarmuth

□ 2206

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barragán (Clarke (NY))
Bentz (Fitzgerald)
Bera (Beyer)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)

Brownley (Correa)
Buchanan (Bucshon)
Budd (Kustoff)
Burgess (Weber (TX))
Bush (Bowman)
Bustos (Pappas)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Castro (TX) (Takano)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))
Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)
Conway (Valadao)
Cooper (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crawford (Moore (AL))
Crow (Blunt Rochester)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Takano)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Duncan (Weber (TX))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Ferguson (Kustoff)
Fletcher (Dean)
Flores (Weber (TX))
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gallego (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)
García (IL) (Correa)
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)
Gomez (Torres (CA))
Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))
Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Granger (Ellzey)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))
Grijalva (Neguse)
Grothman (Fitzgerald)
Hartzler (Weber (TX))
Hayes (Neguse)
Herrell (Joyce (PA))
Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))
Houlahan (Dean)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Huffman (Neguse)
Issa (Calvert)
Jackson (Nehls)
Jayapal (Cicilline)
Johnson (LA) (Nehls)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)
Katko (Upton)
Keating (Neguse)
Kelly (IL) (Casten)
Khanna (Blunt Rochester)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
Kuster (Pappas)
LaHood (Kustoff)
LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
Lamborn (Fleischmann)
Langevin (Pappas)
Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)
Lawrence (Garcia (TX))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lee (NV) (Pappas)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Letlow (Nehls)
Lofgren (Takano)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Donalds)
Lynch (Pappas)
Mace (Nehls)
Malliotakis (Yakym)
Maloney, Carolyn B. (Blunt Rochester)
Maloney, Sean P. (Torres (CA))
McCaul (Weber (TX))
McClain (Fitzgerald)
McHenry (Donalds)
Meng (Clarke (NY))
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
Miller-Meeks (Keller)
Moolenaar (Bergman)
Moulton (Pappas)
Mrvan (Neguse)
Napolitano (Correa)
Neal (Kildee)
Newman (Correa)
Obernolte (Pfluger)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
O'Halleran (Pappas)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Moore (UT))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Beyer)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Beyer)
Posey (Diaz-Balart)
Pressley (Neguse)
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Takano)
Rush (Torres (CA))
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)
Salazar (Dunn)
Schneider (Neguse)
Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Clarke (NY))
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
Stansbury (Neguse)
Stauber (Fischbach)
Steel (Kim (CA))
Stefanik (Zeldin)
Stevens (Casten)
Stewart (Moore (UT))
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Timmons (Fleischmann)
Titus (Pallone)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Trahan (Pappas)
Turner (Garcia (CA))
Van Drew (Nehls)
Van Duyne (Nehls)
Vargas (Correa)
Veasey (Clarke (NY))
Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Wagner (Fleischmann)
Waltz (Dunn)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

## DR. JOANNE SMITH MEMORIAL REHABILITATION INNOVATION CENTERS 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. 2834) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to preserve access to rehabilitation innovation centers under the Medicare 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 gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) 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 393, nays 19, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 535]

YEAS—393

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

NAYS—19

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Brooks
Clyde
Crawford
Donalds
Ferguson
Gohmert
Gooden (TX)
Hice (GA)
Jordan
Massie
Moore (AL)
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Rutherford
Scott, Austin

NOT VOTING—18

Buck
Cammack
Cartwright
Cheney
Gibbs
Harris
Herrera Beutler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
McCarthy
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Newhouse
Pence
Steube
Williams (TX)
Wittman
Yarmuth

□ 2224

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barragán (Clarke (NY))
Bentz (Fitzgerald)
Bera (Beyer)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Brownley (Correa)
Buchanan (Bucshon)
Budd (Kustoff)
Burgess (Weber (TX))
Bush (Bowman)
Bustos (Pappas)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Castro (TX) (Takano)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))
Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)
Conway (Valadao)
Cooper (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crawford (Moore (AL))
Crow (Blunt Rochester)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Takano)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Duncan (Weber (TX))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Ferguson (Kustoff)
Fletcher (Dean)
Flores (Weber (TX))
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gallego (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)
García (IL) (Correa)
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)
Gomez (Torres (CA))
Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))
Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Granger (Ellzey)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))
Grijalva (Neguse)
Grothman (Fitzgerald)
Hartzler (Weber (TX))
Hayes (Neguse)
Herrell (Joyce (PA))
Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))
Houlahan (Dean)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Huffman (Neguse)
Issa (Calvert)
Jackson (Nehls)
Jayapal (Cicilline)
Johnson (LA) (Nehls)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)
Katko (Upton)
Keating (Neguse)
Kelly (IL) (Casten)
Khanna (Blunt Rochester)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
Kuster (Pappas)
LaHood (Kustoff)
LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
Lamborn (Fleischmann)
Langevin (Pappas)
Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)
Lawrence (Garcia (TX))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lee (NV) (Pappas)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Letlow (Nehls)
Lofgren (Takano)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Donalds)
Lynch (Pappas)
Mace (Nehls)
Malliotakis (Yakym)
Maloney, Carolyn B. (Blunt Rochester)
Maloney, Sean P. (Torres (CA))
McCaul (Weber (TX))
McClain (Fitzgerald)
McHenry (Donalds)
Meng (Clarke (NY))
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
Miller-Meeks (Keller)
Moolenaar (Bergman)
Moulton (Pappas)
Mrvan (Neguse)
Napolitano (Correa)
Neal (Kildee)
Newman (Correa)
Obernolte (Pfluger)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
O'Halleran (Pappas)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Moore (UT))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Beyer)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Beyer)
Posey (Diaz-Balart)
Pressley (Neguse)
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Takano)
Rush (Torres (CA))
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)
Salazar (Dunn)
Schneider (Neguse)
Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Clarke (NY))
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
Stansbury (Neguse)
Stauber (Fischbach)
Steel (Kim (CA))
Stefanik (Zeldin)
Stevens (Casten)
Stewart (Moore (UT))
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Timmons (Fleischmann)
Titus (Pallone)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Trahan (Pappas)
Turner (Garcia (CA))
Van Drew (Nehls)
Van Duyne (Nehls)
Vargas (Correa)
Veasey (Clarke (NY))
Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Wagner (Fleischmann)
Waltz (Dunn)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

## HAZARD ELIGIBILITY AND LOCAL PROJECTS ACT

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. 1917) to modify eligibility requirements for certain hazard mitigation assistance programs, 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. MALINOWSKI) 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 393, nays 19, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 536]

YEAS—393

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

NAYS—19

Biggs
Brooks
Clyde
Crawford
Ferguson
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Harshbarger
Hice (GA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Massie
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—18

Brady
Buck
Cartwright
Cheney
Gibbs
Harris
Herrera Beutler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
McCarthy
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Newhouse
Pence
Steube
Williams (TX)
Wittman
Yarmuth

□ 2246

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

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barragán (Clarke (NY))
Bentz (Fitzgerald)
Bera (Beyer)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Brownley (Correa)
Buchanan (Bucshon)
Budd (Kustoff)
Burgess (Weber (TX))
Bush (Bowman)
Bustos (Pappas)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Castro (TX) (Takano)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))
Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)
Conway (Valadao)
Cooper (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crawford (Moore (AL))
Crow (Blunt Rochester)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Takano)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Duncan (Weber (TX))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Ferguson (Kustoff)
Fletcher (Dean)
Flores (Weber (TX))
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gallego (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)
García (IL) (Correa)
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)
Gomez (Torres (CA))
Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))
Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Granger (Ellzey)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))
Grijalva (Neguse)
Grothman (Fitzgerald)
Hartzler (Weber (TX))
Hayes (Neguse)
Herrell (Joyce (PA))
Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))
Houlahan (Dean)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Huffman (Neguse)
Issa (Calvert)
Jackson (Nehls)
Jayapal (Cicilline)
Johnson (LA) (Nehls)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)
Katko (Upton)
Keating (Neguse)
Kelly (IL) (Casten)
Khanna (Blunt Rochester)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
Kuster (Pappas)
LaHood (Kustoff)
LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
Lamborn (Fleischmann)
Langevin (Pappas)
Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)
Lawrence (Garcia (TX))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lee (NV) (Pappas)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Letlow (Nehls)
Lofgren (Takano)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Donalds)
Lynch (Pappas)
Mace (Nehls)
Malliotakis (Yakym)
Maloney, Carolyn B. (Blunt Rochester)
Maloney, Sean P. (Torres (CA))
McCaul (Weber (TX))
McClain (Fitzgerald)
McHenry (Donalds)
Meng (Clarke (NY))
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
Miller-Meeks (Keller)
Moolenaar (Bergman)
Moulton (Pappas)
Mrvan (Neguse)
Napolitano (Correa)
Neal (Kildee)
Newman (Correa)
Obernolte (Pfluger)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
O'Halleran (Pappas)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Moore (UT))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Beyer)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Beyer)
Posey (Diaz-Balart)
Pressley (Neguse)
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Takano)
Rush (Torres (CA))
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)
Salazar (Dunn)
Schneider (Neguse)
Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Clarke (NY))
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
Stansbury (Neguse)
Stauber (Fischbach)
Steel (Kim (CA))
Stefanik (Zeldin)
Stevens (Casten)
Stewart (Moore (UT))
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Timmons (Fleischmann)
Titus (Pallone)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Trahan (Pappas)
Turner (Garcia (CA))
Van Drew (Nehls)
Van Duyne (Nehls)
Vargas (Correa)
Veasey (Clarke (NY))
Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Wagner (Fleischmann)
Waltz (Dunn)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

## WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE RURAL WATER SYSTEM

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. 3168) to amend the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 to modify the enforceability date for certain provisions, 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 Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) 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 378, nays 33, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 537]

YEAS—378

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

NAYS—33

Allen
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Burchett
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Crawford
Estes
Foxx
Fulcher
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Greene (GA)
Harshbarger
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Massie
McClintock
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sempolinski
Van Drew

NOT VOTING—19

Brady
Buck
Cartwright
Cheney
Fitzgerald
Gibbs
Harris
Herrera Beutler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
McCarthy
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Newhouse
Pence
Steube
Williams (TX)
Wittman
Yarmuth

□ 2306

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

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barragán ((Clarke NY))
Bentz (Fitzgerald)
Bera (Beyer)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Brownley (Correa)
Buchanan (Bucshon)
Budd (Kustoff)
Burgess (Weber (TX))
Bush (Bowman)
Bustos (Pappas)
Cádenas (Soto)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Castro (TX) (Takano)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))
Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)
Conway (Valadao)
Cooper (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crawford (Moore (AL))
Crow (Blunt Rochester)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Takano)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Duncan (Weber (TX))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Ferguson (Kustoff)
Fletcher (Dean)
Flores (Weber (TX))
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gallego (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)
García (IL) (Correa)
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)
Gomez (Torres (CA))
Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))
Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Granger (Ellzey)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))
Grijalva (Neguse)
Grothman (Fitzgerald)
Hartzler (Weber (TX))
Hayes (Neguse)
Herrell (Joyce (PA))
Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))
Houlahan (Dean)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Huffman (Neguse)
Issa (Calvert)
Jackson (Nehls)
Jayapal (Cicilline)
Johnson (LA) (Nehls)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)
Katko (Upton)
Keating (Neguse)
Kelly (IL) (Casten)
Khanna (Blunt Rochester)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
Kuster (Pappas)
LaHood (Kustoff)
LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
Lamborn (Fleischmann)
Langevin (Pappas)
Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)
Lawrence (Garcia (TX))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lee (NV) (Pappas)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Letlow (Nehls)
Lofgren (Takano)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Donalds)
Lynch (Pappas)
Mace (Nehls)
Malliotakis (Yakym)
Maloney, Carolyn B. (Blunt Rochester)
Maloney, Sean P. (Torres (CA))
McCaul (Weber (TX))
McClain (Fitzgerald)
McHenry (Donalds)
Meng (Clarke (NY))
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
Miller-Meeks (Keller)
Moolenaar (Bergman)
Moulton (Pappas)
Mrvan (Neguse)
Napolitano (Correa)
Neal (Kildee)
Newman (Correa)
Obernolte (Pfluger)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
O'Halleran (Pappas)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Moore (UT))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Beyer)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Beyer)
Posey (Diaz-Balart)
Pressley (Neguse)
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Takano)
Rush (Torres (CA))
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)
Salazar (Dunn)
Schneider (Neguse)
Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Clarke (NY))
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
Stansbury (Neguse)
Stauber (Fischbach)
Steel (Kim (CA))
Stefanik (Zeldin)
Stevens (Casten)
Stewart (Moore (UT))
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Timmons (Fleischmann)
Titus (Pallone)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Trahan (Pappas)
Turner (Garcia (CA))
Van Drew (Nehls)
Van Duyne (Nehls)
Vargas (Correa)
Veasey (Clarke (NY))
Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Wagner (Fleischmann)
Waltz (Dunn)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

## SCHEDULE FOR REMAINDER OF WEEK

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I am announcing to the Members that this will be the last vote, this vote coming up. We intend to keep the government open, so we will stay here as long as it is necessary to do so.

We will convene at 9 a.m. tomorrow. I do not expect any votes before 11 a.m. There will be some rule bills that we will be considering, additional suspension bills, and then we will go back to this process that we are afflicted with.

## COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES WATER RESILIENCY 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. 3308) to authorize the Colorado River Indian Tribes to enter into lease or exchange agreements and storage agreements relating to water of the Colorado River allocated to the Colorado River Indian Tribes, 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 Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) 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 397, nays 12, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 538]

YEAS—397

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newman
Norcross
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sempolinski
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany

Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yakym
Zeldin

NAYS—12

Bishop (NC)
Brooks
Crawford
Greene (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Massie
Moore (AL)
Norman
O'Halleran
Perry
Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—21

Brady
Buck
Cartwright
Cheney
Gibbs
Harris
Herrera Beutler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
McCarthy
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Newhouse
Pence
Rogers (AL)
Steube
Torres (NY)
Waters
Williams (TX)
Wittman
Yarmuth

□ 2326

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barragán ((Clarke NY))
Bentz (Fitzgerald)
Bera (Beyer)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Brownley (Correa)
Buchanan (Bucshon)
Budd (Kustoff)
Burgess (Weber (TX))
Bush (Bowman)
Bustos (Pappas)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Castro (TX) (Takano)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))
Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)
Conway (Valadao)
Cooper (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crawford (Moore (AL))
Crow (Blunt Rochester)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Takano)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Duncan (Weber (TX))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Ferguson (Kustoff)
Fletcher (Dean)
Flores (Weber (TX))
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gallego (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)
García (IL) (Correa)
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)
Gomez (Torres (CA))
Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))
Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Granger (Ellzey)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))
Grijalva (Neguse)
Grothman (Fitzgerald)
Hartzler (Weber (TX))
Hayes (Neguse)
Herrell (Joyce (PA))
Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))
Houlahan (Dean)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Huffman (Neguse)
Issa (Calvert)
Jackson (Nehls)
Jayapal (Cicilline)
Johnson (LA) (Nehls)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)
Katko (Upton)
Keating (Neguse)
Kelly (IL) (Casten)
Khanna (Blunt Rochester)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
Kuster (Pappas)
LaHood (Kustoff)
LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
Lamborn (Fleischmann)
Langevin (Pappas)
Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)
Lawrence (Garcia (TX))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lee (NV) (Pappas)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)
Letlow (Nehls)
Lofgren (Takano)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Donalds)
Lynch (Pappas)
Mace (Nehls)
Malliotakis (Yakym)
Maloney, Carolyn B. (Blunt Rochester)
Maloney, Sean P. (Torres (CA))
McCaul (Weber (TX))
McClain (Fitzgerald)
McHenry (Donalds)
Meng (Clarke (NY))
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
Miller-Meeks (Keller)
Moolenaar (Bergman)
Moulton (Pappas)
Mrvan (Neguse)
Napolitano (Correa)
Neal (Kildee)
Newman (Correa)
Obernolte (Pfluger)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
O'Halleran (Pappas)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Moore (UT))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Beyer)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Beyer)
Posey (Diaz-Balart)
Pressley (Neguse)
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Takano)
Rush (Torres (CA))
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)
Salazar (Dunn)
Schneider (Neguse)
Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Clarke (NY))
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
Stansbury (Neguse)
Stauber (Fischbach)
Steel (Kim (CA))
Stefanik (Zeldin)
Stevens (Casten)
Stewart (Moore (UT))
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
Thompson (PA) (Joyce (PA))
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Timmons (Fleischmann)
Titus (Pallone)
Torres (NY) (Blunt Rochester)
Trahan (Pappas)
Turner (Garcia (CA))
Van Drew (Nehls)
Van Duyne (Nehls)
Vargas (Correa)
Veasey (Clarke (NY))
Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Wagner (Fleischmann)
Waltz (Dunn)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

## SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 5229.—An act to direct the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library to remove the bust of Roger Brooke Taney in the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the Capitol and to obtain a bust of Thurgood Marshall for installation in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds, and for other purposes.

## ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1 of House Resolution 1230, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 11 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, December 22, 2022, at 9 a.m.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–6156. A letter from the Director, Regulations Management Division, Rural Development Innovation Center, Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Implementing Provisions of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 [Docket Number: RUS-21-ELECTRIC-0016] (RIN: 0572–AC49) received December 12, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC–6157. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Livestock and Poultry, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Cattle Contracts Library Pilot Program [Doc. No.: AMS-LP-22-0065] (RIN: 0581–AE22) received December 12, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC–6158. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule—Air Plan Approval' California; Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District; Stationary Source Permits [EPA-R09-OAR-2022-0651; FRL-10268-02-R9] received December 5, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–6159. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Air Plan Approval; Alaska; Updates to Materials Incorporated by Reference [EPA-R10-OAR-2022-0625; FRL-10023-01-R10] received December 5, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–6160. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Delegation of Authority to Washington [EPA-R10-OAR-2022-0374; FRL-9881-02-R10] received December 5, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–6161. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Community Right-to-Know; Adopting 2022 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes for Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting; Correction [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2022-0387; FRL-9529-03-OCSPP] (RIN: 2070-AL09) received December 5, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–6162. A letter from the Director, Congressional Affairs, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Internet Communication Disclaimers and Definition of ''Public Communication'' [Notice 2022-22] received December 14, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–6163. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a determination under section 3(d)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–6164. A letter from the Chair, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress, covering the six-month period ending September 30, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–6165. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress covering the six-month period ending September 30, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–6166. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress for the period ending September 30, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–6167. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the Semiannual Report of the Office of the Inspector

General for the period April 1, 2022-September 30, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–6168. A letter from the Chair, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the Commission's Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress for the period ending September 30, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–6169. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting the 2022 Delayed-Notice Search Warrant Report, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3103a(d)(2); Public Law 90-351, Sec. 1401(a) (added by Public Law 109-177, Sec. 114(c)); (120 Stat. 211); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–6170. A letter from the Branch Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Amounts Paid by Suffolk County, New York, to Residents for Septic System Upgrades [Announcement 2022-26] received December 12, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104–121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC–6171. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 2022 report to Congress on the activities of the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1315a(g); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XI, Sec. 1115A(g) (as amended by Public Law 111-148, Sec. 3021(a)); (124 Stat. 394); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 8770. A bill to modify certain notice requirements, to study certain election requirements, to clarify certain election requirements, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–654, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3816. A bill to provide that certain discriminatory conduct by covered platforms shall be unlawful, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 117–655). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KILMER: Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress. Recommendations to Foster Collaboration and Civility in Congress, to Modernize the Congressional Support Agencies, and to Encourage Evidence-Based Policymaking (Rept. 117–656). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KILMER: Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress. Recommendations to Strengthen Congressional Oversight Capacity, Improve District Operations, Modernize Congressional Office Operations, Modernize the Legislative Process, and Examine Congressional Continuity (Rept. 117–657). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KILMER: Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress. Recommendations to Improve Constituent Engagement and Constituent Services, Bolster House Technology, and Support Congressional Operations (Rept. 117–658). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KILMER: Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress. Recommendations on Improving Congressional Operations, Pathways to Congressional Service, and the Future of Congressional Modernization (Rept. 117–659). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1529. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 9640) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for examination and disclosure with respect to Presidential income tax returns; providing for consideration of the bill (S. 1942) to standardize the designation of National Heritage Areas and for other purposes; (Rept. 117–660). Referred to the House Calendar.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. Report on the Activities of the Committee on Small Business 117th Congress (Rept. 117–661). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on House Administration discharged from further consideration. H.R. 8770 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. NEAL (for himself, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. KIND, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. CHU, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BEYER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. PANETTA, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Ms. SEWELL):

H.R. 9640. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for examination and disclosure with respect to Presidential income tax returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 9641. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to support the responsible development of offshore renewable energy projects, establish the Offshore Power Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARR (for himself, Mr. CROW, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER):

H.R. 9642. A bill to establish a pilot program for transitioning small businesses in the construction or engineering industries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 9643. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to require Federal Reserve banks to interview at least one individual reflective of gender diversity and one individual reflective of racial or ethnic diversity when appointing Federal Reserve bank presidents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 9644. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award a contract to an eligible nonprofit entity to establish and maintain a health care claims database for purposes of lowering Americans' health care costs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Oversight and Reform, Education and Labor, 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. BEYER:

H.R. 9645. A bill to cap the emissions of greenhouse gases through a requirement to purchase carbon permits, to distribute the proceeds of such purchases to eligible individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BUCSHON (for himself and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI):

H.R. 9646. A bill to preserve expiring employment-based visas, and make them available for issuance during fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BUSH (for herself, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 9647. A bill to establish, maintain, and expand frequent, reliable, interconnected light rail transit service to expand racial, economic, and environmental justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. BUSH (for herself, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARSON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LIEU, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. JONES, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. WELCH, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BEYER, Mr. TONKO, Ms. MENG, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. COHEN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. DEAN, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. EVANS, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 9648. A bill to establish, maintain, and expand frequent, reliable, interconnected electric bus rapid transit service to expand racial, economic, and environmental justice; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CARSON:

H.R. 9649. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide for contracting preferences and other benefits for emerging business enterprises, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. CARSON (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. EVANS, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 9650. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965, to add a work-study program for off-campus community service at

selected after-school activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:

H.R. 9651. A bill to promote long-term economic recovery and job creation in underserved communities by providing for investment in catalytic local predevelopment projects for resilient climate infrastructure innovation and to provide assistance to support State and local project development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CROW (for himself, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. LEVIN of California):

H.R. 9652. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require all political committees to file separate reports for contributions of $1,000 or more which are received fewer than 20 days before the date of any election in which the committee makes a contribution, expenditure, independent expenditure or electioneering communication on behalf of a candidate or political party in the election, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 9653. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide basic and emergency supplemental living assistance grants under the student support services program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 9654. A bill to ensure that foster children are able to use their Social Security and Supplemental Security Income benefits to address their needs and improve their lives; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 9655. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish a Medicare for America health program to provide for comprehensive health coverage for all Americans; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, Education and Labor, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 9656. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to update the privacy protections for electronic communications information that is stored by third-party service providers in order to protect consumer privacy interests while meeting law enforcement needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERN:

H.R. 9657. A bill to prohibit a the use or declaration of a public health emergency with respect to abortion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HERN:

H.R. 9658. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a new criterion for the nonapplication of site-neutral payments to long-term care hospitals under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 9659. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to carry out a research, development, and demonstration program with respect to building technologies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 9660. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit the issuance of national injunctions by courts other than the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, and the United States Supreme Court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. HUDSON):

H.R. 9661. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct certain outreach to legacy participants in the program of comprehensive assistance for family caregivers of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington:

H.R. 9662. A bill to amend the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 to extend the existing aviation workforce development programs and provide grants to develop aviation manufacturing and supplier workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 9663. A bill to provide for United States participation in the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 9664. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to amend part 97.307(f) of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, to allow greater flexibility in data communications in the amateur radio service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LYNCH (for himself and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 9665. A bill to amend the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 to establish payment and performance security requirements for projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Mr. GAETZ):

H.R. 9666. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize veterans who are entitled to educational assistance under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs to use such entitlement to participate in a career transition internship program for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SCHRIER (for herself and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 9667. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to establish a sustainable agriculture research and education resilience initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. SEWELL (for herself and Ms. PLASKETT):

H.R. 9668. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for school infrastructure finance and innovation tax credit bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 9669. A bill to amend the Sean and David Goldman International Child Abduction Prevention and Return Act of 2014 to expand protections for abducted children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MANN (for himself, Mr. ESTES, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. MULLIN, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, and Mr. LUCAS):

H.J. Res. 105. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Lesser Prairie-Chicken; Threatened Status With Section 4(d) Rule for the Northern Distinct Population Segment and Endangered Status for the Southern Distinct Population Segment''; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

## 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. NEAL:

H.R. 9640.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 9641.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 9642.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 9648.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 9644.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 9645.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BUCSHON:

H.R. 9646.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 (The Commerce Clause)

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4 (the Naturalization Clause)

By Ms. BUSH:

H.R. 9647.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article II Section 8

By Ms. BUSH:

H.R. 9648.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article II Section 8

By Mr. CARSON:

H.R. 9649.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. CARSON:

H.R. 9650.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:

H.R. 9651.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).

Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.

By Mr. CROW:

H.R. 9652.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, U.S. Constitution

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 9653.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution: To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the powers enumerated under section 8 and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 9654.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution: To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the powers enumerated under section 8 and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 9655.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 9656.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. HERN:

H.R. 9657.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. HERN:

H.R. 9658.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 9659.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 9660.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 1 of article III of the Constitution (''The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.'')

Clause 2 of section 2 of article III of the Constitution (''In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.'')

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:

H.R. 9661.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One, Section 8 of the U.S. Consitution

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington:

H.R. 9662.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 9663.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 9664.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 9665.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause XVIII

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 9666.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 9667.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SEWELL:

H.R. 9668.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 9669.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MANN:

H.J. Res. 105.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution, which states the President ''. . . shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.''

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 571: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 616: Ms. JACOBS of California.
H.R. 783: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 959: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 1316: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 1321: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 1332: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 1661: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 1753: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 1924: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 2007: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 2011: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2028: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 2121: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 2143: Mr. CARTER of Georgia and Ms. JACOBS of California.
H.R. 2252: Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. BURCHETT, and Ms. PELOSI.
H.R. 2301: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 2465: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2629: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 2863: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 2887: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania and Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 2968: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 3259: Mr. TONKO and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3339: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 3400: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 3946: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 4310: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 4436: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 4651: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 5244: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 5598: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5651: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 6094: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 6580: Ms. JACOBS of California.
H.R. 6590: Mr. MEIJER.
H.R. 6666: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 6669: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 7053: Mr. ALLRED and Mrs. HINSON.
H.R. 7089: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 7116: Mr. GOMEZ.
H.R. 7382: Ms. SÁNCHEZ and Mr. FLOOD.
H.R. 7585: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 7627: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 7818: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. TITUS, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 7902: Mr. SCHRADER.
H.R. 7932: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 8448: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 8558: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. DEAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 8580: Mr. COMER.
H.R. 8581: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 8736: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 8846: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
H.R. 8863: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 9017: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 9097: Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 9186: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 9224: Ms. ROSS and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 9275: Mr. FINSTAD.
H.R. 9362: Mr. LIEU, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 9379: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 9389: Mr. BANKS.
H.R. 9445: Mr. MOONEY.
H.R. 9460: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 9475: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 9482: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
H.R. 9578: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
H.R. 9596: Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 9600: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. SWALWELL.
H. Con. Res. 65: Mr. TRONE.
H. Con. Res. 110: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio and Mr. CARL.
H. Res. 29: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H. Res. 448: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H. Res. 668: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H. Res. 1083: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H. Res. 1193: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H. Res. 1386: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H. Res. 1392: Ms. CHU.
H. Res. 1509: Mr. SOTO.
H. Res. 1520: Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. ARRINGTON.
H. Res. 1522: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H. Res. 1525: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. ALLRED.

## CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. NEAL

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Ways and Means in H.R.

9640 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.