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No. 98

## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Illinois).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
June 6, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MARY E. MILLER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 9, 2023, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

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

### CARIBBEAN AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

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

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Speaker, today I rise in recognition of Caribbean American Heritage Month. This June, we acknowledge and celebrate our diverse Caribbean-American contributions to this Nation's history for the 17th year.

Personally, I am so proud of my Caribbean lineage and want to honor the universal pride that all Caribbean people share across the United States.

Historically, Caribbean Americans have been key players in the development, growth, and richness of this country.

Originally entering the United States in bondage, Caribbean people endured the brutalities of chattel slavery for centuries but fought for and attained liberation.

My home, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Haiti are the only two places to organize a slave revolt that led to successful freedom from that revolt in the history of the Western Hemisphere.

Caribbean-American history is one of struggle and of triumph. Descendants of these heroes and heroines would later search for greater opportunities here on the mainland, as well as elsewhere.

Wherever we have gone, we have led to become pioneers and revolutionaries of our times. Some of the most influential Caribbean-American figures have indisputably driven change and progress in this Nation and continuously aid in its endeavors to achieve freedom and prosperity.

Our unique and colorful cultures, traditions, and stories have enriched and helped transform U.S. history such as the invaluable contributions in government, academia, athletics, business, the arts and sciences, and so many more which have shaped the fabric of this Nation.

Members of our leadership, such as Colin Powell, a descendant of Jamaican parents, who shattered racial barriers as the first Black National Security Advisor, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Secretary of State. The son of Jamaican immigrants, Powell was a dedicated Army general, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom twice, following in the footsteps of the first notable Caribbean American, Alexander Hamilton.

Susan Rice, Shirley Chisholm, and, of course, our present Vice President, KAMALA HARRIS, all share Caribbean heritage and have served this country

as political figures. We honor them and the legacy they have left.

Journalists like Karine Jean-Pierre, who is the first Black and Caribbean American ever to become a press secretary for a U.S. President, and others such as Joy Reid, Yamiche Alcindor, and Abby Phillip are Caribbean-American women who continue to disrupt the media by uplifting and amplifying Black voices.

Our contributions are not limited to those within the rule of law. Caribbean Americans have a long history of social activists, free thinkers, and revolutionaries.

Everyone recalls Denmark Vesey who led the slave revolt in South Carolina, a free man who died to free others.

Hubert Harrison, a fellow Virgin Islander and New Yorker who was often left in the shadows, was considered the father of Harlem radicalism.

Men like Malcolm X, whose mother was from Grenada; Marcus Garvey of Jamaica; Kwame Ture, formerly known as Stokely Carmichael, founder of the Black Panthers, was from Trinidad; and James Wendell Johnson, who wrote "Lift Every Voice and Sing," whose family was from the Bahamas, all played crucial roles in the civil rights movement, and they left lasting impacts on this country.

The Caribbean-American experience has inspired countless works of art. A people rich in imagination, they are continuously at the forefront of exceptional and innovative artistic expression.

Jean-Michel Basquiat, a Haitian of Puerto Rican descent, was a leading figure in the neo-expressionism movement.

Musicians and actors such as Harry Belafonte, Cicely Tyson, and Hazel Scott are visionaries in their field.

We continue to credit much of our scientific advancements to individuals

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

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



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such as Neil deGrasse Tyson, who everybody looks to and applauds, the son of a beautiful Puerto Rican sister, a renowned astrophysicist, author, and science communicator, recognized for his "extraordinary role in exciting the public about the wonders of science."

In athletics, an abundance of individuals have had monumental success and shown grace and leadership, such as Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, a son of Caribbean immigrants.

Two other athletes, in particular, that I cannot stop mentioning from the Virgin Islands are: Tim Duncan and Aliyah Boston.

This month provides an opportunity to reflect on the past, act in the present, and envision the future. We applaud Caribbean American Heritage Month.

#### CELEBRATING THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF LITTLE SAIGON

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

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate an important milestone for the Vietnamese community in my district and across the United States.

This week marks the 35th anniversary of Orange County's Little Saigon, which is now home to the largest concentration of Vietnamese anywhere outside of Vietnam itself.

To this day, many of Little Saigon's residents are first-generation Vietnamese who fled communism to find freedom in this country. They brought with them a rich heritage, a beautiful culture, and a proud history.

They are small business owners, public servants, community leaders, educators, healthcare professionals, lawyers, journalists, parents, and everyone in between.

The Vietnamese community in Orange County is a shining example of a fundamental American truth that no matter who you are or where you come from, if you work hard and stay true to the principles of liberty and justice for all, you can achieve success for yourself and your family. Southern California and America are stronger because of their contributions.

I am proud to represent the Vietnamese Americans living in California's 45th District, and I am committed to ensuring that each of them can build and enjoy their own American Dream.

#### CELEBRATING FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in celebration of Filipino Independence Day.

The history of Filipino independence is a story of a people who remained tirelessly committed to democratic values of self-determination and freedom, even amidst the most challenging circumstances.

On June 12, 1898, the Philippines declared their independence after a long history of occupation. However, the country remained a territory of the

United States for many years, even after Congress enacted the Philippine Independence Act of 1934.

It wasn't until the Fourth of July in 1948 when President Harry S. Truman issued Proclamation 2695 that the United States recognized Filipino sovereignty, officially marking the nation's independence.

Both during and since its independence, the Philippines has been one of the United States' most important allies.

My district in southern California is home to around 30,000 Filipinos. They are an integral part of our communities, touching every aspect of our way of life with an entrepreneurial spirit, a respect for their traditions, and a love for America.

I am proud to represent them in the United States Congress, and I will always fight for a better life for them and for all of my constituents.

To the Filipino community in southern California and across the country, I wish a very happy Independence Day.

#### JUSTICE FOR ARMY SPECIALIST ENRIQUE ROMAN-MARTINEZ

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

Mrs. TORRES of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to demand justice for a family still in search of answers.

Over 3 years after his murder, Army Specialist Enrique Roman-Martinez' mother, Maria, and sister, Griselda, still don't know what happened to their beloved son and brother.

Before he was even old enough to vote, Enrique felt called to serve a purpose much greater than himself. His dedication to our Nation compelled him to enlist in the Army when he was only 17 years old.

While stationed at Fort Bragg in North Carolina, Specialist Roman-Martinez went camping in the Outer Banks with seven of his fellow soldiers. On May 22, 2020, he disappeared. Seven soldiers camping with him failed to report him missing. They failed to provide information that could lead to solving his murder. Instead, they claimed that he was suicidal.

However, a week later, when his head surfaced, Specialist Roman-Martinez was found washed ashore—only his head.

He was only 21 years old, just old enough to order a beer for himself. He had the rest of his life ahead of him, a life he chose to begin by selflessly serving his country.

His family deserves the truth. As the mother of an Air Force veteran, I will never forget that awful feeling of waking up every day and not knowing whether my son will ever come home.

Our military makes a sacred commitment to never leave a servicemember behind, and it is their moral obligation to inform families if their loved one is killed.

It is an impossible, unthinkable conversation, a conversation that I feared

every single day during my son's deployment, but it is essential closure for the families of those who made the ultimate sacrifice.

It has been over 3 years, and the murder of Enrique Roman-Martinez remains unsolved. The Army's failure to provide his family with the answers they deserve is unacceptable.

□ 1015

Last year, I introduced The Enrique Roman-Martinez Military Cold Case Justice Act to reform how the military handles cold cases and ensure that a tragedy of uncertainty like this never happens again.

I am pleased that my legislation was included in our annual government funding law and that I recently had the opportunity to visit the new Army cold case unit to monitor the Army's improvements to their cold case review process.

However, the harsh truth remains: Enrique's family is still waiting for answers they may never find. They are also still waiting for the remains they may never find.

I call on anyone with information on Enrique Roman-Martinez's murder to come forward and shed light on what happened. As the Roman-Martinez family's voice in Congress, I will continue doing all I can to deliver justice for them.

Enrique was one of the Inland Empire's best and brightest, and we feel the pain of his loss every single day.

Maria and Griselda's lives will never be the same after the murder of their son and brother, and the very least that we can do is grant them closure.

#### ADDRESSING THE MASSIVE PROBLEM OF HEALTHCARE

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

Mr. MCCORMICK. Madam Speaker, we have a massive problem. We just got done talking about the budget and the deficit, but there is no possible way to address that without addressing healthcare.

Healthcare is the biggest spending item for the government. Madam Speaker, \$1 out of every \$5 spent by the government is spent on healthcare, and it is the quickest growing inflationary cost to Americans.

Right now, if we consider Medicaid and Medicare, and we consider the amount of money we spend on private pay, which is about one-fifth of the economy also, in a GDP of roughly \$24 trillion, we are spending \$6 trillion on healthcare alone. If it were taken by itself, it would be the third largest GDP in the world. It would have twice the GDP size of India, which has 1.47 billion people. This is a massive problem.

What are we going to do? How do we take on something so complex? I think it is an underserved problem in the

United States Congress. We have been kicking the can down the street for far too long, from the Clinton administration all the way to the Obama administration. The Affordable Care Act did nothing to make it affordable.

We have done nothing to curb the inflationary costs, and it is certainly not the doctors' problem because doctors took a 2.3 percent pay cut last year alone. If you are an ER doctor in Georgia, you probably took about an 18 percent pay decrease in 1 year, and that is after serving during COVID for 3 years on nights, weekends, and holidays. That is your congratulations.

How do we address this? Quite frankly, we are going to have to make some hard choices. America has to understand, first of all, how complex this issue is when you have PBMs, GPOs, pharmaceutical companies, insurance companies, Medicaid, Medicare, when you have the government involved, private pay, when you have hospital systems and healthcare providers. These are just some of the problems we have.

Right now, 90 percent of the ingredients that go into drugs are produced in China. You have almost all of the market for amoxicillin and Augmentin cornered by an adversarial nation.

We have admin costs that have grown in the hospital system from 25 percent to 40 percent in just the last 10 years. Take that into account. Forty percent of every dollar spent on healthcare is spent on administrative costs. That means too much regulatory burden, not enough competition.

We continue to talk about a single-payer system as the end-all, be-all to healthcare. Let's take that into account right now. Medicaid is done at a loss. It doesn't pay the bills. As a matter of fact, we have an act right now that talks about supplementing people with a tax break so they can actually see more Medicaid patients and afford it and stay open. It is not the answer.

If we go to a single-payer system, you are talking about adding \$30 trillion of expense to the government in the next 10 years. That means \$30 trillion more in either tax or debt.

We have pretty much lost our minds over the \$32 trillion of debt we are already in. Imagine adding \$30 trillion more to spending. It would be the largest increase in spending and government control there has ever been in American history. We have a massive problem.

On top of that, despite spending about \$32 billion on electronic medical records and spending a lot of money on coders, in many cases, we still have 45 percent of claims not being reimbursed by insurance companies. This simply can't continue to happen.

People are using their insurance companies the wrong way. If we used car insurance the same way we use healthcare insurance, you would be spending your car insurance to actually change your car oil. It would probably cost about \$500 per pop, and you wouldn't be able to afford car insurance.

We need to look at this in a different way. The problem is, if I talk about cutting administrative costs in medicine, people will immediately vilify me for trying to cut Medicaid and Medicare. This is why it has to be a bipartisan issue. We have to have a real conversation, and it can't be about calling people names but about actually solving a problem.

If we want to talk about a real solution, I think we have to start thinking about not just taking this as subcommittees, not just a subcommittee of Energy and Commerce, not just a subcommittee of Ways and Means, not just a subcommittee of VA or a subcommittee of Foreign Affairs. We actually have to have staff that are dedicated to a process that is so complex, so big, has so many lobbyists involved that it is impossible for a physician with an MBA to figure out how to handle it himself.

This is something we are going to have to take as a problem that all of us have to solve without vilifying each other. If we don't do it soon, we will increase government and increase spending, and we will have rationing simultaneously.

Final point: If you want a good example of a single-payer system, the VA is exactly what you are going to get, and it is not popular.

#### FREEDOM FOR EVERY AMERICAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to acknowledge June 6, 1944, D-Day, the day the largest land, sea, and air attack came to Normandy to fight Hitler. It was an unbelievable surge of power for freedom.

Just a few years ago, I had the privilege of commemorating D-Day at Normandy and being able to see the rows and rows of those who died in the name of freedom. Nine thousand of the Allies died, men and women, men in particular, from the United States of America.

I honor them today and recognize that as we stand in this place, as we debate on this floor, we have the responsibility to pay tribute to why they fought for freedom and their love of America. We have the responsibility to do the right thing for the American people.

That is why I stand today to raise an issue that has plagued us over and over again, and that is the enormity of gun violence, the proliferation of guns, and the loss of life of our children. Violence is impacting our children every single day.

Yesterday, we held a powerful hearing to talk about how we can stop this gun violence. We heard from people who were victims, like Lloyd Gock, a victim of the Monterey Park shooting. His words rang so powerfully. He heard 42 gunshots, and he heard the bodies dropping, 11 dead and 9 wounded. He

understands that a weapon of war should not be on the streets and that we should ban assault weapons.

We also heard medical testimony, or professional health testimony, that indicated that storage, as indicated in the Kimberly Vaughan Firearm Safe Storage Act, would be most helpful in saving the lives of children. Some 4 million children live in homes where guns are laid around and not stored. They lose their lives there. Every single day, eight children lose their lives by way of gun violence.

What about Mr. Kling from the Giffords organization that says 6,500 veterans die every year due to gun violence, to suicide? It is imperative that we understand that their weapon of choice is a gun. Some would say that they are suicidal, that they have mental issues.

It is the proliferation of guns—red flag laws, banning assault weapons, raising the age.

We all still feel the pain of many shootings, but we feel the pain of Uvalde. I have come to know those families and the elected officials there who have been in pain, the city that has been in pain. The families and children remain in pain.

You see how many of these small caskets they had to watch being buried in that community when a child, yes, under the age of 21 got a gun online. How outrageous is that?

I stand here today saying: Are we going to keep the promise of those who laid their lives on the line for a free nation, or are we going to continually be against what is right?

Let me quickly indicate that we must do something about the massive evictions across America. People are unhoused and need more housing. I am going to fight against the high numbers of evictions in all of our communities and will introduce legislation dealing with eviction. I want to bring it down in Houston and cities around the Nation.

As well, I want to make sure that whatever rights we have, all people deserve the same rights, and that is access to freedom, justice, and equality and to recognize their diversity and access to healthcare.

It was the Democrats who saved Medicaid when a million people were going to lose their Medicaid. Had we followed the leadership of our friends on the other side of the aisle, with their early bill H.R. 1, 1 million people—but we stopped it. We are stopping the default and negotiating away the idea of taking a million people off of Medicaid, their lifeline for healthcare.

It is extremely important that we recognize that men and women laid down their lives or put on the uniform unselfishly. They do so so that freedom can be for every American.

#### HONORING MOTHER ROSA PARKS

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

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, yesterday, I was honored to join Rosa Parks' family, alongside Senator GARY PETERS and local community advocates, to rename the Grand River Post Office near her home in Detroit the Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office.

I am so proud to recognize the mother of the civil rights movement and a beloved resident of our community in Detroit, Mother Rosa Parks.

It was truly a personal honor to partner with Mother Parks' family to keep this freedom fighter's legacy alive in yet another powerful way.

I cannot wait for the child to walk in to see the name on the post office and ask: "Who was that?"

It was a privilege to lead this effort in Congress, with the support of the Michigan delegation, to commemorate this incredible civil rights leader.

As we know, on December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to surrender her seat on a Montgomery bus to a White passenger. Her refusal was not only an act of courage and a protest against racial segregation and oppression, Madam Speaker, it was an assertion that our Black neighbors deserved human dignity.

Her act of defiance ignited the Montgomery bus boycott, a pivotal moment in the civil rights movement.

In 1957, Mother Parks left Montgomery, Alabama, to move to the most beautiful, Blackest city in the country, the city of Detroit. She lived there for nearly 50 years and served our community tirelessly as a congressional staff member for the late Congressman John Conyers.

Despite efforts that we are seeing today around the Nation of those who want to erase history leaders like Mother Rosa Parks, Dr. King, Malcolm X, and so many others, we will continue to uplift those who bent the arc of the moral universe toward justice.

Today and always, Madam Speaker, we stand on the shoulders of Mother Parks and the countless others who fought for equality and justice for all. I am inspired every single day by her bravery and strength. Her legacy serves as a powerful reminder to every single one of us that, with courage and determination, there is power to change the course of our history.

May Mother Parks always remind us that we cannot remain silent when we encounter injustice, discrimination, or racism, but that we must always take a stand and speak out, even when our voice shakes, to continue to build on her most beautiful movement to build a more equitable, loving, and just world.

Madam Speaker, we know that our struggle against racism and white supremacy is a lifelong pursuit. As Mother Parks wrote: "Freedom fighters never retire." As her memory continues to guide us, may her legacy never die.

I am so grateful for the opportunity to honor Mother Parks alongside the

McCauley and Parks families and hope that the symbol of our appreciation is felt by those who loved her.

□ 1030

#### AMERICAN INDIAN HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I was blessed to have grown up in southwest Detroit. This is where over 20 different ethnicities live, and every neighborhood has their own flavor in how they show up for each other.

This is why I am so grateful that I secured \$1.5 million in funding for American Indian Health and Family Services as they expand their healthcare and mental health services to our families.

This healthcare center is tucked in a residential street between homes where people can walk to get the services that they need.

Expanding their efforts will change lives in a meaningful way, and I am so proud to have been part of that.

#### AUTO INSURANCE DISCRIMINATION

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, auto insurance discrimination continues to keep our residents in a cycle of poverty. Your education level, your ZIP code, and marital status doesn't determine your driving ability and neither does your credit score. Yet our neighbors, especially in Detroit, regularly face higher insurance rates—up to \$5,000 per month in some cases.

Someone with a perfect driving record and poor credit can pay up to two or three times more than those with a higher credit score, even with a driving under the influence violation.

We must stop these predatory and discriminatory practices by auto insurance companies.

I am so grateful to partner with Congresswoman WATSON COLEMAN and Congressman TAKANO in introducing the Prohibiting Auto Insurance Discrimination Act. This is how we can push back against corporate greed and those that use proxies to discriminate.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 31 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

#### AFTER RECESS

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

#### PRAYER

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

Holy God, You call us into relationship with You. That we can stand here

in the place of our labor, in the middle of our day-to-day lives and, with confidence in Your love and mercy, approach You with our hopes and concerns, our joys and our burdens, is nothing short of a profound privilege.

Evoke in us the certainty of Your gracious plan for us, so that as we consider the problems set before us, our response would serve as a testimony to the love, joy, and peace to which You call us.

Deepen our trust in Your providence and care so that as we tackle the work ahead of us, we would face all that we encounter with patience, kindness, and generosity.

Awaken us to the goodness and worth of each person with whom we serve. Despite our differences or our diffidence, our proximity or our disparity, may we encounter each one with faithfulness, gentleness, and self-control.

Remind us that there are no laws that prohibit us from either receiving or giving these precious proofs of Your spirit at work in us. And so, we dedicate ourselves to the stewardship of all that You have bestowed on us and recommit ourselves to bear the fruit of Your love.

In Your generous name we pray.  
Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

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

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. SPANBERGER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

## APPRECIATING INDIA

(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, later this month, Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India will return for a state visit to Washington.

As the son of a World War II Army Air Corps Flying Tiger who served in India, I grew up with an appreciation of the hardworking people of India.

The existing U.S.-India partnership has been highlighted by Prime Minister Modi being warmly welcomed here in the House Chamber, Madison Square Garden, and "Howdy, Modi" in Houston.

The 4-million-strong Indian-American community has achieved the highest per capita income of all immigrant populations in America, with political success symbolized by Governor, Ambassador, and Republican Presidential candidate Nikki Haley of South Carolina.

With India as the largest democracy and America as the oldest democracy, both have shared values of democracy with rule of law opposing authoritarians with rule of gun. India is well represented by Ambassador Taranjit Sandhu and Atlanta Consul General Dr. Swati Kulkarni.

Congratulations Houston Zachary Wilson graduating today from Beaufort High School, South Carolina, to attend Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas.

## END HUNGER NOW

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

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, House Republicans nearly caused a catastrophic default on our debt all because they wanted to tighten the screws on America's poorest families, and now Speaker McCarthy says: "Let's get the rest of the work requirements."

He basically said taking away food from hungry people was "one of the best nights I have ever [had]."

So, let me be just as blunt: SNAP work requirements don't work. They do the opposite. Any Member who disagrees can reach out to my office, and I will provide him or her copies of many, many studies.

Second, as attention turns to the farm bill, which we all know must pass with bipartisan support, I want to be up-front about my red lines: SNAP work requirements are off the table. Cuts to SNAP are off the table. Changes that hurt America's small farms and family farmers are off the table.

There will be no farm bill without serious investments in the national strategy put forward by the Biden administration to end hunger and diet-related diseases.

GOP leadership may care more about tax cuts for billionaires than food for everyday families, but House Democrats do not, and we will keep fighting to end hunger now.

## CELEBRATING NATIONAL DAIRY MONTH

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

Mr. VALADAO. Madam Speaker, June is National Dairy Month, and I want to take this opportunity to thank all the dairy farmers in the Central Valley for their commitment to supplying America with the dairy products we all know and love.

Madam Speaker, if you are a fan of cheese, ice cream, yogurt, or just a good old-fashioned glass of cold milk, there is a pretty good chance it was produced in California's 22nd District.

California is the number one milk-producing State in the country, housing over 1,100 dairies, and 99 percent of those are family owned. Eighty percent of California's 1.7 million milk cows live in the Central Valley. Tulare County alone houses about 450,000 milk cows.

As the Representative for America's largest dairy-producing counties and Congress' only dairy farmer, I know firsthand the challenges the men and women in the dairy industry face every day. However, like all our agricultural producers in the valley, dairy farmers continue to produce America's dairy products, care for their animals, and support their local communities.

Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in raising a glass of milk to our dairy farmers as we celebrate National Dairy Month.

## RECOGNIZING MAJOR GENERAL TIMOTHY P. WILLIAMS

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

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Major General Timothy P. Williams.

For the last 9 years, Major General Williams has served as the 28th adjutant general of Virginia, displaying an unparalleled dedication to the men and women of the Virginia National Guard, the Virginia Air National Guard, and the Virginia Defense Force.

He has built a reputation of steady leadership in a time so often marked by turbulence.

His soldiers and airmen were on the front lines of the COVID-19 crisis, completing more than 1,100 missions in response to the pandemic.

During his tenure, the Virginia National Guard deployed to the U.S. Capitol following the January 6 insurrection. Later that year, his servicemembers helped to evacuate thousands of our Afghan allies to safety.

Under the leadership of Major General Williams, Virginia soldiers have also deployed to Kuwait, the Horn of Africa, Iraq, Syria, Kosovo, and many more places.

While Major General Williams will officially retire on July 1, I am confident that his service is not done, and I am confident that his resiliency, his devotion to duty, and his fervent patriotism will continue to inspire generations of brave Virginians who wish to lead from the front as he continues his service to our Commonwealth and the country.

Madam Speaker, please join me in extending our country's gratitude to Major General Timothy P. Williams for his service.

## KEEP AM RADIO IN OUR VEHICLES

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

Mr. ALFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to, once again, express my sincere support for AM radio.

Yesterday, my good friend, Representative JAKE LATURNER of Kansas, and I led a bipartisan resolution promoting the use of AM radios in automobiles.

Not only is AM radio a pillar of our communication infrastructure, but it is a beacon of our resilience and a representation of our unity as a nation.

It connects us. It informs us. At times, it has saved us.

One in five Americans regularly turns to a radio station for their local news, and nearly one-half of all adults in our great Nation derive part of their news from radio broadcasts—not TV, not social media, but radio.

Our AM radio stations reach a staggering monthly audience of 82 million Americans.

This is not a voice whispering into the void. This is a loudspeaker that broadcasts to the masses. It is a reliable source of news and information to tens of millions of citizens.

Madam Speaker, let's keep the airwaves alive. Let's keep the people informed. Let's keep AM radio in our cars and trucks.

## ENCOURAGING HOMEOWNERSHIP THROUGH TAX CREDITS

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, the United States is experiencing an affordable housing crisis, and western New York is not immune.

Older communities like Buffalo and Niagara Falls have aging houses with good bones, but the high cost to rehab these properties, compared to their value, causes them to fall into disrepair. As a result, neighborhoods are plagued by blighted homes and vacant lots.

That is why we introduced the Neighborhood Homes Investment Act, which

closes the value gap these neighborhoods face with a tax credit to encourage investing in single-family homes to revitalize these communities.

Over the next 10 years, this bill could help build or rehabilitate 500,000 homes and create more than 700,000 construction jobs. For the families whose dreams of homeownership feel unattainable, this can be a game changer.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join Representative MIKE KELLY and me in supporting this legislation for communities across the Nation and the families who want to see them thrive long into the future.

#### WELCOMING PRIME MINISTER NARENDRA MODI OF INDIA

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

Mr. McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I take this opportunity to address a very important visit by Prime Minister Modi this week.

I am excited that this person is coming to America to extend goodwill between our two nations in one of the most strategically important relationships we have in the world.

If you consider their relationship to Pakistan, China, and Bangladesh, and the economic power that they hold, it is an economy that has been blossoming in the last 10 years and has increased by over 30 percent while Canada and Russia have actually maintained a flat or decreasing GDP.

The reason this has happened is because they have embraced a constitution very similar to the United States' and values very similar to ours.

I call that we continue to extend our military actions, our military purchasing power, and our economic reliance on each other into the future as we accept Prime Minister Modi here in the United States in the most important accolades that we recognize leadership across the world.

#### CONGRATULATING OKEZUE BELL

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

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate one of my constituents, Easton's own Okezue Bell.

A Moravian Academy graduate, Okezue is making a mark not just on Pennsylvania's Seventh District, my district, but on our entire country and our world.

Okezue created "WeArm," a prosthetic limb for below-the-elbow amputees that has reached more than 4,000 people. He founded an award-winning app called Fidutam that offers microloans to unbanked, low-infrastructure communities. He was a United Nations youth delegate for climate justice, environmental sustain-

ability, and education, working on educational initiatives for underprivileged students across the globe.

He somehow still has the time to be a standout violinist and tennis championship winner.

I was honored to celebrate his graduation with him this past weekend, and I cannot wait to see what he does next because his intelligence, curiosity, and dedication to making the world a better place represent the best that this country has to offer.

□ 1215

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 277, REGULATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE IN NEED OF SCRUTINY ACT OF 2023; PRO- VIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 288, SEPARATION OF POW- ERS RESTORATION ACT OF 2023; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1615, GAS STOVE PRO- TECTION AND FREEDOM ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDER- ATION OF H.R. 1640, SAVE OUR GAS STOVES ACT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MASSIE. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 463 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 463

*Resolved*, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 277) to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-6 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for divi-

sion of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 288) to amend title 5, United States Code, to clarify the nature of judicial review of agency interpretations of statutory and regulatory provisions. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-7 shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees; (2) the further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1615) to prohibit the use of Federal funds to ban gas stoves. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SEC. 4. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1640) to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing the proposed rule titled "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Conventional Cooking Products", and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. KIM of California). The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MASSIE. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), 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. MASSIE. 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 Kentucky?

There was no objection.

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

Last night, the Rules Committee met and reported House Resolution 463, providing for the consideration of four measures: H.R. 277, H.R. 288, H.R. 1615, and H.R. 1640.

The rule provides for H.R. 277, the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act, also known as the REINS Act, to be considered under a structured rule, and provides for 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective

designees. The rule makes 15 amendments in order.

The rule provides further for H.R. 288, the Separation of Powers Restoration Act, to be considered under a structured rule, and provides for 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees. The rule makes one amendment in order.

Additionally, the rule provides for H.R. 1615, the Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act, to be considered under a structured rule and provides for 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees. The rule makes two amendments in order.

Finally, the rule provides for H.R. 1640, the Save Our Gas Stoves Act, to be considered under a structured rule and provides for 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees. The rule makes three amendments in order.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

With all the very real issues facing our great Nation, it is really disappointing that once again the House majority has decided to waste valuable time and resources to promote a bunch of half-baked legislative ideas and stir the culture wars pot with MAGA conspiracy theories.

The bills that we started considering yesterday in the Rules Committee and will debate and vote upon in the next couple days, consuming an entire week of scarce legislative time, will do nothing to address the most pressing issues our constituents are begging us to address: gun violence, affordable health and childcare, the growing impact of climate change, Social Security solvency, immigration, and national security.

Worse, the antigovernment philosophy inspiring these bills will ultimately harm Americans by creating dangerous bottlenecks in critical government functions, misrepresenting the role and actions of the Federal Government, and disrupting the government's ability to protect Americans from harm.

Let's get some facts straight. While our colleagues across the aisle have framed their argument as necessary to ensure that Congress exercises its legislative function, they completely ignore the fact that the Federal agencies and rulemaking processes they are attacking have been established by Congress to undertake specific functions. That includes rulemaking, which is

delegated to the agencies by Congress and ensures that they implement policies using the best and most recent expertise available, for the benefit of the American people.

By enlisting the assistance of Federal agencies to administer the laws that it passes, Congress fulfills its constitutional mandate, the mandate for our entire government to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to our colleagues.

In other words, working together with the other branches, our government is charged with accomplishing certain basic goals for the American people. The regulatory process that our colleagues seek to frame as a battle against a vast bureaucratic conspiracy is actually an essential part of ensuring that we all have clean air and water to breathe and drink; healthy food to eat; safe planes, trains, and automobiles to travel in.

In reality, regulations mean that when a senior goes to the pharmacy to pick up their prescriptions, the life-saving medication that they will take is both safe and effective.

When you boil it down, rules and regulations are extremely tangible ways that the Federal Government protects people's health and safety and helps create a fairer economy where everyone has a chance to succeed.

Subject matter experts at agencies craft these regulations, many based on highly complex and technical data. Once a rule is proposed, it undergoes an often years-long rigorous review in which comments are solicited from the public, business interests, and other agencies.

Of course, these rules and regs are issued in response to congressional directives. They are an important step towards implementing laws that Members of this body have passed while representing the people back home who elect them to come here.

We can see examples of successful rulemaking all the time across the country. Before the Clean Water Act, the Delaware River, which runs alongside my district, was so polluted that it stripped the paint off passing ships. These days, you can safely kayak on the river thanks to regulations developed by agencies to carry out that law.

While the regulatory process can always be improved upon, the proposals we are considering today are not good-faith improvements or efforts to provide checks on the regulatory process.

The first of these bills is H.R. 277, the REINS Act, which would turn the administrative rulemaking process on its head, requiring every major rule—of which there are dozens and sometimes hundreds every year—to be passed again by both houses of Congress and signed by the President.

Remember, these rules have been developed in the first instance as a result of congressional action.

What the REINS Act is really doing is creating a process that will cause

gridlock that then Republicans, or other political operatives, can take advantage of to stop rules they don't like.

The burdensome requirements of H.R. 277 are simply not needed because Congress already has multiple opportunities to shape or rescind major rules if it disapproves of them.

We can hold hearings and offer public comment. We can disapprove major regulations before they take effect, or we can rescind those regulations under the Congressional Review Act.

On that last point in particular, I will note that this majority has moved these types of measures through this Chamber already many times this Congress.

In addition, we can also pass legislation to change laws or regulations, if we so please. Of course, we are considering bills today to do just that.

□ 1230

I know my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are aware of the avenues through which Congress can review and reverse rules. I know it because they use them, or try to use them, week in and week out.

For them to paint a bill like the REINS Act as a noble effort to empower Congress is disingenuous, and, ultimately, it diverts attention from the disastrous consequences this legislation would actually create.

Effectively, the REINS Act nullifies all new rulemaking by any administration, whether Republican or Democrat, and it would bring government operations to a standstill. Any new regulation would have to be passed by Congress in order to take effect.

So let's think about what that would really mean. A Congress, with a House majority that would rather bring the country to the brink of default instead of paying bills that Congress has already approved, would have to vote on every new major regulation from every Federal agency.

If that doesn't scare you, the Senate, hardly a model of expeditious legislation, would need to do the same.

In addition, the bill might actually be unconstitutional because it creates a mechanism in which one House of Congress can effectively veto an agency's rule by simply not acting on it within a 70-day legislative time frame.

This, in effect, is indistinguishable from the one-House legislative veto that the Supreme Court held to be unconstitutional in *Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Chadha*.

The unfortunate truth is, Congress struggles every day to meet the most pressing needs of the American people. There aren't enough hours in the day, year, or congressional term for us to weigh in on all the regulations that we would need to implement the laws that we are passing.

Under this policy, crucial regulations would be left to languish unacted upon, and the health, safety, and welfare of the people we are supposed to serve would be in jeopardy.

In addition to the REINS Act, there are three other bills that my colleagues are pushing through today which would also undermine the regulatory process and threaten public welfare and safety.

H.R. 288, the SOPRA Act, eliminates the decades-long standard for judicial review of agency decisions. That is a precedent that rests, in part, on the understanding that Congress delegates to agencies certain authorities to carry out the laws that it passes.

It is clear that all the talk on the other side of the aisle about this being to restore power to Congress is empty words because this bill actually incentivizes unelected judges, not Congress, to make and enact policy from the bench. Ultimately, it would slow the rulemaking process and skew it toward more powerful, well-funded, and often corporate litigants, which may be the point.

Finally, the two gas stove bills that our colleagues are pushing this week actually demonstrate some of the flaws in the REINS Act; chief among them, the ready availability of alternatives to the REINS Act proposal and the dangers of politicizing the rulemaking process.

H.R. 1615 and 1640 are fearmongering attempts to prevent the enactment of standards to make gas stoves more safe and efficient and would hinder agencies' abilities to address potentially dangerous consumer products.

The majority's trumped-up battle to defend gas stoves from the Federal Government is nothing more than a conspiracy theory cooked up to embroil Congress in culture wars that shed more heat than light on the issues facing our Nation and are likely done so with a healthy helping of fossil fuel lobbying dollars.

Contrary to the heated rhetoric from our colleagues across the aisle, the Federal Government has not proposed to remove appliances from Americans' homes. That persuasive falsehood has been repeated for months by partisan hacks like Tucker Carlson to stoke grievances and cause chaos.

H.R. 1640, the Save Our Gas Stoves Act, nullifies new, congressionally mandated energy efficiency standards for gas stoves, for new gas stoves only, that would save consumers up to \$1.7 billion in energy bills and cut down on emissions that are being shown to be particularly dangerous to children's health.

Most of us are familiar with these energy efficiency standards, and we rely upon them when we purchase new appliances like stoves and freezers and furnaces. I know that I do because it is the responsible thing to do as a consumer from both an environmental and an economic perspective.

Contrary to my colleagues' assertions, half of the gas stoves on the market today would meet the standard, and the remainder would have 3 years to make the necessary and already available adjustments to bring their new stoves into compliance.

H.R. 1615, the Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act, is even worse because it threatens the government's ability to identify and regulate unsafe gas stoves, including those with design defects that could cause injury or death to American consumers.

Just last year, the Consumer Product Safety Commission recalled a gas stove that had sent multiple people to the hospital and placed many more at serious risk of injury or death from carbon monoxide poisoning.

This bill would have prevented the recall of that dangerous appliance and would prevent the Consumer Product Safety Commission from addressing other dangerous appliances in the future. It is simply irresponsible to jeopardize the health and safety of Americans in order to promote conspiracy theories for the far right.

Overall today, my Republican colleagues take a misguided approach to the issues facing rulemaking and Federal regulations. It is clear they don't want to make the government work better. They want to break it.

They would rather allow polluters and corporations to wreak havoc on our environment, children's health, and working people's livelihoods. They would prefer to decimate a regulatory process that improves the lives of Americans every single day.

The Federal Government has long played an important role in promoting the health, safety, and welfare of the American people, and we need to ensure that it can continue playing that role.

Madam Speaker, I strongly oppose these bills, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Our constituents didn't elect us to come here and eat fancy dinners and go from one fundraiser to the next, take lavish trips, and rub elbows with important and famous people. They sent us here for one job: Pass laws or, in some cases, repeal laws. Set the rules under which they will live under; and then we are accountable every 2 years.

The Founders were very wise. Some people complain, but every 2 years our constituents have a chance to replace us if the rules we have set aren't in their favor. They have no such choice with bureaucrats.

Our Founders didn't set this system up for bureaucrats to make the laws. Excessive regulation stifles economic growth, hurts small businesses, and raises consumer prices.

In fact, much of the inflation that we see in the sectors of food and energy is due to overregulation. It is vital that Congress act to reduce our regulatory burden now, which raises consumer prices, reduces wages, and costs jobs.

I think the American people watching this debate are somewhat vexed that the other side of the aisle says we need to give up more power to the executive branch when they sent us here to do something, and they wonder why we are so feckless so often.

They are probably shaking their heads. What are these other people talking about that somebody else should make the rules that we live under?

The REINS Act would require congressional approval for regulations that have a major impact on our economy of more than \$100 million, or lead to a raise in consumer prices, or adversely affect employment.

If the REINS Act becomes law, every major regulation promulgated by the administration will come back to Congress for our approval. These regulations, they are not just regulations, these have the force of law. You can go to prison for 10 years, as we have seen with the regulation on pistol braces, just because some bureaucrat decided they wanted to pass a regulation.

In fact, the jobs-crushing OSHA vaccine mandate was one of the things that we should have voted on. If you are going to do that to your constituents, vote on it. But we didn't. We let the executive branch do it.

The idea behind the REINS Act isn't novel. It is enshrined in the Constitution. Article I, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution says: "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

Does it say and a bureaucracy? No, it doesn't. Does it say some legislative powers herein granted? No, it says all legislative powers herein granted are given to the Congress of the United States.

Congress has delegated its authority to unaccountable Federal agencies over the past decades, and our constituents are feeling that burden. Unelected bureaucrats do not have the constitutional authority to write laws, nor are they accountable to the people. They are career bureaucrats.

Our Congress has this power, and ceding it to the Federal agencies undermines our representative form of government.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. McCORMICK), my good friend.

Mr. McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I am new to Congress, so maybe I don't see the same problems that other Congressmen and Congresswomen do, but I will tell you one thing, I know the people.

I have yet to hear one constituent say we need more regulation. Nobody is telling me that they want the President to make universal decisions for all of us.

The fact is, we are out of balance. Congress doesn't have the same power it is supposed to have enumerated in the Constitution of the United States. The fact that we have a President that can spend more money than we can save is the exact reason why I just voted against the lifting of the deficit cap.

I can sum this up in one thing: You just made mention from the other side

of the House, look, we make hundreds of rules by bureaucracies, hundreds of rules per year. How can we address that in Congress?

Well, that is exactly the problem. We spend half our time in Congress litigating and debating the rules that were made by bureaucracies. You are right. We don't have time for that.

We don't have time to tell you that we shouldn't put people in jail for something that was made, essentially, law by a bureaucracy.

We don't have time to fight over money that was given away by bureaucracies or spent by bureaucracies.

We don't have time to fight a President in the Supreme Court because of a decision that he made without the approval of Congress when it comes to the budget which we, by the Constitution, should have responsibility for.

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, since Austin, deep in the heart of fossil-fueled Texas, is the only place I have ever called home, I don't believe I have ever been in a home without a gas stove. But I certainly don't need any protection through this contrived bill, and neither does any other American.

I don't need to save my stove because there is no Federal bureaucrat out there about to turn off the burners and mandate cold meals forever.

After meddling in our bedrooms and in our bathrooms, as if that weren't enough, now Republicans are turning their attention to our kitchens. Republicans propose in these bills to stop regulations that no agency has ever proposed. It follows the Republican playbook. The easiest problems to fix are those that don't exist in the first place, and they are very good at that.

Pursuing this manufactured problem places this bill in the race for the silliest Republican bill of the year but, with culture warriors developing this kind of stuff all the time, that is an honor that is very competitive to get.

Nonsense like these bills represent just another way of avoiding dealing with the genuine problems that our families and our country confront.

There is a growing body of science that indicates that burning natural gas increases the chances of childhood asthma and can worsen preexisting heart and lung issues. Using gas in the home, of course, like using it anywhere else, can involve methane leaks that are important as we deal with the climate crisis.

This bill prohibits any consideration of science in the future, no matter what it shows, or what improvements might be recommended for health and safety of those who are cooking on a stove or their families.

Unfortunately, rejection of science is to be expected from a crowd of climate deniers who regularly prefer political mythology and ideology over reality.

What we should all be concerned about is not how we are cooking on our

stoves, but how our planet is cooking. It is overheating to a dangerous level.

This bill is yet another indication of Republicans' rejection of science. Our families are already encountering the human health effects of climate change, tropical diseases we have never seen before, heat exhaustion, death and destruction from one disaster after another.

When Democrats pursue solutions to these problems, House Republicans are quick to point, look over there. Look over there at this imagined Fox network fantasy that can upset you, while meanwhile they seem to have never met a polluter they didn't like or to whom they were unwilling to grant special privileges.

More and more families are, in fact, going electric with their cars, their water heaters, their solar panels and more. At some point, I expect my family also will make the change with our stove, not because we are being forced by a bureaucrat, but because science shows that it may be healthier for our grandchildren and for our planet.

Indeed, in January, the American Public Health Association called on Federal agencies to do more to educate the public about these dangers. More research is exactly what we need, including from the Consumer Product Safety Commission and the Department of Energy so we can base what we do here on facts, not on fantasy.

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, one of the arguments made from the other side of the aisle that I find absolutely laughable is this notion that the REINS Act might be unconstitutional, might have some constitutional infirmity because it requires Congress to pass the laws instead of the executive branch.

They reference a Supreme Court decision, *INS v. Chadha*, that doesn't even read on this bill. The REINS Act does not violate the Presentment Clause because it requires passage in the House, passage in the Senate, and a signature of the President. It doesn't even apply to the Supreme Court decision that was referenced.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY), my good friend.

□ 1245

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Kentucky for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, he is completely correct. The only constitutional infirmity is the extent to which we are allowing bureaucrats to make up the law and make up policies without being checked by the branch represented by the people in this body and in the Senate to check them under our Constitution. That is the constitutional infirmity.

To my friend from Texas, who was regaling us on the absurdity, apparently, of our desire to protect the American people from the regulatory state clamping down on their ability to choose how they want to live and have the energy of their choice: Which is it?

The gentleman from Texas sat down in the well and was trying to say, no, we are not trying to ban this, and we are not going to do anything about that, when, by the way, the administration literally said: Ban stoves. It was a literal quote, and I think when they say something, you should actually believe them.

Then the gentleman from Texas went on to say: They want to protect all manner of pollution. We want to stop the scourge of global warming.

Well, which is it? Are we banning stoves in pursuit of unicorn energy theory, or are we actually going to allow the American people to be free?

The reality is, my friend from Texas gave up the joke. Everybody gets it. Everybody knows it. We know exactly where our Democratic colleagues are. They do want to ban the internal combustion engine. They have effectively said so. They do want to get rid of the burning of fossil fuels. They do want to make energy more expensive for the American people. They literally say so. That is the truth.

The fact is, it is not just energy. We have the REINS Act trying to restrict the power of the executive branch so we can stop things like a half-trillion-dollar student loan bailout, which NANCY PELOSI said: The President “does not have that power. That has to be an act of Congress.”

They want to force schools to allow biological men to compete in women's sports under Title IX. We have an amendment to address that.

The executive branch wants to force 10.4 million healthcare workers to take a COVID jab or lose their job, use taxpayer dollars to provide abortions at the VA, unilaterally turn potentially millions of Americans into felons overnight for owning a piece of plastic attached to a constitutionally protected gun, use the EPA to regulate gas and coal-fired power plants out of existence, and use the Department of Energy to tell Americans what type of gas stove they can and can't buy.

We get the joke. The REINS Act is necessary, and I support it. However, I have to use my last 30 seconds to say this: It is ironic that we are voting on the REINS Act just 1 week after Republicans gave up our debt ceiling leverage to actually get it signed into law. That is precisely how the swamp works, Mr. Speaker.

The REINS Act was in our good bill, the Limit, Save, Grow Act, in April. We walked away from it last week to cut a deal, and we shouldn't have. Instead, we are engaging in theater where we are going to send it to the Senate for it to die. We should be serious about forcing votes to get it done in this body.

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

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a document titled: “Gas stove use and respiratory health among adults with asthma in NHANES III,”

the conclusion of which is: “Among adults with asthma, there was no apparent impact of gas stove use on pulmonary function or respiratory symptoms.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

[From Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Oct. 2003]

# GAS STOVE USE AND RESPIRATORY HEALTH AMONG ADULTS WITH ASTHMA IN NHANES III (By M.D. Eisner, P.D. Blanc)

## ABSTRACT

Background: Gas stoves release respiratory irritants, such as nitrogen dioxide and other combustion by-products. Adults with asthma may be susceptible to the effects of gas stove exposure because of their underlying airway hyperresponsiveness, but this association has been difficult to establish.

Aims: To examine the association between gas stove use and respiratory health.

Methods: The analysis used data from the US Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey among 445 adults with asthma (representing 4.8 million persons with the condition).

Results: Nearly half of the adults with asthma had a gas stove in their home (47.1%). There was no association between gas stove use and FEV1 (mean change 146 ml; 95% CI -50 to 342 ml), FVC (0 ml; 95% CI -151 to 152 ml), or FEF25%-75% (357 ml; 95% CI -7 to 722 ml). There was also no relation between gas stove use and the risk of self-reported cough (OR 0.8; 95% CI 0.4 to 1.7), wheeze (OR 1.5; 95% CI 0.7 to 3.2), or other respiratory symptoms. Controlling for sociodemographic, smoking, housing, and geographic factors did not appreciably affect these results.

Conclusions: Among adults with asthma, there was no apparent impact of gas stove use on pulmonary function or respiratory symptoms. These results should be reassuring to adults with asthma and their health care providers.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a Politico article titled: “What the right's gas stove freak-out was really about.” That is dated January 14. The first line is: “No, President Joe Biden isn't coming for your gas stove.”

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

There was no objection.

[From POLITICO, Jan. 14, 2023]

# WHAT THE RIGHT'S GAS STOVE FREAKOUT WAS REALLY ABOUT

(By Alex Guillén and Ben Lefebvre)

No, President Joe Biden isn't coming for your gas stove.

Republicans and conservative pundits have spent the past week nonetheless expressing alarm about the fate of Americans' ranges and cooktops—in line with previous GOP complaints about real or imagined threats to hamburgers, toilets, air travel, incandescent light bulbs and gasoline-powered cars.

Genuine or not, the stove flap gave Republican lawmakers an opening to put Biden's energy policies back on the front burner, after last year's spurt of high gasoline prices had faded from the headlines.

It also touches on a real, coast-to-coast crusade by liberal city and state leaders to prohibit gas stoves and furnaces in new buildings, on the grounds that they endanger

health and contribute to climate change. But the White House has disavowed enacting any such ban at the federal level. (“The president does not support banning gas stoves,” White House press secretary Karine Jean-Pierre told reporters after the issue came up repeatedly at Wednesday's news briefing.)

Other Democrats in Washington are looking to avoid the uproar—including the Virginia Democrat who helped spark the fuss.

“I'm loath to touch the stove again,” said Aaron Fritschner, a spokesperson for Rep. Don Beyer (D-Va.), when asked for comment about this week's stove backlash. “It was a very stupid news cycle. So little of it was based in fact.”

In December, Beyer and Sen. Cory Booker (D-N.J.) asked the Consumer Product Safety Commission to look at the health risks posed by gas stoves' methane emissions.

Then a member of that five-person commission suggested to Bloomberg News in a story this week that a ban on new gas stoves could be one of many options to be pursued in the future. But the member, Biden nominee Richard Trumka Jr., had previously failed to get his fellow commissioners to support even regulating stoves, as POLITICO's E&E News reported Tuesday. Instead, the commission plans to gather “public input” on stoves' health hazards and possible solutions.

“I am not looking to ban gas stoves and the CPSC has no proceeding to do so,” Chair Alexander Hoehn-Saric later said in a statement.

By then, though, the issue had escalated to culture-war level—and lawmakers unleashed a barrage of snarky comments.

“God. Guns. Gas Stoves,” the conservative Rep. Jim Jordan (R-Ohio) said in a tweet.

And Democratic Sen. Joe Manchin of West Virginia, a firm defender of fossil fuels, dubbed any stove ban a “recipe for disaster.”

“The federal government has no business telling American families how to cook their dinner,” he tweeted.

That was followed by the introduction of legislation in the House to protect the gas appliances.

While a federal ban is not in the cards at the moment, Biden's signature climate law, H.R. 5376 (117), includes incentives for moving consumers away from gas appliances. That includes an estimated \$4.5 billion in rebates for states to dole out for the purchase of new electric appliances, including ranges, cooktops and wall ovens.

The consumer commission also has several options it could consider should it choose to dive into stove regulation. A report last year from New York University's Institute for Policy Integrity argued that the CPSC could require warning labels on gas stoves, conduct public education campaigns about their dangers or, most directly, issue mandatory rules to reduce the risks.

“The thing that we have really been waiting for is mandatory performance standards to make sure that these consumer products aren't reaching levels that would be known as harmful to health,” said Brady Seals, manager of the environmental think tank RMI's Carbon-Free Buildings program.

Nationwide, about 38 percent of households use natural gas for cooking.

One reason gas industry officials, Republicans and fossil fuel defender Manchin have spoken out so forcefully: Gas bans are increasingly common at the municipal level as a rising number of studies point to possible health hazards, increasing the urgency of squelch any potential federal ban.

A recently published study nabbed headlines for concluding that gas stove emissions contribute to one in eight cases of childhood asthma—likening it to the dangers posed by second-hand tobacco smoke. And a 2022 report from the American Lung Association

that looked at dozens of prior studies found that gas stoves and ovens are major sources of harmful indoor air pollutants that the federal government doesn't regulate because they occur indoors.

Liberal leaders and activists in dozens of cities nationwide have also embraced bans on gas stoves and furnaces as a way to drive down planet-warming pollution from buildings.

Berkeley, Calif., paved the way with the first such ban in 2019—and since then almost 100 cities, including New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle, have enacted similar bans for at least some new homes.

Other types of gas bans are cropping up as well—such as last fall, when Washington became the first state to ban gas-powered heat in newly built homes and apartment buildings, instead requiring electric heat pumps. This week, New York Gov. Kathy Hochul proposed what would be the first statewide ban on gas stoves in new homes and apartments.

"I think we'll start to see a lot more action on this at the state level," said RMI's Seals.

That, in turn, has brought backlash: More than 20 states, mostly those controlled by Republicans, have responded by passing laws prohibiting local governments from banning gas stoves.

Republicans and other fossil fuel supporters hope the conflagration will make the administration think twice about snuffing the stoves.

"I think some of the furor over this is because people do like their gas stove," said Karen Harbert, president of the American Gas Association, an industry group for gas utilities.

Natural gas is already heavily regulated, both at the utility level and through product certification for stoves and other gas-burning appliances, Harbert noted during a call with reporters on Thursday.

"This is not the Wild West," she said.

Ms. SCANLON. I also note that, in that article, it talks about the multiple studies now that are investigating the impact of gas stoves on asthma, including by the American Lung Association.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania and my good friend from Kentucky for their leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is extremely important to assure the American people—and particularly my husband, Dr. Lee—and to proclaim, which we have the ability to do as Members of Congress, that no one's gas stove will be lost or taken.

In fact, I even heard Members say that they are buying a gas stove or getting a gas stove. Let me proclaim again: No gas stove will be taken from any American ever—ever.

It is interesting to be on the floor fighting about freedom and protection of a gas stove. Needless to say, today is June 6. I stood earlier today to honor D-day. I know what those men died for. It is important to be able to protect consumers from dangerous explosions of any kind, and that is all that our agencies are doing.

Again, I proclaim that no one's gas stove is being taken away.

We will be debating freedom of a gas stove, protection of a gas stove, when eight children per day are dying because of gun violence.

I only want my constituents in Houston to know, my constituents in Texas to know, my constituents in the Nation to know, as we represent the entire Nation: No one's gas stove needs protection or freedom because there is an agency that, prospectively, in 3 years, is looking to ensure that all gas stoves are safe. We owe that to the American people.

I have now for the third time been engaged with the REINS Act. Please let me explain to you what that is. It is literally a stop sign of the executive functioning. If a regulation is abusive to the American people, we can file lawsuits, as often happens, to challenge that, and that would be individual consumers or companies. When you have a regulation, it takes at least almost a year for the input of the American people to be able to say this is a regulation that works or not, except the REIN Act will require the Congress to intercede every moment.

Accordingly, if it is about asthma, if it is about heart disease, if it is about good medication, and a regulation comes out, you won't get it because the Congress will have a rein around it. It will be a stranglehold, and we will get nothing done.

The separation of powers, I have done that before, as well, out of Judiciary Committee.

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania for her kindness.

All that will do is end separation of powers and basically say that the courts—not because a petitioner or plaintiff has gone in but because the Congress intercedes and wants the court to stop lifesaving regulations that can be helpful to the American people.

Therefore, I know that we have to do our duty and be here today. I honor, again, the men and women who serve in the United States military and particularly those at Normandy on this day, of which I had the privilege of being there some years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I end my remarks by saying that the American people need us to be serious. Houstonians need us to be serious. Texans need us to be serious. I am saying that no one's gas stove will be removed from their house or their apartment, but we will offer you the ability and the instruction to make sure that everything you have in your home is safe for you and your family.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell the story of how the REINS Act originated. It is one of the most popular bills in

Congress. It is the one bill that would do the most to restore the constitutional balance of government.

It was an idea from Lloyd Rogers. Lloyd is a constituent of mine. He grew up in an orphanage where he met the girl who would later become his wife. They were married for 65 years.

Lloyd served during the Korean war. Lloyd came home and ran for county judge executive, where he served the people of Kentucky once again. Time after time, when he was trying to do the right thing for the people in Kentucky, he was frustrated by laws, but he dug into them. They weren't laws. They were rules, and he couldn't talk to his Congressman to get these things fixed so that he could govern locally.

He came up with the idea of the REINS Act, gave it to the Congressman who represented the district before me, and then that Congressman brought it here to Congress. That is the way laws are supposed to happen, not by some bureaucrat.

Mr. Speaker, I want to move on to the gas stove act here. Despite media gaslighting to the contrary, the Biden administration has effectively declared war on gas stoves using varying rationales.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LANGWORTHY), my good friend.

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule, which provides for consideration of legislation to protect Americans from the draconian, unaffordable energy policies of the Biden administration.

When winter storm Elliott hammered my district over Christmas, my constituents endured life-threatening blackouts as the electrical grid struggled to operate through this massive storm. It was the most deadly blizzard in my lifetime.

However, one thing that many of my constituents could count on, despite blackouts and frigid temperatures, was the use of their gas stoves.

Too often, I have heard from constituents across western New York stories of how these appliances were perhaps the only source of heat in their home for folks who were trapped in their homes for 3 days during a deadly storm, which tragically took the lives of more than 40 people.

Unfortunately, soon this access to reliable, affordable energy will be cut off by the ban on gas appliances that this administration has disguised as simply higher efficiency standards.

Democrats here in Washington and up in Albany are determined to make the pipe dreams of the Green New Deal a crushing reality for hardworking Americans.

Our Governor in New York, Kathy Hochul, not to be outdone by the Biden administration, has already marched ahead with a statewide ban on natural gas hookups in new residential and commercial buildings.

Our State's own energy auditors have already raised alarms, concluding that,

with New York's current path, we face an energy future made up of higher costs in an overstretched, less secure grid.

Mr. Speaker, the Biden administration is ignoring decades of proof that embracing natural gas in our energy supply leads to lower emissions, greater efficiency, and more affordability for American families. Heating bills in New York rose by 30 percent this past winter, and they will continue to climb if we allow the Biden administration to further regulate Americans out of affordable, reliable energy.

Mr. Speaker, I support the legislation considered in the rule that protects American families from this administration's radical Green New Deal priorities.

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

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, the other side of the aisle has said that nobody's gas stove is going to be banned. Let me read you a statement from Jeremy Ortiz, a spokesperson for the Department of Energy: Our "analysis is constructed so that the proposed standard would ensure that products with at least one HIR burner and continuous grates can continue to be available on the market." Here is the punch line: "We did go out of our way to make sure that these two features would remain on the market in creating our analysis. Over half the market would remain if this standard is finalized as proposed."

Wow. They went out of their way. They bent over backward to make sure they were only going to ban half of the gas stoves on the market for now.

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

□ 1300

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

My esteemed colleague from Kentucky talked about the popularity of the REINS Act, but I suggest that that popularity is overstated. The REINS Act has been introduced by its extremist advocates for more than a decade without ever being enacted into law, even when Republicans held both Houses and the White House. I would suggest that it is because saner heads have prevailed and understood that enactment of the REINS Act is bad for America.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution which states that it is the House's responsibility to protect and preserve Social Security and Medicaid for our future generations and reject any cuts to these essential programs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment into the RECORD, along with any extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, Social Security and Medicare are vital to many of our constituents' economic and health security, yet many of my friends across the aisle have called for major cuts to these critical programs.

In fact, just last week, Speaker McCarthy announced he was forming a bipartisan commission tasked with looking at budget cuts and suggested that Social Security and Medicare could be on the chopping block, saying: "We have to look at the entire budget. . . . The majority driver of the budget is mandatory spending. It's Medicare, Social Security, interest on the debt."

It wasn't too long ago that I remember some of my Republican friends calling the President a liar during the State of the Union when he suggested that Republicans were willing to put Social Security benefits on the chopping block.

Now, instead of debating gas stoves and the finer points of administrative law, I am giving my friends on the other side of the aisle a chance to reassure the American public and unequivocally state these programs won't be cut, not just with rhetoric but also with their votes.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. BUSH), to discuss our proposal.

Ms. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, St. Louis and I rise today in defense of Social Security because Republicans are trying to take it away.

Regular, everyday people in our country have long been promised that if you take a part of your paycheck and contribute to Social Security, you will be able to retire with grace and with dignity and you will have enough money to put food on the table, pay your bills, and keep the heat on in the winter.

Nearly 65 million people rely on Social Security benefits, including 131,000 in my home State of Missouri. People with disabilities, retired workers, and their dependents are relying on a fully funded Social Security program.

Instead of strengthening and protecting Social Security, extreme MAGA Republicans in D.C. want to end Social Security as we know it. We are talking about taking away from folks who rely on these benefits, who rely on what this government allows. They want to be able to attack that.

People are already relying on Meals on Wheels. They rely on the Circuit Breaker program. They rely on them in ways that they should have because they have given their hearts and their souls to working for this country. Every single day for decades here in this country, they rely on the fully funded Social Security program that extreme MAGA Republicans want to end.

They would rather protect gas stoves than protect retired workers or protect seniors. We cannot and we will not allow this to happen. We must ensure that lifesaving social programs are here to stay.

As Democrats, we are committed to strengthening Social Security. As Democrats, we are committed to strengthening Medicare, to strengthening the programs that everyday people in this country rely on.

We will continue to fight back against any extreme MAGA Republican attempts to cut these lifesaving benefits. We believe in saving lives, and we show up that way because we are Democrats.

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and colleague from the great State of Kentucky for yielding me time.

I rise in strong support of this rule which would provide for consideration of my bill, the REINS Act of 2023.

The REINS Act would address regulatory actions by requiring every new major rule or regulation that is \$100 million or more to an industry, proposed by Federal agencies, to be approved by Congress before going into effect. Specifically, the House and Senate would be required to pass a joint resolution in order for a major rule to be approved by Congress.

During his first 2 years in office, the President added more than \$400 billion in new regulatory costs to our economy. The American Action Forum found that the new rules in his first 2 years required 193 million hours of compliance paperwork. That is 193 million hours to comply with new regulations from nameless, faceless bureaucrats who are accountable to no one.

According to the Foundation for Government Accountability, regulations cost Americans \$2 trillion a year in compliance costs, economic losses, and other expenses, Mr. Speaker. These costs are due to the ever-increasing regulatory actions that lack proper accountability by Congress. It is beyond time for Congress to reassert its role by placing new checks on regulatory actions that negatively impact Americans from all walks of life.

The core question that we have to ask ourselves is this: Where is the law-making authority vested within our Nation? Further, what is the primary principle that our system requires to function?

I can give you a hint, but I am sure you know the answer, Mr. Speaker. It is here.

The argument that I hear from my colleagues on the left is that this bill would eliminate the expertise that these nameless, faceless bureaucrats bring. However, I have spoken to thousands of businessowners, industry experts, who are continually having to navigate the regulatory regime at the hands of bureaucrats who have never once worked a day in the private sector, never once having worked a day on any of their operations.

This bill does nothing to eliminate expertise within the executive branch. What it does do is give proper oversight

authority to Congress, specifically through the regulatory process. Those who argue against this bill are quite literally arguing against their own self-interests, against their role as Representatives of we, the people.

James Madison stated in Federalist 51 that "Ambition must be made to counteract ambition." Right now, the ambitions of the executive branch have trumped those of the legislative branch. This has gone on for nearly 100 years, regardless of who is in charge of the White House.

What a poor and pathetic condition we are in if we as Members of the people's House, the House of Representatives, cannot even stand up for the institution in which we serve, that we swore an oath to serve.

Quite frankly, I don't care what party holds the Presidency. I will come down to this floor every single Congress and fight for this bill and fight for we, the people, because this bill, at the end of the day, is about empowering the people, protecting the people from the real swamp, the nameless, faceless bureaucrats who dwell in basements all over Washington, D.C.

We, in Congress, must do what the Founders of this Nation and the Framers of our Constitution expected of us to do, which is to provide a proper, real, equal check to the executive and judicial branches.

I know my friends on the other side of the aisle feel the same as me. I hope that one day politics will allow all of us in Congress to make our Founders proud and jealously guard our legislative authority with all the might that we can muster.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues, regardless of party affiliation, to support the REINS Act and support your folks back home. Let's reassert our Article I authority and support this rule.

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

Once again, my colleagues on the right are reverting to their favorite tactic when confronted with real problems in the real world: distraction to conceal that they are doing nothing.

They propose to grind the gears of government to a halt to impose an extreme ideology that Americans as a whole do not support, just as they threatened to tank our entire economy to impose other extreme cuts that even their own party members couldn't support.

They want to ensure that we can do nothing with these bills, that we can do nothing to protect kids from pollutants and dangerous products, to keep businesses from scamming working families out of money, or to ensure that the food people eat every day is safe.

Imagine an FDA that can't issue new food safety and drug regulations, or an EPA that can't keep our drinking water clean, or a VA that can't properly serve our veterans, or a Department of Transportation that can't en-

force safety standards for cars, trains, or airplanes. This is what the majority is proposing, and it is a very dangerous vision for America.

The people who elect us to Congress depend on us to make their and their children's lives better, and doing nothing will not accomplish that goal. If anything, we need to make our government more responsive to the needs of the people. We need to do better, not nothing at all.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the previous question and the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Make no mistake: This administration wants to ban gas stoves. They have said it out loud.

Mr. Speaker, 38 to 40 percent of Americans use gas stoves. I asked the ranking member of the committee of jurisdiction for these bills to save our gas stoves if he owns a gas stove. In fact, he does. I asked him: Does it meet the new standards? Would he be able to buy one in the market? He has no idea. He was offended that I would ask such a question.

We have two bills here to protect your gas stoves: The Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act and the Save Our Gas Stoves Act.

The Federal Interagency Committee on Indoor Air Quality has never identified gas cooking stoves as contributing to asthma or respiratory illness, nor has the Consumer Product Safety Commission nor the EPA ever identified gas stoves as a significant contributor to adverse air quality or as a health hazard.

The other side of the aisle just doesn't like gas stoves. They are reaching for any reason to ban these things. They shouldn't. It is shortsighted.

Number one, what if everybody had an electric stove, how would they get the energy? Well, you would burn natural gas, as many States do—most States do—in a turbine; you would generate electricity in a process that is hardly 50 percent efficient; then you would transmit it over power lines to the household, which could be hundreds of miles, at an efficiency of maybe 70 percent by the time it goes through all of the transformers, gets to the house, and then heats up the pot.

Why not take the natural gas to the house and burn it there directly?

Many consumers have identified that this is a lot more efficient, and that is what they do and that is why they have gas stoves. They are 3.4 times more affordable than electric stoves. Those who use gas for heating, cooking, and clothes drying on average save over \$1,000 a year in their household. When the electricity goes out, when you have natural disasters, natural gas is there and usually available to offer life-saving heat and to boil water.

I spent about 3 hours yesterday delving into the Department of Energy's regulations and their scientific basis

for what they are doing because I wanted to know: How can one appliance that burns gas be more efficient than another appliance that burns gas?

If you expose CH<sub>4</sub> in the presence of oxygen, you get a certain amount of Btus. Unless you have got some science project with a catalyst, you are going to get the same number of Btus from both stoves.

When I dug into it, here is what they want to do. They measured efficiency by heating up a pot of water, and they found that stoves with heavy grates or continuous grates that allow for more safety, they said those are less efficient because the grate heats up and less of your energy goes into your water.

Mr. Speaker, people aren't cooking water. They are cooking food. Those grates provide more heat as the food sits there on the stove. The continuous grates provide safety for somebody who is not strong enough to pick up a pan, yet they are saying those are less efficient.

Then in their studies, if you dig deep enough, they admit that a dogged pursuit of efficiency will result in stoves that are less healthy, because to make it more efficient, you shorten the grates and get the pan closer to the flame.

When the flame impinges on the pan, the gas doesn't combust efficiently, and you get carbon monoxide. If all you care about is efficiency, you get more carbon monoxide.

What are they doing? They are going after the high-end stoves. That is where they are going first, the ones with the heavy grates, the ones with the thick walls in the ovens that make it easier to cook good food. They are saying they are less efficient, but they are heating up water. They are not cooking food. They are making assumptions about customer preferences.

In the realm of electric stoves, they say: Induction stoves are more efficient. So we will just make everybody buy new pans because all of your pans don't work on induction stoves. So what, says the Department of Energy.

This is a war on stoves, and the war will be undone or stopped, halted, by the Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act and the Save Our Gas Stoves Act.

□ 1315

I want to finish by talking about another bill in this rule, which is to restore the separation of powers. It is pretty simple. This bill is two pages long, and it is basically a legislative repeal of Chevron deference.

Chevron deference may go away soon anyway because it is based on a Supreme Court decision that said: Do you know what? If a regulatory agency does their best and makes a good guess about what they think the law is, then the court shouldn't second-guess the regulatory agency.

That is not the court's job. The court's job is to look at the law as written by Congress, not to say: Stretch it as far as you want, administrative branch.

The Separation of Powers Restoration Act would require the courts to look at all questions of law de novo, including interpretation of constitutional and statutory provisions.

Mr. Speaker, this is a wise bill. It should pass, and the rule for this should pass.

I also want to note, just in closing, that the American people don't understand why my colleagues want to give up power to the executive branch. They elected us to come up here and represent them, to live by the laws that we write, but also to be responsible for those laws when our constituents have to live under them.

It sounds absurd to the American people that we would want to give up that power that those people have entrusted to us.

Whether laws or the structure of government, if my colleagues just follow common sense, they know banning gas stoves isn't going to save the planet. It is going to increase prices. It is going to make it harder for low-income and middle-income families to get by if they have to buy more expensive appliances or if they have to cook their food longer. That is the result of these regulations.

All of that could be reined in with the REINS Act. That is what we need to do. We need to pass this resolution today and get these four bills on the floor. We have allowed amendments, and everybody under this rule has had 72 hours to read the bill. What a concept. Give the American people the time to read the bill, as well. We have read it. We know what these bills do. Put them on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on all four bills and, most explicitly, a "yes" vote on this resolution.

The material previously referred to by Ms. SCANLON is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 463 OFFERED BY  
MS. SCANLON OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 5. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the resolution (H. Res. 178) affirming the House of Representatives' commitment to protect and strengthen Social Security and Medicare. The resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except 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.

SEC. 6. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H. Res. 178.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE UNITED STATES HOLO- CAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 2302, and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, of the following Members on the part of the House to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council:

Mr. KUSTOFF, Tennessee  
Mr. BACON, Nebraska  
Mr. D'ESPOSITO, New York  
Mr. SCHNEIDER, Illinois  
Mr. PHILLIPS, Minnesota

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1330

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LALOTA) at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 463; and

Adoption of House Resolution 463, if ordered.

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

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 277, REGULATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE IN NEED OF SCRUTINY ACT OF 2023; PRO- VIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 288, SEPARATION OF POW- ERS RESTORATION ACT OF 2023; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1615, GAS STOVE PRO- TECTION AND FREEDOM ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDER- ATION OF H.R. 1640, SAVE OUR GAS STOVES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering

the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 463) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 277) to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 288) to amend title 5, United States Code, to clarify the nature of judicial review of agency interpretations of statutory and regulatory provisions; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1615) to prohibit the use of Federal funds to ban gas stoves; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1640) to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing the proposed rule titled "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Conventional Cooking Products", 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 ordering the previous question on the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 203, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 247]

YEAS—215

Aderholt	Ellzey	Joyce (OH)
Alford	Emmer	Joyce (PA)
Allen	Estes	Kean (NJ)
Amodei	Ezell	Kelly (MS)
Armstrong	Fallon	Kelly (PA)
Arrington	Feenstra	Kiggans (VA)
Babin	Ferguson	Kiley
Bacon	Finstad	Kim (CA)
Baird	Fischbach	Kustoff
Balderson	Fitzgerald	LaHood
Banks	Fitzpatrick	LaLota
Bean (FL)	Fleischmann	LaMalfa
Bentz	Flood	Lamborn
Bice	Fox	Langworthy
Biggs	Franklin, C.	Latta
Bilirakis	Scott	LaTurner
Bishop (NC)	Fry	Lawler
Boebert	Fulcher	Lee (FL)
Bost	Gaetz	Lesko
Brecheen	Gallagher	Letlow
Buchanan	Garbarino	Lucas
Buck	Garcia, Mike	Luetkemeyer
Bucshon	Jimenez	Luna
Burchett	Gonzales, Tony	Luttrell
Burgess	Good (VA)	Mace
Burlison	Gooden (TX)	Malliotakis
Calvert	Gosar	Mann
Cammack	Granger	Massie
Carey	Graves (LA)	Mast
Carl	Graves (MO)	McCarthy
Carter (GA)	Green (TN)	McClain
Carter (TX)	Greene (GA)	McClintock
Chavez-DeRemer	Griffith	McCormick
Ciscomani	Grothman	McHenry
Cline	Guest	Meuser
Cloud	Guthrie	Miller (IL)
Clyde	Hageman	Miller (OH)
Cole	Harris	Miller (WV)
Collins	Harshbarger	Miller-Meeks
Comer	Hern	Mills
Crane	Higgins (LA)	Molinaro
Crawford	Hill	Moolenaar
Crenshaw	Hinson	Mooney
Curtis	Houchin	Moore (AL)
D'Esposito	Hudson	Moore (UT)
Davidson	Huizenga	Moran
De La Cruz	Hunt	Murphy
DesJarlais	Issa	Nehls
Diaz-Balart	Jackson (TX)	Newhouse
Donalds	James	Norman
Duarte	Johnson (LA)	Nunn (IA)
Duncan	Johnson (OH)	Obernolte
Dunn (FL)	Johnson (SD)	Ogles
Edwards	Jordan	Owens

Palmer  
Perry  
Pfluger  
Posey  
Reschenthaler  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Rosendale  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Rutherford  
Salazar  
Santos  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin

## NAYS—203

Adams  
Aguilar  
Allred  
Auchincloss  
Balint  
Barragán  
Beatty  
Bera  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bowman  
Boyle (PA)  
Brown  
Brownley  
Budzinski  
Bush  
Caraveo  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson  
Carter (LA)  
Cartwright  
Casar  
Case  
Casten  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cherfilus-  
McCormick  
Chu  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Crockett  
Crow  
Davids (KS)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (NC)  
Dean (PA)  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Deluzio  
DeSaulnier  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Escobar  
Espaillat  
Evans  
Fletcher  
Foster  
Frankel, Lois  
Frost  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Garcia, Robert  
Golden (ME)  
Goldman (NY)  
Gomez

## NOT VOTING—16

Barr  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Craig  
Cuellar  
Eshoo

Foushee  
Himes  
Hoyer  
Kaptur  
Loudermilk  
McCauley

Turner  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Duyne  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Waltz  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Williams (NY)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yakym  
Zinke

Pascarell  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Peltola  
Perez  
Peters  
Pettersen  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Quigley  
Ramirez  
Raskin  
Ross  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan  
Salinas  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Scholten  
Schrier  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Slotkin  
Smith (WA)  
Sorensen  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Stevens  
Strickland  
Swalwell  
Sykes  
Takano  
Thanedar  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tokuda  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Underwood  
Vargas  
Vasquez  
Veasey  
Velázquez  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Watson Coleman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)

□ 1356

Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Messrs. ESPAILLAT and NORCROSS, and Ms. BUDZINSKI changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present during rollcall vote No. 247. I would like the RECORD to reflect that on rollcall vote No. 247, I would have voted “nay.”

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

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

## RECORDED VOTE

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 206, noes 220, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 248]

## AYES—206

Aderholt  
Alford  
Allen  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bean (FL)  
Benz  
Bice  
Bilirakis  
Bost  
Brecheen  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Burgess  
Burlison  
Calvert  
Cammack  
Carey  
Carl  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Hill  
Higgins (LA)  
Hinson  
Houchin  
Hudson  
Huizenga  
Hunt  
Issa  
Jackson (TX)  
James  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kean (NJ)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kiggans (VA)  
Kiley  
Kim (CA)  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaLota  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Langworthy  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawler  
Lee (FL)  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Loudermilk

Flood  
Fox  
Franklin, C.  
Scott  
Fry  
Fulcher  
Gallagher  
Garbarino  
Garcia, Mike  
Gimenez  
Gonzales, Tony  
Gooden (TX)  
Gosar  
Granger  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Greene (GA)  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hageman  
Harris  
Harshbarger  
Hern  
Higgins (LA)  
Hill  
Hinson  
Houchin  
Hudson  
Huizenga  
Hunt  
Issa  
Jackson (TX)  
James  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kean (NJ)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kiggans (VA)  
Kiley  
Kim (CA)  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaLota  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Langworthy  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawler  
Lee (FL)  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Loudermilk

Steube  
Stewart  
Tenney  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Turner  
Valadao

Adams  
Aguilar  
Allred  
Auchincloss  
Balint  
Barragán  
Beatty  
Bera  
Biggs  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NC)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Boebert  
Bonamici  
Bowman  
Boyle (PA)  
Brown  
Brownley  
Buck  
Budzinski  
Burchett  
Bush  
Caraveo  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson  
Carter (LA)  
Cartwright  
Casar  
Case  
Casten  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cherfilus-  
McCormick  
Chu  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Crane  
Crockett  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Davids (KS)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (NC)  
Dean (PA)  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Deluzio  
DeSaulnier  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Escobar  
Espaillat  
Evans  
Fletcher  
Foster  
Frankel, Lois  
Frost  
Gaetz  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Garcia, Robert

Bergman  
Beyer  
Craig

Van Drew  
Van Duyne  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Waltz  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup

## NOES—220

Golden (ME)  
Goldman (NY)  
Gomez  
Gonzalez,  
Vicente  
Good (VA)  
Gottheimer  
Green, Al (TX)  
Grijalva  
Harder (CA)  
Hayes  
Higgins (NY)  
Himes  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hoyle (OR)  
Huffman  
Ivey  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson (NC)  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Kamlager-Dove  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (NJ)  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Landsman  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Lee (PA)  
Leger Fernandez  
Levin  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Lynch  
Magaziner  
Manning  
Matsui  
McBath  
McClellan  
McClellan  
McCollum  
McGarvey  
McGovern  
Meeks  
Menendez  
Meng  
Mfume  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moskowitz  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Mullin  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Nickel  
Norcross  
Norman  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Pallone

## NOT VOTING—8

Foushee  
Pence  
Strong

□ 1448

Mr. BURCHETT, Mrs. BOEBERT, and Mr. SCALISE changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the resolution was not agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, please accept this personal explanation as I was unexpectedly detained during vote proceedings. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 247 and "yea" on rollcall No. 248.

## MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MOOLENAAR). The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Scalise of Louisiana moves to reconsider the vote on adoption of House Resolution 463.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to reconsider.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1918

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ALLEN) at 7 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

## APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO THE COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3003, and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, of the following Member on the part of the House to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe:

Mr. GALLEG0, Arizona

## ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a Joint Resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 45. Joint Resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to "Waivers and Modifications of Federal Student Loans".

## SENATE ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill and Joint Resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 777.—An act to increase, effective as of December 1, 2023, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

S.J. Res. 11.—A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Control of Air Pollution From New Motor Vehicles: Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle Standards".

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 7, 2023, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-1099. A letter from the President and Chair, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a notification of export transactions; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-1100. A letter from the President and Chair, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a notification of export transactions; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-1101. A letter from the Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's direct final rule — Safety Standard for Bedside Sleepers [Docket No.: CPSC-2012-0067] received May 26, 2023, 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-1102. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Domestic Listing, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for Slickspot Peppergrass

(*Lepidium papilliferum*) [Docket No.: FWS-R1-ES-2010-0071; FF09E21000 FXES1111090FEDR 223] (RIN: 1018-BE61) received May 30, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1103. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Segments of V-330 and Establishment T-470 Near Boise, ID [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0235; Airspace Docket No.: 22-ANM-52] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1104. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Very High Frequency (VHF) Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal Airway V-489; Galena, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0512; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AAL-59] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1105. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace, and Revocation of Class E Airspace; Quantico, VA [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1233; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AEA-14] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1106. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Shelbyville, TN [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0189; Airspace Docket No.: 23-ASO-02] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1107. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Beaufort, SC [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0070; Airspace Docket No.: 23-ASO-01] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1108. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Colored Federal Airway Blue 38 (B-38) and Blue 40 (B-40); Haines, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1769; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AAL-8] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1109. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Very High

Frequency (VHF) Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal Airways V-6, V-338, V-494, and United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-331 [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0501; Airspace Docket No.: 23-AWP-3] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1110. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Federal Colored Airway A-9; Bettles, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1267; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AAL-23] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1111. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of V-171 in the Vicinity of Roseau, MN [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1586; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AGL-19] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1112. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D Airspace; Smyrna, TN [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1013; Airspace Docket No.: 23-ASO-20] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1113. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Lemoore Naval Air Station (NAS) (Reeves Field), CA [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1455 Airspace Docket No.: 21-AWP-42] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1114. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31483; Amdt. No.: 4057] received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1115. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31484; Amdt. No.: 4058] received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1116. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Collection or Recovery by VA for Humanitarian Care or Services and for Certain Other Care and Services (RIN: 2900-AQ58) received May 25, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

## 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. CRENSHAW (for himself, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SMUCKER, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 3836. A bill to facilitate direct primary care arrangements under Medicaid; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:

H.R. 3837. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to delegate primary responsibility for maintaining the Strategic National Stockpile to the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. CAMMACK, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H.R. 3838. A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize Federal support of States in their work to save and sustain the health of mothers during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, to eliminate disparities in maternal health outcomes for pregnancy-related and pregnancy-associated deaths, to identify solutions to improve health care quality and health outcomes for mothers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida (for himself and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 3839. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to increase transparency in generic drug applications; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida (for himself and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 3840. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize certain contracts and cooperative agreements with clinical laboratories for purposes of delivery of medical products to the Strategic National Stockpile; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 3841. A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the program of payments to children's hospitals that operate graduate medical education programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCHRIER (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BUCHSHON, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 3842. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to diabetes outpatient self-management training services, to require the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation to test the provision of virtual diabetes outpatient self-management training services, 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 Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself and Mr. SIMPSON):

H.R. 3843. A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize grants to address dental workforce needs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. BACON, Mr. GUEST, Mr. VASQUEZ, and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 3844. A bill to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to provide for an additional goal of the Agriculture Advanced Research and Development Authority (AGARDA) to enhance the role of agriculture in innovative sustainability solutions; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 3845. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to increase accessible transportation for individuals with disabilities; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi (for himself and Mr. IVEY):

H.R. 3846. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance transparency regarding reports conducted by the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BROWN, and Ms. TLAIIB):

H.R. 3847. A bill to improve nutrition assistance for people experiencing homelessness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER (for herself and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 3848. A bill to make certain improvements in the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs relating to homelessness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CLYBURN (for himself and Ms. BUDZINSKI):

H.R. 3849. A bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to modify provisions relating to the rural energy savings program; to the Committee on Agriculture, 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 Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas (for herself,

Mr. SORENSON, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. POCAN, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BALINT, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CHU, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TRONE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 3850. A bill to amend title V of the Public Health Service Act to ensure protections for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth and their families; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. ALLRED):

H.R. 3851. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to prohibit group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group or individual health insurance coverage from imposing cost-sharing requirements with respect to diagnostic and supplemental breast examinations; 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. DUNN of Florida (for himself, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. SOTO, Ms. WASSERMAN, SCHULTZ, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Mr. BEAN of Florida, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. WALTZ, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, and Mr. MOSKOWITZ):

H.R. 3852. A bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to address or assist in resolving the shortage of appropriate foster homes for children, to develop resources to keep sibling groups together, and to provide for a system of checks and balances to ensure a child's ongoing safety and well-being, by providing for the placement of a foster child in cottage family homes and making a child so placed eligible for foster care maintenance payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GALLEGO (for himself, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. CHU, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. BROWNLEY, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. BEYER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. TONKO, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 3853. A bill to provide lasting protection for inventoried roadless areas within the National Forest System; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself and Mr. POCAN):

H.R. 3854. A bill to amend the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act relating to the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership to provide for enhanced representation on the Advisory Board, better assist United States-based small manufacturers and exporters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas (for himself and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H.R. 3855. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish a National Digital Reserve Corps to help address the digital and cybersecurity needs of Executive agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committee on 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 Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN (for herself and Ms. TOKUDA):

H.R. 3856. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to include in the high-priority research and extension initiatives research on mango plant health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 3857. A bill to amend the Arms Export Control Act to provide to the United Kingdom an exemption for licensing of defense items for export in the absence of a relevant bilateral agreement; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. CLINE, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. KILEY):

H.R. 3858. A bill to prohibit the President from negotiating or concluding any withdrawal, suspension, waiver, or modification to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights without explicit authorization from Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY (for himself and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 3859. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to increase protections for animals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. KUSTER (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. TRONE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. BALINT, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 3860. A bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to provide a consistent standard of health care to incarcerated individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. KUSTOFF (for himself and Ms. CHU):

H.R. 3861. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the rules for postponing certain deadlines by reason of disaster; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. STEEL, Ms. PORTER, and Mrs. KIM of California):

H.R. 3862. A bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to prioritize the acceptance of high-level radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel from certain civilian nuclear power reactors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MAGAZINER (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CASE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 3863. A bill to ensure greater accountability by licensed firearms dealers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS (for herself and Mrs. STEEL):

H.R. 3864. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to rename the standard deduction the guaranteed deduction, and to add a bonus amount to the guaranteed deduction for taxable years 2024 and 2025; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 3865. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 101 South 8th Street in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, as the "Lieutenant William D. Lebo Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia (for herself and Ms. CARAVEO):

H.R. 3866. A bill to provide clarification regarding the common or usual name for bison and compliance with section 403 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MORELLE (for himself, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RYAN, Ms. STEFANK, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. CARSON, Ms. WILD, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. NICKEL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MENEN-

DEZ, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. COSTA, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 3867. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to include spotted lanternfly control research and development as high-priority research and extension initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. BURCHETT, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. LAWLER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. LIEU):

H.R. 3868. A bill to direct the Attorney General to include a data field in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System to indicate whether the last known location of a missing person was confirmed or was suspected to have been on Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEHLS (for himself and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 3869. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, with respect to restroom access for certain drivers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. PELTOLA:

H.R. 3870. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit an annual report on food insecurity among veterans to certain congressional committees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. PEREZ (for herself and Mrs. KIM of California):

H.R. 3871. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to include as a high-priority research and extension area research on microplastics in land-applied biosolids on farmland; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. PETTERSEN (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. MACE, and Mr. MOSKOWITZ):

H.R. 3872. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to enter into an agreement with the National Academies to conduct a study on the possible mental health effects of a lockdown drill or active shooter drill in elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. KILMER, Ms. BROWN, and Mr. COURTNEY):

H.R. 3873. A bill to establish Ocean Innovation Clusters to strengthen the coastal communities and ocean economy of the United States through technological research and development, job training, and cross-sector partnerships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Science, Space, and Technology, and 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. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 3874. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the administration of the educational assistance programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CARSON, Mr. VALADAO, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Mr. POCAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. MANN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. PEREZ, Ms. WILD, Mr. STANTON, Mr. BACON, Mr. ALLRED, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 3875. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand the scope of practitioners eligible for payment for telehealth services under the Medicare program, 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. SMITH of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. BALDERSON, Ms. SEWELL, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. CHU, Mr. FLOOD, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 3876. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for expanded coverage of services furnished by genetic counselors under part B of the Medicare program, 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 Ms. STRICKLAND (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. CROCKETT, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 3877. A bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish an Office of Small Farms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TORRES of New York (for himself and Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN):

H.R. 3878. A bill to require a report on Puerto Rico's progress toward rebuilding the electric grid and detailing the efforts the Federal Government is undertaking to expedite such rebuilding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself and Mr. MEUSER):

H.R. 3879. A bill to establish a grant program for family community organizations that provide support for individuals struggling with substance use disorder and their families; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. TAKANO):

H.R. 3880. A bill to prohibit private passenger automobile insurers from using certain income proxies to determine insurance rates and eligibility; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. YAKYM (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. BURCHETT):

H. Res. 467. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of June 4 through June 10, 2023, as "National Trailer Safety Week" in the United States, and supporting the goals and ideals of National Trailer Safety Week to educate American motorists about the importance of proper towing techniques and maintenance; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. DEGETTE:

H. Res. 468. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 12) to protect a person's ability to determine whether to continue or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide abortion services; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H. Res. 469. A resolution recommending that the House of Representatives find Mark F. Pomerantz in contempt of Congress for failing to comply with the terms of a lawful and valid congressional subpoena; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H. Res. 470. A resolution impeaching Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, for high crimes and misdemeanors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAWLER (for himself, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, and Mr. GIMENEZ):

H. Res. 471. A resolution calling for the redoubling of diplomatic efforts by the United States and its international partners to help achieve a negotiated, Haitian-led solution to the current impasse in Haiti that paves the way for broadly representative interim government to oversee the return to constitutional rule through free and fair elections; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Ms. ESHOO):

H. Res. 472. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding United States policy recognizing the Semele Massacre of 1933; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. MACE:

H. Res. 473. A resolution expressing congratulations to T.J. Hopkins for his promotion to the Cincinnati Reds; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. NORMAN (for himself, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Ms. MACE, Mr. ROSE, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. OGLES, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. SANTOS, Mr. BURLISON, Mrs. LUNA, and Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia):

H. Res. 474. A resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to place a real time display of the United States total outstanding national debt in the House Chamber; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H. Res. 475. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the first Tuesday in June as "National Cancer Survivor Beauty and Support Day"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. MCCLAIN, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H. Res. 476. A resolution supporting the designation of June 6, 2023, as National Naloxone Awareness Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

ML-13. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, encouraging the United States Congress to facilitate a path to citizenship for immigrants from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the fol-

lowing statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 3836.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To facilitate direct primary care arrangements under Medicaid.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:

H.R. 3837.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation codifies the Strategic National Stockpile under the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 3838.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To collect data on Maternal health outcomes.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida:

H.R. 3839.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill alters the FDA review process for complex generic drug applications.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida:

H.R. 3840.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill provides for contracting between clinical labs and the Strategic National Stockpile.

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 3841.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health workforce- children's hospital GME

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 3842.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health Care—diabetes

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 3843.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

Reauthorize grants to address the dental workforce needs.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 3844.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to provide for an additional goal of the Agriculture Advanced Research and Development Authority (AGARDA) to enhance the role of agriculture in innovative sustainability solutions.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 3845.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is: Transportation

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 3846.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

The single subject of this bill is to improve the quality and transparency of DHS Office of Inspector General audits, inspections, and evaluations.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 3847.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: Hunger

By Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER:

H.R. 3848.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To make certain improvements in the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs relating to homelessness, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H.R. 3849

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: Rural Energy Efficiency

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:

H.R. 3850

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title V of the Public Health Service Act to ensure protections for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth and their families.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 3851

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require insurance companies to cover diagnostic and supplemental breast examinations without cost-sharing.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida:

H.R. 3852

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To allow for cottage family homes to be eligible for federal funds.

By Mr. GALLEG0:

H.R. 3853

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: “[The Congress shall have the power . . .] To make all

Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

Forestry

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 3854.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Labor and Employment

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 3855

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish a National Digital Reserve Corps to help address the digital and cybersecurity need of Executive agencies.

By Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 3856.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 18, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

Congress shall have the power . . . “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution of the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill amends the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to include the Mango Plant Health Initiative Act.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 3857.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One, Section Eight, Clause Three

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Arms Export Control Act to provide to the United Kingdom an exemption for licensing of defense items for export in the absence of a relevant bilateral agreement.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 3858.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill prohibits the President from negotiating or concluding any withdrawal, suspension, waiver, or modification to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights without explicit authorization from Congress.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 3859.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Animal Welfare Act to increase protections for animals.

By Ms. KUSTER:

H.R. 3860.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: “The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States . . .”

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would allow Medicaid to provide insurance coverage for people who are incarcerated.

By Mr. KUSTOFF:

H.R. 3861.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation modifies rules for tax filing deadlines in an event of an emergency or natural disaster.

By Mr. LEVIN:

H.R. 3862.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Nuclear Waste Policy.

By Mr. MAGAZINER:

H.R. 3863.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill modifies the requirements and penalties for an individual who engages in the business of dealing, importing, or manufacturing firearms

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 3864.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to rename the standard deduction the guaranteed deduction, and to add a bonus amount to the guaranteed deduction for taxable years 2024 and 2025.

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 3865.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

The single subject of this legislation is:

Post Office Renaming

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 3866.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Food and Drug Administration product labeling

By Mr. MORELLE:

H.R. 3867.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Agriculture

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 3868.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Attorney General to include a data field in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System to indicate whether the last known location of a missing person was confirmed or was suspected to have been on Federal land, and for other purposes.

By Mr. NEHLS:

H.R. 3869.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title 49, United States Code, with respect to restroom access for certain drivers, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. PELTOLA:

H.R. 3870.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Veterans Food Security.

By Ms. PEREZ:

H.R. 3871.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Research

By Ms. PETTERSEN:

H.R. 3872.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

School safety

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 3873.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Oceans

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 3874.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

The legislation improves the administrative process for various programs at the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 3875.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8, CLAUSE 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand the scope of practitioners eligible for payment for telehealth services under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 3876.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Medicare coverage under Part B for services provided by genetic counselors.

By Ms. STRICKLAND:

H.R. 3877.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

The Office of Small Farms Establishment Act of 2023 would create an Office of Small Farms, located within the Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC) Mission Area to include liaisons in FSA, NRCS, RMA, RD, NASS, NIFA, AMS, OPPE, heads of such other agencies, advisory groups, and offices as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, including—the Office of

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 3878.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Puerto Rico Electric Grid

By Mr. TRONE:

H.R. 3879.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish a grant program for family community organizations that provide support for individuals struggling with substance use disorder and their families.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 3880.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: [The Congress shall have Power . . .] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit private passenger automobile insurers from using certain income proxies to determine insurance rates and eligibility.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 7: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. SCALISE.

H.R. 30: Mr. HUNT.

H.R. 41: Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 79: Mr. CARL.

H.R. 82: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 205: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.

H.R. 396: Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 431: Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 537: Mr. GOSAR and Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 589: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 594: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 595: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 645: Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 655: Ms. SALINAS.

H.R. 709: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 743: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. KUSTOFF.

H.R. 797: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 804: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.

H.R. 895: Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. TOKUDA, and Ms. SCHOLTEN.

H.R. 906: Mrs. PELTOLA and Mr. CARL.

H.R. 911: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 950: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 957: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 987: Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 1065: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 1191: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 1202: Mr. GOODEN of Texas and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 1204: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 1235: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 1322: Ms. PEREZ and Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.

H.R. 1399: Mr. CARL.

H.R. 1418: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 1488: Mr. NADLER and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 1507: Mr. BOWMAN and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1509: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 1510: Mr. NADLER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. CROCKETT, and Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 1525: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 1572: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. CROCKETT, and Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 1582: Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 1595: Mrs. FOUSHEE and Mr. MENENDEZ.

H.R. 1613: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.

H.R. 1624: Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 1643: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 1679: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 1685: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1699: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 1719: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 1733: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 1737: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 1764: Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 1776: Mr. VEASEY, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LAWLER, and Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 1777: Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. KILMER, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. CAREY, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, and Mr. GIMENEZ.

H.R. 1788: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 1814: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 1818: Mrs. PELTOLA, Mr. MILLS, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. HERN, and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 1839: Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. MOSKOWITZ.

H.R. 1843: Mr. BALDERSON and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 2370: Ms. KUSTER and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 2386: Ms. SALINAS.

H.R. 2390: Ms. MATSUI, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. HIMES, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 2433: Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.

H.R. 2439: Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 2510: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 2584: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 2619: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 2642: Ms. CROCKETT.

H.R. 2663: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. MACE, Ms. TITUS, Ms. ROSS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 2672: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 2673: Mrs. BICE, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. CARL, Ms. SALINAS, Mrs. HOCHIN, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. PFLUGER, and Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina.

H.R. 2678: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 2695: Mr. CISCOMANI.

H.R. 2705: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 2729: Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 2747: Mr. CARDENAS.

H.R. 2766: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 2808: Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 2830: Ms. TITUS and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 2885: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 2894: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 2913: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 2918: Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 2942: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 2957: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.

H.R. 2979: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 2991: Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 2996: Mr. IVEY.

H.R. 3005: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 3008: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 3018: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CROW, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MFUME, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. ALLRED, and Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 3036: Mr. ALFORD.

H.R. 3074: Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California.

H.R. 3103: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 3106: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 3108: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 3143: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 3151: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 3152: Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. MENG, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. BERA, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 3170: Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. PETTERSEN, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 3202: Mr. MOULTON and Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 3219: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 3239: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 3270: Mrs. FISCHBACH.

H.R. 3337: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. LUTTRELL, Mr. LATURNER, and Mr. COLE.

H.R. 3352: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 3394: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. IVEY.  
H.R. 3396: Mr. PETERS.  
H.R. 3398: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 3409: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. TRONE.  
H.R. 3413: Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. FLOOD.  
H.R. 3424: Mr. EZELL and Ms. SALINAS.  
H.R. 3443: Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. RASKIN.  
H.R. 3448: Ms. LEE of Nevada, Mr. HUDSON, and Mrs. McCLAIN.  
H.R. 3481: Mr. LIEU, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. DOGGETT.  
H.R. 3519: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. CRAIG.  
H.R. 3539: Mr. LAWLER and Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 3547: Ms. TOKUDA.  
H.R. 3616: Ms. CRAIG.  
H.R. 3619: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.  
H.R. 3620: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. CHU, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.  
H.R. 3621: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.  
H.R. 3622: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

H.R. 3625: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. MULLIN.  
H.R. 3634: Mr. CARSON, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 3642: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.  
H.R. 3649: Mr. DUNCAN.  
H.R. 3666: Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California and Mr. BABIN.  
H.R. 3667: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. FERGUSON.  
H.R. 3678: Mr. WENSTRUP and Mr. FERGUSON.  
H.R. 3679: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.  
H.R. 3684: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 3709: Ms. TOKUDA.  
H.R. 3721: Ms. PRESSLEY and Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 3741: Mr. BUCSHON.  
H.R. 3748: Mr. NEWHOUSE.  
H.R. 3766: Mr. CAREY and Mr. SANTOS.  
H.R. 3770: Mr. GROTHMAN.  
H.R. 3773: Mr. LANGWORTHY and Mr. FALLON.  
H.R. 3774: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. BACON, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.  
H.R. 3780: Mr. BOST.  
H.R. 3781: Ms. MCCOLLUM.  
H.R. 3782: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 3792: Ms. MENG, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. GOODEN of

Texas, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.  
H.R. 3825: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. DAVIDSON, and Mr. MOONEY.  
H. Res. 100: Ms. TITUS and Mr. PANETTA.  
H. Res. 195: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H. Res. 262: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Ms. BONAMICI.  
H. Res. 288: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS and Mrs. SPARTZ.  
H. Res. 310: Mr. CALVERT, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, and Mr. LAMALFA.  
H. Res. 346: Mr. GOSAR.  
H. Res. 459: Mr. VEASEY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. TONKO, and Ms. SCHOLTEN.  
H. Res. 461: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Ms. MACE, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.  
H. Res. 462: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H. Res. 465: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. BOST, Mr. COLE, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.