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No. 109

House of Representatives

The House met at 10:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FITZGERALD).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 22, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable SCOTT FITZGERALD to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Loving God, what a gift You have given us in embracing us in the depth of Your love. Such a wonder it is that You would choose to love us that it is both beyond our understanding and yet reaches into our deepest needs.

Because You, in Your mercy, have first loved us, help us to respond by loving others. Enable us to live fully in the mystery of Your heavenly love, that all hatred and malice would not find a way into this day's encounters. Root out any inclination our hearts may have to disdain Your compassion by our failure to show kindness to one another.

Save us, too, from any love that obscures Your own. Our passions, our pet projects, our priorities, are poor substitutes for the purpose You have for us. Our arrogance, our self-absorption, our attitudes, are nothing but self-generated obstacles, blinding us to Your activity in the world around us.

Let Your love be the lens through which we look at the people with whom we interact in this place, that our life would reflect the depth of our love for

You and the magnitude of Your love for all of creation.

By Your grace and in Your name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS 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 PRO TEMPORE

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

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF OFFICER MARK WAGNER, II

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

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn the tragic loss of Wintergreen Police Officer Mark Christopher Wagner, II, and to honor the legacy that he has left behind.

On June 16, 2023, Officer Wagner responded to a call for help following an assault in the Wintergreen community of Nelson County, Virginia. He was the

first officer to arrive at the scene when he bravely ran into harm's way, as these officers do every day, to apprehend the suspect who would fatally attack him.

My prayers are with the family, friends, and loved ones of Officer Wagner as they grieve the loss of his life and begin to process life in his absence.

Psalm 34 reads: "The Lord is close to the brokenhearted . . ."

We grieve this tragic loss and we pray for the peace and comfort that only the Lord can provide to Officer Wagner's family.

Every day, Officer Wagner was committed to bravely protecting the Wintergreen community. He was an exceptional example of sacrificial service, giving his life to secure and defend the lives of others. I am humbled to recognize the valor of Officer Wagner and the courage and dedication he demonstrated to his community.

May God bless his family.

OVERTURNING ROE V. WADE

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

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago, the Supreme Court rolled back a fundamental individual freedom in overturning *Roe v. Wade*. Now, abortion care is inaccessible in 14 States and heavily restricted in many others, with one in three women now living in States without access to abortion. That is unacceptable.

In restricting access, States are forcing women to seek dangerous alternatives, undermining women's health and safety. Women should have the freedom to make their own decisions about their health, not State legislatures or the Federal Government.

At this critical moment, my Democratic colleagues and I are taking action, despite the objections of Speaker MCCARTHY and the extremists in his

□ 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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party, to force a floor vote on the Women's Health Protection Act, which would make Roe the law of the land.

I am thankful for the work of the Healey administration in my home State to protect Massachusetts residents' healthcare, but I will not stop fighting until women across the country have the same protections to access safe and effective reproductive healthcare.

FARM BILL IMPACT SERIES

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

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to deliver the 21st installment of my farm bill impact series to highlight the tireless work of Kansas wheat farmers. Kansas is known as the wheat State, and our State's wheat farmers are feeding the world with their lifesaving commodity. With more than 15,000 wheat farms across the State and 5 million acres of wheat in the Big First District alone, our State leads the Nation in wheat production.

Wheat harvest is underway in Kansas, which begins in the southern part of our State and moves north over the next few weeks. As we speak, Kansas farmers are working tirelessly in the face of record-breaking drought to produce wheat, which is a staple for families in our country and all over the world. This year's drought and market conditions have caused Kansas producers to abandon the highest number of acres of wheat since World War I. Over the past 5 years, Kansas wheat farmers have harvested an average of 44 bushels per acre, but this year, USDA predicts that farmers will harvest roughly 29 bushels per acre. That is a 35 percent decrease.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Kansas wheat farmers and all our American farmers for working tirelessly to keep our country's food secure and self-determining as a Nation.

ROE V. WADE OVERTURN ANNIVERSARY

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

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today nearly 1 year after Roe v. Wade was overturned to condemn the continued sanctioned assault on women.

In the year since this decision, more women have been prosecuted for their pregnancy outcomes and more laws have been introduced to further criminalize us than ever before.

Is it okay to arrest a woman for having a stillbirth? Is it a crime to assist a pregnant child of rape or incest to get an abortion? Is it reasonable to classify abortion as a homicide? No, but that is where we are now.

A woman can now be prosecuted for the death of her unborn child. It is almost a capital offense to be born a

woman. Given the likelihood that your female child may be raped, have a complicated pregnancy, or just need an abortion, would you want her to be treated like a criminal? No.

Mr. Speaker, women's bodies have suffered endless surveillance and control for long enough. It is time that we stand up and talk about this, and it must end now.

RESCINDING THE UNILATERAL STUDENT LOAN FORGIVENESS EXECUTIVE ACTION

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

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, time and again, President Biden and congressional Democrats have made the choice to blatantly disregard the dire state of our country's finances.

Even when a few Members of his own party joined Republicans and voted in favor of H.J. Res. 45, which would have rescinded his unilateral student loan forgiveness executive action, the President vetoed it. Now, when given the chance to override the President's veto, radical House Democrats doubled down on their decision to force this taxpayer-funded bailout of student loan borrowers down the throats of hardworking, blue-collar workers who will never see a penny of the \$400 billion in forgiveness.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly a shame, and I express my regret for the millions of Americans who never went to college or responsibly chose to pay off their loans. I stand with them in calling out this ridiculous, unconstitutional taxpayer-funded bailout.

MAKING GOOD ON OUR PROMISE TO FORGIVE STUDENT LOAN DEBT

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

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, there are 45 million Americans waiting on the Supreme Court decision to see if their student loans will be forgiven.

Let me be clear: We cannot continue the resolution of student loan payments until we make good on our promise to forgive them. If students are having to pay student loans in September, they will then have less money to spend, and it will hurt us and possibly drive us into a recession.

Under the Higher Education Act, the President has the authority, and he should exercise that authority to make sure students aren't repaying their loans come this September, regardless of what the Supreme Court does.

CONGRATULATING LENOIR-RHYNE UNIVERSITY MEN'S LACROSSE

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

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Lenoir-Rhyne University's men's lacrosse team for bringing home the NCAA Division II National Championship in an overwhelming 20-5 victory over Mercyhurst College.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago, the Bears made their first appearance in the national championship game but came up just short. This time, though, they would not be denied. In fact, this wasn't just one dominating game for the Bears, it was a dominating season. All of North Carolina is proud that Lenoir-Rhyne has brought the national title home to Hickory. I am proud to represent Lenoir-Rhyne here in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Coach Greg, the Lenoir-Rhyne president, Dr. Whitt, the entire Lenoir-Rhyne community, and the Greater Hickory Metro.

Go Bears.

ESTABLISHING HIGH-SPEED, SECURE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DATA CONNECTION FROM THE AMERICAN SOIL TO THE AFRICAN CONTINENT

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

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight my bill, H.R. 3385, the DiasporaLink Act. This critical piece of legislation would request review of the feasibility of an undersea fiber-optic telecommunications cable established between the United States and Africa linked in the Virgin Islands of the United States.

This bill offers a significant opportunity to deepen economic connections and aid American regional security by establishing high-speed, secure telecommunications data connection from the American soil to the African Continent. The U.S. territory of the Virgin Islands, which is strategically positioned in transit zones to fight transnational crime and protect U.S. national and regional security, will prove to be a mutually advantageous location.

With increased terrorism and Russian, Chinese, and other adversarial nations on the African Continent, U.S. interests, the need for direct linkage is mandatory. The United States undersea cable linked in the Virgin Islands, which is already a hub, is within our national strategic interests.

CONGRATULATING ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY RAMS BASEBALL TEAM

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

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 2023 NCAA Division II National Champion Angelo State University Rams baseball team.

The Rams' championship is the first in history and the fifth national championship title at Angelo State. This is a time to reflect upon the diligence, sacrifice, and determination that these young men have contributed toward the national championship, and I especially want to recognize Head Coach Kevin Brooks and his coaching staff.

Coach Brooks started the program in 2005 and has remained a dedicated leader of his team and of the young baseball players. I also want to recognize President Ronnie Hawkins for his leadership to the university and to the community.

Mr. Speaker, baseball isn't the only good thing going on at Angelo State. There are many things to celebrate, but today, I congratulate the Rams. Their achievement will forever be etched in the annals of history. Their success is a source of pride for our entire community, and they will inspire future generations of Texas-11 athletes for years to come. Today, we celebrate their victory and the unyielding pursuit of excellence that it represents.

Well done, Champions.

□ 1045

IMPROVING PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS

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

Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California. Mr. Speaker, America just went through the largest health crisis and loss of life event in the modern era. Due to the pandemic, we lost over 1.3 million Americans, including my own mom and stepdad. That is why I have introduced the FLASH Act to help strengthen our Nation's ability to respond to a public health crisis.

I was the mayor of Long Beach during the pandemic and worked every single day on the response. Both Governor Newsom and President Biden called our pandemic response a national model. We moved quickly to vaccinate 99 percent of seniors, protect frontline workers, and reopen schools ahead of most major cities, but in the first months of the pandemic, we struggled to get lifesaving equipment without Federal help.

My bill will help the Department of Health and Human Services cut through red tape to quickly buy and distribute PPE, tests, medical supplies, and vaccines. We need this bill, and that is why I am urging my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

EXPANDING THE U.S. AND INDIA'S PARTNERSHIP

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to underline the partnership between

the United States and the Republic of India.

I recently met with India's consul general, Dr. Swati Kulkarni, and an entrepreneur, Mohit Mankad, in my Knoxville office. We talked about India's developmental journey, its leadership over the G20, and the growing partnership between our countries.

I believe it is important to the United States to align itself with countries that share its values, and our Nation clearly has a lot in common with India. They are, apparently, the oldest democracy in the world. We all value democracy, the free market, and international trade.

I see these values in my Indian constituents who came to this country to live out the American Dream. They work very hard to earn an honest living. They love their families, and they contribute to the communities around them.

I fully support expanding our diplomatic relationship with India. As we work toward that goal, I will encourage the Indian Government to make it safer for Christians and people of all religions and faiths to safely practice their faith in public as they do in a truly free society.

I think we would all benefit from a closer relationship and growing our shared values.

HONORING BLAIR NELSON

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

Mr. FINSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Blair Nelson, a friend and dedicated public servant who unexpectedly passed away on May 30.

Those of us who knew Blair knew him for his devotion to his family and his selfless commitment to serving others.

In 2010, Blair was elected to the Waseca County Board of Commissioners, where he found his true calling in public service. During his nearly 13 years as county commissioner, Blair paved the way for many projects, but he was especially proud to bring the Waseca County Veterans Memorial to completion.

Blair served on the executive board of directors for the Association of Minnesota Counties. Just 3 months ago, I was fortunate enough to give Blair and his colleagues a tour of our U.S. Capitol, something I will always remember when I think of him.

Blair's big personality, sense of humor, and positive spirit made him a friend to many across southern Minnesota. He was a proud husband, father, grandfather, coach, mentor, and friend. He will truly be missed.

RELATING TO THE CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 503, IMPEACHING JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 529 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 529

Resolved, That House Resolution 503 is hereby re-referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), 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. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, last night, the Rules Committee reported a rule to refer H. Res. 503 to the Committees on Homeland Security and the Judiciary. H. Res. 503 lays out articles of impeachment against President Joe Biden for his failure to secure the southern border of the United States.

We do a lot of things in this body, and we say a lot of things—I certainly do—about our beliefs and about what we think is happening to our country. What we are talking about here is, indeed, solemn. We are, in fact, talking about the mechanism provided by the Founders in the Constitution of the United States to check and hold the executive branch responsible.

The border crisis that we are experiencing today is extremely significant for the people in my home State of Texas. It is significant not just for Texas, of course, but for the entire country—but, in particular, for the people in my home State of Texas.

Since President Biden took office, there have been well over 5 million illegal migrant encounters along the southwest border. More than 204,000 illegal immigrants were encountered at the border in May alone. Those numbers are changing post-relaxing enforcement of title 42.

Mr. Speaker, 2 million aliens have been released into the interior of the United States, and 1.5 million, probably 1.7 million, maybe 2 million now, got-aways have successfully evaded border agents, by relatively conservative accounting.

Most concerning right now is the data we have shows that 125 individuals from the terrorist watch list have been encountered this fiscal year alone, and that compares to about 98 in all of last fiscal year and about 10 in the last year of the Trump administration.

The fact is, the people I represent are sick and tired of a Federal Government that is abdicating its fundamental duty to defend the border of the United States. That is what is happening.

The Federal Government exists primarily, borderline entirely, but certainly primarily, to defend the United States. That is why it exists. It is failing to do so not through maladministration, not through incompetence, but through dereliction of duty and a refusal to actually follow the laws of the United States.

The laws of the United States are there, expressly and specifically laid out, to ensure that our border will be protected, that our Nation will be secure. That is the fundamental question before us. When the executive branch fails to follow the law, when the executive branch fails to adhere to its duty to defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States, then what is it that the Congress, the people's House, is supposed to do in response?

The Founders gave us a mechanism. Here today, we are talking about putting forward and referring these articles to the Homeland Security Committee for determination of the extent to which the homeland is, in fact, not secure as a direct consequence of the refusal of the administration, well beyond maladministration but very specifically the refusal to follow the laws of the United States that is resulting in the direct consequence of the death and damage to the American people.

That is the truth. That is what we are experiencing. That is what we are experiencing in real time in Texas. My colleagues in Arizona, my colleagues throughout this entire country, are experiencing that in real time.

Just a few weeks ago, a Federal judge in the Northern District of Texas, Judge Reed O'Connor, issued an opinion, an order, and in it, he lays out: "Defendants, illegal aliens, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to transport and harbor illegal aliens. The sentencing information shows that on behalf of the Juarez cartel, defendants participated in an alien smuggling conspiracy. . . . The smuggling organization charged \$10,000 to smuggle an adult illegal alien into the United States and between \$12,000 to \$14,000 to smuggle a child illegal alien."

It goes on to lay out how they discovered that there was an illegal alien in Baltimore who was being held for ransom so that his family wouldn't be abused by the Juarez cartel in a stash house in Fort Worth.

The members told the husband that they would do things to his daughter he would not like if he did not make this payment of \$23,000, which he had not bargained for.

This is the state of affairs in our country. This is the consequence to those migrants who are seeking to come here, when my colleagues in the false name of compassion state that open borders are somehow good for them. This is causing crime to extend into our communities. This is causing us to experience the dangerous hand of cartels.

Just this morning, we had more news about cartels and their reach into Texas, into the United States. It is an everyday occurrence: bailouts, damage to ranches, harm to Texans, death to Texans, fentanyl. How many more fentanyl moms, how many more angel moms, how many more Americans need suffer because this President refuses to follow the laws of the United States that he raised his hand and swore an oath to defend?

That is why we are here, and that is why I support the resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Oh my God, Mr. Speaker. Let's get real here. Nothing about this is serious, not the process, not the intentions of the resolution's sponsor, not the impeachment case, not a single damn thing.

Yesterday, Republicans dishonored this House and dishonored themselves by bringing to the floor a ridiculous censure resolution against ADAM SCHIFF because Donald Trump told them to.

Today, they are dishonoring this House and dishonoring themselves by bringing to the floor a ridiculous impeachment referral resolution against Joe Biden because Donald Trump told them to.

This body has become a place where extreme, outlandish, and nutty issues get debated passionately and important ones not at all.

In short, Mr. Speaker, the Republican Party is a joke. They talk about law and order when their frontrunner for President has been indicted on Federal charges.

They talk about respecting law enforcement. Then, they come in here and downplay the rioters who came in here on January 6 and beat up cops with fire extinguishers. I don't even know how they look the Capitol Police officers in the eye when they walk into this place.

They talk about how important it is that we follow a good process. Yet, the Rules Committee was called in late last night, literally at a moment's notice, where they deployed emergency procedures so we could refer this measure to a committee—what a spectacular emergency, truly something that needed to be done immediately.

We all know the truth. The real emergency here was that the Georgia wing and the Colorado wing of the MAGA caucus got into a fight right over there on the House floor about who gets to impeach the President first.

The truth is that Speaker MCCARTHY has lost control of this House, and it is being run by the MAGA fringe. This is nuts.

Kids get shot in their classrooms. Nothing.

Environmental disasters destroy entire communities. Nothing.

Our air is clogged with smoke because half the Northern Hemisphere is on fire due to climate change. Nothing.

But when the MAGA wing nuts say to jump, Speaker MCCARTHY says: How high?

According to news reports, it sounds like this resolution's sponsor is dictating to the Speaker which committees bills should be referred to, when he should put legislation on the floor, and how he should run this House.

That is who is in charge here, the MAGA extremists.

Frankly, they can try to impeach Joe Biden all they want, but all they are doing is impeaching themselves and making a mockery of this place while they are at it.

I get it. They don't like that their cult leader, Donald Trump, will go down in history as one of the worst Presidents we have ever had. They don't like that he was impeached twice and had a bipartisan conviction vote in the Senate. They don't like that Democrats tried to hold him accountable for trying to extort President Zelenskyy, who is now trying to defend himself from Putin.

□ 1100

They don't like that Congress tried to hold him accountable again, this time for trying to overthrow the government on January 6.

They don't like that he had nuclear secrets in his bathroom and in his desk, and God knows where else, and waved them around like it was nothing.

You know what? They don't like themselves for having to stand by him time after time and defend his lies. I know many of my Republican colleagues say in private what they are not willing to say here in public, which is that they think this is an embarrassment.

Still, they are here on the floor defending a three-time loser, sexual abuser, ex-President that has been indicted more times than he has been elected. It is pathetic.

Instead of dealing with their own issues, Republicans are going after Joe Biden to try to distract and deflect.

H. Res. 503 claims President Biden is intentionally facilitating a complete and total invasion of the southern border. This resolution claims that foreign cartels have complete control of our border. Seriously? It is insulting to the

Border Patrol agents that they claim to support, the ones that put their lives on the line every single day.

By the way, just to talk facts for a second—which I know my Republican friends hate to do—since the end of title 42 on May 11, unlawful entries along the southern border have plummeted.

As of June 6, Customs and Border Protection has reported over 70 percent fewer encounters between points of entry or unscheduled encounters per day.

Fentanyl seizures have increased under the Biden Presidency. To make that clearer for my friends across the aisle, that means that more fentanyl is getting picked up at the border before it makes it onto our streets. They are attacking Joe Biden for stopping more fentanyl. It makes no sense.

No, they would rather talk about building a stupid wall along our southern border that they know won't work or about the nonbinding resolution they put on the floor this week that demonizes migrants but does nothing to fix our immigration system.

They have a policy disagreement with President Biden and their first impulse isn't to pass an immigration bill. Their first impulse is to impeach him. Our Founding Fathers must be rolling over in their graves.

They are doing this all so they can distract from the fact that Donald Trump stole top-secret information and stored it in his bathroom and showed highly classified Iran attack plans to people and bragged about stealing classified government documents on live TV.

Trump is the legitimate national security risk. Don't come to us with this phony BS about how President Biden is the reason we have a crisis at our southern border.

Republicans can yell and scream all they want. They can rant and rave so that they get on FOX News tonight. It doesn't make them right. It is doing untold damage to this institution. They have no respect for the traditions of this House. It is grotesque. It is embarrassing. It is shameful.

We aren't debating matters that help or uplift people, rather we are debating garbage to make Trump happy. It is cowardly, and it is sickening.

What we have here is a joke, just like this Republican majority—which is clearly going to be a temporary majority.

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I just note that this morning Texas DPS troopers arrested a Gulf cartel operative in the Rio Grande Valley smuggling people across the river. After having been paid thousands of dollars, they were moving five illegal immigrants into the United States.

This is somebody that had been affiliated with a dangerous cartel. It is happening every day in the State of Texas because this administration refuses to do its job.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my impeachment bill that will hold Joe Biden accountable for the dereliction of one of his most basic duties and allowing an invasion to take place across our southern border that has compromised the safety and security of the American people.

With the passage of House Resolution 529 today, the House is taking historic action. For the first time in 24 years, a House Republican-led majority is moving forward with impeachment proceedings against a current President.

This bill allows impeachment proceedings to proceed through the traditional institutional channels by building a body of evidence at the committee level through the Committees on Homeland Security and the Judiciary. They will report out impeachment based on the evidence, and then the House adopting a resolution, so that when a trial occurs in the Senate there is an existing evidentiary record to rely upon when holding President Joe Biden accountable.

Since his first day in office, President Biden has trampled on the Constitution through his dereliction of duty under Article II to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Instead of enforcing our immigration laws, he has lawlessly ignored them and released more than 2 million illegal aliens into the interior of the United States without any enforcement mechanism to ensure that they appear in immigration court.

His actions and open borders agenda demonstrate that he has no intention of enforcing our current immigration and border security statutes on the books. Rather, he is deliberately making a mockery of the rule of law. By ignoring congressionally enacted statutes, Joe Biden is threatening our constitutional Republic's sacred separation of powers.

The National Border Patrol Union even noted that the leadership of the Biden administration are "straight up liars." They even said, "We'd say they should be ashamed, but that implies they have a conscience." This is the most corrupt administration in U.S. history.

Joe Biden's lawless disregard for our Federal laws have incentivized more than 5.5 million illegal aliens to attempt to cross the border, overwhelming Border Patrol, and allowing an invasion to take place that is causing real harm to the American people.

The Biden border crisis and massive wave of illegal immigration has fueled a record-breaking fentanyl crisis. Since President Biden has taken office, over 100,000 Americans have died from fentanyl, including 1,800 Coloradans.

Under his failed leadership, Border Patrol agents have encountered over 42,000 pounds of fentanyl at the southern border. That is just what they have encountered. In addition to smuggling

fentanyl, the National Border Patrol Union has noted that "the billions of dollars that Biden's policies make for them" support a criminal enterprise of "rape, murder, torture, child sex trafficking, and kidnapping."

That is enough fentanyl to kill every American 28 times over. Innocent children are dying from fentanyl overdoses, and the devastation this deadly drug is causing to families and communities cannot be overstated.

President Biden's decision to cede operational control of the southern border to criminal cartels has endangered our national security. In just the first few months of fiscal year 2023, Border Patrol has already caught 125 people on the terrorist watch list trying to sneak into our country.

President Biden's lawlessness is threatening the very fabric of our constitutional system. Under the Founder's carefully crafted plan, Congress has the legislative power to pass the laws, and the President has the executive power to enforce the laws. The President does not have the power to arbitrarily overturn laws or to refuse to enforce the ones he philosophically opposes.

Rather, he is under a strict duty to take care that the laws of the United States are enforced. If a law is to be modified or overturned, only Congress has such power, not a rogue President taking unconstitutional, unilateral action.

By nullifying our immigration and border security laws through a systematic lack of enforcement, President Biden has not only threatened the lives of countless Americans with his fentanyl crisis and increased crime, he has threatened the very foundation of our separation of powers.

When a President tramples on the Constitution and ignores the laws on the books, it is Congress' solemn duty to restore our constitutional balance through articles of impeachment. Congress' power of impeachment was meant as the ultimate check and balance on the President.

The Founders hardwired this important accountability mechanism into our Constitution for such a time as this. To stand with the forgotten men and women across America who are suffering from Biden's record-breaking fentanyl crisis, to take action to secure the border, and to protect our constitutional separation of powers every Member should vote to hold President Joe Biden accountable.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

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

Mr. Speaker, that was an awful lot. I don't have enough time to respond to all the inaccuracies that were just stated.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an article from Newsweek titled "Fentanyl Surge

Started and Peaked Under Trump Despite GOP Blaming Biden.”

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

There was no objection.

[From Newsweek, Feb. 11, 2022]

FENTANYL SURGE STARTED AND PEAKED
UNDER TRUMP DESPITE GOP BLAMING BIDEN
(By Alex J. Rouhandeh)

A major jump in fentanyl seizures at the border between fiscal year 2020 and fiscal year 2021 has placed President Joe Biden at the center of GOP criticism. However, the problem appeared to be mounting months before he took office.

The first time monthly fentanyl seizures saw a sizable spike over the last four years was in June of 2020 under former President Donald Trump when Customs and Border Protection (CBP) seized 713 pounds of the drug, an almost 200 percent increase from the month before.

Only once before then, over fiscal years 2020 and 2019, did the pounds of fentanyl seized in a month crack 400 pounds. However, following the June 2020 seizure, the pounds of fentanyl taken by CBP has surpassed the 700-pound mark each month all but twice. The two greatest monthly seizures of 1,212 pounds and 1,193 pounds both took place in October and December of 2020, just before Trump's turnover to Biden.

Nonetheless, certain Republican politicians have looked to place sole blame for the issue on Biden.

“The Biden administration's weak stance on border security and drug enforcement has enabled drug traffickers to send enormous amounts of fentanyl into our country,” Republican Congressman Madison Cawthorn of North Carolina said in a February 10 statement. “The carnage and destruction caused by these weak and incompetent policies must end now.”

“This has everything to do with the open borders policies President Biden imposed on day one of his term that has allowed an unprecedented supply of this drug to enter the homeland and devastate families and communities,” Republican Congressman Darrell Issa said in a February 8 statement.

So far, 117 Republicans joined together in signing a letter demanding the president take “immediate action” to address the crisis by supporting the classification of fentanyl as a schedule 1 drug (with accepted medical use) instead of a schedule 2 drug (substances with “high potential for abuse”).

Although fentanyl is used to treat pain in cancer patients, according to Med Line, Republicans argue that the drug should be reclassified to ensure law enforcement “has the tools they need to combat this threat.”

Funding for CBP drug enforcement activities through the National Drug Control Program has looked consistent over the past several years. Under Trump, almost \$3.8 billion went to CBP for drug enforcement in 2020, and over \$3.1 billion was allocated to the agency in 2019. Under Biden, over \$3.4 billion went to CBP through the Drug Program in 2021.

Following the Trump peaks in October and December of 2020, the fentanyl seized each month has generally hovered between 800 and 1,000 pounds. However, in December of 2021, CBP seized 549 pounds of fentanyl, the lowest amount seized since the June of 2020 uptick. The data for January and February of this year has not come out yet.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I want to talk about this accusation about open borders. I don't know how many times we need to say it, but the United

States does not have open borders. We didn't have open borders under Trump, and we don't have open borders under Biden.

Even the conservative CATO Institute knows that. Please stop incorrectly saying that our country has open borders. We do not.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert into the RECORD an article published by the CATO Institute titled “Biden's Border Policy is Not ‘Open Borders.’”

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

There was no objection.

[From the CATO Institute, Sept. 23, 2021]

BIDEN'S BORDER POLICY IS NOT “OPEN
BORDERS”

(By David J. Bier)

Practically since his first week in office, President Joe Biden has faced repeated criticisms from Republicans and some Democrats that his border policy amounts to “open borders.” This criticism is not simply inaccurate: it is unhinged from reality in a way that distinguishes itself from normal political hyperbole. Indeed, U.S. immigration policy is effectively closed borders, and Biden's immigration policies and goals are largely the same as those of President Donald Trump.

Under U.S. immigration law, it is illegal for anyone in the world to travel or immigrate to the United States unless they fall into very narrow exceptions. Like Alcohol Prohibition—which had exemptions for religious, medicinal, or industrial purposes—America's immigration prohibition's small exceptions are irrelevant for the vast majority of potential immigrants. Effectively, if they don't qualify as a select few high skilled workers or family members of U.S. citizens, they can't come legally.

President Biden has not suddenly ended America's immigration prohibition and opened up U.S. borders to almost anyone who wants to come (as was largely America's immigration policy from 1776 to 1924). Instead, he has far more vigorously enforced immigration prohibition than the law requires, narrowing the few exceptions to the universal ban on legal immigration.

For example, one exception is for those facing persecution in their home countries. Biden has undisputed authority under the law to admit as many refugees from abroad as he wants. The president sets the limit and picks whoever he considers “of concern” to the United States. Yet Biden is on pace to admit the fewest refugees in the history of the U.S. refugee program, fewer than 10,000.

He won't let refugees in from abroad. But the law explicitly allows refugees to ask for asylum at U.S. borders even if they don't have permission: anyone “who arrives in the United States (whether or not at a designated port of arrival . . .), irrespective of [their legal] status, may apply for asylum.” In 1996, Congress clarified that agents “shall refer [any asylum seeker] for an interview by an asylum officer.”

Yet Biden won't follow that either. He has continued a Trump ban on “nonessential travel” at U.S. land ports of entry and requesting asylum isn't essential. So because they can't come in legally, they cross illegally, and since the law says they can apply “whether or not at a designated port of entry, irrespective of their legal status,” they should still have the right to request asylum.

But Biden is using another Trump policy known as “Title 42 expulsion” to imme-

diately deport as many asylum seekers and border crossers as possible without hearing their asylum claims. He's mostly dumping them in Mexico, just as Trump did with “Remain in Mexico,” just with a different name and on a much larger scale. Biden's still using the pandemic as a reason for this policy, despite the easy availability of effective vaccines for Americans who want them. But whatever the excuse, his goal is the same as Trump: immediately deport as many as he possibly can.

So what explains the reports of some immigrants being released into the United States? Is this “open borders”? Not at all. The numbers of arrivals so far exceed the government's capacity to turn them away that it has resorted to releasing a few of them as a last resort, but they are not “free.” They are arrested, detained, and charged as removable. They are illegal immigrants subject to re-arrest at any time.

The Biden administration has smashed all records for immediate expulsions without due process, increasing the rate from 62,000 per month under Trump to about 100,000, but Mexico will only take back its own citizens, Guatemalans, Hondurans, and Salvadorans, and even for the Central Americans, it will not take back young kids with their parents if it has no place for them to stay (how logical!).

So everyone else must be put on planes and flown back, but this takes far more time and resources than the government has. Immigrants must be detained, checked over much more thoroughly, and shipped to airports. There aren't enough detention facilities, agents, and airplanes to get this job done in enough time to avoid having to release some immigrants. The Biden administration has repeatedly said as much.

Don't believe them? Well, the Trump administration faced the exact same constraints, and they too released many thousands of immigrants from the border. But Biden has a much greater challenge now to keep up his closed border policies. The number of immigrants arriving from outside Mexico and Central America has exploded in the last few months, increasing from about 10,000 to more than 62,000 per month, requiring farther flights and more resources. Yet despite the releases, the number of removals or those sent to immigration jail far outnumber the number of releases about 3 to 1.

The illegal immigration problem would disappear if President Biden would simply let immigrants enter the country legally at ports of entry to request asylum, grant them work visas at consulates, or admit them from abroad under the refugee program or through “humanitarian parole”—a discretionary legal immigration authority that he has chosen only to deploy sparingly, mainly for Afghans. Yet Biden is keeping consulates closed and wasting more than 42,000 H-2B seasonal work visas that Congress authorized him to issue.

Ultimately, Biden has made a policy choice to let in as few immigrants as possible. He's not simply “enforcing the law.” He's finding every way possible to keep out immigrants. Yet despite this fact, he's still facing the same tired claims that he's for “open borders.” If he's going to get that claim regardless, he should just own it. Open America's doors, and let immigrants come legally.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, let me read an excerpt from the article—this is from CATO.

“Practically since his first week in office, President Joe Biden has faced repeated criticisms from Republicans and some Democrats that his border policy amounts to ‘open borders.’ This

criticism is not simply inaccurate: it is unhinged from reality in a way that distinguishes itself from normal political hyperbole. Indeed, U.S. immigration policy is effectively closed borders, and Biden's immigration policies and goals are largely the same as those of President Donald Trump.

"President Biden has not suddenly ended America's immigration prohibition and opened up U.S. borders to almost anyone who wants to come (as was largely America's immigration policy from 1776 to 1924). Instead, he has far more vigorously enforced immigration prohibition than the law requires, narrowing the few exceptions to the universal ban on legal immigration."

Mr. Speaker, I point this out because this is crazy what is being talked about here on the House floor. This is not about a policy disagreement; if it was, maybe my friends would actually pass a bill that had an alternative policy.

The bill that they brought up on immigration this week was a bill that was a nonbinding resolution. It did nothing. It was just their opinion that expresses the sense of Congress. It was a "nothingburger". If they wanted to, they would legislate in a way that would change a policy, but that is not what they want to do.

This is about protecting Donald Trump. Donald Trump says to them, you know: Jump. And they ask: How high? That is what this is about. This is about covering up for the former President. It is about deflecting from the former President's criminality, the 37 felony counts that he has been indicted on, and they don't like it. Unfortunately, that is who he is.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), a distinguished member of the Rules Committee.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I cannot overstate the solemnness and sadness that I feel right now.

To see the House so debased by the invocation of our most grave constitutional duty—impeachment of a President—should disturb every patriotic American.

Just 49 years ago, Barbara Jordan, the great gentlewoman from Texas, invoked the solemnity with which any serious Member of Congress must approach our duties, and particularly the circumstances under which we should consider impeachment.

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That solemnity has guided the majority in this House in recent years as we have tried to navigate an extraordinarily tumultuous time in service to our Nation and our constituents—a time in which we have seen a rogue former President run roughshod over the guardrails of democracy and decency, compromising our national security and disparaging the courts, the free press, law enforcement, Congress, and anyone who would try to hold him accountable.

During that time, we impeached former President Trump twice, but we did so based upon a careful and close study of law, history, our Constitution, and rigorous factfinding, as well as consideration of the impact upon our country. We prayed. We prayed for guidance to discharge our duties to our country, our constituents, and our Constitution with fidelity.

Today, as we confront this deeply unserious effort to impeach a President to serve partisan political posturing and political profiteering, I have to return to the words of Barbara Jordan.

She cautioned: "Common sense would be revolted if we engaged upon this process for petty reasons. Congress has a lot to do: appropriations, tax reform, health insurance, campaign finance reform, housing, environmental protection, energy sufficiency, and mass transportation. Pettiness cannot be allowed to stand in the face of such overwhelming problems."

Jordan's words could not ring more true today. Common sense is revolted by the political grandstanding and petty stunts allowed by the House majority. Days on end are wasted catering to the whims of an extremist minority.

We are marking 6 months of one of the least productive Congresses in history. Under the control of this MAGA majority, we have made no progress in addressing the most pressing issues facing America, whether gun violence, hunger, opioid abuse, housing, immigration, health costs, tax reform, or the environment.

So I must oppose both this rule and the resolution, because in the words of Congresswoman Jordan: "My faith in the Constitution is whole; it is complete; it is total. And I am not going to sit here and be an idle spectator to the diminution, the subversion, the destruction, of the Constitution."

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I am moved by the references to solemnity after the chanting on the floor of the House yesterday for 5 minutes disrupting the Speaker of the House from carrying out his duties. I find it extremely moving.

I am also moved by the references to how we have not passed legislation, despite the fact that we passed H.R. 2, the most impactful border security legislation that has been moved off the floor of the House, without a single Democrat vote because they are ignoring what the administration is doing to the State of Texas, to migrants, and to the security of our country.

I am moved by the concerns for climate change which I am sure will assuage the angel moms and the fentanyl moms who have lost loved ones and the 72,000 Americans dead from fentanyl because my colleagues on the other side of the aisle and the President of the United States refuse to secure the border.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE).

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today in support of the rule to

consider Representative BOEBERT's Articles of Impeachment against the President of the United States before the House Homeland Security Committee.

Under Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution—the document Joe Biden swore an oath to defend—the President of the United States is charged with serving as the Commander in Chief, defending the Nation against threats, and ensuring the safety and security of all American citizens.

Joe Biden has utterly failed to fulfill his responsibility to we the people.

Our southern border faces a daily barrage of illegal aliens, human trafficking, and deadly fentanyl. It is an outright invasion, and Joe Biden is not only letting it happen, he is encouraging it.

Back in 2019, Joe Biden during his Presidential campaign said this:

"We are a nation that says: 'If you want to flee, and you are fleeing oppression, you should come.'"

He invited this invasion by sending up a flare signaling that anyone from anywhere could come exploit and abuse the American homeland.

Now, 2½ years into the Biden regime, we are seeing the effects of his complete dereliction of duty. Since he took office, more than 1.5 million illegal aliens have evaded apprehension. In fiscal year 2022 alone, 150,000 unaccompanied children crossed by themselves. This fiscal year nearly 100 members of the terrorist watch list have been incentivized to cross so far, and I remind the people in this House that it only took 19 individuals to commit the attacks on 9/11.

Tons of fentanyl have poured across the border with more than 17,000 pounds coming across since just October 2022.

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. CRANE. Joe Biden is the patriarch of a perverted and corrupt political dynasty who is more interested in profiting off his position than protecting our Nation. His time in the Oval Office has been a disgrace, and he deserves to be impeached, which is why I support the passage of this rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

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

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD an article from Politifact titled: "Are Biden's border policies to blame for fentanyl deaths? Experts say no."

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

There was no objection.

[From Politifact, Feb. 10, 2023]

ARE BIDEN'S BORDER POLICIES TO BLAME FOR FENTANYL DEATHS? EXPERTS SAY NO

(By Maria Ramirez Uribe)

President Joe Biden may have been seeking a bipartisan solution to America's staggering fentanyl crisis when he raised the issue at his State of the Union address Feb. 8. But some lawmakers in the audience immediately tried to lay blame at his feet.

"Fentanyl is killing more than 70,000 Americans a year," the president said after introducing a father who lost his 20-year-old daughter to the drug.

There was an immediate uproar from Republican lawmakers, with some shouting "border" at Biden. Rep. Andy Ogles, R-Tenn., yelled, "It's your fault!"

It was a sentiment echoed by many Republican politicians and others on social media in the aftermath of Biden's address.

Kayleigh McEnany, a former press secretary for Donald Trump and now a Fox News contributor, wrote in a Feb. 7 Facebook post, "Joe Biden: 'Fentanyl is killing more than 70,000 Americans a year.' Why? Because of Joe Biden's wide open southern border he has done nothing to fix!"

The post was flagged as part of Facebook's efforts to combat false news and misinformation on its News Feed. (Read more about our partnership with Meta, which owns Facebook and Instagram.)

Although U.S. deaths from fentanyl, a powerful synthetic opioid, have risen sharply since Biden took office, data shows they've been increasing for the past decade, including during the Trump administration. Immigration encounters at the southern border have escalated under Biden, but the southern border is not open. Experts say the vast majority of fentanyl being smuggled in comes through ports of entry, not people trying to sneak into the country.

Sanho Tree, a fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies, a progressive Washington, D.C.-based think tank, said conflating migrants and drugs is an "old script" pushed for political advantage by Republicans.

Fentanyl "is not carried on the backs of migrants. Drug traffickers deal with professionals, not amateurs, and they prefer U.S. citizens," he said.

Alexandra Coscia, a Fox News spokesperson for McEnany, pointed us to several articles, including one from *Politifact*, that show the scope of the fentanyl crisis, as well as data showing yearly increases in the amount of the drug seized at the border. In 2021, according to a Washington Post article Coscia sent us, more than 100,000 people died from drug overdoses in the U.S.—two-thirds were from fentanyl—and the number of people killed by the drug has climbed 94% since 2019.

But that article, an overview of a multiple-part investigation by the Post, also blamed "successive administrations" for failing to detect the growing problem. It links to another Post article that said, "Presidents from both parties failed to take effective action in the face of one of the most urgent threats to the nation's security."

There were 71,238 U.S. deaths from synthetic drugs, mostly fentanyl, in 2021, according to the most recent data available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. That is a 23% increase from 2020. Trump's final year in office, when there were 57,834 deaths. Overdose deaths from fentanyl and other drugs have been rising since 2014, according to CDC data. Why is fentanyl so deadly? Adam Isacson, defense oversight director at the Washington Office on Latin America, a research and human rights advocacy group, said the U.S. seems to be in what he called "the third wave of the 21st century opioid crisis."

After prescription opioids, "pill mills" and heroin, he said, "traffickers have found fentanyl even easier to produce—no need to plant poppy fields," he said.

"Each wave of opioid is even more concentrated than the last, requiring smaller and smaller amounts to get high—or to overdose. It's just too easy and cheap now to accidentally administer a fatal dose," Isacson said.

Drug users often don't know exactly what they're taking, he said. "It's not like there's a label" showing the contents.

Most illegally sourced fentanyl in the U.S. comes from Mexico through the southern border. Fentanyl seizures at the border have been rising since fiscal year 2015. Most recently, fentanyl seizures climbed from 11,200 in fiscal year 2021 to 14,700 in 2022, U.S. Customs and Border Protection data shows.

So far in fiscal year 2023, which started in October, border officials have seized more than 9,400 pounds of fentanyl. In November alone, 4,500 pounds were seized, nearly as much as was seized in all of fiscal year 2020.

Most fentanyl is smuggled at ports of entry by U.S. citizens, not by immigrants crossing the border illegally. About 9,100 pounds of the 9,400 seized so far this fiscal year were seized there. "The drug cartels have no need to send the drugs with people who are crossing the border without authorization," said Michelle Mittelstadt, communications and public affairs director at the Migration Policy Institute. "They are able to reach the U.S. market with ever-rising quantities of fentanyl by going through official crossings."

Immigrants who seek asylum and turn themselves in to authorities at the border are "not suitable contraband carriers," said Josiah Heyman, director of the Center for Inter-American and Border Studies at the University of Texas at El Paso. Neither are people who sneak into the country between ports of entries. Those immigrants are often arrested, and some get lost or die in the desert, he said.

"Drug smuggling operations don't want that sort of loss," said Heyman, adding that they prefer to smuggle the drugs in vehicles through ports of entry.

Although a lot of fentanyl is seized at ports of entry, some obviously gets through. Even a limited rate of smuggling success "is easily enough to supply U.S. demand," Heyman said. Isacson said although "we can't know what's not getting caught," it's likely that seizure data at the border "points to trends by showing a small share of total traffic."

There have been 4.5 million encounters with migrants at the southern border between February 2021, Biden's first full month in office, and December 2022. But McEnany is wrong to suggest that's because the border has been "wide open" since he took office, a claim we've tackled several times.

The Biden administration continues to enforce immigration laws and policies at the border, including Title 42, a public health policy that has so far quickly expelled more than 2.1 million immigrants. There are also fences, drones and surveillance technology, as well as about 20,000 U.S. Border Patrol agents who help limit who and what comes into the United States.

Border security funding under Biden is comparable to funding under Trump's administration. An omnibus spending bill passed in December will provide \$16.7 billion for Customs and Border Protection in fiscal year 2023. That includes \$88 million to increase personnel between ports of entry and \$60 million to hire hundreds of border patrol officers and other staff.

McEnany didn't say what specific border policies Biden should change. Ogles, who

shouted that the fentanyl deaths were Biden's fault, later told *The Hill* that Biden could "close that border with a stroke of a pen."

Mittelstadt said closing the southern border as Ogles suggests would require shutting down all entries and crossings along nearly 2,000 miles, including to legal traffic. She said the "policy conversation would have a better chance of succeeding" if it focused on better detection at ports of entry, better intelligence collection, disruption of drug cartel activities and more anticorruption efforts.

The Biden administration is touting investments to scan more vehicles at ports of entry and enlisting help from Mexico and other countries to disrupt suppliers.

"It will require a highly sustained and well-resourced set of operations to make a dent in fentanyl trafficking," Mittelstadt said. "There clearly is an incentive for Congress and the administration to work cooperatively together to provide adequate resources to respond effectively."

Mr. MCGOVERN. Fentanyl deaths in the U.S. were rising before Biden took office, and, in fact, he is intercepting more fentanyl than the previous administration did. I think we need the Republicans to get their facts straight.

The other thing I want to point out to my friends—and maybe they need to read their history books or read the Constitution—impeachment is about high crimes and misdemeanors. It is not about policy disagreements.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Republicans would rather the American public pay attention to anything—literally anything—other than the latest charges that their leader has been slapped with.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD an article from *The Washington Post* titled: "Here are the 37 charges against Trump and what they mean."

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

There was no objection.

[From the Washington Post, June 9, 2023]

HERE ARE THE 37 CHARGES AGAINST TRUMP AND WHAT THEY MEAN

(By Rachel Weiner)

A court on Friday unsealed the federal indictment against Donald Trump and an aide over classified documents found at his Mar-a-Lago home and the men's alleged efforts to keep the government from finding the materials. Here's what we know about the charges against the former president, brought by special counsel Jack Smith.

HOW MANY CHARGES DOES TRUMP FACE?

Trump is accused of violating seven federal laws but faces 37 separate charges. That is because each classified document he is accused of holding on to illegally is charged in a separate count, and his alleged efforts to hide classified information from federal investigators is charged in several ways. His longtime aide Walt Nauta faces six charges, five of which are also lodged against Trump.

WHAT ARE THE CHARGES AGAINST TRUMP?

Espionage Act/unauthorized retention of national defense information: Trump is charged with 31 counts of violating a part of the Espionage Act that bars willful retention of national defense information by someone not authorized to have it. Such information is defined as "any document, writing, code

book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blueprint, plan, map, model, instrument, appliance, or note relating to the national defense, or information relating to the national defense which information the possessor has reason to believe could be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation." Technically, that information does not have to be classified, but in practice the law is almost exclusively used to prosecute retention of classified material. In Trump's case, prosecutors say that all but one of the 31 documents he is charged with illegally retaining were marked as classified at the "secret" or "top secret" level. The unmarked document concerned "military contingency planning," according to the indictment.

A conviction does not require any evidence of a desire to disseminate the classified information; having it in an unauthorized location is enough. But the crime requires a "willful" mishandling of material "the possessor has reason to believe could be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation." Charges are generally not brought without some aggravating factor making clear the retention was not accidental—such as evidence of intent to share the information, signs of disloyalty to the U.S. government, or simply the volume of documents taken.

Unlike other government employees, the president does not go through a security clearance process that includes a pledge to follow classification rules. But Trump received requests from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and subpoenas from the Justice Department indicating that the documents in question were classified and needed to be returned to the U.S. government. Prosecutors say he instead sought to hide them from federal investigators. And while the president can declassify most information, there is a process for doing so. According to the indictment, Trump twice showed classified information to others, once while saying that the document was still classified and lamenting that he no longer had the power to declassify it.

Conspiracy to obstruct justice: Trump is charged with one count of conspiring with Nauta to hide classified material from federal investigators, by lying to the FBI about what was found at the Mar-a-Lago and moving boxes of documents out of a storage room before agents searched the home. Trump specifically is accused of suggesting that one of his attorneys lie to the FBI and help hide or destroy documents.

Tampering with grand jury evidence: Trump and Nauta face two—counts of trying to keep evidence out of grand jurors' hands: one count of withholding the classified documents and one of corruptly concealing them. As part of those charges, Trump is accused of trying to persuade one of his attorneys to help conceal the documents, while Nauta is accused of hiding the evidence by moving the boxes of classified documents.

Concealing evidence in a federal investigation: For the same alleged conduct of hiding the classified information at Mar-a-Lago, Trump and Nauta separately face one count of concealing evidence with the intent to obstruct an FBI investigation.

False statements: Both Trump and Nauta together face one count of scheming to making false statements for allegedly hiding from the FBI and the grand jury that the former president still had classified documents in his possession. Trump faces a separate count for causing his attorney to falsely claim in June 2022 that all classified documents in the former president's possession had been handed over in response to a subpoena, according to the indictment. Nauta alone accused of lying to the FBI by falsely claiming that he had nothing to do with moving any boxes.

WHAT POSSIBLE PENALTIES DOES TRUMP FACE?

The maximum punishment for each count of unlawful retention of national defense information is 10 years in prison. Conspiracy to obstruct justice, tampering with grand jury evidence, and concealing evidence in a federal investigation all carry punishments of up to 20 years. Each false statement charge is punishable by up to five years in prison.

If Trump was convicted on all charges, the sentences could run consecutively, amounting to hundreds of years in prison. But federal defendants are rarely given the maximum possible punishment. He does not face any mandatory minimum sentences.

Sentences in unlawful retention cases vary widely, depending in part on how sensitive the material is, how much of it there is, how long the person held on to it and his or her cooperation with investigators. A Defense Department employee in Manila who took home a small amount of secret-level information to work on a classified thesis project served only three months behind bars. Kenneth Wayne Ford Jr., who was found guilty at trial of bringing home national defense information after leaving the National Security Agency and lying about the case, received a six-year sentence. A former NSA contractor who over two decades amassed a huge trove of highly sensitive material, including hacking tools and details of overseas operations, was sentenced to nine years in prison. A Navy sailor who took pictures of classified areas of a nuclear-powered submarine and then destroyed the evidence was sentenced to a year in prison for retention and obstruction; Trump later pardoned him.

Retired Gen. David H. Petraeus was given probation after pleading guilty to sharing classified information with his biographer. At the time, the crime of mishandling classified information—as opposed to national defense information—was a misdemeanor with a maximum punishment of a year behind bars. It became a felony during Trump's presidency.

WHAT OTHER CRIMINAL CHARGES DOES TRUMP FACE?

Trump is charged in New York State Court with unrelated crimes for conduct that predates his presidency. He is accused of falsifying business records to hide payments during the 2016 campaign made to an adult-film star to keep her from saying publicly that she had an affair with Trump.

Trump is also under investigation by a state prosecutor in Georgia, who is looking at his efforts to overturn President Biden's 2020 victory in that state. Smith is also investigating Trump's attempts to stay in office after losing the presidential election, including his pressure on officials in battleground states and fundraising off false claims of election fraud.

HAS TRUMP RESPONDED TO THE CHARGES?

The former president described himself as "an innocent man" being treated unfairly in comparison with Biden. Classified documents from the Obama administration were discovered in Biden's Delaware home late last year by lawyers cleaning out his home office. Biden's attorneys turned those documents over to NARA, and the president gave the Justice Department permission to search the home, as well as his beach house and think tank office. The White House has said that only "a small number" of documents from Biden's vice-presidential tenure were found. A special counsel has been appointed to oversee that investigation.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I would love to insert in the RECORD the entirety of the charges, but, apparently, I am told it is too long to be able

to be put into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Let me say a couple of things. Trump is charged with 31 counts of violating a part of the Espionage Act that bars willful retention of national defense information by someone not authorized to have it.

He is basically charged with, among other things, conspiracy to obstruct justice, tampering with grand jury evidence, concealing evidence in a Federal investigation, and false statements.

Mr. Speaker, I get it. If I were they, I would want to talk about anything other than that, but those are the facts. No matter how you want to distract and deflect, Mr. Speaker, the American people are not going to ignore what I believe will ultimately prove to be criminality of the former President.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Massachusetts giving me time.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is simply the latest attempt by extreme MAGA Republicans to distract from the legal peril facing their twice-impeached, twice-indicted party leader.

This cynical resolution has nothing to do with border security, it does nothing to stopentanyl deaths, and it has nothing to do with constitutional law.

Extreme MAGA Republicans hoped for chaos at the Southwest border when title 42 pandemic restrictions ended, but migrant encounters last month actually decreased 15 percent according to Customs and Border Protection.

Now, since MAGA Republicans have no policy solutions, they are attempting a backdoor maneuver to advance a baseless impeachment of President Biden—something they openly admit they wanted to do from day one.

Under this rule, my committee will have to put aside its homeland security oversight and authorization activities to deal with the Boebert resolution, which is predicated on phony policy differences rather than any allegation that the President committed a crime.

Let that sink in, Mr. Speaker. The House Homeland Security Committee is going to become a venue for a political Presidential impeachment.

I have proudly served on the committee from its creation, and I guess if you are around long enough, Mr. Speaker, you will see everything.

Is this distraction for a disgraced ex-President the best way for the Homeland Security Committee to spend its time?

No, it is not. We know the answer, and it doesn't have to be that one.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the rule.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DONALDS).

Mr. DONALDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 529.

Let's be very clear. The issue that is happening at our southern border—not the name-calling or talking about former President Trump—what is happening at our southern border today and for the last 2 years under President Biden has been a dereliction of duty with respect to immigration law in the United States.

If the other side wants to speak to the actual issues at hand, it is the fact that the asylum provisions under Joe Biden are a bastardization of asylum procedure as set forth in Federal law by Congress.

Mr. Speaker, Congress never anticipated that you would have 6 million-plus people come through the asylum process in 2 years. Congress never contemplated that you would have an asylum procedure where you would have people on a 7- to 10-year waitlist to actually go through an asylum procedure.

The President knows this is the case, and it is being done on purpose.

That is a congressional purview, and it actually is a dereliction of his duty to faithfully execute the laws of the United States.

So if the minority party wants to ask about why we are here, it is that. It is my belief and the belief of many Members on our side of the aisle that this resolution should go to the Homeland Security Committee so they can fully debate and go through the depths of which Joe Biden has been derelict in his duty to execute the laws with respect to immigration in the United States which has major impacts on the American people.

There are 100,000 Americans who have died from fentanyl overdoses because of his dereliction of duty. We have the drug cartels on our southern border who have operational control of the southern border because of his dereliction of duty.

If the President and congressional Democrats actually took the time to investigate this—like going to the southern border—then they would know this, too.

Mr. Speaker, I support this resolution, and Members should be in support of it, as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

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

Mr. Speaker, let me say to the gentleman who just spoke that I know exactly why he is here. I don't think this is—and the American people know—this is not a serious effort. I know my friends don't want to talk about Trump. They want to talk about Biden. So let's talk about Joe Biden.

I want to make something clear: Not only is any talk of impeaching President Biden completely absurd—as many House Republicans know—but President Biden has been a historic success over the first 2½ years in office.

He took office in the throes of the pandemic and in the midst of the chaos caused by his predecessor trying to illegally hold on to power, but that hasn't stopped Democrats from making huge strides to improve the lives of every American.

Democrats jumped into action by enacting the American Rescue Plan in the President's first months in office. That law changed the course of the pandemic and set the course of our economic recovery to be the envy of the rest of the world. It lifted more than 5 million children out of poverty, it safely reopened our schools, and it put money back in the pockets of middle-class Americans.

Every Republican voted against those things.

President Biden signed the bipartisan infrastructure law which makes historic investments in our roads, our bridges, and our transportation networks while improving public safety and creating jobs all across the country.

We passed into law the biggest piece of gun safety legislation in decades, and we enacted the Inflation Reduction Act less than a year ago.

President Biden is now busy implementing that law which will cut prescription drug costs for our senior citizens, lower the cost of healthcare for millions of Americans, make historic investments in clean energy, and make American-made solutions to our climate crisis.

It will do all of that while lowering our deficit, unlike so many of the bills this Republican majority has brought to the floor which would do the opposite.

This isn't just me saying how great all of this is. During the Financial Services Committee hearing yesterday, Fed Chairman Jerome Powell was asked about inflation.

He said: "Everybody has very high inflation, the E.U., the United Kingdom, and many countries within Europe."

He made one more important point: "Our recovery is by far the strongest of any country."

Just look at the results more broadly. More Americans have jobs right now than at any point in American history. Over the past 2 years, more small businesses have been created than at any other period on record. More Americans have health insurance right now than ever before in our history.

□ 1130

I could go on and on, but let me be clear. No one is saying things are perfect. There is a lot that we need to do.

We need to do more to keep our children fed. We need to do more to ensure every child gets the education they deserve. We need to do more to make sure the richest Americans pay their fair share. We need to do more to get guns off the streets.

I would love to see this Republican majority do anything at all to reach

those goals or do anything that means anything to anybody.

Instead, we are here today debating this latest attempt by the Speaker to keep the most radical members of his party behind him. Quite frankly, it is embarrassing, and it is pathetic.

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD), my good friend.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is refreshing to hear my colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to be so sober about the issue of impeachment coming after being in the majority for 2 years when, for the first time in the history of the country, there were two impeachment charges brought in this very House.

Impeachment should not be political. It should not be cavalier. It should not be flippant. That would be bringing impeachment charges based on a phone call, where there was questionable content to a phone call, something that this current President is actually being investigated for by the House Oversight Committee as we speak.

It would be a cavalier, flippant impeachment investigation with just 1 week left in someone's term just to tarnish or attack their personal legacy with no opportunity for that to move forward other than just the charges.

It would be cavalier to announce right after an election that: We are going to impeach the MFeR.

That is what happened with our friends on the other side of the aisle.

There does need to be more consideration about whether or not impeachment is justified for depleting our Strategic Petroleum Reserve on the eve of an election for political reasons.

There should be more consideration as to whether or not a President should be impeached for taking authority that he says he doesn't constitutionally have the power to do, such as the eviction moratorium or the student loan transfer scheme.

More consideration might be warranted for the very things that are being investigated by the current Committee on Oversight relative to bribery allegations and influence peddling allegations.

What more investigation is needed for the border invasion? What more investigation is needed for the violation of Article IV, Section 4, responsibility to protect the States from invasion?

How long will we let this border invasion continue? Are we to let it go on for another year and a half? How many is too many after 7 million illegals have invaded this country?

There are 1.5 million got-aways. Of those criminal got-aways, if only 1 percent are dangerous individuals, that is 15,000 reckless, dangerous individuals intending harm on this country. Would anyone take those odds that only 1 percent of those 1.5 million got-aways are, indeed, bad actors?

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

Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman that we are well aware that the previous President was impeached twice and justifiably so.

The first impeachment dealt with his effort to try to extort Zelenskyy into getting dirt on Joe Biden in exchange for assistance so that they could defend themselves against Putin. I guess no one should be surprised because the President seems to have this—the former President seems to have this obsession with Putin.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a 2020 Roll Call article titled: “Senate report outlines ‘grave’ Russian threat in 2016 election interference probe.”

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

There was no objection.

SENATE REPORT OUTLINES ‘GRAVE’ RUSSIAN THREAT IN 2016 ELECTION INTERFERENCE PROBE

(By Gopal Ratnam)

The report details ties between the Trump campaign and Russia but doesn’t find evidence of coordinated scheme.

The Senate Intelligence Committee on Tuesday released the final report on its investigation into Russian interference in the 2016 election, finding numerous contacts between the Trump campaign and Moscow posed a “grave” counterintelligence threat.

“We found irrefutable evidence of Russian meddling,” Sen. Marco Rubio, R-Fla., acting chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said in a statement, directly refuting President Donald Trump’s repeated assertions that Russian interference was a “hoax” perpetrated by Democrats.

The committee, however, did not find any evidence of a coordinated scheme between the Trump campaign and Moscow, Rubio said.

The nearly 1,000-page report outlines the “breathtaking level of contacts between Trump officials and Russian government operatives that is a very real counterintelligence threat to our elections,” Sen. Mark Warner, D-Va., the committee’s top Democrat, said in a statement.

The bipartisan congressional report closes the panel’s three-year probe into the Kremlin-led operation to influence and interfere in the 2016 presidential election. The fifth and final report involved interviewing 200 witnesses and examining more than 1 million documents, the committee said.

Previous volumes examined Russian attempts to break into U.S. election infrastructure, the Kremlin’s use of social media to divide American public opinion, the Obama administration’s failures to counter Moscow’s push, and a review of the U.S. intelligence agencies’ assessment.

The extensive final report nevertheless hides important new findings that have been “needlessly classified,” Sen. Ron Wyden, D-Ore., said in a separate section of the report.

“That is unfortunate, not only because the counterintelligence concerns that surround Donald Trump constitute an ongoing threat to national security, but because this report includes redacted information that is directly relevant to Russia’s interference in the 2020 election,” Wyden said.

In a recent warning, William Evanina, director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, said Russia is actively interfering in the 2020 election, and “some Kremlin-linked actors are also seeking to boost President Trump’s candidacy on social

media and Russian television.” China and Iran are also attempting to shape the election, he added.

Top Democratic lawmakers, including Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Rep. Adam B. Schiff, D-Calif., chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, have asked Evanina to release more information.

The Senate Intelligence Committee report found that Trump campaign chairman Paul Manafort’s presence “created opportunities for Russian intelligence services to exert influence over, and acquire confidential information on, the Trump Campaign.”

Manafort worked for Russian oligarch Oleg Deripaska and other Kremlin-affiliated Russians to mount influence campaigns in Ukraine, and in the process also hired and worked with Konstantin Kilimnik, a former Russian intelligence officer, the report said.

“The Committee obtained some information suggesting Kilimnik may have been connected to the GRU’s hack and leak operation targeting the 2016 U.S. election,” the report said, referring to the Russian military intelligence service by its initials.

U.S. intelligence agencies have said hackers working for GRU were directly involved in breaking into the Democratic National Committee’s servers as well as breaching the email account of John Podesta, Hillary Clinton’s campaign manager.

Manafort shared Trump campaign’s internal polling data with Kilimnik prior to the 2016 election. And in the months after November 2016, Manafort continued to work with Kilimnik and other Russians “to undermine evidence that Russia interfered in the 2016 U.S. election,” the report said.

“Manafort’s high level access and willingness to share information with individuals closely affiliated with the Russian intelligence services, particularly Kilimnik and associates of Oleg Deripaska, represented a grave counterintelligence threat,” the report said.

The hack and breaching of the DNC and Podesta email account were ordered by Russian President Vladimir Putin, the committee report said.

The stolen information was then exposed on WikiLeaks, and Trump campaign senior officials worked with Trump confidant Roger Stone to “obtain advance information about WikiLeaks’s planned releases,” the report said. Stone was later found guilty of lying to Congress, but Trump commuted his prison sentence.

The report said the committee uncovered previously unknown links between the Kremlin and the Russian lawyer Natalia Veselnitskaya, who arranged a meeting with Trump associates at Trump Tower in June 2016. After initially saying that the meeting was about Americans adopting Russian kids, Trump and his associates admitted the Russians offered to help the Trump campaign.

Veselnitskaya and Rinat Akhmetshin, who was present at the meeting “have significant connections to the Russian government, including the Russian intelligence services,” the report said. “The connections the Committee uncovered, particularly regarding Veselnitskaya, were far more extensive and concerning than what had been publicly known, and neither Veselnitskaya nor Akhmetshin were forthcoming with the Committee regarding those connections.”

The report also faulted the FBI for botching its investigation into the Russian influence and hacking operations, as well as the DNC for its response.

“The FBI could have, and should have, escalated its communications to the DNC much sooner than it did, but also that the DNC interlocutors did not assign appropriate weight to the FBI’s warnings,” the report said. “Communication on both sides was in-

adequate, further confusing an already complex situation.”

The agency also placed “unjustified credence” on a dossier by Christopher Steele, a former British spy, and used that information to obtain a surveillance warrant on a Trump campaign aide, the committee said. The agency did not budge from its position even as contrary information emerged later, the report found.

“During both of these matters, the FBI did not quickly identify the problem and adjust course when it became clear its actions were ineffective,” the report said.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, despite the former President’s repeated claims that Russian interference in our 2016 election was a Democratic hoax, a bipartisan Senate investigation and report released in 2020 made clear that there were extensive communications between senior Trump officials and people with strong ties to the Kremlin.

Senator MARCO RUBIO—the last time I checked, he was still a Republican—said: “We found irrefutable evidence of Russian meddling.”

The report is damning. The facts are clear. Russia interfered in an election.

The second impeachment was really in response to what happened here, and everybody saw what happened here: A violent mob broke into this Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, 140 Capitol Police officers were injured. The mob destroyed sacred property in this building. They tried to overturn a legitimate election. They attempted an insurrection.

I was in the chair, one of the last people off the House floor. I saw some of my Republican colleagues here, hiding, cowering behind Capitol Police because they were afraid of what was going on that day.

Now, they come to the floor and say nothing happened, that it was a perfectly wonderful day, a typical day of tourism at the Capitol. It is disgusting, the revisionism that we see here.

So you are damn right that he got impeached a second time. He deserved to be impeached. If that is not an impeachable offense, I don’t know what is.

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS), my good friend.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I find it fascinating to listen to someone who lives in the Northeast, in a nice enclave protected from the border, stand up and say nothing about this is serious. Tell that to the victims of this border-crossing invasion. Tell that to them. They say: Oh, all the fentanyl is being stopped at the border.

It is just incredible.

What is going on between the ports of entry? Sure, we catch it at the ports of entry. Why? We have massive amounts of resources there. Between the ports of entry are wide open spaces.

The last time I was down there—when was the last time you were there? I go down often. I live in Arizona. I get down to the border.

The last time I was there, we were driving along and didn't see Border Patrol for miles. Do you know what we came upon? We came upon 21 individuals.

There is no town. There is no village. We asked them how they got here. The coyotes dropped us off and told us keep walking north. In that group were two babies under the age of 1 year.

I am telling you, this is a result of the dereliction of duty that has put this country in jeopardy. That is why this needs to go to the Committee on Homeland Security, so they can further investigate this. That is why it needs to be there.

Laugh if you will. That is the reality. You don't appreciate the seriousness of this, the gravity of it.

Laugh at it if you will, but you get to go to the angel families and explain to them why their kid or a member of their family was killed by an illegal alien who came into this country. You get to go to the parents.

You get to go to the parents of individuals who have lost their lives due to the fentanyl that you apparently claim is all being interdicted. It is dangerous. We have terrorists and criminal gang members coming in.

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN), my good friend.

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

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I find it humorous, for those watching on TV and for those in the balcony, that they keep talking about President Trump. They won't talk about the current President, Joe Biden.

I am going to start off with a compliment. He has been able to accomplish being the worst President and has replaced Jimmy Carter as the worst President this country has ever had of all time, and it is because of his policies.

I support this going to the Committee on Homeland Security because, as has been said, the border is wide open. The gates are open.

How many more deaths do we have to have? How many more of our young people have to die? Mr. Speaker, there were 100,000 last year of record. As a Border Patrol agent said, there are no drug treatments in a morgue.

How long are we going to have an administration that is going to take the handcuffs and put them on the police?

How long are we going to have an administration that is going to deplete our oil supplies and buy it from countries that don't like us?

How long are we going to have an administration that is going to support abortion regardless of the term? How long?

Ask the average businessowner in this country if he is having a good year or a bad year. Are prices coming up or

going down? We have the worst inflation that we have had in a long time, and it simply cannot go on.

The election cannot come quick enough. This man has sold out. This man has to be replaced.

Homeland Security is the right way for this resolution to go because we will get the facts. I fully support it. I thank Mrs. BOEBERT for taking the lead on this.

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

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman said something that I agree with: The election cannot come soon enough.

I think people are just sick and tired of my Republican friends defending a three-time loser, sexual abuser, ex-President that has been indicted more times than he has been elected. It is pathetic.

We should be working on matters that actually help people. That is why Democrats have been fighting not only for commonsense gun safety legislation and investments in job creation and environmental protection, but we have also been insisting that we get a guarantee from the majority here that they don't go after Social Security and Medicare.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that we defeat the previous question, and I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution assuring our constituents that the people's House will protect and preserve Social Security and Medicare 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 in 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 Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I will say to my friends that while you want to distract and deflect from all of Donald Trump's legal problems, they continue to mount.

I think there will be probably more charges, I expect, in the coming weeks and the coming months. While my colleagues do not want to talk about things like Social Security and Medicare because they are the party of privatization, the party of trying to undercut Medicare, we are going to fight them on those things.

We are going to continue to be a voice for the people of this country, for our senior citizens, for those who believe that Social Security and Medicare are important. We will not be deflected or deterred by whatever this circus is that is going on here today.

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES), my good friend.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Speaker, Joe Biden's border policies have led to an all-out

land invasion at our southern border, which is why the Homeland Security Committee should be investigating.

Joe Biden's border policies have led to a drug crisis and thousands of fentanyl overdoses across our Nation—again, the jurisdiction of the Homeland Security Committee.

Joe Biden's border policies have led to the murders of countless Americans at the hands of illegal aliens—again, a priority for the Homeland Security Committee.

His blatant dereliction of duty to preserve, dereliction to protect, and dereliction to defend the United States of America and the American people deserves impeachment.

Instead, Joe Biden has demonstrated time and again, in policymaking and political decisions, that he prioritizes illegal aliens over American citizens, over our wives, our daughters, and our children.

His gross neglect and refusal to take action at the border warrants removal from his post—again, why the Homeland Security Committee must investigate.

That is why I support Congresswoman BOEBERT's Articles of Impeachment and referral to committee.

The CBP had a record number of encounters with terrorists at the southern border. The security of our Nation is being undermined by foreign enemies because they know we have weak leadership.

We need to remove Joe Biden from the Oval Office and ensure that Americans are safe. We need a leader that puts America and its people first, not illegal immigration.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman BOEBERT, Speaker MCCARTHY, and Chairman GREEN for taking this up, and I urge all my colleagues to support the referral of Articles of Impeachment to committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

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

Mr. Speaker, I have to say that my friends on the other side of the aisle look small and pathetic and like losers. When they lose this House, this is going to be a reason why.

Mr. Speaker, my friends keep talking about open borders. That is an insult to the men and women in our Border Patrol who are risking their lives to protect our borders. It is just not true.

I entered in the RECORD an article by the conservative think tank, the Cato Institute, but facts don't matter. It is what plays on FOX News and how we can distract and how people can make up things.

I will also say, Mr. Speaker, that try as they might to deflect from the former President, we can't turn our back on what he has done.

Look, Trump literally can't help himself. He has admitted multiple times on air, during interviews, and to

others that he stole and shared top-secret government information. Talk about a national security threat. The call is coming from inside the house.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD an article from Rolling Stone titled: "Trump All But Confesses to Mishandling Classified Docs on FOX News."

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

There was no objection.

[From Rolling Stone, June 19, 2023]

TRUMP ALL BUT CONFESSES TO MISHANDLING
CLASSIFIED DOCS ON FOX NEWS
(By Miles Klee)

A week after his second post-presidential arrest, this one for his alleged mishandling of classified documents after leaving the White House, Donald Trump turned to Fox News host Bret Baier on Monday to make the case for why he should lead the country again. But he ended up essentially confessing to the crime of which he's accused: stealing and sharing top-secret government information.

Before that, however, Baier pressed Trump to explain why he kept the boxes of classified materials at Mar-a-Lago and refused to comply with government requests to return them, as described in his new felony indictment. In between dismissing the case as "the document hoax" or accusing other presidents of illegally hoarding their own sensitive documents, Trump offered the bizarre explanation that he couldn't give up the boxes to authorities because they also contained . . . his clothes.

"Like every other president I take things out," Trump said. "In my case, I took it out pretty much in a hurry. People packed it up and left. I had clothing in there. I had all sorts of personal items in there. Much, much stuff." After a brief digression to call his former attorney general Bill Barr a "coward," Trump reiterated, "I have got a lot of things in there. I will go through those boxes. I have to go through those boxes. I take out personal things." Finally, he clarified what those items were: "These boxes were interspersed with all sorts of things: golf shirts, clothing, pants, shoes, there were many things," he said.

While not wanting Dark Brandon to seize your golf shirts may prove a compelling argument in court, another of Trump's evasions seems less likely to hold water. Baier also brought up one of the most damning parts of the federal indictment, a recording from July 2021 in which Trump is heard showing off a document detailing an attack plan against Iran, revealing that it's still officially secret and he no longer has the power to declassify it. Trump blustered for a moment about what he actually said, then pivoted to the claim that he wasn't even holding a particular document—despite corroborating testimony from others in the room when it happened. No wonder this guy's lawyers keep quitting on him.

"Bret, there was no document," Trump insisted. "That was a massive amount of papers and everything else, talking about Iran and other things. And it may have been held up or may not. That was not a document. I didn't have any document per se. There was nothing to declassify, these were newspaper stories, magazine stories, and articles." When Baier referred again to the facts of the recording laid out in the indictment, Trump said, presumably of the prosecutors: "These people are very dishonest people, they are thugs." He also suggested they could be "stuffing" the boxes with incriminating material.

Later on, the pair got into a debate on the results of the 2020 election, with Baier trying in vain to remind the former president that he lost while Trump rambled on about fake ballots. The rest of the conversation involved Trump bashing Biden's international diplomacy, from Ukraine to the Middle East to China, and musing about how much better things were with him in office.

Afterward, Fox News chief political analyst Brit Hume said that Trump's answers regarding matters of the law were "on the verge on incoherent," and specifically mentioned the bizarre detail of not returning the boxes of classified documents because they hadn't been "separated from his golf shirts or whatever he was saying." Overall, Hume said, it sounded as if Trump was making the argument that the papers were his to do with as he liked, "which I don't think is going to hold up in court."

□ 1145

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLS), my friend and an Army veteran.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be here today to support Representative BOEBERT's request for this to be referred to the Committee on Homeland Security with regard to the dereliction of duty under this administration and this President's policies.

As a United States Army combat veteran, I have fought abroad for the majority of my adult life. I have spent over 7 years of my life in Iraq, over 3 years of my life in Afghanistan, Kosovo, Pakistan, and northern Somalia. I have been blown up twice, and I am a Bronze Star recipient.

I went overseas for the purpose of protecting this Nation and ensuring that terrorists do not have the ability to come to threaten our lives and threaten our children, but under the failed policies of this President just this last year, in the last 7 months, we have had over 96 people who are on the known terrorist watch list who have crossed our borders.

I would love to know from this President and from everyone else here: Why did my brothers go and die in the thousands? Why did we waste 20-plus years of our lives fighting terrorism? Why did we go ahead and botch the Afghan withdrawal and leave our allies behind if we were just going to open our borders anyway to them?

Tell me why it was that we were going to vote to fight in these wars to protect this Nation when this President and his failed policies were going to do nothing but open up our borders to the terrorists who are coming across daily.

We will see another 9/11-type attack if we continue this type of unsafe policy and do not get ahold of this right now.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want the record to reflect that the previous President of the United States supported an insurrection to basically steal the election.

My friends think it is funny, but I will tell you this: Laugh in the face of the Capitol Police.

Mr. Speaker, 140 of them were injured. People lost their lives, and the best you can do is laugh—is laugh—about what happened that day? I mean, that is disgusting.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 4 minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, we are now in week three of an ongoing temper tantrum by the radical right because they didn't get to cause a catastrophic default.

First, they ground the House floor to a complete halt, and now they are jumping over each other to circumvent regular order and diminish this institution in order to look as extreme as their most fervent supporters.

What is getting lost in the meantime is any legislation that would actually help the American people.

We could bring more jobs back to America.

We could expand the middle class and further fight inflation.

We could provide every student with the opportunity to receive a quality education.

We could ensure every patient has access to affordable and quality healthcare.

We could make sure every single person has a roof over their head and food on the table.

We could do more to keep our communities safe.

We could invest in mental health and substance abuse programs.

We could fund projects that will make our air cleaner and our water purer.

We could pass a bipartisan immigration bill, if it is such a big issue to my friends on the other side of the aisle.

There is so much we could do if given the chance, but this Republican majority is clearly far more concerned about scoring political points than they are about making life better for everyday Americans.

Because the Speaker is not in control of this Chamber anymore, they are wasting the House's time with a debate on whether to send this extreme MAGA resolution to an extra committee instead of just voting to table it.

One final word for my Republican friends, Mr. Speaker: Everything that

Donald Trump touches fails. This guy has a reverse Midas touch: Trump casinos, Trump University, Trump Steaks, Trump Vodka, Trump Hotels, and now the Trump Republican Party.

We can't let him destroy our democracy or this institution. As my mother says, it is never too late to do the right thing.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on this ridiculous, pathetic rule.

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

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

We are here today not actually talking about the botched exit from Afghanistan that my friend from Florida rightly raises as a massive criticism of this administration, nor the Biden crime family syndicate that we are now dealing with with the son of the President of the United States. Nor are we dealing with the weaponization of government against the American people, including Scott Smith in Loudoun County for daring to stand up in defense of his daughter. Nor are we talking about energy production getting killed, leaving people stranded with high inflation and the inability to afford energy and unable to carry out their lives and prosper.

We are here talking about the border. We are here talking about a dereliction of duty.

We are here talking about the violation of the fundamental first principle of the executive branch of the Federal Government of the United States led by the President to actually secure and defend the United States of America.

"All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle and of fatal tendency."—Washington's Farewell Address.

"Energy in the executive is . . . essential to the protection of the community against foreign attacks; it is not less essential to the steady administration of the laws; to the protection of property against those irregular and high-handed combinations which sometimes interrupt the ordinary course of justice."—Hamilton, Federalist No. 70.

"Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the Revolution, never to violate in the least particular, the laws of the country; and never to tolerate their violation by others."—Lincoln, Lyceum Address, 1838.

We are here precisely because the Constitution contemplated separation of powers, which is being violated every single day by an executive branch undeterred.

Our job in the House of Representatives is, in fact, to deter the overreach and abuse of authority by the President of the United States refusing to

carry out the laws of the United States in detriment to the well-being, security, and lives of the people of this country.

That is our job in the House of Representatives. That is why we are here. That is why I support this rule. That is why I support this resolution. That is why I support this inquiry. We are just beginning.

The material previously referred to by Mr. McGOVERN is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 529 OFFERED BY
MR. McGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of the resolution, add the following: I21SEC. 2. 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. 3. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H. Res. 178.

Mr. ROY. 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.

Mr. McGOVERN. 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.

CONDEMNING THE USE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL FACILITIES TO PROVIDE SHELTER FOR ALIENS WHO ARE NOT ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 524, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 461) condemning the use of elementary and secondary school facilities to provide shelter for aliens who are not admitted to the United States, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LEE of Florida). Pursuant to House Resolution 524, the amendments to the resolution and the preamble recommended by the Committee on Education and the Workforce printed in the resolution are adopted and the resolution, as amended, is considered read.

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

H. RES. 461

Whereas sheltering aliens who are not admitted to the United States in school facilities will divert educational resources from children already suffering from historic learning loss;

Whereas, on May 16 and 17, 2023, about 300 such aliens were sheltered in current or former public school gymnasiums in New York City, and Mayor Eric Adams announced plans to use as many as 20 public school gymnasiums as overflow housing for such aliens;

Whereas turning schools into housing centers for such aliens compromises schools' duty to educate enrolled children and keep them safe;

Whereas hosting such aliens on school campuses poses a significant safety risk to school children and compromises schools' ability to secure their own campus;

Whereas using school gymnasiums as housing for such aliens may impede children's access to safe recreation and physical education, may force children to spend their entire school day with little exercise, and may disrupt the ordinary routines of the school day;

Whereas a public elementary or secondary school should be ineligible to receive Federal financial assistance if it is used to shelter, house, or otherwise serve as a sanctuary for, aliens not admitted to the United States;

Whereas the Biden administration has created these problems with a failed border security strategy that has encouraged illegal aliens to cross the border, tallying more than 10,000 a day ahead of the May 11, 2023, expiration of the public health emergency relating to COVID-19, declared under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d), and of the concomitant power of the President, under section 362 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 265), to prohibit entries of persons into the United States from certain countries or places; and

Whereas the school children in the United States should not bear the burden for the disastrous immigration policies of either the Biden administration or local leaders: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives condemns the use of public elementary or secondary school facilities that serve students to provide shelter for aliens who are not admitted to the United States.

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

The gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 461, a resolution condemning the use of elementary and secondary school facilities to provide shelter for aliens who are not admitted to the United States.

Round condemnation of adult, illegal migrants sharing facilities with schoolchildren would be supported by both sides of the aisle but for one simple reason. It would require Democrats to confront the tragedy of their own making at the southern border.

The rhetoric from the left deploys flowery language to address the flooding of migrants into our country. It is a scam.

Democrats must confront reality. There are real human consequences to losing operational control of our southern border. Democrats have plunged our southern border into chaos, trafficking, and bloodshed.

Last year, 2.76 million migrants illegally crossed our southern border. Over 800 of them died making the journey.

Customs and Border Protection also seized 14,700 pounds of fentanyl in fiscal year 2022. In a year in which 110,000 Americans fatally overdosed on drugs, each pound of fentanyl missed by Customs and Border Protection has the potential to kill over 200,000 people.

The encounters, the deaths, and the trafficking are a three-, four-, and five-time increase over the last year of the Trump administration. We have a deadly opioid epidemic, a human trafficking epidemic, and an overall humanitarian epidemic at our southern border, all stemming from the Biden administration's policies.

H. Res. 461 is a crystal-clear rebuke of the chaos at the border.

□ 1200

It applies to K-12 institutions because, make no mistake, Democrats are making elementary, middle, and high schools a battleground for chaotic border policies.

In New York City, Mayor Eric Adams planned to house migrants in up to 20 current and former public school gymnasiums. In Chicago, local leadership is reportedly considering housing hundreds of illegal immigrants in a shuttered high school.

Housing migrants in public schools is not a new occurrence. CNN, CBS, and the New York Post have all uncovered instances of this already happening across the country. For Mayor Adams and Governor Hochul, these plans are a mere formalization of their unwillingness to enforce the law. This is what Republicans mean when we say every State is a border State and every town is a border town.

Moreover, the collateral of this broken policy are America's schoolchildren. It is completely unacceptable. Turning schools into housing centers for illegal immigrants distracts schools from their mission.

Schools should be focused on helping students recover from devastating pandemic-era learning loss. We know that children are suffering in the wake of the pandemic. Math and reading scores have plummeted to their lowest level in years. Forcing schools to shelter illegal immigrants will not help with that.

Additionally, hosting illegal immigrants on school campuses poses a significant safety risk to schoolchildren and compromises schools' ability to secure their own campuses.

Furthermore, using school gymnasiums as housing for illegal aliens may impede children's access to safe recreation and physical education. It may force children to spend their entire school day with little exercise and may disrupt the ordinary routines of the school day.

As always with the Republican Party, threatening the safety of our children is a nonstarter. We are voting on a resolution today to condemn the threat posed to our children.

Our resolution condemns the breakdown of law and order at the southern border. It condemns the lawlessness perpetuated by blue cities and States like New York.

I hope the entire body votes for the passage of H. Res. 461 and sends a message to America that there is no substitute for a secure border.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to H. Res. 461.

Like clockwork, we are here, yet again, taking up another proposal that, among other things, purports to improve school safety but does nothing to address gun violence in schools or improve students' mental health.

So far this Congress, the Republican priorities for K-12 education have focused almost entirely on so-called culture wars. First, the House Republicans passed legislation to ban books. The House then advanced legislation targeting trans students.

We just debated an impeachment resolution, and now the House is considering a proposal that would encourage taking away funding from schools whose facilities are used to temporarily house refugees and immigrants.

Schools are routinely used to temporarily house people in emergencies like hurricanes or earthquakes. So now I guess they are suggesting that we check citizenship papers before we let people in.

The resolution falsely implies that temporarily using school facilities to house immigrants leads to learning loss, but there is no evidence to support that claim.

Addressing learning loss and helping students make up for lost time in the classroom is what we did last year, without a Republican vote, when we made historic investments in the American Rescue Plan to help schools make up for lost time by funding after-school, summer mentorship programs, and other initiatives to actually make up for lost time.

But we cannot continue to meaningfully address learning loss or meet students' mental health needs if all we are talking about is taking away Federal funds from schools.

Moreover, any conversation about school safety that does not meaningfully address gun violence, is not a serious conversation. This is a haphazard proposal and another distraction. Since it is a nonbinding resolution, it doesn't actually do anything the supporters of the resolution say need to be done.

It does nothing to improve immigration policy. It doesn't even stop the use of schools to house immigrants. This is a nonbinding resolution.

If my colleagues are serious about addressing learning loss, we should be talking about evidence-based strategies that meet the needs of our students. There is nothing in the resolu-

tion that addresses learning loss or mental health.

If my colleagues were serious about school safety, we should be confronting what is actually killing them. Parents, teachers, and students are demanding that we take up meaningful legislation to address gun violence. There is nothing in the resolution to address gun violence.

I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 461.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS), the author of this resolution.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Chair FOXX, for yielding me time.

I rise today in support of my resolution, H. Res. 461, which bans the Biden administration from using schools to house illegal aliens.

As a mother and a physician, I do not see how my colleagues on the other side of the aisle can let this stand.

Using school facilities as shelter for illegal aliens, instead of as schools, as they were intended, creates a host of issues ranging from safety hazards for young children to a free fall of security issues as a result of not providing adequate accommodations or security screenings. At a minimum, it deprives students of their space for recess and physical education and imposes financial burdens on schools for cleaning and housing.

Municipalities such as New York City are using school gymnasiums as overflow housing for illegal aliens and setting troubling precedents for the future. It is easy to be a sanctuary city when you are not affected by the border until the Biden administration opens those borders.

Diverting educational resources to illegal aliens, or any demographic, and not in a natural disaster—and in most cases we have little or no background information upon these individuals—provides an avoidable and incredible security risk.

We must protect America's children and save our educational systems from being robbed of their purpose.

The Biden administration's open border policies have turned every State into a border State. And a broken immigration system, paired with the lack of responsibilities and execution of border security, is simply not good enough.

Speaking of the minority's comments on useless resolutions, last Congress, the Democrats introduced a total of 982 resolutions, of which only 176 passed.

H. Res. 461 sends the Biden administration a clear message that their open borders and broken immigration system will not stand, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA).

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak against

the latest Republican attempt to vilify and scapegoat immigrants. A few weeks ago it was H.R. 2, the child deportation act, and now it is H. Res. 461.

It is Republicans spending time and taxpayer dollars to trot out stereotypes of migrants as dangerous and dirty and who knows what else.

Republicans are spewing anti-immigrant rhetoric in this resolution to demonstrate that they are standing up for students. But we know it is not true. Perhaps they are using this resolution to distract from the continued attempts to ban books, to take food assistance from needy families, and to block child tax credits which could help families across the country.

Let's remember what Republicans are targeting with this language. They are targeting migrants, many of them asylum seekers, who risked their lives to come to this country and to our cities seeking safety and stability.

They are targeting migrants trafficked by GOP Governors as a political stunt. This resolution is part of the same stunt, designed to sell fear and hatred, to make prime-time slot pieces on FOX News. It is dangerous for immigrants like me and the communities that I represent. I urge my colleagues to reject this resolution.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. WILLIAMS), a member of the Education and the Workforce Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New York. Madam Speaker, for the past 2 years, every State has become a border State, and each has felt the pressures of illegal immigration. This past month, 10,000 migrants have illegally entered our country per day.

A nation's borders mark the boundaries of its laws and sovereignty. This violation of both our laws and our sovereignty must stop.

Representative MILLER-MEEKS and I brought forward H. Res. 461 because it is necessary and urgent. Our resolution sends a clear and decisive message that everyone in this Chamber and across the country must hear: Congress will not tolerate officials at the State and local level using taxpayer-funded schools and facilities to play cleanup for President Biden and the Progressive left's broken border policies.

In my State of New York, our Governor offered up State-funded college campuses to house illegal immigrants. In New York City, Mayor Adams proposed repurposing public school gyms to house them.

During this last school year, 5,500 migrant students strained New York City's public school resources. Time and time again, we are seeing classrooms overflowing and understaffed and our school taxes ever rising. This problem is not just in New York. It spans across each and every community in our Union.

This resolution makes three distinct points. First, housing illegal immigrants in our schools diverts critical resources away from students.

Second, housing adult, unvetted, illegal immigrants in our public schools poses a safety risk to our children.

Third, schools are not to be the sacrificial lamb for the failed progressive policies of this administration.

Just last week, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle repeatedly justified the housing of illegal immigrants in public schools, comparing it to the response to natural disasters like hurricanes, earthquakes, and fires.

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New York. Just last week, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle repeatedly justified the housing of illegal immigrants in public schools, comparing it to the response to natural disasters like hurricanes, earthquakes, and fires.

I couldn't agree more. The President's border policies are a disaster, though man-made. I stand to put our children first. Vote to support H. Res. 461.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. RAMIREZ).

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Madam Speaker, today I stand here opposing the GOP's hateful resolution to condemn the use of schools as shelter for immigrants. For years, schools have sheltered people during emergencies, and we know people in our own districts who have had to go into these places because of climate crisis, hurricanes, tornadoes, and the list goes on.

Well, sanctuary cities like Chicago and New York are in emergencies created by Republican Governors who continue to dehumanize asylum seekers and cruelly bus them to sanctuary cities like Chicago.

This resolution does nothing to solve the crisis, and it certainly isn't protecting our children's education. It is just another way to criminalize asylum seekers.

Now, I believe to my core that seeking asylum is not a crime. In fact, welcoming them into our arms, regardless of their origin or their status, is a biblical teaching, a humane act, and it is part of our Nation's fabric and our Nation's values.

How can we say we care about families or that you are the party of families and values? How can you say you care about children and then threaten to cut funding for their schools if they dare to shelter children who are seeking asylum?

That is hypocritical. There is dissidence there, and we should look up that description in the dictionary. It is time we end this senseless war against immigrants and stand up for what is right and for what is just.

Madam Speaker, I will absolutely be voting "no" on this resolution, and I urge all my colleagues to do the same.

□ 1215

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gen-

tleman from New York (Mr. D'ESPOSITO).

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 461, legislation that formally condemns the use of public elementary and secondary schools as shelters for illegal migrants.

The safety and security of America's children should be the number one priority of lawmakers here in Washington, and placing illegal migrants within earshot of students presents serious threats to the safety of our children and the safety of our communities.

In New York, when Mayor Eric Adams attempted to house migrants in nearly 20 public schools, everyday New Yorkers stood up to city hall, rejected this attempt to threaten our students, and stopped the mayor from housing migrants in schools. Instead of learning from his mistakes and ending New York's sanctuary city status, Mayor Adams then decided that housing migrants in an abandoned warehouse at JFK Airport would be a better alternative. Placing migrants at a dilapidated warehouse in the heart of one of the largest transportation hubs in this country is both inhumane and presents a serious national security threat.

I keep hearing over and over again about trafficking and about being inhumane. You are correct. Seeking asylum is not illegal, but we ask that they come through the front door, and I would be confident that no asylum seeker comes to this country to live in a vacant warehouse at JFK Airport with no bathrooms and no showers.

We cannot allow politicians like Eric Adams to sacrifice the safety and security of this Nation to uphold their radical sanctuary city policies and compensate for President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas' failing border security initiatives and their dereliction of their duties.

Our Nation's public schools should be places of learning for local students, not housing illegal migrants. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this measure to block illegal migrants from being housed in school facilities.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman and, of course, the chairwoman, as well, for their leadership.

Madam Speaker, just a few minutes ago, we were on the floor discussing an impeachment of the President of the United States for protecting and doing his job for the American people. I think we fail to understand that the Statue of Liberty is still in the New York Harbor—bring your forlorn and depressed—and that this is a Nation of laws and immigrants.

From the very beginning of ages, this Nation was founded by those who came from somewhere else. They crossed the

waters to come. The indigenous people were here, but that was all, and certainly we know the history of slavery.

I am stunned by, first, the impeachment order, if you will, attempting to impeach for differences of positions in policies. Now I come to try and understand a misconstrued, misdirected, and really painful resolution—as the gentleman from Virginia said “non-binding”—and it seems that what we are doing is showing dislike and contempt for children.

I believe in children, and what is being done by local government is to find relief for children. Find relief. These schools in New York—I know them well—are large. They are old and large. They have many different sectors and segments that a city executive can utilize safely for children.

This is about children, and for those who just made profile press conference trips to the border, I have been to the border at night, in the day, in the morning over the years. I have held babies in my arms that have gotten off buses.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I have seen children wanting their parents. I have seen the Trump era of snatching children away. This is wrongheaded.

This is not dangerous to the children in the schools, and our local jurisdictions should be allowed to make determined decisions in response to what is a migrant fever, if you will.

However, let me add something that the government should be looking at, which is why the State of Texas has taken over the seventh largest school district, that all the parents, board members, teachers are against? Houston Independent School District is suffering. Is there anyone here or my friends on the other side of the aisle willing to address that ridiculous, ludicrous takeover undermining teachers' and parents' will?

I thought we were for parents. Houston Independent School District should not be taken over, and it is a consternation in our community. Because of that, I believe we are doing the wrong thing here. The underlying bill should be opposed, and we should be standing with the people of Houston who refuse to have a takeover of a very effective school district, the Houston Independent School District. Madam Speaker, let's do the right thing on the floor and support our children.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition of H. Res. 461, condemning the use of elementary and secondary school facilities to provide shelter for aliens who are not admitted to the United States.

This resolution condemns using the facilities of a public elementary or secondary school that serves students to provide shelter for non-U.S. nationals who are not admitted into the United States.

As a Member on the Homeland Security committee, and more specifically the Border Security and Enforcement subcommittee, I interact with those at the border and migrants frequently.

I believe that a comprehensive approach is needed to solving the current immigration crisis.

However, I think it is essential that migrants are brought and allowed into the country through legal immigration.

I am a strong proponent of humanitarian aid efforts in the immigration context, from preventing the breakup of individual families as a result of a wrongful deportation to ensuring that victims of civil wars and national disasters around the globe receive a temporary protected status under the U.S. immigration laws.

We should not condemn the use of public elementary or secondary schools provide shelter for non-U.S. nationals who are not admitted into the United States.

I acknowledge that school are places of learning and development for students, but there are time periods when school campuses are not being used, such as during school breaks.

Because of this, the space could be used for humanitarian aid purposes, such as allowing migrants to stay there while they wait for legal processing and paperwork to conclude.

Other exceptions need to be reviewed, such as whether migrants could stay at schools when school is in-session, but humanitarian aid should not be overlooked in the immigration context.

As a leading country on the global stage, it is our duty and responsibility to assist who we can in a legal manner.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS).

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding me some time.

Madam Speaker, as a Representative in New York City, I am all too familiar, unfortunately, with this situation. Quite frankly, this is a problem that was created by two people. First, our President decided it was a good idea to open our borders and allow millions of individuals to come in without the proper vetting, without knowing exactly what their intentions are.

Some, yes, are applying for asylum, but they should still be doing so through the proper channels. They should be doing so from the next safe country, not coming to the southern border.

With that said, we look at court documents and we see that roughly 60 percent of those individuals are having those court cases denied under this administration, which tells you that the majority of people coming over our southern border are not legitimate asylum seekers.

Secondly, I blame the problem in New York City on my mayor, Mayor Eric Adams, because he is misinterpreting New York City's right-to-shelter law. That was a court decree under Mayor Ed Koch that was agreed to to address the issue of homeless New Yorkers.

It was always intended to provide support and housing for homeless New Yorkers, citizens of New York, not individuals who just strolled over the border last week.

Think about this: By the mayor's logic, everyone in New York City is entitled to shelter whether they are a citizen or not. If all 6 million people who came over our border came to New York City, they would be entitled to free shelter.

If 8 billion on the planet came to New York City, they would be entitled to free shelter. Clearly, the mayor's interpretation is nonsensical.

The mayor has now resorted to using all sorts of facilities meant for our citizens, including our children, to be used to house these migrants.

Now, first of all, I think it is clear—and I see that there is bipartisan opposition to schools and their gymnasiums being taken away from children who suffered under COVID. They lacked physical education. They lacked socialization. Now, to take away their gym for this housing is absolutely ridiculous.

The mayor has reversed course on that after there was so much opposition from the people in the city of New York, but he is still using old schools. Facilities that were previously Catholic schools that have closed that were perhaps going to be utilized as public schools, that has now stopped because the mayor is choosing instead to house migrants in those old schools.

Now, the greatest plan or, I should say, the most ridiculous plan we have heard to date is now he is going to use taxpayer money to pay New Yorkers to house individuals in their homes. We are talking about billions and billions of dollars a year. Hardworking taxpayers are getting pummeled in New York City, because property taxes are increasing year after year. People can't afford their own rent. They can't afford their own roofs. He is saying you have to pay for individuals who cross into our country illegally.

It is a disgrace. We should be stopping it and make sure not another Federal dollar, not a penny, goes to fund the expansion of this program. The mayor needs to comply with the actual laws and tell the President to secure the border and stop this nonsense.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI), the ranking member of the Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education Subcommittee.

Ms. BONAMICI. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H. Res. 461, a harmful resolution that condemns public schools for showing humanity in helping vulnerable people.

Listening to this debate, it sounds like my colleagues are interested in working on some bipartisan migration reform. We would welcome that—policies that would help our immigration

system run more smoothly and effectively—but that is not what we are doing here today.

Throughout this Congress, I have heard my colleagues on the other side of the aisle claim that American education is in crisis. Are there needs in our public schools? Absolutely. We need more mental health counselors, we need resources to address mislearning and policies to address gun violence, but is that what the majority is focusing on? No.

When my Republican colleagues felt threatened by the accurate teaching of history, they passed legislation that provides a blueprint for book bans. When my Republican colleagues felt threatened by the Biden administration's inclusive interpretation of Title IX, what did they do? They passed legislation to ostracize trans students and allow discrimination in sports. When my colleagues felt uncomfortable about reducing the crushing debt burden faced by students who choose to go to college, they passed legislation to wipe out relief and plunge more borrowers into financial distress.

What is their focus today? Picking on desperate people who are fleeing war, violence, and abject poverty in search of a better life for themselves and their children.

Now, the Republicans are threatening Federal funding to schools. That is funding that is intended to support all students. I won't support the harmful scapegoating of migrants and repeated attacks on marginalized communities, and I won't support actions that delegitimize our public schools.

These are the only schools that have an obligation to serve all students and families, regardless of race, ethnicity, disability status, ability to pay, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, or any other characteristic. Our public schools are for everyone.

What I will support and what I repeatedly expressed an eagerness and enthusiasm to work on are substantive, positive evidence-based solutions that make schools safer, improve opportunities for students from all backgrounds, and enhance the quality and frequency of parents' and families' involvement in their children's education.

Madam Speaker, I welcome those conversations. I am disappointed that we keep finding ourselves engaged in culture wars with the majority putting politics over people instead of passing policies that help students, their families, and our communities.

At a time when we have an opportunity to demonstrate compassion and empathy, this resolution takes us in the wrong direction. I strongly urge all of my colleagues to reject this resolution. Let's put humanity first. Let's focus on what really truly helps public education.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and in-

clude extraneous material on H. Res. 461.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1230

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

Madam Speaker, it is unfortunate that House Republican priorities for K-12 education are focused entirely on distractions. Instead of devising ways to meaningfully address learning loss or gun violence in schools, here we are, threatening to withhold Federal funds from K-12 schools that do not adhere to the extreme MAGA agenda.

The reality is that H. Res. 461 does nothing to address the real issues confronting students today. This is a non-binding resolution, so it does nothing to fund education. It doesn't even prevent schools from being used to house undocumented immigrants.

One thing that we have to come to grips with is complaining about a problem doesn't solve the problem. Complaining about immigration policy doesn't solve the problem. Complaining about schools doesn't address any of the underlying problems. It doesn't fix anything. What this resolution is, is an opportunity to complain, but it doesn't do anything.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, to sum up the debate, H. Res. 461 does four things. It sends a clear message about our values. It condemns lawbreaking where Democrat politicians have failed to do so. It tells parents that we are on their side. Most importantly, it reiterates that public school facilities should be used for educating children, not housing illegal immigrants, because the academic success and safety of America's students must be put first.

Therefore, I urge the House of Representatives and Congress to pass H. Res. 461, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 524, the previous question is ordered on the resolution and the preamble, as amended.

The question is on adoption of the resolution.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

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 12 o'clock and 33 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. WEBER of Texas) at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 529;

Adoption of House Resolution 529, if ordered; and

Adoption of H. Res. 461.

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

RELATING TO THE CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 503, IMPEACHING JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS

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. 529) relating to consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 503), impeaching Joseph R. Biden, Jr., President of the United States, for High Crimes and Misdemeanors, 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 214, nays 206, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 284]

YEAS—214

Aderholt	Biggs	Carter (GA)
Alford	Bilirakis	Carter (TX)
Allen	Bishop (NC)	Chavez-DeRemer
Amodei	Boebert	Ciscomani
Armstrong	Bost	Cline
Arrington	Brecheen	Cloud
Babin	Buchanan	Clyde
Bacon	Buck	Cole
Baird	Bucshon	Collins
Balderson	Burchett	Comer
Banks	Burgess	Crane
Barr	Burlison	Crawford
Bean (FL)	Calvert	Crenshaw
Bentz	Cammack	Curtis
Bergman	Carey	D'Esposito
Bice	Carl	Davidson

De La Cruz	Jackson (TX)	Owens	Menendez	Pocan	Stanton	James	McCormick	Self
DesJarlais	James	Palmer	Meng	Porter	Stevens	Johnson (LA)	McHenry	Sessions
Diaz-Balart	Johnson (LA)	Pence	Mfume	Pressley	Strickland	Johnson (OH)	Meuser	Simpson
Donalds	Johnson (OH)	Perry	Moore (WI)	Quigley	Swalwell	Johnson (SD)	Miller (IL)	Smith (MO)
Duarte	Johnson (SD)	Pfluger	Morelle	Sykes	Jordan		Miller (OH)	Smith (NE)
Duncan	Jordan	Reschenthaler	Moskowitz	Ross	Takano	Joyce (OH)	Miller (WV)	Smith (NJ)
Dunn (FL)	Joyce (PA)	Rodgers (WA)	Moulton	Ruiz	Thanedar	Joyce (PA)	Miller-Meeks	Smucker
Edwards	Kean (NJ)	Rogers (AL)	Mrvan	Ruppersberger	Thompson (CA)	Kean (NJ)	Mills	Spartz
Ellzey	Kelly (MS)	Rogers (KY)	Mullin	Ryan	Thompson (MS)	Kelly (MS)	Moolenaar	Staubert
Emmer	Kelly (PA)	Rose	Nadler	Salinas	Titus	Kelly (PA)	Mooney	Steel
Estes	Kiggans (VA)	Rosendale	Napolitano	Sánchez	Tlaib	Kiggans (VA)	Moore (AL)	Stefanik
Ezell	Kiley	Rouzer	Neal	Sarbanes	Tokuda	Kiley	Moore (UT)	Steil
Fallon	Kustoff	Roy	Neguse	Scanlon	Tonko	Kim (CA)	Moran	Steube
Feenstra	LaHood	Rutherford	Nickel	Schakowsky	Torres (CA)	Kustoff	Murphy	Stewart
Ferguson	LaLota	Santos	Norcross	Schiff	Torres (NY)	LaHood	Nehls	Strong
Finstad	Lamborn	Scalise	Ocasio-Cortez	Schneider	Trahan	LaLota	Newhouse	Tenney
Fischbach	Langworthy	Schweikert	Omar	Scholten	Underwood	LaMalfa	Norman	Thompson (PA)
Fitzgerald	Latta	Scott, Austin	Pallone	Schrier	Vargas	Lamborn	Nunn (IA)	Tiffany
Fitzpatrick	LaTurner	Self	Panetta	Scott (VA)	Vasquez	Langworthy	Obornolte	Timmons
Fleischmann	Lawler	Sessions	Pappas	Scott, David	Veasey	Latta	Ogles	Turner
Flood	Lee (FL)	Pascarell	Pascarell	Sewell	Velázquez	LaTurner	Owens	Valadao
Foxx	Lesko	Payne	Payne	Sherman	Wasserman	Lawler	Palmer	Van Drew
Franklin, C.	Letlow	Smith (MO)	Pelosi	Sherrill	Schultz	Lee (FL)	Pence	Van Dune
Scott	Loudermilk	Smith (NE)	Peltola	Slotkin	Lesko	Perry	Pfluger	Van Orden
Fry	Lucas	Smith (NJ)	Perez	Smith (WA)	Waters	Letlow	Reschenthaler	Wagner
Fulcher	Luetkemeyer	Smucker	Peters	Sorensen	Watson Coleman	Loudermilk	Rodgers (WA)	Walberg
Gaetz	Luna	Spartz	Pettersen	Soto	Wexton	Lucas	Rogers (AL)	Waltz
Gallagher	Luttrell	Steel	Phillips	Spanberger	Wild	Luetkemeyer	Rogers (KY)	Weber (TX)
Garbarino	Mace	Stefanik	Pingree	Stansbury	Williams (GA)	Luna	Rose	Webster (FL)
Garcia, Mike	Malliotakis	Steil				Luttrell	Rosendale	Wenstrup
Gimenez	Mann	Steube	Barragán	LaMalfa	Salazar	Mace	Malliotakis	Westerman
Gonzales, Tony	Massie	Stewart	Bush	McCaul	Trone	Mann	Mann	Williams (NY)
Good (VA)	Mast	Strong	Gallego	Molinaro	Williams (TX)	Massie	Rutherford	Wilson (SC)
Gooden (TX)	McCarthy	Tenney	Joyce (OH)	Posey	Wilson (FL)	Mast	Salazar	Wittman
Gosar	McClain	Thompson (PA)	Kim (CA)	Raskin		McCarthy	Santos	Womack
Granger	McClintock	Tiffany				McCaul	Scalise	Yakym
Graves (LA)	McCormick	Timmons				McClain	Schweikert	Zinke
Graves (MO)	McHenry	Turner				McClintock	Scott, Austin	
Green (TN)	Meuser	Valadao						
Greene (GA)	Miller (IL)	Van Drew						
Griffith	Miller (OH)	Van Dune						
Grothman	Miller (WV)	Van Orden						
Guest	Miller-Meeks	Wagner						
Guthrie	Mills	Walberg						
Hageman	Moolenaar	Waltz						
Harris	Mooney	Weber (TX)						
Harshbarger	Moore (AL)	Webster (FL)						
Hern	Moore (UT)	Wenstrup						
Higgins (LA)	Moran	Westerman						
Hill	Murphy	Williams (NY)						
Hinon	Nehls	Wilson (SC)						
Houchin	Newhouse	Wittman						
Hudson	Norman	Womack						
Huizenga	Nunn (IA)	Yakym						
Hunt	Obornolte	Zinke						
Issa	Ogles							

NAYS—206

Adams	Crockett	Hoyer
Aguilar	Crow	Hoyle (OR)
Allred	Cuellar	Huffman
Auchincloss	Dauids (KS)	Ivey
Balint	Davis (IL)	Jackson (IL)
Beatty	Davis (NC)	Jackson (NC)
Bera	Dean (PA)	Jackson Lee
Beyer	DeGette	Jacobs
Bishop (GA)	DeLauro	Jayapal
Blumenauer	DelBene	Jeffries
Blunt Rochester	Deluzio	Johnson (GA)
Bonamici	DeSaulnier	Kamlager-Dove
Bowman	Dingell	Kaptur
Boyle (PA)	Doggett	Keating
Brown	Escobar	Kelly (IL)
Brownley	Eshoo	Khanna
Budzinski	Espallat	Kildee
Caraveo	Evans	Kilmer
Carbajal	Fletcher	Kim (NJ)
Cárdenas	Foster	Krishnamoorthi
Carson	Foushee	Kuster
Carter (LA)	Frankel, Lois	Landsman
Cartwright	Frost	Larsen (WA)
Casar	Garamendi	Larson (CT)
Case	Garcia (IL)	Lee (CA)
Casten	Garcia (TX)	Lee (NV)
Castor (FL)	Garcia, Robert	Lee (PA)
Castro (TX)	Golden (ME)	Leger Fernandez
Cherfilus-	Goldman (NY)	Levin
McCormick	Gomez	Lieu
Chu	Gonzalez,	Lofgren
Clark (MA)	Vicente	Lynch
Clarke (NY)	Gottheimer	Magaziner
Cleaver	Green, Al (TX)	Manning
Clyburn	Grijalva	Matsui
Cohen	Harder (CA)	McBath
Connolly	Hayes	McClellan
Correa	Higgins (NY)	McCollum
Costa	Himes	McGarvey
Courtney	Horsford	McGovern
Craig	Houlahan	Meeks

NOT VOTING—14

Barragán	LaMalfa	Salazar
Bush	McCaul	Trone
Gallego	Molinaro	Williams (TX)
Joyce (OH)	Posey	Wilson (FL)
Kim (CA)	Raskin	

□ 1356

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

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I de-
mand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This
will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 219, noes 208,
not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 285]

AYES—219

Aderholt	Ciscomani	Franklin, C.
Alford	Clome	Scott
Allen	Cloud	Fry
Amodei	Clyde	Fulcher
Armstrong	Cole	Gaetz
Arrington	Collins	Gallagher
Babin	Comer	Garbarino
Bacon	Crane	Garcia, Mike
Baird	Crawford	Gimenez
Balderson	Crenshaw	Gonzales, Tony
Banks	Curtis	Good (VA)
Barr	D'Esposito	Gooden (TX)
Bean (FL)	Davidson	Gosar
Bentz	De La Cruz	Granger
Bergman	DesJarlais	Graves (LA)
Bice	Diaz-Balart	Graves (MO)
Biggs	Donalds	Green (TN)
Billirakis	Duarte	Greene (GA)
Bishop (NC)	Duncan	Griffith
Boebert	Dunn (FL)	Grothman
Bost	Edwards	Guest
Brecheen	Ellzey	Guthrie
Buchanan	Emmer	Hageman
Buck	Estes	Harris
Bucshon	Ezell	Harshbarger
Burchett	Fallon	Hern
Burgess	Feenstra	Higgins (LA)
Burlison	Ferguson	Hill
Calvert	Finstad	Hinson
Cammack	Fischbach	Houchin
Carey	Fitzgerald	Hudson
Carl	Fitzpatrick	Huizenga
Carter (GA)	Fleischmann	Hunt
Carter (TX)	Flood	Issa
Chavez-DeRemer	Foxx	Jackson (TX)
		Adams
		Aguilar
		Allred
		Auchincloss
		Balint
		Barragán
		Beatty
		Bera
		Beyer
		Bishop (GA)
		Blumenauer
		Blunt Rochester
		Bonamici
		Bowman
		Boyle (PA)
		Brown
		Brownley
		Budzinski
		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
		Craig
		Crockett
		Crow
		Cuellar
		Davis (KS)
		Davis (IL)
		Davis (NC)
		Dean (PA)
		DeGette
		DeLauro
		Deluzio
		Demings
		Dingell
		Doggett
		Escobar
		Eshoo
		Espallat
		Evans
		Fletcher
		Foster
		Foushee
		Frankel, Lois
		Frost
		Garamendi
		Garcia (IL)
		Garcia (TX)
		Garcia, Robert
		Golden (ME)
		Goldman (NY)
		Gomez
		Gonzalez,
		Vicente
		Gottheimer
		Green, Al (TX)
		Grijalva
		Harder (CA)
		Hayes
		Higgins (NY)
		Himes
		Horsford
		Houlahan
		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
		McCollum
		McGarvey
		McGovern
		Meeks
		Meng
		Mfume
		Moore (WI)
		Morelle
		Moskowitz
		Moulton
		Mrvan
		Mullin
		Nadler
		Napolitano
		Neal
		Neguse
		Nickel
		Norcross
		Ocasio-Cortez
		Omar
		Pallone
		Panetta
		Pappas
		Pascarell
		Payne
		Pelosi
		Peltola
		Perez
		Peters
		Pettersen
		Phillips
		Pingree
		Pocan
		Porter
		Pressley
		Quigley
		Ramirez
		Ross
		Ruiz
		Ruppersberger
		Ryan
		Salinas
		Sánchez
		Sarbanes
		Scanlon
		Schakowsky
		Schiff
		Schneider
		Scholten
		Schrier
		Scott (VA)
		Scott, David
		Sewell

NOES—208

Adams	Espallat	Manning
Aguilar	Evans	Matsui
Allred	Fletcher	McBath
Auchincloss	Foster	McClellan
Balint	Foushee	McCollum
Barragán	Frankel, Lois	McGarvey
Beatty	Frost	McGovern
Bera	Garamendi	Meeks
Beyer	Garcia (IL)	Menendez
Bishop (GA)	Garcia (TX)	Meng
Blumenauer	Garcia, Robert	Mfume
Blunt Rochester	Golden (ME)	Moore (WI)
Bonamici	Goldman (NY)	Morelle
Bowman	Gomez	Moskowitz
Boyle (PA)	Gonzalez,	Moulton
Brown	Vicente	Mrvan
Brownley	Gottheimer	Mullin
Budzinski	Green, Al (TX)	Nadler
Caraveo	Grijalva	Napolitano
Carbajal	Harder (CA)	Neal
Cárdenas	Hayes	Neguse
Carson	Higgins (NY)	Nickel
Carter (LA)	Himes	Norcross
Cartwright	Horsford	Ocasio-Cortez
Casar	Houlahan	Omar
Case	Hoyer	Pallone
Casten	Hoyle (OR)	Panetta
Castor (FL)	Huffman	Pappas
Castro (TX)	Ivey	Pascarell
Cherfilus-	Jackson (IL)	Payne
McCormick	Jackson (NC)	Pelosi
Chu	Jackson Lee	Peltola
Clark (MA)	Jacobs	Perez
Clarke (NY)	Jayapal	Peters
Cleaver	Jeffries	Pettersen
Clyburn	Johnson (GA)	Phillips
Cohen	Kamlager-Dove	Pingree
Connolly	Kaptur	Pocan
Correa	Keating	Porter
Costa	Kelly (IL)	Pressley
Courtney	Khanna	Quigley
Craig	Kildee	Ramirez
Crockett	Kilmer	Ross
Crow	Kim (NJ)	Ruiz
Cuellar	Krishnamoorthi	Ruppersberger
Davis (KS)	Kuster	Ryan
Davis (IL)	Landsman	Salinas
Davis (NC)	Larsen (WA)	Sánchez
Dean (PA)	Larson (CT)	Sarbanes
DeGette	Lee (CA)	Scanlon
DeLauro	Lee (NV)	Schakowsky
Deluzio	Lee (PA)	Schiff
Demings	Leger Fernandez	Schneider
Dingell	Levin	Scholten
Doggett	Lieu	Schrier
Escobar	Lofgren	Scott (VA)
Eshoo	Lynch	Scott, David
	Magaziner	Sewell

Sherman	Takano	Vasquez	Harris	Malliotakis	Rutherford	Schakowsky	Stansbury	Torres (NY)
Sherrill	Thanedar	Veasey	Harshbarger	Mann	Ryan	Schiff	Stanton	Trahan
Slotkin	Thompson (CA)	Velázquez	Hern	Massie	Salazar	Schneider	Stevens	Underwood
Smith (WA)	Thompson (MS)	Wasserman	Higgins (LA)	Mast	Santos	Scholten	Strickland	Vargas
Sorensen	Titus	Schultz	Hill	McCarthy	Scalise	Schrier	Swalwell	Vasquez
Soto	Tlaib	Waters	Hinson	McCaul	Schweikert	Scott (VA)	Sykes	Veasey
Spanberger	Tokuda	Watson Coleman	Houchin	McClain	Scott, Austin	Scott, David	Takano	Velázquez
Stansbury	Tonko	Wexton	Hudson	McClintock	Self	Sewell	Thanedar	Wasserman
Stanton	Torres (CA)	Wild	Huizenga	McCormick	Sessions	Sherman	Thompson (CA)	Schultz
Stevens	Torres (NY)	Williams (GA)	Hunt	Simpson	Simpson	Sherrill	Thompson (MS)	Waters
Strickland	Trahan	Wilson (FL)	Issa	Meuser	Smith (MO)	Slotkin	Titus	Watson Coleman
Swalwell	Underwood		Jackson (TX)	Miller (IL)	Smith (NE)	Smith (WA)	Tlaib	Wexton
Sykes	Vargas		James	Miller (OH)	Smith (NJ)	Sorensen	Tokuda	Wild
			Johnson (LA)	Miller (WV)	Smucker	Soto	Tonko	Williams (GA)
			Johnson (OH)	Miller-Meeks	Spartz	Spanberger	Torres (CA)	Wilson (FL)
			Johnson (SD)	Mills	Staubert			
			Jordan	Moolenaar	Steel			
			Joyce (OH)	Mooney	Stefanik			
			Joyce (PA)	Moore (AL)	Steil			
			Kean (NJ)	Moore (UT)	Steube			
			Kelly (MS)	Moran	Stewart			
			Kelly (PA)	Murphy	Strong			
			Kiggans (VA)	Nehls	Tenney			
			Kiley	Newhouse	Thompson (PA)			
			Kim (CA)	Nickel	Tiffany			
			Kustoff	Norman	Timmons			
			LaHood	Nunn (IA)	Valadao			
			LaLota	Obernolte	Van Drew			
			LaMalfa	Ogles	Van Dwyne			
			Lamborn	Owens	Van Orden			
			Langworthy	Palmer	Wagner			
			Latta	Peltola	Walberg			
			LaTurner	Pence	Waltz			
			Lawler	Perez	Weber (TX)			
			Lee (FL)	Perry	Webster (FL)			
			Lee (NV)	Pf luger	Wenstrup			
			Lesko	Reschenthaler	Westerman			
			Letlow	Rodgers (WA)	Williams (NY)			
			Loudermilk	Rogers (AL)	Wilson (SC)			
			Lucas	Rogers (KY)	Wittman			
			Luetkemeyer	Rose	Womack			
			Luna	Rosendale	Yakym			
			Luttrell	Rouzer	Zinke			
			Mace	Roy				

NOT VOTING—7

Bush	Possey	Williams (TX)
Gallego	Raskin	
Molinaro	Trone	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1403

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONDEMNING THE USE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL FACILITIES TO PROVIDE SHELTER FOR ALIENS WHO ARE NOT ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the resolution (H. Res. 461) condemning the use of elementary and secondary school facilities to provide shelter for aliens who are not admitted to the United States, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 223, nays 201, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 286]

YEAS—223

Aderholt	Carl	Ferguson
Alford	Carter (GA)	Finstad
Allen	Carter (TX)	Fischbach
Amodei	Chavez-DeRemer	Fitzgerald
Armstrong	Ciscomani	Fitzpatrick
Arrington	Cline	Fleischmann
Babin	Cloud	Flood
Bacon	Clyde	Foxx
Baird	Cole	Franklin, C.
Balderson	Collins	Scott
Banks	Crane	Fry
Barr	Crawford	Fulcher
Bean (FL)	Crenshaw	Gallagher
Bentz	Curtis	Garbarino
Bergman	D'Esposito	Garcia, Mike
Bice	Davidson	Gimenez
Biggs	Davis (NC)	Golden (ME)
Bilirakis	De La Cruz	Gonzales, Tony
Bishop (NC)	DesJarlais	Good (VA)
Boebert	Diaz-Balart	Gooden (TX)
Bost	Donalds	Gosar
Brecheen	Duarte	Granger
Buchanan	Duncan	Graves (LA)
Buck	Dunn (FL)	Graves (MO)
Bucshon	Edwards	Green (TN)
Burchett	Ellzey	Greene (GA)
Burgess	Emmer	Griffith
Burlison	Estes	Grothman
Calvert	Ezell	Guest
Cammack	Fallon	Guthrie
Carey	Feenstra	Hageman

NAYS—201

Adams	Dingell	Lee (PA)
Aguilar	Doggett	Leger Fernandez
Allred	Escobar	Levin
Auchincloss	Eshoo	Lieu
Balint	Españillat	Lofgren
Barragán	Evans	Lynch
Beatty	Fletcher	Magaziner
Bera	Foster	Manning
Beyer	Foushee	Matsui
Bishop (GA)	Frankel, Lois	McBath
Blumenauer	Frost	McClellan
Blunt Rochester	Garamendi	McCollum
Bonamici	Garcia (IL)	McGarvey
Bowman	Garcia (TX)	McGovern
Boyle (PA)	Garcia, Robert	Meeks
Brown	Goldman (NY)	Menendez
Brownley	Gomez	Meng
Budzinski	Gonzalez,	Mfume
Caraveo	Vicente	Moore (WI)
Carbajal	Gottheimer	Morelle
Cárdenas	Green, Al (TX)	Moskowitz
Carson	Grijalva	Moulton
Carter (LA)	Harder (CA)	Mrvan
Cartwright	Hayes	Mullin
Casar	Higgins (NY)	Nadler
Case	Himes	Napolitano
Casten	Horsford	Neal
Castor (FL)	Houlahan	Neguse
Castro (TX)	Hoyer	Norcross
Cerfilus-	Hoyle (OR)	Ocasio-Cortez
McCormick	Huffman	Omar
Chu	Ivey	Pallone
Clark (MA)	Jackson (IL)	Panetta
Clarke (NY)	Jackson (NC)	Pappas
Cleaver	Jackson Lee	Pascarell
Clyburn	Jacobs	Payne
Cohen	Jayapal	Pelosi
Connolly	Jeffries	Peters
Correa	Johnson (GA)	Petterson
Costa	Kamlager-Dove	Phillips
Courtney	Kaptur	Pingree
Craig	Keating	Pocan
Crockett	Kelly (IL)	Porter
Crow	Khanna	Pressley
Cuellar	Kildee	Quigley
Davids (KS)	Kilmer	Ramirez
Davis (IL)	Kim (NJ)	Ross
Dean (PA)	Krishnamoorthi	Ruiz
DeGette	Kuster	Ruppersberger
DeLauro	Landsman	Salinas
DeBene	Larsen (WA)	Sánchez
Deluzio	Larson (CT)	Sarbanes
DeSaulnier	Lee (CA)	Scanlon

NOT VOTING—10

Bush	Molinaro	Turner
Comer	Possey	Williams (TX)
Gaetz	Raskin	
Gallego	Trone	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1409

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, I was not present during today's vote series. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 284, "nay" on rollcall No. 285, and "nay" on rollcall No. 286.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I missed the vote because I was attending a prior personal family obligation. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 285 and "yea" on rollcall No. 286.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, due to a personal family matter, I was unable to be in D.C. and vote today. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 285 and "yea" on rollcall No. 286.

RESIGNATION AS CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 22, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to inform you that I am resigning my position as Clerk of the House effective 11:59 p.m. on June 30, 2023. It has been a distinct privilege to serve as Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives during three Congresses and an honor to have been first nominated to the office by Speaker Pelosi and then renominated by you to serve in the 118th Congress.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

□ 1415

APPOINTMENT AS CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 208(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Chair appoints Kevin McCumber of the State of Illinois to act as and to exercise temporarily the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, effective July 1, 2023.

The Chair will administer the oath at this time.

Will Mr. McCumber please take the well and all Members rise.

The Chair will now swear in the Clerk of the House.

The Clerk took the oath of office as follows:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. After consultation among the Speaker and the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent, the Chair announces that, when the two Houses meet in joint meeting to hear an address by His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those immediately to his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House. Due to the large attendance that is anticipated, the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly enforced. Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor. The cooperation of all Members is requested.

The practice of reserving seats prior to the joint meeting by placard will not be allowed. Members may reserve their seats by physical presence only following the security sweep of the Chamber.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the joint resolution from the House of Representatives (H.J. Res. 44) entitled "Joint Resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives relating to 'Factoring Criteria for Firearms with Attached 'Stabilizing Braces''", did fail to pass the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate having proceeded to reconsider

the bill (S.J. Res. 11) entitled "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'", returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the Senate, in which it originated, it was

Resolved, That the said bill do not pass, two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted in the affirmative.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, June 20, 2023, the House stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1550

JOINT MEETING TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY NARENDRA MODI, PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

During the recess, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms, Ms. Kathleen Joyce, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The joint meeting will come to order.

The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE);

The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. EMMER);

The gentlewoman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK);

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL);

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. WALTZ);

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR);

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK);

The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER);

The gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM);

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER);

The gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON);

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON);

The gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES);

The gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK);

The gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR);

The gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE);

The gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE);

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE);

The gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS);

The gentleman from California (Mr. BERA);

The gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL);

The gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA);

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY); and

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. THANEDAR).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, into the House Chamber:

The Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER);

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN);

The Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR);

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER);

The Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ);

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCONNELL);

The Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO);

The Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST);

The Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES); and

The Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH).

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Her Excellency Floreta Faber, the Ambassador of Albania.

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for her.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 4 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m., the Sergeant at Arms, the Honorable William P. McFarland, announced His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.

The Prime Minister of India, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The SPEAKER. Members of Congress, I have the high privilege and the distinct honor of presenting to you His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

Prime Minister MODI. Mr. Speaker, Madam Vice President, distinguished Members of the U.S. Congress, ladies and gentlemen, namaskar.

It is always a great honor to address the United States Congress. It is an exceptional privilege to do so twice. For this honor, I extend my deepest gratitude on behalf of the 1.4 billion people of India.

I see that nearly half of you were here in 2016. I feel your warmth as old friends.

I can also see the enthusiasm of a new friendship in the other half.

I remember Senator Harry Reid, Senator John McCain, Senator Orrin Hatch, Representative Elijah Cummings, Representative Alcee Hastings, and others who I met here in 2016 and who are sadly no longer with us.

Mr. Speaker, standing here seven Junes ago—that is the June when “Hamilton” swept all the awards—I said that the hesitations of history were behind us.

Now, when our era is at a crossroads, I am here to speak about our calling for this century.

Through the long and winding road that we have traveled, we have met the test of friendship.

A lot has changed since I came here seven summers ago, but a lot has remained the same, like our commitment to deepen the friendship between India and the United States.

In the past few years, there have been many advances in AI, artificial intelligence. At the same time, there have been even more momentous developments in another AI, America and India.

Mr. Speaker and distinguished Members, the beauty of democracy is the constant connect with the people, to listen to them and feel their pulse, and I know this takes a lot of time, energy, effort, and travel.

It is a Thursday afternoon, a fly-out day for some of you. So, I am grateful for your time.

I also know how busy you have been this last month.

Being a citizen of a vibrant democracy myself, I can admit one thing, Mr. Speaker: You have a tough job.

I can relate to the battles of passion, persuasion, and policy.

I can understand the debate of ideas and ideology.

But I am delighted to see you come together today to celebrate the bond between the world's two great democracies, India and the United States.

I am happy to help out whenever you need a strong bipartisan consensus.

There will be—and there must be—a contest of ideas at home. But we must also come together as one when we speak for our nation. And, you have shown that you can do it.

Congratulations.

Mr. Speaker, the foundation of America was inspired by the vision of a nation of equal people.

Throughout your history, you have embraced people from around the world.

And, you have made them equal partners in the American Dream.

There are millions here who have roots in India. Some of them sit proudly in this Chamber. There is one behind me who has made history.

I am told that the Samosa Caucus is now the flavor of the House.

I hope it grows and brings the full diversity of Indian cuisine here.

Over two centuries, we have inspired each other through the lives of great Americans and Indians.

We pay tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr. We also remember many others who worked for liberty, equality, and justice. Today, I also wish to pay a heartfelt tribute to one of them, Congressman John Lewis.

Mr. Speaker, democracy is one of our sacred and shared values.

It has evolved over a long time and has taken various forms and systems. Throughout history, however, one thing has been clear:

Democracy is the spirit that supports equality and dignity.

Democracy is the idea that welcomes debate and discourse.

Democracy is the culture that gives wings to thought and expression.

India is blessed to have such values from times immemorial.

In the evolution of the democratic spirit, India is the mother of democracy.

Millennia ago, our oldest Scriptures said:

[Speaking in Hindi]

It means: The truth is one, but the wise express it in different ways.

Now, the U.S. is the oldest and India is the largest democracy.

Our partnership augurs well for the future of democracy.

Together, we shall give a better future to the world and a better world to the future.

Mr. Speaker, last year, India celebrated 75 years of its independence.

Every milestone is important, but this one was special.

We celebrated a remarkable journey of over 75 years of freedom after a thousand years of foreign rule in one form or another.

This was not just a celebration of democracy, but also of diversity.

Not just of constitution, but also of its spirit of social empowerment.

Not just of our competitive and cooperative federalism, but also of our essential unity and integrity.

We have over 2,500 political parties.

Yes, you heard that right, 2,500.

Twenty different parties govern various states of India.

We have 22 official languages and thousands of dialects, and yet, we speak in one voice.

Every 100 miles our cuisine changes. From Dosa to Aloo Prantha and from

Srikhand to Sandesh. We enjoy all of these.

We are home to all faiths in the world, and we celebrate all of them.

In India, diversity is a natural way of life.

Today, the world wants to know more and more about India.

I see that curiosity in this House, too.

We were honored to receive over 100 Members of the U.S. Congress in India over the last decade.

Everyone wants to understand India's development, democracy, and diversity.

Everyone wants to know what India is doing right and how.

Among close friends, I am happy to share the same.

Mr. Speaker, when I first visited the U.S. as Prime Minister, India was the tenth largest economy in the world.

Today, India is the fifth largest economy.

And India will be the third largest economy soon.

We are not only growing bigger, but we are also growing faster.

When India grows, the whole world grows.

After all, we are one-sixth of the world's population.

In the last century, when India won its freedom, it inspired many other countries to free themselves from colonial rule.

In this century, when India sets benchmarks in growth, it will inspire many other countries to do the same.

Our vision is [Speaking in Hindi].

It means: Together, for everyone's growth, with everyone's trust and everyone's efforts.

Let me share with you how this vision is translating into action, with speed and scale.

We are focusing on infrastructure development.

We have given nearly 40 million homes that provide shelter to over 150 million people.

That is nearly six times the population of Australia.

We run a national health insurance program that ensures free medical treatment for about 500 million people.

That is greater than the population of South America.

We took banking to the unbanked with the world's largest financial inclusion drive.

Nearly 500 million people benefited.

This is close to the population of North America. We have worked on building Digital India.

Today, there are more than 850 million smartphones and internet users in the country.

This is more than double the population of Europe.

We protected our people with 2.2 billion doses of made-in-India COVID vaccines, that too free of cost.

I may be running out of continents soon, so I will stop here.

Distinguished Members, the Vedas are one of the world's oldest Scriptures.

They are a great treasure of humanity, composed thousands of years ago.

Back then, women sages composed many verses in the Vedas. Today, in modern India, women are leading us to a better future.

India's vision is not just of development which benefits women, it is of women-led development, where women lead the journey of progress.

A woman has risen from a humble tribal background to be our head of state.

Nearly 1.5 million elected women lead us at various levels of local governance.

Today, women serve our country in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

India also has the highest percentage of women airline pilots in the world.

They have also put us on Mars, by leading our Mars Mission.

I believe that investing in a girl-child lifts up the entire family. Empowering women transforms the nation.

Mr. Speaker, India is an ancient nation with a youthful population. India is known for its traditions.

But the younger generation is also making it a hub of technology.

Be it creative reels on Insta or real-time payments, coding or quantum computing, machine learning or mobile apps, FinTech or data science, the youth of India are a great example of how a society can embrace the latest technology.

In India, technology is not only about innovation but also about inclusion.

Today, digital platforms are empowering the rights and dignity of people, while protecting privacy.

In the last 9 years, over 1 billion people got a unique digital biometric identity connected with their bank accounts and mobile phones.

This digital public infrastructure helps us reach citizens within seconds with financial assistance.

Eight hundred fifty million people receive direct benefit financial transfers into their accounts.

Three times a year, over 100 million farmers receive assistance in their bank accounts at the click of a button.

The value of such transfers has crossed \$320 billion, and we have saved over \$25 billion in the process.

If you visit India, you will see everyone is using phones for payments, including street vendors.

Last year, out of every 100 real-time digital payments in the world, 46 happened in India.

Nearly 400,000 miles of optical fiber cables and cheap data have ushered in a revolution of opportunities.

Farmers check weather updates, the elderly get social security payments, students access scholarships, doctors deliver telemedicine, fishermen check fishing grounds, and small businesses get loans with just a tap on their phones.

Mr. Speaker, the spirit of democracy, inclusion, and sustainability defines us.

It also shapes our outlook to the world.

India grows while being responsible about our planet.

We believe [Speaking in Hindi].

This means: The Earth is our mother and we are her children.

Indian culture deeply respects the environment and our planet.

While becoming the fastest growing economy, we grew our solar capacity by 2,300 percent.

Yes, you heard it right: 2,300 percent.

We became the only G20 country to meet its Paris commitment.

We made renewables account for over 40 percent of our energy sources 9 years ahead of the target of 2030.

But we did not stop there.

At the Glasgow Summit, I proposed Mission LiFE—Lifestyle for Environment.

This is a way to make sustainability a true people's movement, not leave it to be the job of government alone.

By being mindful of making choices, every individual can make a positive impact.

Making sustainability a mass movement will help the world reach the net zero target faster.

Our vision is pro-planet progress. Our vision is pro-planet prosperity.

Our vision is to create pro-planet people.

Mr. Speaker, we live by the motto of [Speaking in Hindi].

This means: "The World is One Family." Our engagement with the world is for everyone's benefit.

The One Sun, One World, One Grid seeks to join us all in connecting the world with clean energy.

One Earth, One Health is a vision for global action to bring quality healthcare to everyone, including animals and plants.

The same spirit is also seen in the theme when we chair the G20—"One Earth, One Family, One Future."

We advance the spirit of unity through yoga, as well.

Just yesterday, the world came together to celebrate the International Day of Yoga.

Just last week, all nations joined our proposal at the U.N. to build a memorial wall to honor the peacekeepers, and this year, the whole world is celebrating the International Year of Millets to promote sustainable agriculture and nutrition alike.

During COVID, we delivered vaccines and medicines to over 150 countries.

We reach out to others during disasters as first responders, as we do for our own. We share our modest resources with those who need them the most. We build capabilities, not dependencies.

Mr. Speaker, when I speak about India's approach to the world, the United States occupies a special place. I know our relations are of great importance to all of you. Every Member of this Congress has a deep interest in it.

When defense and aerospace in India grow, industries in the States of Wash-

ington, Arizona, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Pennsylvania thrive.

When American companies grow, their research and development centers in India thrive.

When Indians fly more, a single order for aircraft creates more than a million jobs in 44 States in America.

When American phone makers invest in India, it creates an entire ecosystem of jobs and opportunities in both countries.

When India and the U.S. work together on semiconductors and critical minerals, it helps the world in making supply chains more diverse, resilient, and reliable.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, we were strangers in defense cooperation at the turn of the century. Now, the United States has become one of our most important defense partners.

Today, India and the U.S. are working together in space and in the seas, in science and in semiconductors, in startups and sustainability, in tech and in trade, in farming and finance, in art and artificial intelligence, in energy and education, in healthcare and humanitarian efforts.

I can go on and on, but to sum it up, I would say the scope of our cooperation is endless, the potential of our synergies is limitless, and the chemistry in our relations is effortless.

In all this, Indian Americans have played a big role. They are brilliant in every field, not just in spelling bees. With their hearts and minds, talent and skills, and their love for America and India, they have connected us. They have unlocked doors. They have shown the potential of our partnership.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished Members, every Indian Prime Minister and American President of the past has taken our relationship further, but our generation has the honor of taking it to greater heights.

I agree with President Biden that this is a defining partnership of this century because it serves a larger purpose. Democracy, demography, and destiny give us that purpose.

One consequence of globalization has been the overconcentration of supply chains. We will work together to diversify, decentralize, and democratize supply chains.

Technology will determine the security, prosperity, and leadership in the 21st century. That is why our two countries established a new initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology.

Our knowledge partnership will serve humanity and seek solutions to the global challenges of climate change, hunger, and health.

Mr. Speaker and distinguished Members, the last few years have seen deeply disruptive developments. With the Ukraine conflict, war has returned to Europe. It is causing great pain in the region. Since it involves major powers, the outcomes are severe.

Countries of the Global South have been particularly affected. The global

order is based on the respect for the principles of the U.N. charter, peaceful resolution of disputes, and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.

As I have said directly and publicly, this is not an era of war, but it is one of dialogue and diplomacy, and we all must do what we can to stop the bloodshed and human suffering.

Mr. Speaker, the dark clouds of coercion and confrontation are casting their shadow in the Indo-Pacific. The stability of the region has become one of the central concerns of our partnership.

We share a vision of a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific connected by secure seas, defined by international law, free from domination, and anchored in ASEAN centrality; a region where all nations, small and large, are free and fearless in their choices, where progress is not suffocated by an impossible burden of debt, where connectivity is not leveraged for strategic purposes, where all nations are lifted by the high tide of shared prosperity.

Our vision does not seek to contain or exclude but to build a cooperative region of peace and prosperity. We work through regional institutions and with our partners from within the region and beyond. Of this, Quad has emerged as a major force of good for the region.

Mr. Speaker, more than two decades after 9/11 and more than a decade after 26/11 in Mumbai, radicalism and terrorism still remain a pressing danger for the whole world. These ideologies keep taking new identities and forms, but their intentions are the same.

Terrorism is an enemy of humanity, and there can be no ifs and buts in dealing with it. We must overcome all such forces sponsoring and exporting terror.

Mr. Speaker, COVID-19's biggest impact was the human loss and suffering it caused. I wish to remember Congressman Ron Wright and the staff members who lost their lives to COVID.

As we emerge out of the pandemic, we must give shape to a new world order. Consideration, care, and concern are the need of the hour.

Giving a voice to the Global South is the way forward. That is why I firmly believe that the African Union be given full membership of G20.

We must revive multilateralism and reform multilateral institutions with better resources and representation.

That applies to all our global institutions of governance, especially the United Nations.

When the world has changed, our institutions, too, must change or risk getting replaced by a world of rivalries without rules.

In working for a new world order based on international law, our two countries will be at the forefront as partners.

Mr. Speaker and distinguished Members, today, we stand at a new dawn in

our relationship that will not only shape the destiny of our two nations but also that of the world.

As the young American poet Amanda Gorman has expressed:

When day comes, we step out of the shade,
afire and unafraid.
The new dawn blooms as we free it.
For there is always light,
if only we're brave enough to see it.

Our trusted partnership is like the Sun in this new dawn that will spread light all around.

I am reminded of a poem that I once wrote: [Speaking in Hindi]

If I were to say it in English, it would be:

Raising its head in the skies,
Piercing through the dense clouds,
With the promise of light,
The Sun has just risen.
Armed with a deep resolve,
Overcoming all the odds,
To dispel the forces of darkness,
The Sun has just risen.

Mr. Speaker and distinguished Members, we come from different circumstances and history, but we are united by a common vision and by a common destiny.

When our partnership progresses, economic resilience increases, innovation grows, science flourishes, knowledge advances, humanity benefits, our seas and skies are safer, democracy will shine brighter, and the world will be a better place.

That is the mission of our partnership. That is our calling for this century.

Mr. Speaker and distinguished Members, even by the high standards of our partnership, this visit is one of a great, positive transformation. Together, we shall demonstrate that democracies matter and democracies deliver.

I count on your continued support to the India-U.S. partnership.

When I was here in 2016, I had said that "our relationship is primed for a momentous future." That future is today.

Thank you once again, Mr. Speaker, Madam Vice President, and the distinguished Members, for this honor.

God bless America.

Jai Hind.

Long live India-U.S. friendship.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

At 5 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m., His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet;

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The purpose of the joint meeting having been completed, the Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

The SPEAKER. The House will continue in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1800

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DE LA CRUZ) at 6 p.m.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING RECESS

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 22, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER MCCARTHY: I hereby resign from the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

Sincerely,

BECCA BALINT,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

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

Ms. TOKUDA. Madam Speaker, 17-year-old Richianna Deguzman was supposed to start her first job this week. Instead, she is on life support fighting for her life because of a senseless and tragic act of gun violence.

While Hawaii has some of the strongest gun safety laws, Richianna's family and friends know it is not enough. Right now they are praying for a miracle and pleading for an end to gun violence.

The sad reality is that there are thousands of Richiannas every day across this country—kids who deserve better than a Congress more beholden to the gun lobby than to protecting them.

For too long, Congress has ignored the majority of Americans who want

the killing to stop. We cannot sit idly by as Americans continue to live in fear.

Last week, I joined my colleagues in signing discharge petitions to demand House votes on several gun safety measures.

At the same time, House Republicans pushed through a measure to weaken regulations on stabilizing braces for firearms, an accessory used in several mass shootings across our country over the last decade.

Enough is enough. We demand an end to gun violence and a safer future for our “keiki,” “kids.”

RECOGNIZING THE SMALLEST CITY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the smallest city in the United States of America: the city of Parker in Armstrong County. Nestled in the beautiful Allegheny River Valley, Parker City is celebrating its 150th anniversary this year.

What started as a village with nearly 1,000 people grew almost overnight to become a booming oil metropolis with a population of more than 20,000 in the late 1800s.

For the next 10 years, Parker became a place of great activity with more than 1,000 oil wells, saloons, stores, hotels, and machine shops.

While the oil boom was short-lived, the spirit of Parker was strong. By the 1890s, the population of Parker was back to nearly 1,000.

Madam Speaker, today Parker is a great retreat for those wanting to enjoy the quiet river setting as a peaceful escape from urban life. The population stands at about 900 people, making it the smallest city in the USA.

Parker is celebrating 150 years as a city on July 15. They will have fireworks, parades, local vendors, and a river float.

Madam Speaker, if you ever find yourself in the foothills of the Allegheny Mountains along the banks of the Allegheny River, I encourage you to visit Parker.

RECOGNIZING HENRY BERG-BROUSSEAU

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MCGARVEY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCGARVEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their re-

marks and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGARVEY. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to tell everybody about one of my former interns in the Kentucky State Senate, Henry Berg-Brousseau.

Henry was truly one of my favorite interns. He was one of those guys who was bright, curious, and had a smile that could light up the room.

In Kentucky, in the State senate, the Kentucky Capitol Annex is behind the capitol and we would make that walk across to the State capitol, just as we make the walk across here in Washington, D.C., from the House office buildings.

Henry was incessant, constantly peppering me with questions, asking me things: What are the policies we can do? What are the fights we can have? How do we make progress? How do we get things done in the seat of government?

Henry was brilliant. He was kind, ambitious, and really funny. Most importantly, Henry was a fighter. He had to be. Despite having two loving parents and a wonderful family, Henry's life wasn't easy. He was severely bullied as a kid and he battled with the trauma and the depression that went with it.

It wasn't coming from the kids either. Adults from all walks of life bullied and berated him incessantly until the end. Unfortunately, that end came way too soon.

Last December, on December 16, Henry died by suicide. He dedicated his life—his young life—to helping people like him. His work and legacy will continue to benefit youth all across this country. I can't help but think how much he would have given to this world if he had just been allowed the chance to exist and exist in peace.

Henry's mom, Karen, recently joined the President and First Lady on the South Lawn of the White House to celebrate Pride Month. That is not where she wanted to be. You never stop being a parent. She wants to be with her son.

Henry's story is truly tragic but, unfortunately, it is not unique. We can all agree that what I just described is a tragedy. It is a tragedy to lose a young person, a tragedy to lose somebody with so much potential, a tragedy for any parent to have to bury their baby.

Yet for some, when I tell you that Henry was trans, that tragedy goes away. His humanity is erased. Henry is erased. I can't accept that.

We can't bring Henry back, but we can continue his fight to end the suffering that he and way, way, way too many others have endured by people who refuse to acknowledge the humanity of trans people and try to criminalize their very existence.

More than 80 percent of transgender people have struggled with suicidal ide-

ation, and nearly half have attempted suicide. The Trevor Project estimates that one LGBTQ+ child attempts suicide every 45 seconds in the United States. Every 45 seconds a child tries to kill themselves—a child.

What has our response to this tragedy been?

In the first 6 months of Congress, House Republicans have passed legislation that actually makes it worse, that further harms LGBTQ+ kids, from the so-called Parents Bill of Rights, which unfairly targets our most vulnerable youth, to the national bans that deny decisionmaking abilities of doctors, coaches, and parents.

We have tried to complicate these issues. I want to make it really clear and really simple: Stop being mean to kids. Our children are not pieces in a political game. These anti-LGBTQ+ bills have real-life consequences.

Instead of legislating with the kindness and compassion that our kids need, House Republicans' legislative priorities have been overreaching, callous, and cruel.

We are not alone in that blame. Unfortunately, Congress isn't the only institution passing these heinous, heart-breaking, and harmful laws. State legislators across the country are following suit and are trying to legislate LGBTQ youth out of existence.

In my home State of Kentucky, Republicans in the general assembly made things worse and overrode the Governor's veto of one of the most oppressive trans laws in the Nation at the eleventh hour.

Senate Bill 150 tramples the rights of children and parents with exclusionary bathroom policies. It overrules the judgment of teachers by barring the discussion of gender identity or sexual orientation, and it barricades doctors from their patients by banning gender-affirming care, which is often life-saving care. It is cruel and it is not without consequence. It is hurting people across the Commonwealth of Kentucky and across our country right now.

Madam Speaker, I find it especially ironic that these overreaching policies come from the party of small government.

Last week, we kicked off the beginning of Pride Month. The impetus for pride goes back to Stonewall when the LGBTQ+ community transformed the fight for equality in the United States.

Pride Month is meant to be a joyous celebration of free expression, equality, inclusion, and resiliency. In just the time that I have been in public office, we have made huge strides, both big and small, at every level.

We have cemented marriage rights for everyone. In Kentucky, 24 cities have a fairness ordinance. Nationwide, 21 States have restricted conversion therapy. Also, 38 States allow trans people to update their name and gender identity on their drivers license, and 27 States allow the same for birth certificates.

Alongside members of the LGBTQ+ community and advocates, we have worked hard to move the needle toward a more loving, accepting, and inclusive world. What has been accomplished is important, but there is still so much to do. There is still so much more to fight for.

We are fighting for safety. We are fighting for equality. We are fighting for freedom. We just recently marked the seventh anniversary of the Pulse nightclub shooting in Orlando, Florida, where 49 people were killed just for being themselves.

Madam Speaker, on days like today when we talk about these issues, when it should be a celebration, I still can't help but think about some of the heartbreak. Today, I can't help but think about Henry. I think about the world that he was fighting for—a more compassionate, understanding, caring place for everyone.

These extremist Republican attacks against LGBTQ people are wrong. They are unacceptable. They are inhumane. Let me be perfectly clear: The words and acts coming from our colleagues are not harmless. They are not small. They are hurting innocent people and they are hurting children.

If we don't take a stand and change how we legislate, then we will see more kids like Henry—bright, energetic, enthusiastic, kind, caring, compassionate people who will struggle; who, despite the love from friends and family, will see no way out as these attacks become too painful to bear.

Madam Speaker, here in this Chamber, in this body, in life, our job is to fight for people. Our job is to fight for people in the margins. Our job is to fight for people like Henry and to fight to protect everyone's rights. It shouldn't matter who you are. It shouldn't matter who you love or where you come from. Everyone deserves to be treated equally.

□ 1815

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Vermont (Ms. BALINT) for her remarks.

Ms. BALINT. Madam Speaker, I just want to start by giving a heartfelt thank you to my colleague, MORGAN MCGARVEY, a dear friend whose family has become close to my family. Our wives have become close.

It just means so much to me to be standing here on the floor of the House. It is a place where I never thought I would be in a million years not just because I am a child of an immigrant and a working-class mom but because I am a gay American.

I knew at 11 years of age that I was gay. I also knew that it was not something that was accepted by my family or my community or my teachers or my friends, but it didn't matter. That is who I was.

I also knew that my calling in life was to alleviate suffering, first as a teacher—I taught middle school for many years—and then as a State legis-

lator, and now in Congress. That has been the through line of my life. It is using whatever position of power I have in order to alleviate suffering in all its forms.

Madam Speaker, I just want to tell you what it is like when you know at 17 years of age what you are called to do, and you do not see a path to do it, not only because I had nobody in my family who had ever run for office, but it was because as a gay American I knew the world had not changed enough for me to be able to safely run for office.

Even when I decided to run, it terrified my parents. They did not want me to be so public about being not just gay but having a family, a wife and children. Nor did they want me to open our lives up to the world to say: This is what a family can look like and not just survive but to thrive.

For the first few months when I was elected to be a State senator, my dad would start almost every single phone conversation with some version of: Have they vandalized your house yet?

Have they slashed your tires yet?

Are you getting a lot of hatred?

I would say: Dad, if I am getting that, I am not going to tell you because I don't want you to be worried.

Even today, I have to remind them constantly: Don't read the comments. Do not read the comments on social media about me because you will not see me reflected in those comments, and you will feel so heartbroken that your daughter, who is finally doing what she was always called to do, is going to be on the receiving end of hate. For what?

For standing up for marginalized people in my community. Sometimes that is members of the LGBT community. Sometimes that is the rural poor in my community who need me to stand up for them. Sometimes that is people of color who are being discriminated against or just regular families who can't put food on the table or pay for affordable housing. I would be a target for doing the work of an elected official, not because I am doing my job poorly, but simply because of who I am.

Madam Speaker, I will tell you who I am. I am a very proud American citizen who contributes deeply to her community, her State, and her Nation.

That will never matter to some people. All they will see is that I am a gay American and, therefore, I am suspect and not to be trusted.

I have to tell you, Madam Speaker, this is the greatest honor of my life to be here in Congress. I never thought that I would get here.

It sickens me to my core when I sit in committee hearings or I listen to discussions on the floor and people say things about me and my community that are not just rooted in ignorance but often in hatred, distrust, and fear.

It doesn't have to be this way. It really doesn't.

Madam Speaker, in your communities, regardless of your Congressional

District, you have gay Americans and trans Americans. They may be in your family, and they don't feel comfortable telling you because they know how you feel. They see your votes and they hear what you say about us on C-SPAN.

MORGAN just gave voice to something that is at the heart of it for me and my constituents which is: Where is your love?

Where is your compassion?

I have had the opportunity to talk to two different sets of parents of trans kids who have come to the Capitol to say: Our own government is talking about our children as if they are demons and as if they are monsters. They are dehumanizing our children, and they are blaming us, the parents, saying that we are terrible people because we love our children, we support our children, and we want them to get the care that they need and that they deserve.

They said in both these meetings: We need you to speak for us because we are not in those rooms and we are not in those Halls when people are saying not just insensitive things but cruel things and uneducated things about our lives.

We have people in our LGBT community who are thinking of leaving their home States right now because they fear for their lives and for the lives of their children. It is not hyperbole.

Yesterday, I was at a leadership meeting for some young people who had won a wonderful award. I went to speak to them, and afterwards one of the moms came up to me. She gave me a hug.

She said: You don't know what it means to my kid to see you here as an openly gay woman serving in the House of Representatives.

She said: I am fearful for her, not because I don't love her and support her, because I do, but I fear because of the hatred that she receives on a daily basis.

She said: Not just from the community, but from elected officials.

As Morgan said, these are children.

Almost every week I have families come to visit me in Vermont. Some are parents of trans kids, some are parents of gay kids, and some are just parents of kids who want to be part of something powerful like elective government.

I can't tell you, Madam Speaker, how proud I am every time they say to me: I am so glad that I voted for you. I am so glad that you are sticking up for all of our kids.

They say: That gives me hope for the future that we are going to ride out this backlash.

What we see right now is what we saw when I was a kid, and instead of being on the receiving end, instead of it being about trans kids, it was about gay kids, and we were the bogeyman.

I hear some of our elected officials on TV talk about how they are protecting families by passing legislation like "don't say gay." This is absurd because these kids in Gen Z are so far ahead of

us. What they see are people and not labels.

I think about my own family. If we were not in Vermont, if we were in Florida or in Texas or somewhere else where people are passing these ridiculous bills about “don’t say gay,” my own children would be in school being ashamed or being made to feel ashamed of their family.

This is about real people. This isn’t about some slogan.

Madam Speaker, it shouldn’t be about playing to your base so that you can raise more money or drive people to the polls because you want to make them fearful of Americans who are just living their lives. That is all they want. That is all I ever wanted.

It is Pride Month, and we threw a big party in Vermont last week for pride. One of the young men who helped me organize it told me that the day before this event his car was completely and totally trashed and vandalized. It had hateful homophobic messages all over it.

I was so frustrated and sad that this was how we were ushering in pride. Even more than that, I hated that I could sit with him and say: I have had the same experience. I had to have my car repainted because someone decided to scratch “dyke” into the side of my car.

So I was grateful that I could sit with him, and I thought: Have we learned nothing?

Just the other day in Vermont a poet was harassed at a poetry reading because he is a man of color and he is gay. They basically chased him out of a poetry reading because somehow his poetry was going to be so dangerous for the people of that town.

We are talking about ideas.

Why are we policing ideas?

We have seen this before.

So I am here today, Madam Speaker, because I want you to know that pride is about going through the hard stuff too. It is about not glossing it over with rainbow flags, parades, drag queen story hours, and the things that are celebratory—yes, they are—but it is also about acknowledging that some people are trying to drag us back. They are trying to erase our experience, our identities, and our families.

I could not be more proud to not just represent my community but also all of the Vermonters who support me, who elected me, and who said: Yes, yes, we see the work that you do. We see the compassion that you bring to your work, and it doesn’t matter to us that you are a gay American. You are the right person for the job.

I need my colleagues here to understand that this is about real people. It is about real families. It is about promise and possibility. It is about every single kid believing that they have the right and opportunity every other kid has. It is about how families feel regardless of what their family looks like that the government is not going to come after them and infringe on their personal freedoms.

Pride is a month about freedom, about living your life true to yourself and to have a heart wide-open to the world and inviting other people in to celebrate.

We should have enough room in our hearts. We should make enough room in our hearts. We should be driven by compassion, love, empathy, and basic human dignity.

That is why I am standing up today. Madam Speaker, I love Representative MORGAN MCGARVEY, and I thank him for his leadership.

□ 1830

Mr. MCGARVEY. Madam Speaker, I can’t do better than the Congresswoman from Vermont, Congresswoman BECCA BALINT, who is not just an extraordinary person with incredible intellect, with incredible ability, with one of the biggest hearts I’ve ever seen, but as you have heard tonight, she is also so brave and so courageous. Do not let the little frame fool you. She is who you want in your foxhole.

I think her story shines a spotlight on something that is true in Vermont, it is true in Kentucky, and it is true across this country; that despite the incredible steps and strides we have taken and made, there is still so much left to do.

Congresswoman BALINT, I know you have been called to public service. I know you have alleviated, not only in Vermont, people’s suffering. You are going to do it here, and you are going to do it for every kid in the country. Thank you also for showing the way.

There are kids in this country tonight who see your speech and your example and know it is possible for them too, which is good. It is not good—it is great. It is a great thing because look at what we are talking about here.

We are talking about kindness and compassion, empathy, caring, inclusiveness, equality. Equality. When we don’t talk about those things, it is the opposite. It is hatred. It is division. It is inequality.

I know in my State, in Kentucky, 24 cities have passed a fairness ordinance. What is a fairness ordinance?

It simply means you can’t be discriminated against in your housing, your employment, or your accommodations. That is the fancy way of saying you get to live where you want to live. You get to work where you want to work. You get to eat where you want to eat.

We couldn’t pass it on a State-wide level in the Kentucky General Assembly.

What does that tell people? It says, in fact, they want to allow that discrimination. Why? Why? Think about the real and practical implications that has.

I talked about Henry, my intern; so full of promise, so full of life. He died by suicide on December 16. It was a Friday. His mom called me as I was sitting in a coffee shop meeting with somebody. I went over to her house that night and gave her a hug.

I knew Henry before I ever knew his mom. His mom served with me in the State senate, she was my colleague.

We hugged, and she sobbed because she just lost her son. Not a statistic. Not a number. Not a trans kid. Her son. Her baby. Her Henry.

Her colleagues all reached out and expressed sympathy and then turned around and passed a truly awful overreaching and heinous bill that targets youth in the State of Kentucky.

An interesting person came to testify. One of our former colleagues, a Republican State rep who just retired and also learned that one of his grandchildren is trans. He admitted he didn’t know how to handle it at first.

You know how you handle your kids or your grandkids? With love.

He testified that he is worried his kids and his grandchild will have to leave the State of Kentucky, where he served as a conservative lawmaker because of the overreaching effects of legislation like what they passed in Kentucky and like we have talked about passing and have, in fact, passed on the floor of this House.

If you don’t know how to deal with these situations in your own family, and you decide the best way to deal with them is love, isn’t that the best way to deal with it for every kid and every family in this country?

Madam Speaker, my colleagues and I have made it very clear tonight that we will not stand for these extremist attacks against the LGBTQ community.

We will not let the majority threaten to legislate LGBTQ people out of existence and let them know that their harmful, extremist bills have real-life consequences.

We must and we will do everything in our power to support our LGBTQ+ community. We will show understanding over ignorance, kindness over callousness, and inclusivity over exclusion. We will save lives. We will work toward that more perfect Union.

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

JOYS AND CONCERNS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ELLZEY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ELLZEY. 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 Texas?

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, as you know, from time to time I address the House floor with my version of a speech that my

childhood pastor would give every Sunday called "Joys and Concerns."

During his remarks, he would highlight some of the remarkable things that members of the church were doing and some of their many accomplishments.

He would also take this time to bring up prayer requests. It served as an opportunity to unite as a congregation and pray for our community and those in need.

Today, the community that instilled this tradition in me needs our prayers as last Thursday, my childhood home, Perryton, Texas, was hit by a deadly tornado.

In the 11 minutes the tornado was on the ground, it left three dead, hundreds injured, and hundreds of homes destroyed.

My office obviously has received an outpouring of prayer requests, both over the phone and through my website for the people of Perryton.

While it may be different from my usual order, I start this "Joys and Concerns" speech with asking everybody to keep Perryton and their people in your hearts and minds and prayers going forward.

I also ask that as weeks go on that you continue to keep them, along with the first responders, community leaders, and volunteers, in your prayers.

Several weeks ago, I had the opportunity to go to Hillsboro, Texas, a city in my new district. I learned a lot about Hillsboro while I was there.

It is a very welcoming community, full of people who love their country, so much so that the local community college, Hill College, has on its campus the Texas Heritage Museum.

Out front is a small memorial, and during my visit, I spent some time there. On that memorial, they honor every Medal of Honor recipient from Texas.

The Medal of Honor is the Nation's highest military award, and only U.S. servicemembers who distinguish themselves through conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty can receive the medal.

There I learned that the Sixth Congressional District of Texas in its current form has nine Medal of Honor recipients.

Due to time constraints, I will only address one today, but we have nine of them—nine Medal of Honor recipients from the Sixth District of Texas. On my next occasion, I will reach the other eight.

The first I bring up is First Lieutenant Jack Lummus. He was born on October 22, 1915, and served our Nation during World War II.

A little known fact is he couldn't graduate from high school because the cost was too high. He played some semi-pro ball. He finally went to Baylor and was an all-star baseball player and football player there.

He was playing professional football when December 7 happened, and he

signed up to join our Nation's military. Ironically, he was attempting to be a pilot and in flight training was a natural pilot. On taxiing back, he ran his airplane off the taxiway. They booted him. He went back to playing football, but he signed up to be a marine.

Jack received the Medal of Honor as a leader of a rival platoon attached to the 2nd Battalion, 27th Marines, 5th Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands on March 8, 1945.

Resuming his assault tactics with bold decision after fighting without respite for 2 days and nights, he slowly advanced his platoon against an enemy deeply entrenched in a network of mutually supporting positions.

Suddenly halted by a terrific concentration of hostile fire, he unhesitatingly moved forward in his front lines in an effort to neutralize the Japanese position.

Although knocked to the ground when an enemy grenade exploded close by, he immediately recovered himself, and again, moving forward despite the intensified barrage, quickly located, attacked, and destroyed the occupied emplacement.

Instantly taken under fire by the garrison of his supporting pillbox and further assailed by the slashing fury of hostile rifle fire, he fell under the impact of a second enemy grenade.

Courageously disregarding painful shoulder wounds, he staunchly continued his heroic one-man assault and charged the second pillbox, annihilating all the occupants.

Subsequently returning to his platoon position, he fearlessly traversed his lines under fire, encouraging his men to advance and directing the fire of supporting tanks and placing suppressive fire against hostile troops.

Jack lost both legs and lost his life on Iwo Jima, a man with a great deal of promise. He is interred in Ennis, Texas, and he is a local hero.

The greatness of America comes from her people, and the best of us are men like Jack Lummus. Next time I talk, I will talk about the other eight.

As we talk about divisiveness and bad times in our country, I want you to know that we have great Americans—and have throughout our history—serving us in times of war and making us the great Nation that we are.

All we ask when we fight for another Nation overseas is a small plot of land to bury our dead. This is a debt we owe not only to those who have fallen in battle but to all those who choose to serve on our Nation's volunteer force.

As the years go on and our Nation grows, we must continue to ask the best of us to make sacrifices to protect and defend the United States.

My district is home to 30 different high schools, and within those 30 schools, there were 134 brave young men and women who raised their hands and said, here am I. Send me.

Within the coming months, they will be joining our Nation's military, and I

take a moment to recognize their sacrifice.

Mildred High School: Kolton Sumrall, Army; Charlie Vega, Army; Bryan Morgan, Army; Lincoln Kerr, Navy.

Corsicana High School: Michael Dunn, Marine Corps; Frankie Medrano, Marine Corps; Ionart Sorim, Marine Corps; Diego Rodriguez and Bryan Monge, Marine Corps.

Cayuga High School: Garret Fitzpatrick, Army.

Fairfield High School: Noe Espinoza, Army; Tristen Stephenson, Army.

Whitney High School: 'Desire' Hamling, Marine Corps.

Frost High School: Jacen Stanford, Army.

Arlington Sam Houston High School: Dillon Nichols, Army; Devin Moreno, Alan Najera, and Armando Rafael Hinojosa, Marine Corps.

Slocum High School: Camron Clark, Marine Corps.

Palmer High School: Haley Thomas, Army National Guard.

Covington High School: Mia Napps, Air Force; Colin Berry, Army; Calob Smith, Air Force.

Grandview High School: Dean Ryder Williams, Navy.

Wells High School: Jeremiah Lewis, Marine Corps.

Jacksonville High School: Elijah Danforth, Angel De Le Luz, and Joshua Gaytan, Marine Corps.

Elkhart High School: Nicholas Goodrich and Ashlyn Wilson, Navy; Tara Herod, Air Force.

Midlothian High School: Nolan Rhew, Navy; Shaun Dean and Rome Hernandez, Marine Corps; Ty Long, Army; Jacob Regalado and Cayden Rollins, Marine Corps; Ryan Schrank, Navy; Kyler Sickler, Army; Joshua Wyman, Texas Air National Guard; Samantha Zuckero, Army National Guard.

Neches High School: Jason Bammel and Trevor Pulliam, Marine Corps.

Rice High School: Diego Barcenas Mora, Marine Corps.

Maypearl High School: Benjamin McGlaufflin, Marine Corps; Adam Bell, Navy; Zechariah Mitchell, Texas National Guard; Langston Watson, Coast Guard.

Waxahachie High School: Elijah Jaquan Wheaton, Cherilyn Desirae Romano, Abigail Faith Modgling, and Jorge Alberto Vargas Ponce, Marine Corps; Faith Nicole Powers and Kaylee Nicole Voigtlander, Army.

□ 1845

Rusk High School: Kiera Beck, Marine Corps; Matthew Plata, Marine Corps; Aaron Wilde, Air Force.

Westwood High School: Ayden Coker, Marine Corps Reserve; Emilio Martinez, Army National Guard; Nathan Powell, Army National Guard; Jazzmin Gante, Navy; and Diego Castillo, Navy.

Arlington High School: James Webb, Army; Alonso Robles, Austin McGee, and Abraham Vela, all three Marine Corps.

Henry Suggs, Army, from Frankston High School.

Alvarado High School: Trapper Peel, Air Force; Jaxen Cheek and Trey Reuland, Army; Andres Sanchez, Marine Corps; Dylan Brown, Army.

Venus High School: Eduardo Gabriel Acre Perez and Donte Lamont Rising, both in the Army.

Hillsboro High School: Leonardo Lopez Hernandez, Marine Corps Reserve; Gabriel Pineda, Marine Corps Reserve; and Alejandro Sanchez, Marine Corps Reserve.

Waxahachie High School: Brandon Ortiz, Marine Corps; Garrison Escobar, Marine Corps; Karolina Suarez Melendez, National Guard; Caezar Santiago, Air Force; Gregory Schaefer, Williams Jayden, Gregory Fleming, Zachary Fleming, Army; Jeremiah Moore, Navy; Michael Newkirk, Navy; Samuel Rodriguez, Army National Guard.

Midlothian Heritage High School: Jack Hammon, Texas Army National Guard; Emily Dewey, Air Force; Patrick Hoekstra, Army; Jose Mancera, Navy; Baron Cantrell, Navy; Chase Wiese, Navy.

Waxahachie Global: Matthew Hughes and Braxton Soukup, Army.

Mansfield Legacy High School: Jessica Rosalez, Navy.

Mansfield Lake Ridge: Gerardo Carbajal, Marines; Caden Chandler, Air Force; Ashlee Ojo, Navy; Desmond Jones, Army; Andre Boyd, Marine Corps; Tyler Beller, Marine Corps; Carter Bustos, Marine Corps; Kieseane Cook, Navy; Logan Fortenberry, Marine Corps; Kyrianna Harris, Navy; Anne Oyerinde, Army National Guard, along with her friends Dayana Quijano and Sierra Santiago; Linnea Swanson, Air Force; and Kamille Todd, Army.

Mansfield Timberview High School: Jamia Major, National Guard; Jaimez Eichelberger, Navy; Danielle Rhymes and Shelby Balossa, Air Force; Elenna Ponce, Navy; Nikolas Sanchez, Army.

Mansfield Summit: Dyneaya Thomas, Air Force; Achilles Lopez, Air Force; Adrian Contreras, Marine Corps; Clifton Kersenbrock, Marine Corps; Alexa Martinez, Army National Guard; Mia Wilson, Air Force.

For Mansfield High School: Justin Ware, Air Force; Zachariah Castillo, Navy; Leila Egleston, Marine Corps; Evan Esquivel, Marine Corps; Jonathan May, Army; Braylon Mitchell, Navy; Shaun Nguyen, Air Force; Brielle Pickering, Marine Corps.

Madam Speaker, if anybody has any questions about the future of our Nation, 134 young men and women from District Six just this year enlisted to serve this greatest Nation that has been seen on the face of this Earth.

Occasionally, some people will tear this Nation down for what she stood for, her past, her future. For me, why would anybody sign up in an all-volunteer force if we were anything but exceptional?

I am so very proud of these young men and women in this day and age when we hear nothing in the press except the dire straits that this country

is in. Well, somebody believes in it, and these 134 people certainly do, along with the 31 people who applied to the military academies. I will say to them all: I am very proud, and our future is bright. Don't listen to any of the naysayers.

Ecclesiastes 1:9 says there is nothing new under the Sun. Jeremiah 29 says only I know the plans I have for you, and they are great plans.

Next, I recognize some of the members of our community that have gone above and beyond.

I congratulate Aiden Hunter on being selected to represent Texas 4-H at the National 4-H Conference this year. Agriculture and farming are the backbone of this great Nation, and I am proud that he is involved in Ellis County 4-H. Organizations like this are helping to prepare Aiden to be a future leader not only in agriculture but in life.

I congratulate Alyssa Anderson on achieving the Girl Scout Gold Award. There are few accomplishments that carry as much prestige and respect as this honor. The commitment, tenacity, integrity, and work ethic that are required to achieve the Gold Award are invaluable qualities.

I congratulate Amy Tidwell and the Corsicana Main Street team on being awarded the President's Award and People's Choice Award for cities under 50,000 population by Texas Downtown for their video series "New Faces, New Places." Departments like theirs are essential to downtown development and revitalization, and I thank Amy and her team for their commitment to serve our community.

I congratulate Archie Gerbine on receiving the Donnie and Karen Pickard Heroism Award. I thank Archie for not only choosing to preserve, protect, and defend the people of Alvarado but also for taking on the important role of community leader, role model, and servant to others. I thank Archie for his continued dedication to the city of Alvarado and the State of Texas as a first responder.

I congratulate Ashley Thompson on being awarded the Unsung Hero Award from the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce for 2022.

I congratulate the 2023 Maypearl Panther baseball team for their third-place finish in State, and I congratulate them for breaking the school record for total wins and finishing their season with a trip to Round Rock for the State tournament.

I congratulate Becky and Terry Hill on earning the Mabel Frame Award from the Waxahachie Chamber of Commerce. I thank them for their commitment to serve our community. Our community is lucky to have people like them who have dedicated time to an event that welcomes so many people. C/10s in the Park has become one of Waxahachie's prized tourist attractions and is well deserving of the Mabel Frame Award.

I congratulate Cassie Wilbur on being awarded the DAISY Award for Extraor-

dinary Nurses at UT Health Jacksonville. This award is a tribute to Cassie's courageous and selfless acts working in healthcare. I truly appreciate all the work Cassie does in the ER, saving lives in the Jacksonville community.

I congratulate Catarina Palladio on earning first place all around at the USAG Region 3 Level 8 championship in the Junior C division. Her commitment and dedication to her sport have been shown through her recent success at the competition. It can't be easy being a full-time gymnast and remaining a straight-A student, but her work ethic is ensuring her bright future.

I commend Dale Linebaugh for his receipt of the Anderson County Sheriff's Office Life-Saving Award and his immediate response to help those in need.

I congratulate David Joseph on earning the Earhart Award with the Civil Air Patrol. All of his hard work and dedication are a reflection of this prestigious award. I commend David on all of his achievements thus far in the Civil Air Patrol, 4-H, and archery.

I congratulate Dylan Starkey on having his book "Powers" published. It is always exciting to hear about the talented young students in our community that commit time and dedication to leaving a positive impact on their city for many years to come.

I congratulate Eli Bierman on winning the State championship in wrestling at the 132-weight class. That is an incredible accomplishment. Eli's hard work, hours of practice, and devotion to his sport are reflected in his success.

I congratulate Elizabeth Norwood on her livestock entries winning Supreme Champion Heifer, Reserve Grand Champion Market Steer, and fifth Overall Market Steer honors at the Arizona National Livestock Show. That is an incredible achievement, and I think Elizabeth should be providing beef for our entire Nation with that kind of award.

I congratulate Officer Jack Daniel on beginning his career with the Hillsboro Police Department as an officer. Our community is very fortunate to have Officer Daniel take on this role, and the citizens of Hill County will benefit as he continues to progress in his law enforcement career.

I congratulate Jerrilyn Bowman on receiving the Anderson County Sheriff's Office Life-Saving Award. Her quick thinking, training, and calm reaction saved a life, and that is something she should be proud of.

I congratulate Julianna Dublin and Julia Burnham on achieving the Girl Scout Gold Award.

I congratulate Kaden Lyles on earning the General Billy Mitchell Award for the Civil Air Patrol. All of Kaden's hard work and dedication are a reflection of this prestigious award. The time and commitment Kaden has put into this award is truly commendable.

I congratulate Karen Koop on being awarded the Texas Governor Beauford Jester Award this year by the Texas

Veterans Day Parade Committee. This honor recognizes Karen's selfless commitment to community and veterans and will have a lasting impact for years to come.

I congratulate Karson Tompkins on winning the State championship in wrestling in the 190-weight class. That is an incredible accomplishment.

I congratulate Kendyl Wilson on winning first place with her submission to the Texas Rural Education Association's art contest.

I congratulate Kim Boales on being awarded the James Acree Award this year by the Texas Veterans Day Parade Committee.

I congratulate Kimberly Cantu and Mansfield ISD on being named to Forbes' list of America's Best Midsize Employers. Being recognized on a national level is an amazing accomplishment. I thank Kimberly for her commitment to Mansfield ISD.

Madam Speaker, I have more folks that I would like to point out, but I am short on time today. I will leave you with this: We have some incredible citizens in District Six. I am incredibly proud to serve them.

Madam Speaker—you also being from Texas—I love my State, and I love my district as you do, as well. It is a tremendous privilege to be able to announce these folks on the floor and honor them in the way that they deserve.

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

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION MADE AMERICA POORER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, I have a lot of boards. I am going to try to get through them as fast as possible. I wish there was some way you could set off an alarm if I start speaking too fast because I always feel guilty when I do that. Once again, I have had far too much caffeine.

I actually want to walk through a couple of things. I meant today to be a day where I was going to come with things that were happy and hopeful and look at these great disruptions and that we can crash the price of healthcare. I am going to have some of that, but once again, I think I need to actually reset some of the math, so we are going to walk through a few of these just because I am sort of enraged when I hear the White House put out materials and my brothers and sisters on the left put out materials that talk about this wonderful economy, the Biden economy, the Biden economics.

Let's actually deal with some real live math.

Amortized change in real disposable personal income per capita, under President Trump, it was amazing. It went up 5.1 percent. Under President

Obama, it went up 1.2 percent. Under President Biden so far—and this is annualized per capita—your income, if you are an average American, is down 4½ percent. You are poorer today. You are poorer today than the day President Biden took office.

That is the left's idea of a wonderful economy? Come on, these are people. You think actually there would be this passion behind these microphones, particularly on the other side, saying something is wrong out there. There is inflation. Salaries haven't kept up to the inflation. Our spending and some of the things the Fed did set this off. We care. Instead, they just lie, cover it up, and say things that just aren't true.

Let's go into this a little more.

There is just another way to calculate when you start to do change in real average wages for baseline middle-class workers. We have actually done adjustments on this for raises of income.

Let's say, you know, you are that truck driver. Your wages have gone up, but inflation has gone up more. You are 3½ percent poorer now. You are poorer today than the day before Biden took office.

Now, the fascinating thing is those 4 years of Trump—whether you loved the guy or don't love him, I don't care. The math is still the math. Your real purchasing power, you are up 9.8 percent.

Do you see the delta here? Yet, how often do you hear this from the talking heads on cable television or in the print press here in Washington, D.C., that Americans, the working population in this country, you wonder why they are angry. They are poorer today than they were a couple years ago. As I often decry at this microphone: Is that moral?

Now, you can make excuses for why it is, but we have these debates here, and it is like our friends on the other side won't admit America is poorer today because of what they did.

Now, we have to start dealing with the other side of this equation. Think of this: Because of inflation, America is poorer, something that is really hard for many people to process in their head.

You do realize you and I have lived through probably the largest tax hike in modern history over the last 2 years. You are going, what? What do you think inflation does?

Do you remember your high school economics class? Who does inflation help?

□ 1900

Borrowers. Who is the biggest borrower in the world? The United States.

Who does it hurt? Workers and savers.

So if you are that saver, you have been saving for your retirement, for your kid's education, or you are out there busting your backside, the fact of the matter is inflation devalued that savings.

Who benefited? Who got that value? The borrowers. Who is the biggest bor-

rower in the world? We are. This government.

You have been taxed and that wealth was transferred to basically, where we will pay down the future debt now with inflated dollars. If we don't take on the U.S. sovereign debt, that is how you do it.

It is not a crash. This isn't new. This has happened for thousands of years. Governments spend and spend and spend and borrow, borrow, borrow, and then when it is time to pay it back, you just inflate the currency. Just turn on the printing presses.

So let's talk about this year. You do realize the wheels are falling off? So May 2022, functionally, a year ago, the 2023 budget, which is what we are all in right now, we were supposed to borrow about \$980 billion. That was the math a year ago. Today, we are closing in on \$1.18 trillion.

We functionally doubled the projected borrowing for this year, this fiscal year, over the last 12 months. What has gone wrong?

This type of movement—CBO is often not 100 percent perfect, but they rarely, rarely, miss a number by 100 percent.

What happened? Well, a handful of things happened. Healthcare costs have skyrocketed. I was here a couple of weeks ago and I was showing this chart that basically said Medicare costs—Medicare, just Medicare—were up 16 percent in the first 7 months. There are a couple of inputs on that, there are delayed surgeries, procedures, medical inflation—2, 2½ times, depending on your market—financing costs of the debt.

You have got to understand, it is not just the, functionally, \$1.8 trillion. The number printed on here is 1.79. We think it is going to be a little over \$1.8 trillion is borrowed. That is going to be new issued debt.

But what about the several trillion dollars of debt this fiscal year that has to be refinanced? People forget that.

So you get the higher interest rate on the new debt, and then the—off the top of my head I don't know the exact number. Let's pretend it is \$5 trillion, \$7 trillion of bonds, instruments, other things that come due that have to be refinanced now at the higher interest rate.

We know in the first 7 months—so, 2 months ago—we had already spent well over an additional \$100 billion in interest. Meaning, by the end of the fiscal year you are probably another quarter trillion dollars in financing costs.

The third thing that has happened is some of the tax receipts have fallen fairly dramatically. One of the numbers from a month ago was tax receipts were down about 10 percent. A lot of that was capital gains taxes. Because are you going to go sell the thing you have a gain on, whether it be your house, a building, your stock, whatever it is, where you would be paying capital gains if most of that gain is inflation?

So are you going to go sell this and buy something over here to replace it?

If most of this is inflation, your gain, you are going to pay a bunch of taxes on inflation and then you are going to go buy another asset that has also been inflated because of inflation. So people do the economically logical thing; they don't sell. We don't have incentives in our tax code right now to have that velocity in the economy. So you have got the triple whammy.

That is how you functionally go from \$980 billion protected for this fiscal year, to—let's call it 1.8, it is an easier number. So, \$1 trillion 800 billion will be borrowed this year.

Well, what does that mean? Well, here is one of the punch lines, and I am going to do this board a little backwards.

We were projected to only spend \$1 trillion 823 billion on all discretionary this year. All defense and all of what you think is government, you know, the White House, Congress, the EPA, the State Department, all that is discretionary. That is what we vote on here.

The vast majority of our spending, as you know, is on autopilot. We call it mandatory spending, earned entitlements, unearned entitlements.

You realize, I just showed you a board that this year we are going to borrow \$1 trillion 800 billion. And the total projected spending of all discretionary, we are functionally going to be \$1 trillion 800 billion. Think about what that means.

Please, someone out there, do you get the joke? Do you get the pitch? Do you realize how terrifying this is?

Every dime of what you think of as government, the military, all discretionary, looks like it will live on borrowed money this year. That wasn't supposed to happen for 8 more years. This is a big deal, and I am enraged that no one seems to be talking about it.

The wheels have come off. Borrowing has doubled from what we projected it would be a year ago. The borrowing is so big now, all of government, other than the mandates, the Social Security, the Medicare, the Medicaid, the Indian Health Service, the things that are in mandatory—actually Indian Health Service isn't in mandatory. It is in the discretionary. Sorry about that—those are on autopilot.

But everything you think of as government is functionally being borrowed this year, and it happened about 8 years earlier than it should have. This is what crappy economic policy has brought us.

So as the Democrats here wander around parading how happy they are they have saved, functionally, self-nationalized parts of the economy—it is working really well, isn't it?

Tax receipts are way down. Spending is way up. Borrowing costs are really way up. Look what you have accomplished.

The other reason we also put together this board, and we stole this from Manhattan Institute, Brian Riedl

over there, and it is just to set something in our head. We are going to start negotiating the appropriations bills for discretionary spending. Okay. It is important.

On most charts you look at, discretionary is much, much flatter than what we call mandatory spending. Mandatory spending is primarily driven by—come on, we have done this a dozen times here—demographics. We got old as a country. Getting old is not Republican or Democrat; it is just the math.

A couple of weeks ago I did a whole demographic presentation here of what was going on, and it is a big deal. But this is all of our discretionary spending.

And here is something for my brothers and sisters, the staffers who are in your office, if I am on your television, God bless you. Go get a life.

But my fellow Members, annual growth since 2018—so this is a number before the pandemic. I need you to annualize the growth and spending on discretionary spending. It is 5.1 percent every year. Okay.

If you go back to 2018—and this is inflation adjusted. Okay. So when the screaming and yelling here begins—because it is the most fascinating thing I have dealt with. All the groups have come in saying, DAVID, we are so happy you guys were able to cut some spending during the debt ceiling, but we need you to spend more money on our program.

The hallways around this place are still filled with people at our doorsteps. They are wonderful people, but they see the world with this tunnel vision that they have an idea, a program that they need money for. They are not looking at the rest of these charts, realizing the wheels are coming off on us.

So just to make this a little bit clearer, there is this concept of go back, pick a base year, so we picked 1990 as our base year here. Plug in all inflation. How much did spending really grow from that base year?

Well, discretionary grew 154 percent, defense grew 35 percent over inflation. It is math. So be a little careful here when we start to talk about these things. This is uncomfortable. This makes people really mad. It makes lots of folks who are walking in our offices demanding more spending, but helping them understand—Okay. When you are doing the nondefense discretionary, you are talking ultimately about 11 percent or so of the budget. That is at least what we get to vote on.

How dangerous is the economic environment? So we have lots of smart people out there. CBO is coming to us and saying, hey, you do realize—okay, let me explain this first.

There are two pools of debt. Some people say oh, you just caused \$32 trillion of debt. Okay. That is all Federal Government debt. Actually, it is not all of it, but it is what the Treasury is managing. A big portion of that is financed by borrowing from trust funds.

So there is this concept of publicly held debt. Publicly held debt today, off the top of my head, I am going to say it is \$25 trillion, \$26 trillion.

So the orange bar here is the publicly held debt. The blue is basically all—I just did that backwards. So right now, this is what we were projecting the publicly held debt to be.

The reason I put up this board, and I did this last week, there is this thing called Bloomberg—I think it is called Bloomberg Intelligence. Two of their lead economists actually sort of laid out a formula saying, hey, we are not as optimistic as the Congressional Budget Office. We think within the 10-year window, at the end of the 10 years, if interest rates stay higher longer, as they expect, if healthcare costs keep going up higher longer, as they expect, if those things slow down the economy, as they expect, you may be approaching \$51 trillion of borrowing, 130 percent of the economy being borrowed. That is in the 10-year window.

That is functionally 9 budget years from now.

Do the math with me. If there is \$51 trillion of borrowed money, it is on bonds that average 5 years—because that makes the math easy—and you are at today's interest rates, you are closing in on a couple trillion dollars a year just in interest. That is more than double what we spend today on defense. The wheels are coming off.

Or you can go to something much more optimistic. Moody's Analytics had a much more optimistic number. They were only at 121 percent of debt to GDP. Where CBO came back to us and said hey, after the debt ceiling deal, you guys did okay. You reduced a few points so maybe now you will be 113, 114 percent of debt to GDP. But they haven't given us the numbers for the new interest costs. Because, as you saw the Federal Reserve Chairman yesterday tell us, there will be higher interest rates for a longer time.

We are not at the death spiral yet. We should do everything we can to discipline ourselves on discretionary spending. At some point we are going to have this brutally honest conversation here of: How do we bend healthcare costs? So we are going to get to that.

Madam Speaker, may I ask you how much time I have left.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arizona has 12 minutes remaining.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. All right. I am going to go a little faster then. No one cares about percentages of debt to GDP.

One of the reasons we do debt to GDP is when we talk trillions, often that is a distorted number because trillions in a time of high inflation—the most elegant way to do math like that is it is a percentage of the economy because that is stable, because lots of inflation, low inflation, lots of economic growth, low economic growth. That actually gives you an idea what the real impact is on our borrowing on the economy.

So what is the primary driver of U.S. sovereign debt? Come on. Come on. It is we got old.

This board is now 2 years out of date. New calculation—and we haven't gotten the update on it, and it is going to be even higher than this. Our new calculation is about \$128 trillion to \$130 trillion of borrowing over the next 30 years; 75 percent of that being Medicare, 25 percent being if we backfill Social Security. Remember, the Social Security Trust Fund is gone in 8½ years, meaning we are going to double senior poverty in 8½ years if we don't fix it.

The average Social Security recipients across the board, at least as it looks right now, will take a 25 percent cut.

If you are on Social Security, what is your life like if we cut your benefit by 25 percent?

That is where we are heading. Because we had a President get behind that podium right over there and tell us we weren't allowed to talk about it. That is a great campaign tactic. It is horrible morality. It is unethical. And its crappy economics.

□ 1915

The fact of the matter is healthcare is the primary driver of borrowing.

Here is a bit of trivia: Diabetes is what percentage of the total spend on healthcare? Madam Speaker, 33 percent, but it is 31 percent of Medicare.

If you were to add to Medicare and Alzheimer's—though, we are really close to major revolution in being able to take on diabetes. Alzheimer's is much more difficult—put those together, it is like 60 percent of all Medicare spending.

It turns out that fixating on disruption of prediabetics—of those who have it—of obesity, which I know we are not allowed to talk about. Play with kerosene and matches.

Here is one of the concepts we have got to sell. We can take on the debt and deficits or, at least, stabilize it, but we have got to be willing to fixate on things that we don't talk about. Madam Speaker, 5 percent of the population is over half of all healthcare in America. Five percent of our brothers and sisters, who have chronic conditions, multiple chronic conditions, are over half of our healthcare spending.

What happens in a world when you go to our brothers and sisters and say: You have diabetes. You are also now having kidney failure. What happens if we actually took an approach where we start to cure diseases and not do what the left often does, which is build more diabetic clinics so Americans can maintain their misery. How about the morality of ending the misery?

We can do it. Madam Speaker, 5 percent is more than 50 percent of all healthcare spend. Here is some of these people's misery.

This is now already in phase 1 trial. Actually, it is a second phase. The first one required antirejection drugs. I

know all of you pay attention to synthetic biology because it is an incredible thing that is going to do so much good. The phase 1 trial worked with CRISPR. They figured out how to tag stem cells.

So you take a skin cell, you direct it, you are heading toward being an islet cell, which produces insulin. They learned how to tag it with CRISPR so your body doesn't see it as foreign and you don't need antirejection drugs.

This one company we had here a week ago Monday actually just puts the cells right into your tummy layer and they believe it will start to produce. There is another one out there that is already well into its second version of phase one trials.

What happens at the end of the decade if our brothers and sisters whose bodies don't produce insulin? Again, we can fix that.

There are some concepts I want you to process about disrupting the cost of healthcare, because healthcare is almost all our future borrowing.

Just do simple things. Do you know now there is a number of watches out there that actually have blood glucose meters in them? Do you know there are things you can tape on yourself and it is a blood glucose meter? I am still waiting for my Apple Watch to have one, but apparently that's two generations away. I think Samsung or one of those others now has actually blood glucose in the watch.

The ability to help our brothers and sisters who are prediabetic stabilize is a big deal. It is also hundreds of billions of dollars of future spending if we could get rid of it.

It is also moral, but we also need to be promoting the concept of there are apps. There is technology now that you can strap on your wrist. You can use your phone to help manage your healthcare.

We had a war around this place years ago about telehealth. Telehealth won't be used. People won't know how to work it. This won't happen. Then the pandemic hit, we adopted telehealth, and it turned out grandma knew how to work FaceTime on her phone.

Legalize, promote, reimburse using technology to make people healthier and to crash the price of healthcare. I am just throwing up these boards because I am fascinated with this stuff where there is even something you can put on your phone to do certain types of biopsies.

The technology of personalized medicine. Why this is such a big deal. A couple of moments ago, sitting right here listening to some of the other speakers, I was reading an article about how it is really expensive. Now, it is cheaper than letting someone have the disease—I think it was a drug for cystic fibrosis that the FDA may have approved today.

There are things going on around us that are miracles. How do I get this place to be optimistic when I say: Our debt is a disaster. It is going to basically crush the society.

I have an 11-month-old little boy at home, I have a 7½-year-old little girl at home. Now it is 23 years, according to CBO, we have to double their taxes. We have to double every businesses taxes. We have to double every import fee and tariff. We have to double everything in government. We have to double receipts just to maintain baseline.

We basically are heading to the moment where we are passing the inflection. There will be so much debt, and with the higher interest rates now being projected, it is a death spiral. Stabilize, lower as much spending as you can. Adopt the technologies, chase them as hard and as fast as you can.

Do what is the hardest thing right now for many of us which is we will have to start thinking about our brothers and sisters and how to take on obesity in our country. Madam Speaker, 4,000 human diseases, 2,000 of them are associated with obesity; half of all the human misery out there.

We will have to think about how we deliver the farm bill. We will have to think about the technology our brothers and sisters need to manage their blood glucose. We will have to think about GLP-1s and the population out there that we could change their lives.

Then, at the end of the decade, is there a societal contract we could ever make to help people's bodies start to produce insulin? It feels very Big Governmentish. Except healthcare spending is what drives the debt and we have signed up for it. It is the Medicare/Medicaid, Indian Health Service, it is the VA, and so many other things. It is part of the societal contract.

Every American has an interest in this because you are paying for it through your taxes or through your children's future debt. Let's do something that is actually disruptive; that provides a future that works. With these technologies, our math is you don't solve the debt, but you could stabilize it, and that is actually where there is hope.

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

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, June 23, 2023, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-1302. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's interim rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Prohibition on Certain Procurements From the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (DFARS Case 2023-D015) [Docket: DARS-2023-0022] (RIN: 0750-AL88) received June 20, 2023,

pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1303. A letter from the President and Chair, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank, transmitting the Annual Report to Congress on the operations of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for Fiscal Year 2022, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635g(a); July 31, 1945, ch. 341, Sec. 8(a) (as amended by Public Law 93-646, Sec. 10); (88 Stat. 2336); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-1304. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report certifying that the export of the listed item to the People's Republic of China is not detrimental to the U.S. space launch industry, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2778 note; Public Law 105-261, Sec. 1512 (as amended by Public Law 105-277, Sec. 146); (112 Stat. 2174); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1305. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report certifying that the export of the listed items to the People's Republic of China is not detrimental to the U.S. space launch industry, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2778 note; Public Law 105-261, Sec. 1512 (as amended by Public Law 105-277, Sec. 146); (112 Stat. 2174); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1306. A letter from the Chair, Appraisal Subcommittee, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, transmitting the Council's 2022 Annual Report, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 3332(a)(5); Public Law 101-73, Sec. 1103 (as amended by Public Law 111-203, Sec. 1473(b)); (124 Stat. 2190); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-1307. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: RSAT case 23-9410, a certification of a proposed transfer of defense articles and defense services; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1308. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report concerning Notification of Exports to Syria pursuant to Section 40(g)(2) of the Arms export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1309. A letter from the Director, Congressional Affairs, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress, covering the period from October 1, 2022, through March 31, 2023; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-1310. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati, transmitting the 2022 management report and financial statements of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-1311. A letter from the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, transmitting the 2022 management report and financial statements of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-1312. A letter from the Director, U.S. Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's final rule — Executive Branch Financial Disclosure and Standards of Ethical Conduct Regulations (RIN: 3209-AA68) received June 20, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-1313. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's FY 2023 Payments in Lieu of Taxes program report; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1314. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of

Homeland Security, transmitting a report entitled, "Department of Homeland Security Operation Allies Welcome Afghan Parolee and Benefits", pursuant to Public Law 117-43, Sec. 2503(a); (135 Stat. 378); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1315. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting the National Institute of Justice Annual Report 2020; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McCAUL: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 589. A bill to impose sanctions on the Supreme Leader of Iran and the President of Iran and their respective offices for human rights abuses and support for terrorism; with an amendment (Rept. 118-118, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committees on the Judiciary, Financial Services, and Ways and Means discharged from further consideration. H.R. 589 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ARMSTRONG (for himself and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 4271. A bill to establish the Rural Export Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. IVEY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. ROSS, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DOGGETT, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. MFUME, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mrs. SYKES, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CARSON, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. LIEU, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. BROWN):

H.R. 4272. A bill to provide public awareness and outreach regarding the dangers of fentanyl, to expand the grants authorized under the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grant Program, to expand treatment and recovery services for people with opioid addictions, and to increase and to provide enhanced penalties for certain offenses involving counterfeit pills; 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 Ms. BALINT (for herself, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BROWN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MENG, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. TRONE, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 4273. A bill to authorize the Director of the National Museum of American History of the Smithsonian Institution to support LGBTQI+ history and women's history education programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BERA (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. TONKO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. NORTON, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. KILMER, Ms. TTUS, Ms. WILD, and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 4274. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to improve the detection, prevention, and treatment of mental health issues among public safety officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself and Mrs. FLETCHER):

H.R. 4275. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure the consensual donation and respectful disposition of human bodies and human body parts donated or transferred for education, research, or the advancement of medical, dental, or mortuary science and not for use in human transplantation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Ms. CHU, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Ms. SEWELL):

H.R. 4276. A bill to reauthorize Trade Adjustment Assistance programs, extend and reform the Generalized System of Preferences, amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to modify certain rates of duty temporarily, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 4277. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to take certain actions related to pesticides that may affect pollinators, and for other purposes; 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. BOST:

H.R. 4278. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify personnel action procedures with respect to employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWN (for herself, Mr. POSEY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MANNING, and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 4279. A bill to establish the National Commission on Critical Supply Chains, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 4280. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exception to percentage of completion method of accounting for certain residential construction contracts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BUSH (for herself, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 4281. A bill to establish the Office of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Well-Being within the Department of Health and Human Services, to generate a whole-of-government approach to protecting and affirming sexual and reproductive rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. EVANS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. CLEAVER):

H.R. 4282. A bill to protect individuals with disabilities who are parents, legal guardians, relatives, other caregivers, foster or adoptive parents, or individuals seeking to become foster or adoptive parents from discrimination in the child welfare system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 4283. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase certain taxes related to firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and 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. GOLDEN of Maine:

H.R. 4284. A bill to prohibit commercial offshore wind energy development in Lobster Management Area 1 in the Gulf of Maine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GOMEZ (for himself, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. CHU, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 4285. A bill to eliminate employment-based visa caps on abused, abandoned, and neglected children eligible for humanitarian status, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HIGGINS of New York (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H.R. 4286. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require coverage under State plans under the Medicaid program for annual lung cancer screening with no cost sharing for individuals for whom screening is recommended by U.S. Preventive Services Task Force guidelines, to expand coverage under Medicaid of counseling and pharmacotherapy for cessation of to-

bacco use, 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. JAMES:

H.R. 4287. A bill to prohibit the pay of Members of Congress during periods in which a Government shutdown is in effect, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself and Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 4288. A bill to clarify the application of a certain provision of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act with respect to the uniformity of pesticide labeling, consistent with the text of such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (for himself, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. EVANS, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. PORTER, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 4289. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit short-term, Buy Now, Pay Later loans for the purchase of semiautomatic assault weapons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ (for herself, Mr. VASQUEZ, and Ms. STANSBURY):

H.R. 4290. A bill to amend the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 to ensure that producers who rely on acequia systems have access to drought protections, and for other purposes; 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 Ms. MACE:

H.R. 4291. A bill to direct the United States Postal Service to modify the ZIP Code for Goose Creek, South Carolina, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 4292. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 774 Sea Island Pkwy, in Saint Helena Island, South Carolina, as the "Laura Matilda Towne Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. MANN (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 4293. A bill to amend the Food for Peace Act to restore the original intent of commodity transfers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MOONEY (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. BRECHEN, and Mr. STEUBE):

H.R. 4294. A bill to direct the President of the United States to designate one month

each year as Fidelity Month for the purpose of rededicating our Nation to the values of faith, family, and patriotism; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. MOSKOWITZ:

H.R. 4295. A bill to appropriate amounts to carry out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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. MULLIN (for himself, Ms. BROWN, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EVANS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PORTER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SWALWELL, and Ms. TLAIB):

H.R. 4296. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a grant program to assist primarily low-income individuals in making their homes and property more resilient to the impacts of climate change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.R. 4297. A bill to amend the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act to allow for additional entities to be eligible to complete the maintenance work on Bolts Ditch and the Bolts Ditch Headgate within the Holy Cross Wilderness, Colorado; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. OGLES (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. HARRIS):

H.R. 4298. A bill to prohibit public elementary and secondary schools that receive Federal education funds from hosting or facilitating the hosting of sexualized performances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. OGLES (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. HARRIS):

H.R. 4299. A bill to prohibit the obligation or expenditure of Federal funds for certain forms that offer an option other than Male or Female to reference the sex of an individual, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself, Mr. HERN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. PERRY, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BABIN, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. PALMER, Mr. ROUZER, and Ms. VAN DUYN):

H.R. 4300. A bill to clarify the inability of the President to declare national emergencies under the National Emergencies Act, major disasters or emergencies under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, and public health emergencies under the Public Health Service Act on the premise of climate change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. LEVIN):

H.R. 4301. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to make certain adjustments to the regulation of surface-disturbing activities and to protect taxpayers from unduly bearing the reclamation costs of oil and gas development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. LEVIN):

H.R. 4302. A bill to provide for the accurate reporting of fossil fuel extraction and emissions by entities with leases on public land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. BUSH, and Mr. FROST):

H.R. 4303. A bill to expand access to abortion care; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs, Oversight and Accountability, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROSENDALE (for himself, Mr. BACON, and Ms. GREENE of Georgia):

H.R. 4304. A bill to regulate human cadaveric islets for transplantation as organs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SALAZAR (for herself, Ms. PETERSEN, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. STEUBE):

H.R. 4305. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against tax for disaster mitigation expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself, Mr. BACON, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. BEYER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mrs. HINSON, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. CROW, Ms. TITUS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. WEXTON):

H.R. 4306. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish presumptions of service connection for diseases associated with firefighting; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. STEEL (for herself and Mr. SCHNEIDER):

H.R. 4307. A bill to authorize the President to enter into trade agreements for the reciprocal elimination of duties or other import restrictions with respect to medical goods to contribute to the national security and public health of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. PANNETTA, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 4308. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to require the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to carry out research and development regarding a policy to insure wine grapes against losses due to smoke exposure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TORRES of New York (for himself and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 4309. A bill to amend section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to reduce the waiting period for employment authorization for asylum applicants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. TRAHAN (for herself, Mr. CAREY, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. STEWART):

H.R. 4310. A bill to ban the sale of products with a high concentration of sodium nitrite to individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. TRAHAN (for herself and Mr. EDWARDS):

H.R. 4311. A bill to establish a centralized system to allow individuals to request the simultaneous deletion of their personal information across all data brokers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. BARR, and Mr. VEASEY):

H.R. 4312. A bill to enhance the eligibility of India for Foreign Military Sales and exports under the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (for herself, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. FLOOD, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. ROSS, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 4313. A bill to reauthorize the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. BUSH, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. DOGGETT):

H.R. 4314. A bill to improve response to, and preparation for, heat waves and extreme heat, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Education and the Workforce, 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. MCGOVERN:

H.J. Res. 78. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to set limits on Federal campaign contributions and spending, prohibit corporate spending in the political process, require Congress to develop a system of public campaign financing for all Federal candidates who qualify for the ballot, and allow the States to set reasonable limits on campaign contributions and spending in State and local elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself, Mr. NORMAN, Ms. MACE, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois):

H. Res. 536. A resolution supporting the designation of the week including June 23, 2023, as "National Women's Sports Week" to celebrate the anniversary of the passage of title IX and the growth of women's sports; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. COHEN:

H. Res. 537. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to

clarify that the payment of a bail bond constitutes a gift for purposes of the Rules; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. GREENE of Georgia (for herself and Ms. STEFANK):

H. Res. 538. A resolution expunging the December 18, 2019, impeachment of President Donald John Trump; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself and Mr. WALTZ):

H. Res. 539. A resolution recognizing the importance of United States-India relations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MCCORMICK (for himself and Mr. MOSKOWITZ):

H. Res. 540. A resolution reaffirming the state of Arunachal Pradesh as Indian territory and condemning the People's Republic of China's provocations in South Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MEEKS (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. NORTON):

H. Res. 541. A resolution recognizing the contributions of African Americans to the musical heritage of the United States and the need for greater access to music education for African-American students and supporting the designation of June 2023 as African-American Music Appreciation Month; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. OMAR (for herself, Mr. TRONE, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. TLAIB, and Ms. JACOBS):

H. Res. 542. A resolution condemning human rights violations and violations of international religious freedom in India, including those targeting Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Dalits, Adivasis, and other religious and cultural minorities; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. ROSS (for herself, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. RASKIN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. JACOBS):

H. Res. 543. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to permit Members to vote by proxy and remotely attend committee proceedings in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. NEHLS, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. ROSENDALE, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. GOOD of Virginia):

H. Res. 544. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the relationship between certain obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty and constitutional declarations of war by Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. TRONE, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. TONKO, Ms. MENG, Ms. TITUS, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois):

H. Res. 545. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives to reduce traffic fatalities to zero by 2050; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Ms. STEFANK, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BANKS, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. BUCHON, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. ISSA, Mr. KELLY of

Mississippi, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. CARL, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. BOST):

H. Res. 546. A resolution celebrating the historic anniversary of the June 24, 2022, decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself and Ms. GREENE of Georgia):

H. Res. 547. A resolution expunging the January 13, 2021, impeachment of President Donald John Trump; 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 following 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. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 4271.

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:

This bill establishes a rural export center.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 4272.

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 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:

Combatting the use of Fentanyl and providing public awareness and outreach regarding the dangers of fentanyl.

By Ms. BALINT:

H.R. 4273.

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

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

The single subject of this legislation is:

LGBTQI+ and Women's History Education

By Mr. BERA:

H.R. 4274.

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

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

The single subject of this legislation is:

Mental Health

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 4275.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires entities that acquire or transfer human bodies or body parts for education, research, or the advancement of medical, dental, or mortuary science to register with the Department of Health and Human Services.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4276.

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

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Trade

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4277.

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:

Environment

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 4278.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Amending title 38, United States Code, to modify personnel action procedures with respect to employees of Department of Veterans Affairs.

By Ms. BROWN:

H.R. 4279.

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

Article I Section VIII

The single subject of this legislation is:

To recommend improvements to the supply chain

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 4280.

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

Art. 1, Sec. 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exception to percentage of completion method of accounting for certain residential construction contracts

By Ms. BUSH:

H.R. 4281.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to undertake activities to promote access to sexual and reproductive health and well-being.

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK:

H.R. 4282.

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

Article I Section VIII

The single subject of this legislation is:

Families with Disabilities

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 4283.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution: To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the powers enumerated under section 8 and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Revenue

By Mr. GOLDEN of Maine:

H.R. 4284.

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:

Prohibition on commercial offshore wind development in Northeast fishing grounds

By Mr. GOMEZ:

H.R. 4285.

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:

Immigration

By Mr. HIGGINS of New York:

H.R. 4286.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health care

By Mr. JAMES:

H.R. 4287.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Withhold Member of Congress pay in es-crow during a government shut down

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 4288.

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:

Clarifying the application of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act with respect to the uniformity of pesticide labeling.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 4289.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To ban use of Buy Now, Pay Later financing for purchasing assault weapons and assault weapon ghost gun kits.

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ:

H.R. 4290.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Agriculture

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 4291.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Directs the United States Postal Service to modify the ZIP Code for Goose Creek, South Carolina

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 4292.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 774 Sea Island Pkwy, in Saint Helena Island, South Carolina, as the "Laura Matilda Town Post Office Building."

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 4293.

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:

This bill amends the Food for Peace Act to restore the original intent of commodity transfers.

By Mr. MOONEY:

H.R. 4294.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Fidelity Month Designation

By Mr. MOSKOWITZ:

H.R. 4295.

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

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee find the authority for this legislation in article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Emergency Management

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 4296.

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

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:
Resilience to disasters

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 4297.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Amend access for the Bolts Ditch and Bolts Ditch Headgate in Colorado.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 4298.

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

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prevent Federal funds from being used to sexualize children in schools on account of sexualized performances or materials.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 4299.

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

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prevent Federal funds from being made that offer an option other than Male or Female to mark the sex of an individual.

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 4300.

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

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 deny the President authority to declare a national emergency, an emergency or major disaster, or public health emergency on the premise of climate change.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 4301.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Mineral Leasing Act to make certain adjustments to the regulation of surface-disturbing activities and to protect taxpayers from unduly bearing the reclamation costs of oil and gas development, and for other purposes.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 4302.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide for the accurate reporting of fossil fuel extraction and emissions by entities with leases on public land, and for other purposes.

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 4303.

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:

To provide access to abortion care for those who seek it.

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 4304.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Healthcare

By Ms. SALAZAR:

H.R. 4305.

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:
Disaster Relief

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 4306.

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

U.S. Constitution Article I, Section 8, Clause 14

The single subject of this legislation is:

To create the presumption that veteran firefighters who become disabled by serious diseases contracted the illness due to their service in the military.

By Mrs. STEEL:

H.R. 4307.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Foreign Trade

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 4308.

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

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

Crop Insurance (Agriculture)

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 4309.

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

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Immigration

By Mrs. TRAHAN:

H.R. 4310.

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:

Consumer Safety

By Mrs. TRAHAN:

H.R. 4311.

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:

Privacy

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 4312.

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

Article I Section VIII Clause III

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Streamlines Foreign Military Sales to the Republic of India.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ:

H.R. 4313.

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

US Constitution, Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

DROWNING PREVENTION AND POOL SAFETY

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 4314.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To improve response to, and preparation for, heat waves and extreme heat.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.J. Res. 78.

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

Article V.

The single subject of this legislation is:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the authority of Congress and the States to regulate campaign financing, contributions, and spending.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 16: Ms. ROSS and Mr. MCGARVEY.

H.R. 82: Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 316: Mr. KILEY.

H.R. 396: Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 488: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 531: Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. LANGWORTHY, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 542: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 549: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SEWELL, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 589: Mr. D'ESPOSITO.

H.R. 603: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

H.R. 625: Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 628: Ms. SALAZAR.

H.R. 659: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 714: Mr. SELF.

H.R. 793: Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 866: Ms. STANSBURY and Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 895: Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. NICKEL, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 920: Mr. BERGMAN and Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 939: Mr. EDWARDS.

H.R. 957: Mr. NICKEL.

H.R. 993: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H.R. 1002: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 1020: Ms. SEWELL.

H.R. 1096: Mr. EVANS, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. KILEY, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 1105: Mr. CARSON and Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 1119: Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 1147: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BENTZ, and Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 1150: Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 1179: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 1209: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. HUNT, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. ESTES.

H.R. 1247: Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

H.R. 1263: Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 1278: Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. BALINT, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. VASQUEZ, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. MOSKOWITZ.

H.R. 1322: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHIL.

H.R. 1371: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 1383: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 1385: Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. LEE of Nevada, and Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 1421: Mr. THANEDAR.

H.R. 1441: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 1480: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 1509: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

H.R. 1510: Mr. MCGARVEY and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 1525: Mr. FRY and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 1610: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.

H.R. 1623: Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.

H.R. 1624: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 1691: Ms. ROSS and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1694: Mr. HERN.

H.R. 1705: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 1740: Ms. BROWNLEY.

H.R. 1767: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 1777: Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 1818: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida and Mrs. CAMMACK.

H.R. 1823: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 2376: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 2407: Mr. KILMER, Mr. CAREY, and Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 2424: Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. LAWLER, and Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 2447: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 2451: Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.

- H.R. 2584: Ms. BUDZINSKI.
H.R. 2614: Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. NICKEL, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. DELUZIO, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Ms. SALINAS, and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2662: Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.
H.R. 2693: Mr. MOONEY, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 2726: Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.
H.R. 2738: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 2747: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
H.R. 2826: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 2915: Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER and Ms. CROCKETT.
H.R. 2923: Ms. SCHOLTEN, Ms. PEREZ, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. VAN ORDEN.
H.R. 2940: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee and Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 3016: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 3018: Mr. GALLEGRO, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. PASCARELL.
H.R. 3021: Mr. WALBERG.
H.R. 3036: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 3039: Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 3046: Mr. CISCOMANI.
H.R. 3129: Mr. DUNN of Florida.
H.R. 3152: Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. PENCE.
H.R. 3228: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 3238: Mr. CASAR, Mr. BARR, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. PENCE.
H.R. 3246: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 3255: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 3258: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 3285: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 3347: Mr. HARRIS and Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 3391: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 3396: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 3405: Mr. SELF.
H.R. 3413: Ms. PRESSLEY and Mr. D'ESPOSITO.
H.R. 3425: Mr. FLOOD.
H.R. 3442: Ms. JAYAPAL and Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 3444: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 3520: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HUDSON, and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 3537: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CARSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BACON, Mr. BEYER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. PLASKETT, and Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 3539: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 3546: Ms. LEE of Nevada.
H.R. 3608: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 3721: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 3752: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 3757: Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 3761: Ms. BALINT.
H.R. 3792: Mr. BERGMAN.
H.R. 3845: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 3850: Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 3859: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 3873: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 3939: Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 3941: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 3973: Mr. CASAR.
H.R. 3984: Mr. SELF.
H.R. 3985: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 3990: Ms. PEREZ and Mr. CARL.
H.R. 4046: Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SALINAS, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 4058: Mr. ROSENDALE.
H.R. 4070: Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 4086: Mr. GIMENEZ.
H.R. 4117: Mr. MORELLE and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 4121: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. MCGARVEY, and Mr. FROST.
H.R. 4128: Mr. DAVIDSON and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 4133: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 4167: Mr. YAKYM and Mr. SMUCKER.
H.R. 4238: Mr. LAWLER and Mr. BOST.
H.R. 4250: Mr. FRY and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 4259: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 4261: Mr. MFUME and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.J. Res. 66: Mr. GALLAGHER and Mrs. WAGNER.
H. Res. 262: Ms. STANSBURY.
H. Res. 299: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H. Res. 414: Mr. THANEDAR.
H. Res. 425: Mr. FROST, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Ms. BUDZINSKI.
H. Res. 481: Ms. SALAZAR.
H. Res. 488: Mr. HIMES.
H. Res. 530: Ms. LOFGREN.
H. Res. 532: Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. LIEU.



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No. 109

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty and everlasting God, we bow in reverence before Your glorious presence, praying that Heaven's unity may fill our lives.

Lord, empower our lawmakers to make bipartisan progress, enabling our Nation to meet the challenges of our times. Bring to fulfillment the ancient prophet's dream: "How good and pleasant it is for people to dwell together in unity." Make our Senators vividly aware that beyond the appraisals of constituents, there falls upon their decisions and actions the searching light of Your judgment. Save them from weak and expedient choices as You use them to heal and bind, to build and bless.

And, Lord, we thank You for the contributions of the first phase of the summer 2023 page class.

We pray in Your sovereign Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 22, 2023.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNOCK thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL UNDER CHAPTER 8 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS, AND EXPLOSIVES RELATING TO "FACTORIZING CRITERIA FOR FIREARMS WITH ATTACHED 'STABILIZING BRACES' "

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of H.J. Res. 44, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 44) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives relating to

"Factoring Criteria for Firearms with Attached 'Stabilizing Braces' ".

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Democratic leader is recognized.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. SCHUMER. Very soon, Mr. President, AI will reshape life on Earth in very dramatic ways. It will transform how we fight disease, tackle hunger, manage our lives, enrich our minds, and ensure peace. But we cannot ignore AI's dangers: workforce disruptions in a very serious way, misinformation and new weapons, threats against our elections, and there is the danger that we may prove incapable of managing this technology at all. Congress cannot behave like ostriches in the sand when it comes to AI.

Yesterday, I laid out my SAFE Innovation framework for AI. I call it that because innovation must be our North Star. AI could be our most spectacular innovation yet, could lead to generations of prosperity, so Congress must promote its growth here in the United States. But if people don't think innovation can be done safely, without danger, that will stifle AI's development and even prevent us from moving forward.

So my SAFE Innovation framework balances both prioritizing security, accountability, protecting our foundations, and explainability as safeguards, guardrails we need to make AI work safely for us.

Yesterday, I also announced that later this year, I will invite the top AI experts to come to Congress and convene a series of first-ever AI Insight Forums for a new and unique approach to developing AI legislation. These Insight Forums are the first of their kind. They have to be the first of their kind because AI moves so quickly, will change our world so decisively. It is so much deeper in its complexity than almost anything else we have dealt with and lacks the legislative history in

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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Congress that other issues like the military or education or healthcare have.

Our jobs as legislators will be to listen to the experts and learn as much as we can so we can translate these ideas into legislative action. We must work quickly but not precipitously, because this issue is so complex. We will have no artificial deadlines. We will come up with proposals in a matter not of days or weeks and not of years, but months.

These forums can't and won't replace the activity already happening in Congress on AI. Our committees must continue serving as the key drivers for legislation we produce in Congress, but the AI forums will give us lots more information and knowledge from which we can draw legislation.

I thank all Senators from both sides who are already working on this issue. We are keeping it bipartisan, as it must be.

We must exercise humility as we proceed. "Humility" is a key word here because this is so overwhelming. Success is not guaranteed. AI is unlike anything we have dealt with before, and it may be exceedingly difficult for legislation to tackle every single issue. But if we can find some solutions and create some consensus, we must press ahead. As Theodore Roosevelt said, "We are in the arena." And there is no substitute for government being involved because without government, there will be no guardrails. Some companies may put them in, but they even won't put them in if other companies don't and gain an advantage. So government must be involved here. It is the only force powerful enough to impose guidelines on what could otherwise be an unfettered AI.

WELCOMING PRIME MINISTER NARENDRA MODI

Now, Mr. President, on the Modi visit, later this afternoon, I will join congressional leaders in welcoming Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India to the U.S. Capitol, where he will speak before a joint meeting of Congress.

I will tell Prime Minister Modi the same thing I told him earlier this spring when I led the largest Senate codel ever to India: Our two nations will need each other if we are to beat back the forces of autocracy.

When I visited India, I got to see the vibrancy and future potential of that society. It is astounding. And India will grow in power and strength over the next century.

If we want to hold firm against the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communist Party, then the world's two largest democracies must work in unison to ensure peace. It means expanding trade and expanding opportunities for workers to come to the United States. It means safeguarding our common defense, which I know will be one of the big announcements during the visit.

But I also told Prime Minister Modi during our meeting that we cannot lose sight of the values that define us as democracies in the first place, like free-

dom of expression, minority rights, and civil liberties. I told this to him in person because without that, no democracy—no democracy—can long thrive.

So I look forward to meeting for the second time this year with the Prime Minister later this afternoon to stress the importance of democratic values and the urgency of our Nation working together.

TAX CONVENTION WITH CHILE

Mr. President, on the Chile tax treaty, for decades, Chile has been one of America's strongest partners in Latin America—economically, diplomatically, militarily, and scientifically.

Today, the Senate will take a monumental step to strengthen United States-Chile relations by passing the Chile tax treaty. This treaty has been in the works for over a decade. It has strong bipartisan support, and now is the time to finally get it across the finish line.

The United States-Chile treaty is consistent with other tax treaties we have with more than 60 countries, which boosts American competitiveness on the global stage.

Chile is the home to the world's largest lithium reserves—the precious metal used in emerging technologies like iPhones, EV batteries, and renewable energy storage.

So as the world races to advance clean energy technologies, Chile will be a critical ally for anyone looking to lead the way. But without a tax treaty with Chile, American companies could face double taxation and other barriers to investment and trade, leaving them at a significant disadvantage against foreign competitors.

If the United States is serious about remaining ahead of countries like China, it is imperative we pass this treaty today and put American business back on a level playing field with the rest of the world when it comes to Chile. So this is a very important treaty for our future and for our leadership in technology and in clean energy. I hope it will get as close to unanimous support as anything can get in this body.

I want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, especially Senators MENENDEZ and RISCH for their work on this issue, and I look forward to the Senate finally getting this treaty passed later this afternoon.

H.J. RES. 44

Finally, Mr. President, on the pistol brace CRA, later this morning, Senate Republicans will force a vote on a bill seemingly designed to make America's gun violence epidemic even worse. Here, at a time with all this gun violence, Republicans are putting a bill on the floor that makes it easier—easier—to conceal an assault-style pistol, something that has been used in mass shooting after mass shooting. Shame on them.

At issue is a commonsense rule released by the ATF regulating the use of pistol braces, widely available accessories that modify AK-style pistols so

that they function identically to short-barreled rifles. If you have ever seen a gunman fire what looks like a machine gun with just one hand, that is what pistol braces allow you to do. And because they don't have a long barrel, it makes it much easier to conceal them; so people for bad purpose, particularly those who are involved and want to do mass shootings, love these weapons. And we are making it easier for them to get them.

Some of the moves that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle make are just appalling.

America's legacy of gun violence has been made significantly worse because of pistol braces. Even a surface look at recent mass shootings reveal that gunmen were often aided by a pistol brace.

In the shooting in Dayton in 2019—9 killed, 17 injured—outside a bar, the gunman used a pistol brace.

Consider the shooting in Boulder in 2021—10 killed, including a police officer. Again, the gunman used a pistol brace.

And we cannot forget that tragedy in Nashville—three teachers murdered, three 9-year-olds slaughtered. The photo from that day haunts me and should haunt us. I think of it all the time: students ushered by police in a single file through the parking lot, parents frantically looking for their children, a little girl—that is the picture I think of—a little girl looking out the window of the schoolbus in tears, scared for her life.

Today's Republican push to ease access to deadly pistol braces is an insult to countless families who have lost loved ones because of these enhanced weapons. This proposal is a shameful—shameful—step backward in America's fight against gun violence, and it is just utterly confounding and perplexing that our Republican colleagues are pushing this kind of legislation.

Americans are tired of hard-right politicians who intentionally turn a blind eye to all the suffering in our communities while they actively work to take us backward in the fight against gun violence. I will strongly oppose this CRA and urge my colleagues to likewise vote no.

NOMINATION OF GENERAL CHARLES Q. BROWN, JR.

Mr. President, finally, later this morning, I will be meeting with Gen. CQ Brown, President Biden's nominee for the next Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

General Brown is exceptionally qualified to serve as the Nation's highest ranking military officer and will be an important adviser to the President on military decisions and operations.

General Brown's nomination would normally pass with consent, without cloture needed. I want to hear this morning from General Brown about the damaging impact that Senator TUBERVILLE's holds on senior military promotions is having on our national security and military readiness.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority whip.

H.J. RES. 44

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I want to follow the remarks of the majority leader. Last Saturday night, there was a Juneteenth celebration in Willowbrook, IL. There was music and people gathered in a parking lot of a strip mall, and they were having a generally good time. And then gunfire erupted. At the end of just a few minutes, 1 person was dead and 22 had been wounded—Saturday night.

That wasn't the only gun violence in the region over the holiday weekend. We estimate that at least 14 were killed and another 61 injured from gunfire. It is a common occurrence, sadly, across America. We have felt it in Illinois. Some estimate that we have had over 50 mass shootings so far this month, and we are only at June 22.

What is going on in America? It is a serious question.

But what has happened every weekend in communities across this country is a reminder that Americans cannot gather to celebrate a holiday, a graduation, or even a funeral without the ever-present threat of gun violence.

It goes without saying, but I am going to repeat it: Gunfire is the No. 1 killer of America's children. Gunfire is the No. 1 killer of America's children.

Many of my constituents beg me to do something as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. They say: Can't you at least regulate the use of some of these guns so that they don't get in the hands of people who will misuse them?

I tell them that I want to do that and I share their sentiments but I don't have the votes to do it. You need 60 votes on the floor of this 100-Member Senate to get anything of that nature passed, and it is hard to do.

One in five Americans say they have lost a loved one to gun violence—one in five. That is unthinkable in other countries around the world. Yet it has become the American way, sadly.

Yet, today, we are facing an incredible effort by the Senate Republicans a little later this morning. They are trying to take a gun safety provision off the books. They want to weaken a law that has been on the books for 90 years—90 years.

They want to overturn a regulation by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives that prevents people from turning pistols into short-barreled rifles. This regulation is on devices known as stabilizing braces. They convert pistols into a weapon that can be fired from the shoulder, but they still only have a barrel under 16 inches long so they can be easily hidden under a jacket.

For almost 90 years, short-barreled rifles have been controlled under the National Firearms Act, along with machineguns and sawed-off shotguns. Why? Because they combine the accuracy of a rifle with the concealability of a handgun. It is a deadly combination.

Pistols with stabilizing braces have a reputation in this modern America. The mass shooter who killed 9 people and injured 17 in Dayton, OH, in 2019 used one of these weapons. One was used by a mass shooter in Boulder, CO, in 2021, who killed 10 people, including a policeman, and by another mass shooter who killed 5 and injured 19 in 2022 in Colorado Springs.

The Covenant School shooting in Nashville, TN, this past March—that horrible scene that we remember, teachers and children being killed at their school—that shooter had one of these weapons as well.

So a Republican Senator is going to come to the floor today and say that we should weaken a safety measure that has been on the books for almost 90 years, to make it easier for people to wield short-barreled rifles that have been used in mass killings in America.

What are we thinking?

The Fourth of July is just around the corner. I remember the last Fourth of July. My wife and I were vacationing in Michigan when we heard the news that there had been a mass shooting in Highland Park, IL, at the Fourth of July parade. A gunman got on top of one of the downtown buildings where the crowd had gathered for this parade, and he used an assault weapon and fired 83 rounds in 60 seconds, firing randomly into a crowd, killing 7 innocent people who just came out for the Fourth of July parade and wounding almost 55 others.

Think of that for a moment: in 60 seconds, that kind of damage with those kinds of weapons.

And here we have, leaving for the Fourth of July break this year, an effort by the Senate Republicans to authorize the use of a piece of equipment that has been used over and over again in America in mass shootings, killing innocent people, including schoolchildren in Nashville, TN.

What are they thinking? At a time when gun violence is the No. 1 killer of children, at a time when we read about it day in, day out, they want to make it easier to have a weapon that serves as a short-barreled rifle, that makes so many people vulnerable and kills them in such a rapid fashion. This makes no sense whatsoever, but it defines the Republican Party's attitude toward gun control.

We have had one exception to what I just said, and that was last year. After the Uvalde incident, we finally did something. I think it was positive, and it was bipartisan. I salute the Republicans who joined in on that, but I hope today they come to their senses and don't weaken this 90-year-old law and make it easier for people to use these weapons in a violent way, in a deadly way.

The ATF rule gives law-abiding gun owners plenty of options to comply with the law: removing the stabilizing brace which is at issue here, attaching a longer barrel to the gun, or registering the weapon like other short-

barreled rifles because that is what it is. So there are plenty of ways that you can comply with the rule, but our colleagues want to throw it out and make it easier to buy these weapons, equipment, that can be used to make a more deadly weapon.

The rule is common sense, and the last thing we should do is wipe it off the books. I urge my colleagues to vote no on the resolution.

PRIDE MONTH

Mr. President, on a separate issue, this weekend, cities around the globe, including Chicago, will be hosting their annual Pride parades. It will be a chance to join together in celebrating the LGBTQ community and to honor the history of the Pride movement.

Sadly, today, even during Pride Month, extremist politicians throughout America are trying to rewrite that proud history. Since the start of the 2022 school year, Republican lawmakers in more than 30 States have introduced bills banning or limiting access to books in our Nation's libraries and classrooms, and many of these books focus, at least in part, on LGBTQ identity and history.

This is not a coincidence because these book bans are not only an affront to the First Amendment; they are a shameful and deliberate effort to erase the LGBTQ community from the American story. Well, try as these politicians might, the truth is that you can't erase the history or the progress when it comes to human rights. You cannot erase the courage and sacrifice of Pride pioneers like Marsha P. Johnson and Harvey Milk, and we cannot erase our LGBTQ colleagues who have broken barriers and who are proving to young people like them that they are a vital part of the Nation's history.

I am going to ask that the remainder of my statement be placed in the RECORD because I have to go to the Appropriations Committee, but I want to salute the people who participated in yesterday's hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee. It was a hearing that, really, I was proud of at the end. I didn't know going in how it would work.

There was a 16-year-old transgender girl from Alabama with her father who appeared, and she did an extraordinarily good job testifying and answering questions. There was a doctor from Texas who has been involved in gender-affirming care for more than 10 years. She talked about the difficulties in dealing with children who are searching for answers in their lives, looking for a place in this world, and hoping that they can find someone whom they can talk to—parents and medical professionals.

It struck me that there are decisions being made every single day across America by parents and families, life-and-death decisions and decisions that are critical. We need to say to these families: You make the best decision for your child.

But when it comes to gender affirming care, many States have stepped in

and said to the doctors involved and the parents involved: Stop the conversation. You are not going to discuss it with children who are troubled and need some help.

That is wrong. Medicine and science should prevail, not prejudice, when it comes to transgender people. The hearing yesterday was a good one, and I think it was an indication that Pride Month is taken seriously by the U.S. Congress and particularly the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The history of Pride is the history of America—hard-won progress, that may come in fits and starts, but over time, brings us closer to fulfilling the promise of equal justice under law. And if we truly want to honor Pride's history—then we need to do more than celebrate the month of June; we need to draw from the Pride movement's legacy and spirit of resistance.

Yesterday, as I mentioned, the Judiciary Committee, which I chair, held a hearing on the urgent need to defend the rights of LGBTQ+ Americans. You see, the very same politicians who are at this moment trying to ban books in schools and libraries are also introducing laws targeting our LGBTQ+ youth, along with the medical professionals who care for them and the parents who love them.

Since the start of 2023, more than 525 of these bills have been introduced in 41 States, many specifically targeting trans youth. Some bills seek to ban gender-affirming care, while others are designed to dictate what sports kids can play or what bathrooms they can use. But all of them are part of the same, concerted effort: using the powers of government to target children and their families.

Put yourself in the shoes of these families for just a moment. Imagine being the parent of a trans child and meeting with a doctor who is helping guide you through potentially life-and-death decisions. These are the most personal moments imaginable. They are hard enough as is. And the last thing you need is a politician forcing themselves into the doctor's office and telling you how to care for your child, a child who is already struggling—and who is only asking for the freedom to live as who they are in their hearts.

The Committee heard from one of those young Americans: Harleigh Walker. She is a 16-year-old transgender girl from Alabama, which has enacted laws threatening her ability to access the care she needs to be happy and healthy. Ms. Walker told the committee, "I want all of you to look at me, here and now, and hear my words. I am a VERY happy 16-year-old. I have wonderful friends who accept me . . . for who I am. I'm active in my school's debate team and other extracurricular[s]. . . ."

"I'm just trying to be a teenager in America. Same as any other teen, but I keep having to jump through hoops that other people my age don't have to. . . . I'm here in front of this Com-

mittee instead of enjoying summer vacation, just to try and ensure that my right to exist isn't taken away."

Ms. Walker identified an urgent need for new policies that support transgender children and protect them from bullying and harassment.

Parents and families of transgender children are facing fundamental questions about their children's health, identity, and future. They are asking for Congress to step up and protect their children from discrimination in schools, businesses, and hospitals. And this Senate has a chance to do so by passing the Equality Act, which was reintroduced this week by Senators MERKLEY, BALDWIN, and BOOKER and which I am cosponsoring.

Let us show these families—and every LGBTQ+ American—that they are not alone. Let us show them our support and solidarity—not just during Pride month, but every day of the year. I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California.

VOTING RIGHTS

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise today just a few days ahead of the anniversary of one of the most devastating Supreme Court voting rights decisions in our Nation's history.

This coming Sunday marks the 10-year anniversary since the Supreme Court's *Shelby v. Holder* decision, when—surprise, surprise—a conservative majority of the Supreme Court voted to dramatically erode Americans' access to the ballot and undo 50 years of voting rights protections.

Now, with the benefit of hindsight and my 6 years serving as California's chief elections officer, I can say that the decision in *Shelby* was not just an anomaly in our Nation's history. Since *Shelby*, we have seen State after State exploit this decision to enact dozens of laws designed to make it harder for some people to vote.

Despite the proponents' claims, the effect of these laws is to make it harder and, disproportionately, for voters of color, voters with disabilities, college students, and senior citizens to register to vote, to stay registered to vote, or to actually cast their ballot.

But, unfortunately, we have seen this before. While the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified in 1870, guaranteeing all citizens the right to vote regardless of race, that did not stop States from limiting access to the ballot. Poll tests, literacy tests, grandfather clauses, coupled with the brutal violence of the Jim Crow South, made it nearly impossible for Black citizens and other minorities, at the time, to exercise their constitutional rights. Yes, I know it is not pleasant to be reminded of this, but I think it is important to keep restating these facts for the record before they end up getting censored out of some history books in schools in different parts of this country. The times we live in, I tell you.

These violations were so egregious and so pervasive that it would take

Congress nearly a century to address them. Congress only took action after the marches of civil rights leaders and the chorus of protests grew so strong that they could no longer be ignored.

The country witnessed the civil rights movement and leaders like Dr. Martin Luther King and John Lewis call out the fundamental hypocrisy of a nation that promised all men and women to be equal but whose professed principles stopped at the entrance to the polling place.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was a monument to freedom, but it certainly was never intended to be temporary, let alone a final chapter in the struggle for equality. The Voting Rights Act was actually a reminder—a reminder that America's democracy is imperfect and that it is each generation's job to bring us closer to being a more perfect union.

So in June of 2013, when the Supreme Court struck down section 5 of the Voting Rights Act in that *Shelby v. Holder* decision—the provision which required States with a history of racially motivated voter suppression to prove that any new laws or regulations would not adversely impact minority voters before they could be implemented—that decision undid 50 years of voting rights protections. In an instant, the Supreme Court scrapped section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, which was a critical tool that successfully protected us against the most egregious forms of voter suppression.

As a result of the *Shelby* decision, today too many eligible citizens—eligible citizens—have fallen victim to a new set of barriers put in place by Republican-led State legislatures. Modern-day voter suppression efforts might be a little bit more subtle than what we saw in the mid-20th century, but make no mistake, they are no less effective in suppressing the vote. Purg-ing voter rolls, limiting vote-by-mail opportunities, limiting early-voting opportunities—these are all strategies designed to make it unduly harder for people to have their voice heard in our democracy.

While we may celebrate the recent Supreme Court decision in *Allen v. Milligan*, which was vitally important in upholding section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and affirming decades of the Supreme Court's jurisprudence on the Voting Rights Act, we must remember that the act as a whole is failing to function as it was intended, as it was originally adopted.

Make no mistake, the right to vote—the precious right to vote—continues to be attacked. Mississippi has passed one of the strictest voter ID laws in the country. Georgia cut 10 percent of its polling places ahead of the 2020 elections—mostly around the Atlanta metropolitan area—despite the fact that more than 2 million new voters had registered. More voters deserve more opportunities to vote, not less. In fact, since 2020 alone, 33 States have passed at least 104 new restrictive voting laws.

MAGA Republicans continue to spread false claims of massive voter fraud to cynically justify their voter suppression agenda.

It is these types of threats to our democracy that actually fueled my work as California secretary of state prior to my joining the Senate. As the chief elections officer for a State of nearly 40 million people—the most populous State in the nation and the most diverse State in the nation—I actually worked to implement automatic voter registration, same-day voter registration, to upgrade California's voting systems to meet higher security standards, and to expand mail-in voting and in-person early-voting opportunities. We intentionally and aggressively worked to make our democracy both more secure and more inclusive, not less. That is why today there are almost 22 million Californians on the voting rolls. That is right—there are more voters in the State of California than the population of the State of Florida. The voter rolls are now the most accurate and up to date they have ever been. That is good for election integrity, and we have seen record turnout as a result in four of the last six elections. That is the way democracy is supposed to work.

Now California has taken a stand because our right to vote is worth fighting for and because when it comes to defending and strengthening our democracy, California proudly leads. Now it is time for Congress to follow this example.

In the fight for civil and voting rights, a quote by Dr. Martin Luther King is often invoked, and I will quote it:

The arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends toward justice.

Too often in our Nation's history, it has been Congress that has obstructed our path to justice. This body has not always upheld the legacy of the Americans who marched for the right to vote, who risked their safety for the right to vote, who gave their lives so that we might all have a say in our democracy.

Ten years after Shelby, it is clear that this decision has undermined the fabric of our democracy. So it is time that we pass the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, which would restore a preclearance requirement that helped protect the voting rights of all Americans.

I believe that what I learned in high school government class was right. Our country is stronger when more eligible Americans participate. That is why we must also pass and implement the Freedom to Vote Act to set a national baseline of voter protections and access to the ballot.

Our vote is sacred. It is how citizens exercise their voice in the political process. It is how we hold elected leaders accountable. And it is how we, together, shape our country's future.

It is our sworn duty, colleagues. It is our sworn duty to protect the right to vote. So I urge all of us to join me in

restoring these key components of the Voting Rights Act. Let's pass once again landmark legislation to protect our sacred right to vote, and let us live up to the legacy of the civil rights movement.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). The Senator from Connecticut.

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Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, in just a very short time, we will be voting in this body on whether to take a step backward in our efforts to stop gun violence.

Let's be very clear: The vote in just about half an hour will be to overturn a regulation that was final at the beginning of this year and went into effect at the end of May—just weeks ago. Yet our Republican colleagues are all too ready to take that step backward on a regulation that would help prevent the kinds of tragedies that we have seen again and again and again in this great country. In a short time, this regulation will be before us in a way that, I hope, we will defeat soundly.

Just last week, we held a summit in Hartford, CT, bringing together all of the major groups involved in trying to prevent gun violence and addressed by the President of the United States, who has promulgated this regulation that requires the registration of pistol braces. It is, perhaps, seemingly, a small matter to the vast majority of Americans, but the fact is that, in the past 4 years alone, pistol-stabilizing braces have been used in a number of mass tragedies.

Just to give you an example, 10 people were killed and 3 injured at a grocery store in Boulder, CO; 9 people were killed and 27 injured outside a bar in Dayton, OH; 5 people were killed and 25 injured at a club in Colorado Springs, CO; 6 people were killed at a church school in Nashville, TN.

In each of these instances, people were killed by someone using a pistol brace. They are so dangerous because they can convert pistols into short-barreled rifles, and they do it by providing stability. A brace attaches a pistol to a shooter's arm, stabilizing the gun and allowing it to be fired from the shoulder. The shooter thereby acquires the power and accuracy of a rifle with an easily concealed pistol.

So, today, we are here to decide whether that ATF rule, supported by the President—to his credit—and designed to keep Americans safe from these makeshift rifles, will stand.

What was so apparent in Hartford when the President spoke to us there was the energy and spirit reflecting America's support for these kinds of commonsense gun violence prevention measures. All of those groups that attended, representing the American people, were, in fact, energized by a growing consensus in America: that the majority of Americans support these kinds of commonsense measures.

More and more, the gun violence prevention movement is led—not just sup-

ported but led—by young people who see our future as stopping gun violence on our streets that continues to take more than 100 lives every day. These young people—some of them were actually in Sandy Hook and were 6 years old at the time that their fellow elementary school students were taken from us—are now graduating from high school. They are voting. They are supporting candidates. They are running for office. This new generation is going to say “enough is enough” just as they did in Hartford at this summit and just as the President said, in effect, when he addressed them.

So the President is taking action under his present authority, even without new legislation, to try to confront and contain and stop gun violence.

We need to be committed to new legislation. I have urged background checks to be applied universally, ghost gun bans, assault weapon bans, large-capacity magazine bans, and perhaps, very feasibly and achievably in this Congress, a requirement for safe storage.

Much more is necessary as a matter of legislation, but the President is committed to taking action under his present executive authority to require commonsense measures, and this registration requirement is one of them.

Let's be very clear: It doesn't ban pistol-bracing; it simply requires that gun owners register them. The rule amends ATF's regulation to require and clarify, when someone uses a pistol-stabilizing brace to convert a pistol into a short-barreled rifle, that that person needs to register the gun as a short-barreled rifle. If somebody is going to convert a pistol into a short-barreled rifle, it needs to be explicitly registered.

Today, we have a choice. Either we allow shooters to turn pistols into powerful, accurate, easily hidden rifles, with total impunity, or we have the courage to protect our communities. That is a choice that we have right here on the floor of the U.S. Senate by every single one of us—whether to save lives or continue to enable those pistols to be more lethal, more deadly, and more intolerable.

I have been working on this issue for a long time. When I first became Attorney General of the State of Connecticut in the early 1990s, I championed a ban on assault weapons. I defended it in our State courts against many of the arguments made here. At that point, the number of advocates was a handful on our side. This movement has grown, and it has been fueled by the tragedies that we confront—the ones that I mentioned—where short-barreled rifles had been used with a pistol brace and lives had been lost because of this contraption that makes guns more lethal, more deadly.

We don't need pistol braces for legitimate uses of guns; and if they have legitimate uses, they can simply be registered.

The movement that has built over these years since the early 1990s and,

most directly, since Sandy Hook, has been fueled by these tragedies that we can help prevent going forward. That is our obligation today. The summit that came together just last week in Hartford, where the President committed himself unequivocally and dramatically to these kinds of commonsense measures, can be advanced if we permit this kind of executive action to be taken.

Now is no time for a step backward. Now is no time to say to the President: You can't take this kind of commonsense action under existing authority.

Now is the time to move forward with stronger legislation—all of those measures that I mentioned and more—that will make America safer and that will help prevent the kinds of tragedies that these pistol braces simply aggravate and fuel.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, first, I ask unanimous consent that, prior to the scheduled vote, I be permitted to speak for 10 minutes, Senator MARSHALL for 5 minutes, Senator KENNEDY for 10 minutes, and Senator SCHUMER for 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, America is crying out for this Congress to do something about the epidemic of mass shootings. We average more than a mass shooting a day right now. Kids are living in fear when they walk into school. People don't know where the next shooter is coming from. No place seems safe.

So what is the Senate Republicans' answer to this paralyzing fear and anxiety that Americans have about mass shootings?

Their answer today is to put a resolution before the floor of the Senate that would make legal a new class of semiautomatic rifles that has been banned for 100 years because they are too dangerous.

So the answer to the mass shooting crisis in this country is of more assault rifles, more dangerous weapons, and taking a class of weapons that has been illegal for a century and putting them on the open market.

That is outrageous, and it is completely removed from the conversation that families and kids are having all across this country. Instead of taking dangerous assault weapons off the streets, this resolution would put more of them into the commercial marketplace.

I want to talk for a few minutes today about how dangerous this resolution is and to ask my Republican colleagues to vote with us—to vote with us—against this resolution so that we can protect our families and our kids from criminal acts and mass shootings.

For almost a century, the law has treated different types, certain types, of firearms differently than others; namely, those that Congress has seen

as more dangerous and more closely associated with violent crime. Short-barreled rifles are in that category. They are more transportable and concealable than long rifles. They have a longer range, greater accuracy, and more firepower than pistols. It is kind of the perfect recipe for criminals. That is, in part, why they are more highly regulated than your standard handgun or your standard hunting rifle or even an AR- or AK-style assault rifle.

To own a short-barreled rifle in this country, you have to pay \$200 for a tax stamp. You have to undergo a background check. You have to register that firearm with the ATF. You can have one, but you have to go through that process. That system—the courts have agreed—is consistent with the Second Amendment. It allows for responsible, law-abiding citizens to acquire these dangerous weapons while keeping them out of the hands of criminals, people who want to commit crimes with them.

Now, what has changed?

Well, in recent decades, gun manufacturers have responded to the widespread popularity of AR-15 rifles by selling a variant that they call either a large-format pistol, or a heavy pistol. It is a shorter version of an assault rifle. It has a shorter barrel, and it lacks a shoulder stock. These guns, theoretically, can be fired one-handed, but very few people want to do that. They are too large and heavy to control effectively, so they haven't been very popular in the marketplace. So the industry figured out a way to make them more popular.

In 2012, the first stabilizing brace was created to help a disabled veteran shoot an AR platform pistol one-handed. You kind of see a crude version of it here. It was sort of a rubber sling that slipped over the buffer tube at the rear of the weapon and then cinched down on the shooter's forearm with Velcro straps. This original design solved a very specific problem for a disabled shooter, but the gun industry saw an opening, and it wasn't about to let that opportunity slip by.

"The large format pistol really took off in 2014," says one article in the NRA's own magazine, *Shooting Illustrated*. What began as this rubber orthotic device turned into something that looked very different. It looked exactly like a shoulder stock.

Manufacturers started designing and marketing stabilizing braces designed for disabled individuals that would enable firing from the shoulder—firing short-barreled rifles, essentially, from the shoulder—and resources popped up all over the internet showing gun enthusiasts how to use these pistol braces designed for disabled shooters to turn their large-format pistols—not very useful—into short-barreled, shoulder-fired weapons.

Outdoor Life said:

The AR pistol of yesteryear is not the same platform that shooters are enjoying today for one reason: the stabilizing brace.

To be clear, it has always been illegal—for 100 years—to modify a large-format pistol by adding a stock or a brace for the purpose of firing it from the shoulder without going through that process I mentioned: getting the tax stamp, going through the background check. Whether knowingly or unknowingly, gun owners who modified their firearms in this way were creating short-barreled rifles. That is not allowed under the law, but manufacturers capitalized on widespread ignorance of the law to expand their stabilizing brace designed for disabled shooters and selling it as something intended to be fired from the shoulder by non-disabled individuals. Their advertising sometimes says that they weren't intending it to be fired that way, but over and over, you see marketing suggesting something very different.

So here is what happened. The ATF stepped in to correct this. The ATF stepped in to eliminate this ambiguity and just make it clear that, as you have not been able for 100 years to turn a short-barreled rifle into something you can fire from your—you can't take a pistol and use one of these braces to fire from your shoulder, that that needs to be the rule and the regulation going forward. So the ATF steps in with a pretty simple rule that basically says: If a brace-equipped pistol looks like a rifle, fires like a rifle, if the people who made it are trying to sell it as a rifle, then it is a rifle.

There is no ban on these braces or on weapons equipped with them, even short-barreled rifles. You just have to abide by the law to acquire one, which means a tax stamp, a background check, and registration. All we are doing, all the ATF is doing, is essentially reaffirming what has been the law for 100 years. If you want a short-barreled rifle or you want to convert a pistol into a short-barreled rifle, you just have to go through that process. Get the tax stamp, go through the background check, and register the gun.

At the same time, there is nothing in this rule to prevent a disabled veteran who wants to equip a pistol with a true stabilizing brace that is not designed to fire the weapon from the shoulder from doing exactly that or to prevent a manufacturer from selling a stabilizing brace designed to satisfy those specific needs of the market. But this isn't what the gun industry has been selling. The gun industry hasn't been selling true stabilizing braces to disable veterans; they have been selling an ability to convert a pistol into a short-barreled rifle.

The opponents of this rule will tell you that it is an unconstitutional gun grab. They are not likely to tell you that it is just law enforcement doing their job and enforcing a law Congress made almost a century ago. The courts have upheld Congress's authority to regulate some firearms more stringently than others because they are especially dangerous or unusual, which is

why there is no unrestricted right to own a machine gun or a sawed-off shotgun or a short-barreled rifle no matter how it becomes a short-barreled rifle.

When Congress passed the National Firearms Act, it chose to regulate these dangerous firearms by taxing them and requiring registration. Courts have agreed: Possession of an unregistered short-barreled rifle poses a danger to the community.

Events have borne this out. Over the last 5 years, unregistered arm-brace-equipped guns have been used in high-profile mass shootings in Dayton, in Boulder, and in Colorado Springs. Mass shooters like these unregistered arm-brace-equipped guns.

This is a good rule. It doesn't make any new law; it merely helps to enforce a law that has been on the books for almost a century. The ATF is just doing their job.

To pass this resolution would put onto the conventional commercial marketplace a new class of dangerous, concealable assault weapons that for 100 years we have had consensus in this country need to be regulated in a more comprehensive way.

The ATF is doing their job, and I would urge my colleagues to oppose this resolution.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, I rise in support of Senator KENNEDY's resolution of disapproval of the ATF's stabilizing brace rule. This rule is a dangerous attack on every American's Second Amendment rights.

I want to start by telling you why this is important. Where I live in Kansas, typically we will have one sheriff or a deputy on call at a time, and he is covering an area of 60 by 40 miles, so often the nearest law enforcement officer is 45 minutes to an hour away.

Like many States, we are seeing an uptick in the rise of crime, with fentanyl flooding across our border. Twenty tons of fentanyl has been seized. We can't imagine how much came across this open border. But along with the fentanyl and the open border, we are seeing crime on the rise. More and more families feel afraid that they are not secure. Even my own wife 2 weeks ago asked me to take her out to our family gun range and give her some lessons on how to handle a weapon as well.

By the way, women's favorite weapon for self-protection is a short-barreled rifle. It is what they feel comfortable with. It is not loud. It is easy to control.

Why are we trying to punish Americans who just want to defend themselves and practice their Second Amendment rights?

In complete disregard for Americans' constitutional rights, President Joe Biden enacted an unlawful rule banning stabilizing braces—known commonly as pistol braces—allowing the ATF the full authority under the law

to prosecute millions of Americans for firearms they purchased perfectly legally. Through Biden's rule, millions of responsible gun owners suddenly have become felons.

As law-abiding Kansans get the book thrown at them under this Second Amendment power grab, the President's own son commits an actual gun violation felony, and he walks away with a sweetheart deal. I ask you, what type of message does that send to law-abiding American gun owners across the country? This is wrong. Americans realize this is a double standard.

Sadly, this egregious policy uniquely impacts our Nation's disabled veterans who use a pistol brace to handle their firearms. For some of these individuals who risked their lives for our freedoms, a pistol brace is the only option for safe and effective firearm use. But under this ruling, the constitutional right to bear arms is null and void if you use a stabilizing brace to operate a firearm.

That is why the President bypassed Congress and carried out his gun-grabbing agenda through the regulatory state, demanding his ATF use a misleading interpretation of the National Firearms Act to enforce this heavy-handed policy.

Let me be clear. The National Firearms Act does not—does not—give the ATF the authority to ban pistol braces. Congress has not, nor should it ever, give the ATF this power.

This rule represents the largest gun grab in American history, potentially impacting as many as 40 million responsible gun owners. We refuse to accept the supersized AFT's unconstitutional power grab, and I am proud to stand here with Senator KENNEDY and defend Kansans' and Louisianans' Second Amendment rights.

I will continue to stand firm here with all of my colleagues and oppose this executive overreach by the ATF.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to use a prop during my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I want to spend a few minutes talking about Senator MARSHALL's and my legislation to overturn President Biden's squid-brained idea with respect to pistol braces.

The Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, Mr. President, as you well know, gives private citizens the right to possess a firearm, including a pistol, and to use it lawfully. That is not a right of government; that is a right that each of us has as Americans.

Justice Scalia said it pretty well in *DC v. Heller*:

The American people have considered the handgun to be the quintessential self-defense weapon.

So many people who are opposed to the Second Amendment—they say they

are not opposed to the Second Amendment. They say they just want to regulate guns. They don't. They want to abolish guns. And many of them wouldn't know a gun from a J.Crew catalogue. This is a handgun. This is what we are talking about.

Our Second Amendment right is not unlimited. We know that. It is subject to reasonable—reasonable—restriction by government, consistent with the Constitution and the country's "historical tradition of firearm regulation." Those aren't my words; those are the Supreme Court's words. I am quoting *New York State Rifle and Pistol Association v. Bruen* by the U.S. Supreme Court. For example, in many States, you can't own a bazooka. That is a reasonable restriction. Your right to own a gun can also be restricted if you suffer from mental illness. That is what we have concluded as a society as a reasonable restriction.

The issue today is very simple. It is whether President Biden's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms' new rule, in effect, banning or, at a minimum, severely restricting pistol braces is a reasonable restriction under the Constitution. That is what we are discussing today.

Trigger warning: This is a pistol brace. I know it is scary. This is a pistol brace. It fits on your forearm like this. Here it is right here. To the pistol brace is added another piece that grips the handgun. That is what we are talking about here.

A pistol brace is also known—this scary piece of equipment here is also known as a stabilizing brace or an arm brace. It is a simple device. It is mounted to the rear of the pistol. It is designed to anchor the pistol to the shooter's arm, right here—it goes on the forearm—so the shooter can shoot the pistol with one hand.

Now, why is that important? Because some Americans don't have two hands or the use of two hands or two arms. Pistol braces were invented to help handicapped people, particularly handicapped veterans, who don't have the use of both of their arms.

You don't have to be a handicapped person to use a pistol brace. Some studies have shown that there are as many as 40 million pistol braces in the United States that President Biden wants to outlaw—not 4 million, 40 million—and most of them—I would say virtually all of them—are owned by law-abiding citizens.

Now, this pistol brace, other than stabilizing the pistol, it doesn't change the pistol in any way. The pistol brace doesn't change the caliber of the pistol. It doesn't make it more powerful. The pistol brace doesn't change the number of rounds that the pistol can hold. The pistol brace doesn't make the pistol an automatic pistol. Automatic weapons are forbidden in the United States. And the pistol brace doesn't make the pistol fire any faster. The pistol brace also does not help the shooter load the pistol more quickly.

Except for stabilizing the pistol, it doesn't change the pistol in any way. It just makes it easier to hold, which is important particularly if you are handicapped.

As one of my colleagues alluded to, pistol braces were invented in 2012. They have been legal since. As I said, millions of Americans own them. Millions of Americans use them, especially handicapped Americans.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms has never had a problem with pistol braces—none, zero, zilch, nada—until President Biden became President. Now, President Biden and his ATF have promulgated a rule. It says attaching a pistol brace to a pistol somehow magically stops the pistol from being a pistol and turns it into a short-barreled rifle.

The ATF has defended its proposed new rule, as has President Biden, by pointing to two mass shootings that were committed by individuals who used pistols with pistol braces.

Now, why does it matter? Why is the ATF trying to say a pistol is no longer a pistol if you use a pistol brace; it is a short-barreled rifle? I will tell you why. You don't have to be a Latin scholar to figure it out because short-barreled rifles, once again, which the ATF says pistol braces turn pistols into, are heavily restricted by the National Firearms Act of 1934 and the Gun Control Act of 1968. That is why they want to turn a pistol into a short-barreled rifle by using a pistol brace.

Under these two Federal statutes, if the ATF can succeed, the ATF can require the owner of the pistol with the pistol brace to register it within 120 days with the ATF. They want to start a gun registry for law-abiding Americans. Hello. They want to start a gun registry. If the ATF pulls this off, this is what they can do.

This is what you have to do if you own a pistol brace and you use it with your handgun, handicapped or otherwise. You have got to register it within 120 days with the ATF. You have got to destroy the pistol brace, or you have got to dismantle the pistol brace, or you have got to surrender your pistol to the ATF, or you have to destroy your pistol.

And violations: If you don't do what the ATF says, violations of these two Federal statutes are punishable by 5 to 10 years in prison and fines up to \$250,000.

Stupidity should hurt more. Unless you self-identify as an idiot, you can see what is going on here. The American people may be poorer under President Biden, but they are not stupid.

The ATF is trying to keep Americans from owning pistols and/or they are trying to keep Americans from owning pistol braces and/or they are trying to use this rule to start an extensive national gun registry. And the ATF rule is just a backdoor way to subject pistols to more smothering regulations.

I swear to God and all the angels, Americans get so much government,

they choke on it. They choke on it. Neither the National Firearms Act of 1934 nor the Gun Control Act of 1968 mention pistol braces, nor does the statute's legislative history.

Under recent unambiguous decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court in *West Virginia v. EPA*, in *Alabama Association of Realtors v. Department of Health and Human Services*, and in *King v. Burwell*—all Supreme Court precedent—a regulatory Agency like the ATF does not have the power under our Constitution to decide major questions like banning pistol braces unless Congress says it is OK, through the text of the statute that the Agency is relying on. The statute itself clearly and unambiguously has to give the ATF the authority to ban pistol braces, and it does not.

The ATF rule is unconstitutional. It is also unconstitutional under the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc. v. Bruen*, which was handed down a couple of years ago, because banning pistol braces is not part of our country's "historical tradition of firearm regulation."

The ATF rule also violates, in my judgment, the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990. And finally, the ATF rule and President Biden's rule are just—the rule is just plain bottom-of-the-barrel moronic.

Attaching a pistol brace to a pistol, which doesn't change the pistol in any fundamental way except stabilizing it, does not stop the pistol from being a pistol. It doesn't. And it sure doesn't turn it into a short-barreled rifle. Pistols are pistols. Rifles are rifles. Duh. All the pistol brace does is allow an American, especially a handicapped American, to safely grip a pistol and control it in a safe manner. That is all it does. Like I said, stupid should hurt more.

This ATF rule is why so many Americans wonder how so many governmental officials in Washington, DC, made it through the birth canal.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. SMITH. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, America's tragic epidemic of gun violence has been made worse by easy access to pistol braces. But today, amazingly enough, with all of these mass shootings, Republicans want to loosen safety rules regarding these accessories and take us backward in the fight against gun violence. It is hard to believe that that is what is happening.

Pistol braces make it easier to conceal and transport weapons that function as highly dangerous short-barreled rifles and, in many instances, have been accessories of choice in recent mass shootings. Some of these mass shooters choose these braces to cause mayhem, and we are loosening the rules on them.

It is hard to believe our Republican friends are doing this. How on Earth can Republicans look at our Nation's gun violence and think the right answer is to make these accessories easier to own? How can Republicans look away from tragedies in Dayton, in Boulder, and in Nashville, and in so many other places where pistol braces were involved, and conclude that we should reverse commonsense gun safety rules?

When you use a pistol brace, if you are up to bad purpose, it makes it easier to conceal a weapon with AR-15-like power.

Today's Republican push to reverse safeguards against deadly pistol braces is an insult to families torn apart by these accessories. It is in my mind almost every day, when the shootings occurred in Tennessee and the shooter used a pistol brace, and three 9-year-olds were killed, as well as three teachers, and you saw the picture of the little girl crying on the bus leaving the school because she was so frightened. I think of that picture every day.

This proposal would mark a horrible—horrible—step backward in America's fight against gun violence. I urge my colleagues—I hope on both sides of the aisle—to vote no.

VOTE ON H.J. RES. 44

I ask for the yeas and nays.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the joint resolution is considered read a third time.

The joint resolution was ordered for a third reading and was read the third time.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

The yeas and nays have been requested.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 171 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Barrasso	Cramer	Hyde-Smith
Blackburn	Crapo	Johnson
Boozman	Cruz	Kennedy
Braun	Daines	Lankford
Britt	Ernst	Lee
Budd	Fischer	Lummis
Capito	Graham	Marshall
Cassidy	Grassley	McConnell
Collins	Hagerty	Moran
Cornyn	Hawley	Mullin
Cotton	Hoeben	Murkowski

Paul	Schmitt	Tuberville
Ricketts	Scott (FL)	Vance
Risch	Scott (SC)	Wicker
Romney	Sullivan	Young
Rounds	Thune	
Rubio	Tillis	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Booker	Kelly	Schumer
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Lujan	Smith
Carper	Manchin	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Fetterman	Ossoff	Welch
Gillibrand	Padilla	Whitehouse
Hassan	Peters	Wyden
Heinrich	Reed	

NOT VOTING—1

Coons

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 44) was rejected.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

TAX CONVENTION WITH CHILE

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNET). Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of treaty document No. 112-8, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Treaty Document No. 112-8, Tax Convention with Chile.

Pending:

Schumer Amendment No. 136, to add an effective date.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2011

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I rise this afternoon to bring forward, once again, my bill—the United States-Russian Federation Seafood Reciprocity Act.

This is a really important bill for our fishermen throughout America. This is a really important bill as it relates to sanctions against Russia. It is a really important bill as it relates to not letting Russia and China evade sanctions that the President of the United States has put on them—the Russians, in particular.

It should be a bipartisan bill with regard to unanimous consent. I tried to move it last year. It had an objection. We worked through the objection and amended the bill to address the objection, in working with the Biden administration, to try to fix this from an administrative standpoint, but we were not getting anywhere.

Once I explain what is happening, I think every person watching—every American watching—and every Alaskan, certainly, is going to go: What the heck? Why on Earth are we not passing Senator SULLIVAN's bill?

What is the background?

Well, here it is.

You know, I often brag about the great State of Alaska as being the superpower of seafood as over 60 percent of all of the seafood harvested in America comes from Alaska's waters. We have the most sustainable fisheries and the best managed fisheries literally in the world. They feed Americans. They feed the whole world.

So this bill is about that, certainly. But it is about all fishermen, including in Massachusetts. I guess my colleague from Massachusetts is going to come and object, which is a real disappointment. But this bill is also very much about geopolitics and going after the Russians, which is all what we think, collectively, we should be doing after their brutal invasion of Ukraine.

So what is the background?

Let me start with some explanation.

In 2014, when Russia invaded and annexed the Crimean Peninsula, the United States imposed sanctions on Russia in a whole host of different areas. The Russians retaliated with their own sanctions, and one of those sanctions was that Russia banned the import of all American seafood into Russia. It is a big market. It is certainly a big market for my fishermen. But what was crazy about that is that the Russians had banned the importation of America's seafood into Russia in 2014. So what is that—8 years ago? 9 years ago? Yet we have kept our market open to Russian seafood.

If you want to talk about an unlevel playing field, Russian seafood pours into the United States pretty much duty free, and American seafood—Alaskan seafood—going into Russia is banned. So that is just wrong. That is just wrong. Russian seafood imports into the United States have increased by close to 200 percent—200 percent.

Russian seafood companies are largely owned by Russian oligarchs, who are supporting this war—Putin's war of aggression in Ukraine—and, of course, they have been stealing market share from American fishermen, undermining the markets for our U.S. fishermen that we have worked hard on in our own country.

Does anyone in America think this makes sense? It doesn't. It doesn't.

Much of this cash, the Russian imports—we are talking hundreds of millions, up 200 percent—go back to the Russian oligarchs, the Russian Government to help drive their war machine.

So since I came to the Senate 8 years ago, I have been trying with every administration to stop this unlevel playing field. Again, Russia imports hundreds of millions of dollars of seafood into our market almost duty-free, going after American fishermen, and we can't export one fish to Russia. Who thinks that is fair? So I tried with President Obama—he wouldn't help; President Trump—he wouldn't help; and President Biden. Well, it took a war—literally, it took a war—to get some administration to try and fix this.

President Biden—to his credit and at my urging—when he issued his Execu-

tive order targeting the Russians with sanctions, part of that order included a prohibition of Russian seafood coming into America. Great. That is what we needed. That is only fair. It goes after the Russian war-machine oligarchs. That was welcome news, intended to isolate the Russian economy. However—however—the Biden Executive order—which, again, we appreciated very much. It is about time. It took only 8 years for our own government to say: Wow. Look at this unlevel playing field between Russia and America with regard to our fishermen and our seafood. But the Biden Executive order has a loophole. It has got a massive loophole that, of course, the Russians are taking advantage of.

The vast majority of Russian seafood is harvested and frozen in simple product forms and then—guess what—it is shipped to which country? That other great dictatorship in the world—I am joking when I say "great"; it is a brutal dictatorship—China. So Russian fishermen now send all their fish to China to get it reprocessed—laundered, essentially. They fill it with phosphates. And guess where they ship it to. The United States. Hundreds of millions of dollars of Russian seafood now gets sent to China—another dictatorship—and they send it back to the United States almost duty-free. That is a giant loophole. It is happening every day. It is an outrage.

By the way, it is really bad seafood. It turns Americans off from eating seafood. They fill it with phosphates, plump it up, nasty, and they send it back to the United States.

So now Russia and China are colluding to avoid the Biden Executive order. It is hurting American fishermen, once again, and it is strengthening Russia: the oligarchs, the government, the Putin war machine.

I have been working patiently—patiently—for a year with this administration. The Deputy Secretary of the Treasury is supposed to call me back today.

You better call me, Mr. Secretary.

The Secretary of Homeland Security, let's close this loophole. Let's close this loophole. It is only benefiting Russia and China, for goodness' sake, and it is hurting our fishermen. So I am not sure why this isn't happening.

Again, I have been talking to the administration. The Secretary of Homeland Security said: Senator, we will take care of this. You are right. This is a loophole we can't abide by. CBP will enforce this. The Deputy Secretary of the Treasury: Senator, we will work with OFAC to close this loophole. That has been a year, and we are still waiting. And the Russian war machine benefits from this. The Chinese, of course, benefit from this. And American fishermen are getting screwed. Why isn't our government helping?

Come on, Mr. Secretary. Come on, Mr. Deputy Secretary, call me today. Let's fix this.

But we are not waiting. We are not waiting.

What I am trying to do now with my legislation is close the loophole. It is going to broaden the application of the President's Executive order to encompass seafood products harvested in Russian waters or by Russian vessels. That is it. That is what my bill does. Who in America, who in the Senate would be against that?

This will capture Russian-origin products, including those being laundered in China. That is it. That is all I want to do.

With the U.S.-Russian Federation Seafood Reciprocity Act, every Republican is cleared on it. Pretty much every Democrat has cleared on it. And who wouldn't want to? Because if you are against this bill, you are for Russian oligarchs who are still avoiding sanctions on seafood. You are against the American fishermen, whether in Alaska or Massachusetts, because they are getting screwed by this uneven trade relationship, and you are helping the Chinese. I can't imagine anyone being against this.

I am frustrated, as you can tell. My fishermen have been hurt by this. The Russian war machine keeps giving revenues. The Russian oligarchs who control these companies are getting richer. The Chinese are getting richer, and the American fishermen are getting poorer. By the way, American consumers are getting a pretty gross product from China, filled with Chinese additives and phosphates.

So I told the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury: Hey, I have had enough. Come on, you guys have got to fix this. It is not hard. We do Russian origins—we do origins of seafood. Buyers know where this is coming from.

I see my good friend—and he is my good friend—Senator MARKEY is on the floor and probably is going to object, which would be really disappointing. But even that, a year ago, when Senator MARKEY objected to this, I said: Well, let's work together, so we did. And one of the things we put in my bill is in this bill now; it has got a 90-day provision to enforce it. So if you are an American seafood company still importing Russian seafood—and you know it, by the way, so shame on you, shame on you—but you are like: Hey, boy, I know. I am kind of addicted to this Russian seafood that goes through China. I am going to need some time to get other seafood markets for my seafood processors in Massachusetts or New Hampshire. This bill says: OK. We will give you 90 days.

By the way, I have talked to Alaska fishermen. They say like, hey, you need fish? Get it from us. Get it from America. Get it from Alaska. Why are you getting it from the Russians and the Chinese? For goodness' sake. Who the hell is for that? Who can be for that?

Our importers know how to trace, so that is not a good excuse.

This isn't about lost jobs. Like I said, we can supply the seafood from Americans—great Alaskan and Massachusetts fishermen.

I am down here frustrated. The Biden administration won't close a loophole that they promised me they would. It is not that hard. Come on, guys. Really? You are OK with a loophole and the President's own sanctions that provide hundreds of millions of dollars to the Russian Government and oligarchs because you are cheating and going through China? You don't want to close that loophole? I doubt if someone told President Biden about this; he would want to close that loophole.

I am here on the floor, and I am going to ask unanimous consent for my U.S.-Russian Seafood Reciprocity Act. It is the right thing to do. Everybody knows it. Everybody knows it.

I hope my colleague Senator MARKEY is down here on the floor to say: I support this bill because it is the right thing to do for fishermen in Alaska and Massachusetts, and it is certainly the right thing to do to keep the screws tightened on the Russian war machine.

So, Mr. President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 2011 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). Is there objection?

The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I vigorously oppose Putin's illegal and unjust invasion of Ukraine, and I have supported American aid to help Ukraine defend itself. Putin's war of aggression cannot stand. And I am perfectly willing to push back on Russia, but we have to do it the right way.

I sincerely respect the Senator from Alaska's concerns about Russian seafood imports. I believe it is unfair and improper that Russia has banned American seafood imports since 2014. And I appreciate the Senator's willingness to work with me on his proposal last year that would have created an immediate disruption to the seafood supply chain and to instead provide more time for our processors who purchase more than 80 percent of their seafood from Alaska to be able to meet demand with supplies from other markets. However, the bill Senator SULLIVAN is trying to pass through live by unanimous consent today—which has not yet been considered in the Senate Finance Committee to which it was referred—has raised other questions from seafood processors and from my colleagues in New England in terms of workability.

The Senator was able to work with my staff to resolve the issues in his proposal last year, and I thank him for that. But this new proposal has new provisions that will need some time for us to work out.

We actually succeeded last year, but now we need the time to do the same

thing, and we have to make sure that it has workability for New England.

The bill would block the import of Russian seafood that has been substantially transformed in another country. It is unclear if U.S. Customs and Border Protection has the full capacity to determine and enforce where seafood comes from before it has been substantially transformed, since this new proposal would go against how seafood origin has been considered under longstanding U.S. law and defined through the U.S. Treasury Department.

So, as a result, while Customs and Border Protection attempts this difficult enforcement task, processors could see major disruption. Workers could lose their jobs. Consumer goods costs for Americans could rise significantly.

With that in mind, and with a sincere message that I want to send to the Senator from Alaska with regard to not only mine but our entire New England delegation's willingness to work with him, I object to the passage of this bill at this time, and I ask the Senator to continue to have a willingness to work with us so that we can resolve the new issues that are raised in this proposal.

So at this time, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I certainly will continue to work with my friend from Massachusetts—and he is my friend, and I have a lot of respect for him. He and I work together on a number of things, but with all due respect, that was a bit of a rope-a-dope tapdance you just witnessed here on the Senate floor because he pretty much made the same arguments 16 months ago—16 months ago; the same arguments, right here, the two of us. Let me address a couple of these.

The issue of this tough on CBP to do this, it is not that tough. I have talked to the head of CBP. Heck, I have talked to the Secretary of Homeland Security. They can do this. The U.S. market demands a high level of scrutiny on seafood supply chains. We already have certification systems in place that require the kind of information needed to enforce my legislation. Any seafood supplier who is serious about their job knows that they have this information.

By the way, most seafood suppliers are getting off Russian seafood because they know what is happening. They don't want to support this Russian war machine.

Unfortunately, we are seeing some certification efforts, such as the Marine Stewardship Council—shame on them—allowing themselves to be pulled into a profit-driven mindset that is focused on one thing: money and benefiting Russia. What do I mean by that?

You can hardly believe it. When I heard the MSC—supposedly, an organization with a good reputation—the Marine Stewardship Council has recently

certified Russian fisheries as sustainable, this is a joke. It is ridiculous. Shame on you, MSC, helping fund the Putin war machine.

Regardless, I am 100-percent certain that any companies in America now laundering Russian product—and you know who you are—companies which, unfortunately, I worry my colleague from Massachusetts is defending—they absolutely have the ability to trace and certify exactly where the products are coming from. That is a fact. So this argument, which was made 16 months ago, still doesn't work.

On the job loss issue, we put into this bill a 90-day provision to prevent the disruption. U.S. harvests of seafood are largely from U.S. citizens, including thousands of independent owners and operators of fishing vessels and small businesses in coastal communities in Alaska, in Massachusetts, and all over this great country. And they are being hurt by this.

There are Massachusetts fishermen right now who want my bill to be passed—100 percent. We know that. Certainly, thousands of Alaskan fishermen. But if you want to compare jobs, let's go. Commercial fishing is the top employer in terms of jobs in my State, and it is a big employer in Massachusetts.

So to my colleague from Massachusetts, what I offered last year I still offer now. Let Alaskan fishermen send their fish to you guys. Or, heck, Massachusetts fishermen, don't rely on Russian fishermen laundered through the communist Chinese economy to go to a few processors in Massachusetts. That is why you are blocking this. No offense, but that is why you are blocking this.

So, look, I know you are vigorously supporting Ukraine and so am I, but this is a chink in the armor here. On this issue, you are not. And we can solve this right now if you change your vote, my colleague, and say: You know what, I am not going to object. Senator SULLIVAN is right. My fishermen need this. Alaskan fishermen need this. Let's clamp down on the Russian war machine.

Sixteen months ago my colleague from Massachusetts made these same arguments—16 months ago. It is outrageous. I will continue to work with him, but the rope-a-dope tap dance isn't convincing. We need to move on this, Mr. President. How you could be down on the floor of the U.S. Senate defending this laundering and undermining of President Biden's Russian sanctions is beyond me. I will keep working it.

Maybe the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, or maybe the White House—Jake Sullivan, you should care about this. But for goodness' sake, let's not come on the Senate floor and make the same arguments that were made 16 months ago that we addressed in the bill that I just brought to the floor.

The only benefit, right now, of this objection—the only benefit—is the

Putin—the Russian war machine, the oligarchs who own the Russian fishing industry, and the Chinese Communist Party leaders who are part of the laundering process in China.

Every American fisherman loses right now. So I am going to keep working this. And I am disappointed in my colleague, who made these same arguments 16 months ago and is still not convinced.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, again, the Senator from Alaska and I are friends. His father is a Sullivan. My mother is a Sullivan. Sullivans are very intelligent people, by the way.

So, last year, Senator SULLIVAN brought a bill out onto the floor. We had concerns coming from the Massachusetts fishing community—New Bedford, Gloucester, famous fishing ports, still today competing with Alaska for the title in the United States for the largest in the country. And there were some concerns. So I objected. We called a time-out on the field, and we worked out all of those issues. That was round 1.

Now, yesterday, the Senator from Alaska has a new bill with new provisions in it. In addition to the provisions from last year that we worked out, there are all new provisions. And it is not a rope-a-dope—though, obviously, anything that uses a Muhammad Ali-created concept is a great honor to have attached to us, but we don't see this as rope-a-dope. This is more just round 2. We finished round 1. Now we are on round 2.

A whole new bill, new language, and, again, the same thing. We are willing to work with you, but we can't solve it in 24 hours. My staff and yours, sitting down with other members of the New England delegation, we can get together and find a commonsense pathway through it. But, right now, Gorton's of Gloucester is very concerned about this bill. One firm has 450 workers, another has 350 workers, and we have dozens of other companies up in Massachusetts with employees that are potentially jeopardized by this bill.

So I am objecting. But I am objecting and inviting the Senator from Alaska to, again, engage once again in a good-faith negotiation, and we are willing to do so. Then, at the completion of that, we can again agree and move forward.

But I am objecting mainly because of this cascade of concerns that are coming from the food processing industry, the seafood processing industry, in Massachusetts, all across New England, led by Gorton's of Gloucester but many, many others who don't have the same kind of national and international reputation but who feel greatly jeopardized by the language in this bill. And that is the reason that I am objecting while simultaneously saying: It is not a rope-a-dope. Let's sit down. Let's try to work out the differences.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I will take my colleague and friend from Massachusetts up on his offer. Round 1; 16 months later, round 2. That is a lot of people hurting, including Massachusetts fishermen, by this unfair trading that we have with Russia—completely unfair. Again, they can import all they want into the United States now through China. We can't import at all there.

So I will work with him. The new provisions, by the way, are meant to enhance the ability to trace the Russian seafood being laundered. So that helps. It still has the 90 days to help Gorton's of Gloucester and others to address this.

But at least my colleague is being honest, right? This is about Gorton's of Gloucester. That is kind of what we knew. By the way, to Gorton's of Gloucester, here is my message to you: Continuing to import Russian seafood is a bad business idea. It is a bad business idea. Funding the Putin war machine is a bad business idea. Most American business companies have realized that.

So, Gorton's of Gloucester, here is my idea for you: Buy more Alaskan seafood. Buy more Massachusetts seafood. Get off your addiction to Russian war-machine seafood that is laundered through China. It is an unsustainable business model, and at some point, even your U.S. Senator is not going to be able to defend you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, to my friend, again, from Alaska, we are not engaging in a rope-a-dope at all. At the same time, we don't want to be a punching bag. We don't want the Massachusetts fishing industry, through this processing industry, to get sucker-punched with a bill on only 24 hours' notice.

We are more than willing, again, to work with you in order to resolve these issues, and my friend knows that over the years, that is what we have done on issue after issue.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

JUNETEENTH

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, earlier this week, we commemorated the 158th Juneteenth, which celebrates the liberation of the last remaining enslaved Black Americans at the end of the Civil War. On this date in 1865, U.S. Army Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger arrived in a Confederate outpost in Galveston, TX, where he delivered the news to 250,000 still-enslaved Texans that all slaves were free.

Though President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, the final emancipation of African-American slaves was not reached until 2 years later, with the end of the Civil War and then ratification of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution.

African-American communities have celebrated Juneteenth as Emancipation Day as far back as 1886 in Texas, but it was not until June 2021 that Congress voted to make Juneteenth a Federal holiday, which President Biden signed into law.

Maryland has had its own complicated history when it comes to the abolition of slavery. Indeed, President Lincoln limited the application of the Emancipation Proclamation only to States that had seceded from the Union during the Civil War. Maryland itself was divided on the issue of slavery in the Civil War.

According to the 1860 census numbers taken before the Civil War, Maryland's population contained almost an equal number of free and enslaved African Americans. Slavery had deep roots in Southern Maryland and Eastern Shore. As described by the University of Maryland historian Ira Berlin, the "Free State" even saw cases of its own households divided, where brothers were fighting in battle on different sides of the Civil War.

Baltimore was growing into a center of trade and industry. It was populated by a mostly free workforce, with one of the largest urban populations of free Blacks in the United States, larger than in Philadelphia or New York, Professor Berlin said. And it was the political epicenter of the Maryland abolition movement, with a leading newspaper, the Baltimore American, instrumental in the push to end slavery.

But outside the city, in the vast agricultural areas of Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, slavery was a way of life, much as it was in the rest of the White South, where tobacco was giving way to labor-intensive crops such as cotton, rice, and sugar.

Professor Berlin goes on to say:

Southern Maryland was certainly a southern state; it is agriculture, plantations . . . in some ways it is not much different from Mississippi, both in size and in their lucrative nature. Slaveholders' determination to maintain their human property was a crucial element in the white southern culture.

Let me just go on and point out, other large swaths of Maryland, from Prince George's to Montgomery County, north to Frederick and west, were also pro-slavery, although Frederick itself was a divided community.

After the Civil War broke out, President Lincoln called for soldiers to be raised from the militias of the States in order to put down the insurrection. According to an account from the National Park Service:

These troops were to be transported to Washington, D.C., so that they might protect the Capitol. At this time, the most efficient means to transport such large numbers of men was by rail, and the only routes to Washington passed through Baltimore.

Marylanders were divided in their sympathies. While many disliked the idea of secession, they felt that it was a state's right to secede from the union if it chose to. Many also felt that Maryland should not permit troops to pass through the state to attack a sister state, and others mistrusted the President's intentions, suspecting that the troops

would be used to force Maryland to remain in the Union.

On April 19, 1861, only five days after the surrender of Fort Sumter, the situation in Baltimore exploded into violence. The 6th Massachusetts Infantry arrived at the President Street Station and began the process of changing trains. The cars were disconnected and pulled by horses down Pratt Street to Camden Station. As the process continued, a crowd gathered and with each moment it became more and more unruly. All but two of the cars had been transferred when the crowd blocked the tracks with timbers and anchors.

The two cars returned to the President Street Station and the soldiers disembarked to the howls and jeers of the mob. The troops then marched back down Pratt Street, led by a man carrying a rebel flag, and followed by the mob. At Gay Street some of the mob began tearing up paving stones and throwing them at the soldiers. Other men were seen brandishing pistols and muskets. Someone fired a shot.

The frightened officers ordered the troops to fire into the crowd. This angered the mob further, and they began to attack the soldiers with considerable ferocity. Citizens threw stones and bricks and fired shots at the soldiers. The soldiers returned the fire. Rioters, soldiers, and innocent bystanders fell dead and wounded. The Mayor bravely attempted to stop the battle without success. Then the police arrived.

[Baltimore police intervened and placed policemen] between the two groups and escorted the troops to Camden Station, where they boarded the train and left Baltimore. The Pratt Street Riot was over. The riot resulted in the first casualty list of the war. Eight rioters, one innocent bystander and three soldiers were killed, twenty four soldiers and an unknown number of civilians wounded.

The city of Baltimore was later placed under military rule, with military positions strengthened in Federal Hill and Fort McHenry. As you see, we had divided paths in our State and in Baltimore.

Maryland later very narrowly approved a constitutional amendment in 1864 which abolished slavery, by a vote of over 30,000 to just under 30,000. Soldiers voted both in person and by absentee ballot, but Marylanders supporting or fighting for the Confederacy who would not sign loyalty oaths were not permitted to vote. This amendment took effect in November of 1864, just a few months before Congress proposed the 13th Amendment to the Constitution in January of 1865, which was ratified in December of 1865.

On a holiday that celebrates our fundamental right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for all Americans, it is important to remember that those rights have not and are not always applied equally to every American. Redlining, health disparities, police brutality, and other areas of disenfranchisement are relics of our Nation's original sin and the Jim Crow laws that followed. These inequalities shape the African-American experience today.

Celebrating Juneteenth, or Freedom Day, means not only celebrating the victory but also understanding and reconciling with the hard truths. This Freedom Day comes at a time when

there have been targeted attacks on facts and truth. Censoring textbooks, banning conversations about race and gender, and misrepresenting the truth systematically sanitizes our Nation's history.

As a society, we must stand together to resist hiding from the darkest parts of our past. Confronting a difficult past and having an uncomfortable conversation allows us to better address issues of inequality head-on so we can move forward, creating a culture of inclusion and belonging.

As we join the country in recognizing the importance of this anniversary, we should also celebrate how far we have come. In my home State of Maryland, for the first time ever, the first Black Governor, the first Black attorney general, and the first Black speaker of the house are all serving at the same time. The election of Vice President KAMALA HARRIS and the appointment of Supreme Court Justice Jackson show that this country more broadly wants to see the diversity of America reflected in the highest levels of government.

Embracing diversity is in the best interest of our country. It is how we get landmark legislation like the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, and President Biden's historic Executive order to advance effective, accountable policing and strengthen public safety.

My faith teaches me that we have a responsibility to make the world a better place. That can only be done through civility, understanding, and respecting each other. As we come together to participate in a longstanding tradition of celebrating freedom, let us also celebrate knowledge, hope, and continuing to work toward a more perfect Union and a better future for every American as promised by the preamble to our Constitution.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TAX CONVENTION WITH CHILE

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, today, the Senate is considering the Chile tax convention. This treaty has been approved by substantial bipartisan majorities in the Foreign Relations Committee in four separate Congresses and has been pending since 2012. It is past time to approve it and provide needed relief to U.S. investors and businesses in Chile.

Without ratifications, Chilean taxes on U.S. company operations in Chile will rise up to 44 percent in 2027 when the special waiver expires. Meanwhile, our competitors with Chilean operations would only pay a 35-percent rate. That includes companies with headquarters in Japan, Canada, Australia, Britain, and, of course, China.

Tax treaties help the business community by minimizing uncertainty and promoting a favorable business environment. A tax convention with Chile eliminates double taxation, provides certainty, and is a natural counterpart to our free-trade agreement with Chile.

This treaty provides tools to ensure U.S. taxpayers will be treated equally and fairly in Chile. It allows them to invest and compete with the knowledge that they will not face discriminatory barriers. The treaty provides tools to help resolve tax disputes between the United States and our tax treaty partners. Without such tools, U.S. investors would have limited ability to resolve these problems on their own. It is not just businesses that will benefit from this treaty; the convention imposes reasonable limits on the amount of tax Chile can impose on U.S. persons who might live or work in Chile. Finally, this treaty will help us prevent tax fraud in Chile.

The tax convention has been held up for a decade. I am pleased that we are finally moving it forward today. I urge my colleagues to approve this Chile convention. It is a treaty, of course, and requires two-thirds vote.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, this treaty is not getting much attention, but it is one of the more important things we are doing in the Senate in the last month—in the last few months—because it is very important for U.S. leadership, in the things we care about in terms of climate change, clean tech, EV batteries, that we have this treaty.

The treaty is going to have lasting benefits for the United States and Chile. It expands investment in one of the most mineral-rich regions in the world—critical for making EV batteries and other clean tech. It will ensure that Chinese competitors won't continue to have the edge over U.S. companies in the race for lithium and other minerals when it comes to Chile.

The Chilean people want to be close to the United States. I see some of our Chilean representatives in the Gallery. This treaty makes us much closer because there is no double taxation for American companies when they want to invest in Chile.

Let's not forget that Chile has more lithium than any other country in the world, and lithium is one of those key elements that we need to make EV batteries and make solar panels and so many other things.

So this Chile tax treaty is very good news for American jobs, American clean energy transition, and we are strengthening our economic bonds with

a crucial ally, a vital ally, in South America.

I just had the opportunity to meet with the representatives of the Chilean Government—the Foreign Minister, the Ambassador.

I want to thank you for being here on this wonderful occasion.

I want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for doing this—Chairman MENENDEZ, Ranking Member RISCH.

This is a very important treaty that will serve the United States, Chile, and the world economy very well in the years to come.

I yield the floor.

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN

The amendment (No. 136) was withdrawn.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of ratification?

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

The result was announced—yeas 95, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 172 Ex.]

YEAS—95

Baldwin	Hagerty	Ricketts
Barrasso	Hassan	Risch
Bennet	Heinrich	Romney
Blackburn	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Britt	Johnson	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schmitt
Budd	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cardin	King	Scott (SC)
Carpenter	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Casey	Lankford	Sinema
Cassidy	Lee	Smith
Collins	Lujan	Stabenow
Cornyn	Lummis	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Tester
Cotton	Markey	Thune
Cramer	Marshall	Tillis
Crapo	McConnell	Tuberville
Cruz	Menendez	Van Hollen
Daines	Merkley	Vance
Duckworth	Moran	Warner
Durbin	Mullin	Warnock
Ernst	Murkowski	Warren
Feinstein	Murphy	Welch
Fetterman	Murray	Whitehouse
Fischer	Ossoff	Wicker
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Graham	Peters	Young
Grassley	Reed	

NAYS—2

Hawley Paul
NOT VOTING—3

Booker Capito Coons

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). On this vote, the yeas are 95, the nays are 2.

Two-thirds of the Senators present, a quorum being present, having voted in the affirmative, the resolution of ratification is agreed to.

The resolution of ratification agreed to is as follows:

Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),

SECTION 1. SENATE ADVICE AND CONSENT SUBJECT TO RESERVATIONS AND DECLARATIONS

The Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Chile for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital, signed at Washington February 4, 2010, with a Protocol signed the same day, as corrected by exchanges of notes effected February 25, 2011, and February 10 and 21, 2012, and a related agreement effected by exchange of notes on February 4, 2010 (the "Convention") (Treaty Doc. 112-8), subject to the reservations of section 2 and the declarations of section 3.

SECTION 2. RESERVATIONS

The advice and consent of the Senate under Section 1 is subject to the following reservations, which shall be included in the instrument of ratification:

(1) Nothing in the Convention shall be construed as preventing the United States from imposing a tax under section 59A, entitled the "Tax on Base Erosion Payments of Taxpayers with Substantial Gross Receipts," of the Internal Revenue Code (as it may be amended from time to time) on a company that is a resident of the United States or the profits of a company that is a resident of Chile that are attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States.

(2) Paragraph 1 of Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation) of the Convention shall be deleted and replaced by the following:

"1. In accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of the law of the United States (as it may be amended from time to time without changing the general principle thereof):

a) the United States shall allow to a resident or citizen of the United States as a credit against the United States tax on income applicable to residents and citizens the income tax paid or accrued to Chile by or on behalf of such citizen or resident. For the purposes of this subparagraph, the taxes referred to in subparagraph b) of paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of Article 2 (Taxes Covered), excluding taxes on capital, shall be considered income taxes; and

b) in the case of a United States company owning at least 10 percent of the aggregate vote or value of the shares of a company that is a resident of Chile and from which the United States company receives dividends, the United States shall allow a deduction in the amount of such dividends in computing the taxable income of the United States company."

SECTION 3. DECLARATIONS

The advice and consent of the Senate under section 1 is subject to the following declarations:

(1) The Convention is self-executing.

(2) In light of substantial changes made to the international provisions of the Internal Revenue Code in 2017, the Senate declares that future tax treaties need to reflect such changes appropriately, including in Article 23. Therefore, based on discussions with the U.S. Department of the Treasury, additional work is required to evaluate the policy of Article 23 in addressing relief of double taxation and to agree on whether further changes to the terms of the Article are necessary for future income tax treaties.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

REMEMBERING KARON KAYE TINSLEY GOOLSBY

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I rise today to honor an extraordinary Texan and

an incredibly dear friend. Karon Kaye Tinsley Goolsby passed away on Monday, June 19, 2023.

Kaye is someone who has been an incredible friend to me for two decades now. She lived in Katy, TX, and was married to the love of her life, Gary. Their son Greg was born in 1981. She loved her family. She loved her grandkids.

Kaye was a grassroots organizer unlike any other. Kaye was incredibly active in the Texas Federation of Republican Women and in the National Federation of Republican Women.

I still remember when I first met Kaye. It was 2004. It was at the Republican National Convention. I was a 33-year-old young lawyer. I was serving as the solicitor general in Texas, and I had hopes to run for office, but I didn't know a whole lot of people in politics. At that convention, I met Kaye.

She lit up any room she was in. She had a personality that was incandescent. As Kaye would later observe, for some reason, this kid—that would be me—just followed her everywhere she went. And at the end of the day, it wasn't complicated. Kaye knew everybody.

When I followed Kaye from one grassroots activist to another to another, Kaye would turn around and introduce me to one after the other, after the other, after the other and say: Have you met TED? Have you met TED? Have you met TED? She had the energy of an atom bomb. It was unstoppable.

Kaye became one of my very closest friends and most trusted advisers. When I first launched a campaign for attorney general of Texas, I remember sitting in Kaye's car for about 3 hours trying to convince her to come support our campaign, that I needed her. She, quite rightly, said: Are you out of your mind? You don't have the support. You don't have the money. You don't have the name ID. How on Earth can you possibly win?

My answer was: Kaye, with your support, we can do anything.

After about 3 hours, her husband Gary, who is also a dear friend, told her: Kaye, just say yes. He is going to keep asking you until you do.

She finally laughed and said yes.

That race for attorney general never ended up materializing. The vacancy we thought existed ended up not happening.

But 2 years later, I launched a campaign for U.S. Senate, and Kaye was my grassroots chairman. I will tell you, in that race, I was supposed to have no prayer. My opponent in that race was the incumbent Lieutenant Governor, who was personally worth \$200 million, who had put \$35 million of his own money in the race, and I had never been elected to anything. The last thing I was elected to was the student council. But we had a weapon unlike anything else: We had Kaye.

You have to understand, Kaye would be on three cell phones at once, calling people relentlessly. She would greet

them all the same way. She would go: Hey, sugar. And "sugar"—she could drag that second syllable out for three sentences. And she would be talking to people all over the State.

Early on in the Senate campaign, we rolled out a list of Republican women leaders in TFRW across the State who would endorse my campaign. We rolled out a list. It was like a cannon shot. It shocked everyone. That was 100 percent Kaye. That was Kaye on the phone with one after the other, after the other, saying: Trust me. This kid, he is going to do what he said.

After that, a few weeks later, we rolled out a second endorsement list with over 80 leaders of the Republican Women's Club all over the State.

In response to that release, my opponent in that race fired his campaign manager. That is how big a deal it was. He had assumed that all the Republican Women's Clubs across the State would be with him. But he did not understand that when you had Kaye working the phones, and working the phones, and working the phones—and I would travel around with Kaye from event to event to event, and she couldn't be stopped. She would take me to this person, to that person, to the next person. It was relentless.

In 2016, when I ran for President, Kaye was my national grassroots chairman. Kaye and I spent hundreds of hours on the bus together in Iowa and out on the ground in New Hampshire and South Carolina and all over the country. And, I will tell you, Kaye would talk to Republican women in every State.

Mr. President, you are from the great State of Hawaii. I guarantee you, Kaye was on the phone with Republican women in the State of Hawaii.

She had an energy that was fiery. And, boy, she could get mad. Kaye has chewed me out probably more than my wife Heidi has. She would get mad at this or that or whatever you did, and she would tell you exactly what she thought.

I remember, once, Kaye was really mad at me. I don't even remember for what. But I had to drive all the way out to her house in Katy, TX, and sit in her living room while she spent about an hour and a half explaining to me how I had screwed something up that she was mad at me for.

She also made me eat some of her homemade brownies. Kaye had a lot of wonderful gifts, but cooking was not one of them. And the brownies were pretty terrible, but I told Kaye they were delicious and I appreciated it and I took my medicine.

Kaye and I, as we were talking to Republican women's groups—I used to say all the time that "Republican women are the heart and soul"—and when I say that, Kaye, from the back of the room, would call out, "and the brains," and everyone would laugh, and I would say, "and the brains of the Republican Party."

It started off as an ad-lib joke, but it became something we said all over the

State and eventually all over the country.

Kaye had kidney disease and liver disease. She spent the last several months waiting on the list for a transplant. Kaye was a tiny lady. She needed a small liver. Several times it looked like they were going to find a liver, a kidney.

Just a few weeks ago, I got a text from Gary: It looks like we have got one. Surgery is tomorrow.

That next morning, I woke up praying for Kaye, until I got a text a couple of hours later that said the surgery fell through; the transplant wasn't a match.

I have never known someone like Kaye Goolsby. Kaye loved this country—loved it. She loved Texas. And she was so fierce and so full of life.

When Kaye passed, I texted her husband, and I later put out on Twitter—I said the angels were weeping and so am I. But I will tell you this: I have no doubt that, right now up in Heaven, Kaye Goolsby is organizing and reorganizing everything. She is going to the angels saying: This isn't right. You need to change this. You need to move this over here. We can do better.

After a long struggle with liver and kidney disease, Kaye has gone to be with the Lord. Those of us she left behind, we are hurting. We will miss her. I will still wonder, when my phone rings, if on the other end is going to be that lilting southern accent saying: "Hey, sugar." But we are going to have to wait a little while to hear it again.

This is one of my favorite pictures. You can see the joy. She could laugh. She brought that joy to everyone else. Her grandkids called her Kaye-Kaye. My daughters called her Kaye-Kaye too.

To Kaye Goolsby, my dear, dear friend, the heart and soul and the brains, we love you, Kaye.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Washington.

TARIFFS

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, today is a very good day for one of Washington's most famous products; that is, Washington apples. And that is because retaliatory tariffs that had been put on Washington apples in India really impacted our growers across Washington State.

I want to thank Ambassador Tai, and I want to thank the Biden administration—Secretary Raimondo especially—and I also want to thank Ambassador Garcetti for making sure that, in the negotiations leading up to today's visit by Prime Minister Modi and discussions between the United States and India, removing these retaliatory tariffs on apples was included on the list.

So, today, our growers know that they can go back to marketing a great worldwide product, our Washington apples, that had access to what at one point was a \$120 million market. This retaliatory tariff being removed will help boost sales to India. It will help

the bottom line of farmers in Washington State, and it will be essential for the 1,400 growers that I have just recently visited along with my colleague Senator STABENOW, in discussion of this year's farm bill, to say these are important markets for Washington products.

We heard from people like Jorge Sanchez from Northern Fruit in East Wenatchee that "India was a critical market for the Washington apple industry, and the tariffs have hit the producers of Red Delicious apples especially hard."

These growers are looking forward to an opportunity to rebuild this market access. This deal also includes removing some of the tariffs on chickpeas and lentils, also a great Washington product that suffered under these retaliatory tariffs. India was a top export market for U.S. chickpeas and lentils prior to the tariffs, and these important pulse crops are a very great product to see into the Indian market.

At its peak, the pulse crop value was over \$180 million. And they, in the last year, with the retaliatory tariffs over the last 6 years, had dwindled down to next to nothing. That is why it was so important to speak directly to Prime Minister Modi, to ask him to consider more trade with the United States, to open up these opportunities for us, Washington and India, to work together and for the United States and India to work together.

Trade and investments are an essential part of our relationship with India. They are essential for all our allies and partners. And they should be in tandem with growing our partnership on critical, leading-edge technologies. I know the discussions that will happen today at the White House and in the future will be about marrying our technology economies as well—very important work to be done in the post-CHIPS and Science legislation that was passed—and working together on important national security issues.

But today is also very good news because it shows that the partnership between the United States and India can get us off of these retaliatory tariffs, help our farmers grow new market opportunities, and produce and sell our product in India, a very growing market for our apples and lentils.

So I want to thank everybody involved again—President Biden, Commerce Secretary Raimondo, Ambassador Tai, and Ambassador Garcetti—for making this happen.

I look forward to hearing Prime Minister Modi's comments—and Foreign Minister Jaishankar—for continuing to see the work that our two countries are going to do together.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—TREATY
DOCUMENT NO. 112-8

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the motion to reconsider with respect to the treaty

document No. 112-8, Tax Convention with Chile, be considered made and laid upon the table and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. CANTWELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 178.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Xochitl Torres Small, of New Mexico, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 178, Xochitl Torres Small, of New Mexico, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

Charles E. Schumer, Gary C. Peters, Tammy Baldwin, Patty Murray, Tim Kaine, Christopher Murphy, Debbie Stabenow, Alex Padilla, Elizabeth Warren, Tina Smith, Brian Schatz, Benjamin L. Cardin, Mark R. Warner, Martin Heinrich, Sheldon Whitehouse, Richard J. Durbin, Raphael G. Warnock.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 56.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Rosemarie Hidalgo, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Violence Against Women Office, Department of Justice.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 56, Rosemarie Hidalgo, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Violence Against Women Office, Department of Justice.

Charles E. Schumer, Ben Ray Lujan, Peter Welch, Tina Smith, Tammy Duckworth, Tim Kaine, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, Raphael G. Warnock, Christopher Murphy, John W. Hickenlooper, Catherine Cortez Masto, Tammy Baldwin, Benjamin L. Cardin, Edward J. Markey, Jack Reed, Mazie Hirono.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 33.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Kymberly Kathryn Evanson, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 33, Kimberly Kathryn Evanson, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Richard Blumenthal, Christopher A. Coons, Benjamin L. Cardin, Tina Smith, Christopher Murphy, Mazie Hirono, Tammy Baldwin, Margaret Wood Hassan, John W. Hickenlooper, Sheldon Whitehouse, Catherine Cortez Masto, Brian Schatz, Gary C. Peters, Alex Padilla, Michael F. Bennet.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 8.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Tiffany M. Cartwright, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 8, Tiffany M. Cartwright, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Margaret Wood Hassan, Brian Schatz, Tina Smith, Elizabeth Warren, Tim Kaine, Ron Wyden, Patty Murray, Richard Blumenthal, Chris Van Hollen, Martin Heinrich, Jack Reed, Christopher A. Coons, Alex Padilla, Christopher Murphy, Sheldon Whitehouse, Benjamin L. Cardin.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, June 22, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—H.R. 4004

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, in a moment I am going to put forward a unanimous consent request to pass a trade bill cosponsored by all the Democrats and Republicans on the relevant committee in the other body—the Ways and Means Committee—and was ultimately passed by the other body—the House—by voice vote. So there was no opposition in the other body. In fact, it was put forward by the Republican Chair JASON SMITH and the Democratic Ranking Member RICHARD NEAL, as well as Senator CRAPO and myself over here.

I think it would be fair to say that this kind of unanimity over in the House, where sometimes they can't agree to order a 7-Up, is pretty amazing—that they passed a trade bill unanimously.

Before I make the UC request on this bipartisan, bicameral bill called the United States-Taiwan Initiative on 21st-Century Trade First Agreement Implementation, I am just going to talk briefly about why the bill is so important.

The basic proposition is this: First and foremost, the U.S. Congress fully supports deepening our trading relationship with Taiwan and wants to ensure the recent agreement covering trade facilitation, anti-corruption, and small business is durable and legally sound. Not only is Taiwan a critical market for U.S. exporters, it is also a democracy that shares our values and has strong ties with Oregonians and Americans across the land.

Next, this body wants to be clear that trade and trade agreements are within the constitutional authority of the Congress. One of the ways the Senate demonstrates this is by approving trade agreements just like this one.

Finally, this bill requires greater transparency and consultation, as well as public review, for future Taiwan trade agreements. These ideas can sound a little abstract, so I will put it in real-world terms.

In a few hours, I am heading to rural Oregon to meet with my constituents and hold town hall meetings. Farmers and ranchers in Grant, Harney, and Malheur counties care a lot about trade. They want new markets to sell wheat and potatoes and the like.

I am never going to tell a farmer in Ontario or La Grande that they don't deserve the right to read a trade agreement and understand how it affects them before it is signed and wrapped up.

Trade agreements that affect millions of Americans can't be done in the dark. Congress and the American people need to know what is in these deals and how they benefit American interests.

I look forward to working with the USTR as it negotiates the bigger ticket items with Taiwan—issues like digital trade, labor, environment, and agriculture, as outlined in the negotiating mandate. Future agreements need to bulldoze barriers to trade for Oregon exporters, including red tape like labeling rules and technical standards that make it hard for exporters to sell their goods. Involving Congress and the public is going to help the administration break down these barriers.

This is a proposal that brings both sides together. As I said, every Member of the Ways and Means Committee—every Democrat, every Republican—is on board. So the glide path to passage here was no accident. My colleagues, Ranking Member CRAPO, as well as Chair SMITH and Ranking Member NEAL worked with me to hammer out a bill that could receive that kind of attention.

My colleagues are eager to get back home, so here's the bottom line: Passing the Taiwan trade agreement bill is a can't-miss opportunity for the Senate to support Taiwan, clarify Congress's role in trade, and call for more transparency and consultation.

In a moment, I am going to make a unanimous consent request.

In fact, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD my good friend from Idaho Senator CRAPO's statement.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of Senator Wyden's request for unanimous consent for the Senate to proceed to consideration of H.R. 4004, the U.S.-Taiwan Initiative Implementation Act.

This is a short bipartisan bill—but the principles it defends are immense. The U.S.-Taiwan Initiative Implementation Act provides a firm “no” to attempts to take away power from where it properly belongs.

First, it says “no” to China's demand that the United States “immediately revoke” the agreement that the bill approves. The agreement itself is very limited—and based on a small subset of commitments in the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement.

Many in this chamber correctly wanted something far more ambitious. Yet, even this narrow agreement is too much for China. China has no right to interfere in Taiwan's trade policy.

For decades, Taiwan participated independently of China at the World Trade Organization and negotiated trade agreements. This bill rejects China's attempt to deny the people of Taiwan their right to deepen economic relations with their trading partners.

Second, this bill says “no” to the attempts made by the executive branch to usurp the constitutional authority Congress has over trade. This Administration wrongly asserts that it can conclude trade agreements if changes to existing law are “unnecessary.” It is Congress that constitutionally leads on trade.

Finally, this bill says “no” to denying Congress and the American people a fair understanding of our trade policy. It requires the Administration to share negotiating texts with Congress and make public any subsequent agreement under this initiative for at least 60 days before the Administration signs it.

The Senate should join me in saying “yes” to this bill, as did every single one of our colleagues in the House of Representatives. I second Senator Wyden’s request and ask the Senator to agree.

Mr. WYDEN. I am going to yield now to Chairman MENENDEZ, the chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, because he and I work very closely together on all of these kinds of issues, on the Foreign Relations Committee and the Finance Committee, and I have the good fortune of having Senator MENENDEZ, essentially, sit next to me in the Finance Committee.

So we are going to be working together. I am going to make the unanimous consent request in a minute. But I want to yield to Chairman MENENDEZ.

Thank you for the fact that we are working together today. We have got lots to do in the future and we are going to work together.

I yield to my colleague.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. I thank the Senator. Mr. President, I love your booming voice.

I just want to come to the floor very quickly. I look forward to working with Chairman WYDEN so we can forge even stronger economic ties between the United States and Taiwan. As Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and the Democratic cochair of the Senate-Taiwan caucus, I can tell you that such efforts are deeply important to U.S. businesses and our economic and national security.

I reviewed the United States-Taiwan 21st Century Trade First Agreement Implementation Act. It reasserts important Congressional prerogatives with which I agree, and I appreciate Chairman WYDEN’s leadership in this regard.

I want to just add this point: If we truly want to help our businesses and if we are committed to taking our economic ties with Taiwan to the next level, we have to pass the Taiwan tax agreement.

Taiwan has made clear that they want a tax agreement with the United States, and U.S. businesses want a tax agreement with Taiwan, but there is a gap in the law that means there can be no agreement unless there is some new legislation. The Taiwan Tax Agreement Act eliminates this gap. It sets into motion an agreement with Taiwan that matches the substance of the commitments we have with our partners around the world, and it does so consistent with our Taiwan Relations Act.

I know that Chairman WYDEN has also another aspect of this, and I look forward to working together so we can come to a mutually agreeable conclusion to achieve it.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, before I make my unanimous consent request, I just want to reiterate that Senator MENENDEZ and I are going to be working together on these issues. He made this point with respect to taxes, and we are going to be able to find common ground, I believe, with Senator CRAPO,

who can’t be here today but who is very, very strongly in support of this effort.

Let me repeat that, colleagues. Senator CRAPO, the ranking member on the Finance Committee, is very strong for this effort.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4004, which was received from the House and is at the desk. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, in reserving the right to object, I will object to this bill and to the process by which we have reached this point.

Several of my colleagues and I are studying this matter. This is a highly complicated, 70-page agreement. It only passed out of the House last night. It has only been on the Senate floor for barely a day. We were supposed to have 15 minutes ago gone to a joint meeting of Congress. The Senate should not be ramming through such agreements at the very last minute without our having had the time to review them. There is more than enough time for Senators and their aides, over the next 2 weeks of recess, to review this 70-page, complicated agreement and then address it in the month of July.

So I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I will be brief because I know my colleagues want to go to the other body.

I think this is very unfortunate. This is an extraordinary opportunity for our country, and this is a great opportunity for the world.

The fact is that there has been an extensive review of this particular agreement. The administration talked to a number of Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle. This legislation went through the House of Representatives unanimously, and that was after every member of the relevant committee—the House Ways and Means Committee—cosponsored the legislation. They didn’t just vote for it; they cosponsored it.

I think it is very unfortunate for my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to object. The chair of the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman SMITH, the ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman NEAL, and the ranking Republican on the Finance Committee, Senator CRAPO—all of us—have been working for months now on this particular proposal, and I think it is very unfortunate that our colleague from Arkansas has decided to object. It is his right, but I think it is very unfortunate for our country because this could have been a very, very special day with the passage of this.

We are going to be back here, working together, as you have heard—Chairman MENENDEZ from the Foreign Relations Committee and I and Senator CRAPO. We are going to work together with every Member of this body to get this very important trade initiative enacted into law.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. WYDEN. With that, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess subject to the call of the Chair.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:49 p.m., recessed subject to the call of the Chair and reassembled at 5:17 p.m. when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. KAINE).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

OSWALDO PAYÁ

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, last week the Senate passed legislation I helped lead with Senators CRUZ, MENENDEZ, and others that renames the street in front of the Cuban Embassy for Oswaldo Payá.

Payá led a heroic and decades-long effort to bring basic democratic reforms to Cuba, which resulted in years of harassment that culminated in his death in 2012 when his car was run off the road by government thugs.

And also last week, after years of urging by me and several colleagues, the InterAmerican Commission on Human Rights released its verdict on this tragic event, confirming what we suspected all along, that the Cuban Government was responsible for his tragic death.

This important judgement is a reminder that Payá’s work and that of so many other brave Cubans fighting for basic freedoms remains a work in progress, one which I will continue to support.

REMEMBERING MARY ANN LAMM

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, earlier this month, my state of Illinois lost one of our most dedicated public servants. Her name was Mary Ann Lamm. She was a trailblazer and a change-maker in Illinois politics. Most importantly, she was a dear friend of mine.

During her many decades of service to our State, Mary Ann made history as the longest serving county recorder in Sangamon County. And really, it is no wonder why she was elected—and reelected to this position a record-breaking eight times. Every single day, Mary Ann lived up to the motto that she created, and affixed to the letterhead for the county recorder's office: "Public Service. Working for you."

And Mary Ann's tenacious spirit was only surpassed by her selflessness. Even though she was a giant in Sangamon County, there was no problem too small for her to solve. Whether you were starting a business or buying a home, her doors were always open—and she was always ready to help. From making sure your paperwork was filed on time, to protecting your personal financial information, Mary Ann mastered the complexities of local government to make it work for the people. Mary Ann also was a pioneer in building a bench of political talent in Central Illinois. And today, there is a generation of leaders throughout our State who look to her legacy as the model for public service.

Like me, before moving to Springfield, Mary Ann was born and raised in East St. Louis. And to really understand how she developed her tireless work ethic, look no further than her mother Dorothy, who worked past the age of 100. Dorothy was a warden for the Sangamon County jail—and would even prepare meals for her fellow employees and county prisoners. Like Dorothy, Mary Ann not only had incredible culinary talents, she used those talents to bring people together through delicious, home-cooked meals.

Mary Ann's career in public service began in 1963. At the age of 25, she was elected clerk for the village of Southern View, located smack dab in the heartland of Illinois. With fewer than 1,500 residents, Southern View was the perfect proving ground for Mary Ann's neighborly approach to public service. Whenever you needed her help, it was all hands on deck. Four years later, Mary Ann made her way to Springfield, where she was elected capital township trustee. And it was during this period that the two of us met for the first time. We were fast friends.

When I first ran for office, Mary Ann was one of my most loyal supporters—and was among the first of my friends to help dust me off after a tough loss. And she was also among the first to celebrate in 1982, when I won my race for Congress.

And Mary Ann always had a way of bringing people together. Whenever she hosted an event, just about everyone in town would show up—and not for the networking opportunities, but the food. She would prepare a seemingly endless supply of her homemade mostaccioli, a fan favorite. People would practically leap from their seats to get a taste. And everyone would leave with a full belly, along with a home-baked brownie, gently placed atop a napkin, for the road.

As I mentioned, the crown jewel of Mary Ann's career in public service was the 32 years she served as Sangamon County Recorder. As county recorder, she ushered the office into the digital age, leading the transition from microfiche and microfilm to modems and modern computing. Under Mary Ann's leadership, the county recorder's office emerged as a nimble, accessible public asset that all of our residents in Sangamon County rely on to this day.

Whenever I campaigned with Mary Ann, I was always surprised by not only how many people knew her, but how eager they were to shake her hand. She was humble, hard-working, and a hero to everyone she represented. Everything she touched, from every political campaign, to every elected office she held, turned to gold. She was one-of-a-kind and extended kindness to everyone who crossed her path.

Loretta and I join Mary Ann's children Robert, Therese, and Melissa; her grandchildren Laura, Alyssa, Nick, Libby, Eric, and Sophia; her siblings Bob, John, Ginny, Kepp, and Tom; and all of her nieces and nephews in mourning her loss. We miss you dearly, Mary Ann, and I speak for everyone in our State when I say: Thank you for your service.

TRIBUTE TO SCOTT LAUGHLIN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, for nearly 20 years, Scott Laughlin lit up the radio, welcoming WJBC listeners in the Bloomington, IL, area to a new day. It has been a few years since I have had the pleasure of being on the radio with Scott since he retired in 2019, but I would like to take a moment to wish him a happy birthday. We used to catch up monthly on his show, chatting about the big news of the day or the latest Cubs game. I like to think he had as much fun during those interviews as I did.

On the air, I could always count on Scott to ask me thoughtful questions about the on-goings in Washington. And he was never shy about letting me know where he stood. On more than one occasion, he let me know I voted against his opinion. But with each political discussion we broached on the radio, he did so with the utmost respect and willingness to understand the other side—and with a good sense of humor, too. He was a gracious host to both his guests and listeners.

Sadly, Scott cut his time at WJBC short, retiring a year ahead of his own schedule, when he discovered he had kidney cancer. In the 4 years since his diagnosis, Scott has fought hard, and his resolve continues to serve him today. His story, along with those of the nearly 82,000 Americans who receive this same diagnosis annually, reminds us why we faithfully advocate for medical research funding in hopes of finding a cure for cancer.

While he has many fans from his time as a radio host, Scott's favorite listeners have always been his wife

Lori; his two kids Casey and TJ; and his granddaughter Lucy. In his retirement, he has enjoyed extra time with them, sometimes spent on the golf course or relentlessly cheering on his teams: the Chicago Cubs and Bears, as well as the Illinois State University Redbirds.

I miss chatting with Scott over the radio, but I am sure he has found new joy in retirement. As his birthday approaches—July 5th—I am wishing Scott a very happy birthday, hopefully spent celebrating with friends and family, and maybe a round of golf or two.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, this month, the Supreme Court will issue some of the term's most consequential decisions. And if past is prologue, Washington Democrats will let the topline outcome of the cases determine their view of the Court's institutional legitimacy.

A year ago this week, the Court corrected a half-century of badly reasoned precedent under *Roe v. Wade* that cost our Nation millions of innocent lives. The Democratic leader responded by accusing an "extremist MAGA court" of bringing on "one of the darkest days our country has ever seen." But almost a year later, when the same exact Court issued a ruling he agreed with, the Democratic leader celebrated that "democracy held firm."

Democracy held firm—but only because the Court's opinion aligned with our colleague's political preferences. Unfortunately, this has been Washington Democrats' playbook for years. They have taught their base that, when they can't accomplish their political ends from within our institutions, it is the institutions that need to go.

Last year, intimidation at the Supreme Court took an especially vivid turn. Activists threatened members of the Court and their families. One individual even plotted to assassinate a Justice. Here in Congress, Democrats have responded by trying to take hostage funding for the Justices' security unless a coequal branch of government restructured itself.

The nine Justices of the Supreme Court are empowered by the Constitution to function above the political winds. And they should continue to do exactly that, no matter how many Washington Democrats demand otherwise.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 23-OL. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 21-13 of April 30, 2021.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosure.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 23-OL

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(C), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of India.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 21-13; Date: April 30, 2021; Implementing Agency: Navy.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description: On April 30, 2021, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 21-13 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of six (6) P-81 Patrol Aircraft; eight (8) Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Joint Tactical Radio Systems 5 (MIDS-JTRS 5) (6 installed, 2 spares); forty-two (42) AN/AAR-54 Missile Warning Sensors (36 installed, 6 spares); and fourteen (14) LN-251 with Embedded Global Positioning Systems (GPS)/Inertial Navigations Systems (EGIs) (12 installed, 2 spares). Also included were CFM56-7 commercial engines; Tactical Open Mission Software (ITOMS) variant for P-81; Electro-Optical (EO) and Infrared (IR) MX-20HD; AN/AAQ-2(V)1 Acoustic System; ARES-1000 commercial variant Electronic Support Measures; AN/APR-39D Radar Warning Receiver; AN/ALE-47 Counter Measures Dispensing System; support equipment and spares; publications; repair and return; transportation; aircraft ferry; training; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, software, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The total estimated cost was \$2.42 billion. MDE constituted \$2.05 billion of this total.

This transmittal reports a net value increase in MDE of \$55 billion to \$2.6 billion due to price increases. No additional MDE equipment will be included. The following non-MDE will be added: AN/ARC-210 RT-2036(C) UHF/VHF Radio Transceivers; AN/AAR-47 Missile Warning Sensors; Electronic Countermeasure AN/ALQ-213; Advanced Digital Antenna Production (ADAP) Antenna Electronics (AE); and Advanced Digital Antenna Production (ADAP) Controlled Reception Pattern Antenna (CRPA). Also, the non-MDE AN/APR-39D Radar Warning Receiver previously notified will be replaced with the

AN/APR-39D(V)2 Processor Radar. These revisions will result in an increase in estimated non-MDE value of \$23 billion to \$60 billion. The total case value will increase by \$0.78 billion, resulting in an estimated total case value of \$3.2 billion.

(iv) Significance: The additional non-MDE represents an increase in capability over what was previously notified. The proposed articles and services will improve India's capability to meet current and future threats by providing critical capabilities to India's maritime operations.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to strengthen the U.S.-Indian strategic relationship and to improve the security of a major defensive partner which continues to be an important force for political stability, peace, and economic progress in the Indo-Pacific and South Asia region.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The Sensitivity of Technology Statement contained in the original notification applies to items reported here with the exceptions of:

(a) Electronic Warfare Self Protection (EWSP). The aircraft EWSP consists of the ALQ-213 Electronic Warfare Management System (EWMS), the AN/ALE-47 Counter Measures Dispensing System (CMDS), and the AN/AAR-47 Missile Warning System.

(b) AN/ARC-210 RT-2036(C) Radios. The RT-2036(C) is the first airborne software-defined radio to have MUOS (Mobile User Objective System) Satellite Communications (SATCOM), Second Generation Anti-Jam Tactical UHF Radio for NATO (SATURN) Electronic Counter-Counter Measures (ECCM) waveform, high-speed mobile ad hoc networked communications, and beyond-line-of-sight connectivity for secure data, voice and imagery.

(c) AN/APR-39D(V)2 Processor Radar. The Radar provides increased Probability of Detection (Sensitivity), corrects ID/Ambiguity Resolution, improves Direction of Arrival (DOA) accuracy versus Circular Polarized (CP) Emitters, and improves DOA Indications versus CID Band Emitters.

(d) Advanced Digital Antenna Production (ADAP) Antenna Electronics (AE). The ADAP Antenna provides digital anti-jam processing and protected GPS L1 and GPS L2 for the majority of Radio-Frequency (RF) and Infrared Frequency (IF) input GPS receivers.

(e) Advanced Digital Antenna Production (ADAP) Controlled Reception Pattern Antenna (CRPA). The CRPA Antenna removes interference based on direction of arrival.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: June 21, 2023.

TAX CONVENTION WITH CHILE

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I thank Ranking Member RISCH for his leadership in completing the resolution approving the ratification of this tax convention with Chile. And specifically, I am grateful for the opportunity to work together to include the following declaration in this resolution: "In light of substantial changes made to the international provisions of Internal Revenue Code in 2017, the Senate declares that future tax treaties need to reflect such changes appropriately, including in Article 23. Therefore, based on discussions with the U.S. Department of the Treasury, additional work

is required to evaluate the policy of Article 23 in addressing relief of double taxation and to agree on whether further changes to the terms of the Article are necessary for future income tax treaties."

In light of the reservation amending article 23, I yield to the ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to elaborate on the importance of this declaration.

Mr. RISCH. I thank the ranking member of the Senate Finance Committee for his work on getting bipartisan agreement on this declaration. This declaration is necessary, given the reservation amending article 23.

The reservation regarding article 23 amends language addressing the scope of double tax relief in connection with income earned by a Chilean subsidiary of a U.S. company. That reservation, which was initiated by the current Treasury Department, calls into question whether article 23 provides sufficient relief for double taxation; specifically, in the case of a U.S. company owning at least 10 percent of a Chilean company, whether the U.S. would provide a credit under the treaty for income taxes paid or accrued to Chile by or on behalf of that U.S. company with respect to earnings that were also subject to U.S. tax under the global intangible low-taxed income, or GILTI, provision enacted in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, or TCJA.

Although the Treasury Department did not agree to include a specific clarification in the reservation with respect to that question, the declaration in the resolution confirms that Treasury acknowledges that, in light of TCJA's substantial changes to the international provisions of our Tax Code, additional work is needed to evaluate the policy of article 23 and whether it is sufficient in addressing relief from double taxation. In other words, this declaration helps ensure that outstanding questions regarding the scope of double tax relief provided by article 23 are resolved before similar language is used in future tax treaties.

Ranking Member CRAPO, can you discuss why such a clarification is so important with respect to future income tax treaties to which the U.S. is a party?

Mr. CRAPO. Thank you, Ranking Member RISCH. Without that clarification, article 23 does not describe the primary mechanism that mitigates double taxation for U.S. companies doing business abroad.

Before the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, TCJA, U.S. companies' foreign earnings were generally not subject to tax in the U.S. until the foreign earnings were distributed as dividends to the U.S., a concept generally referred to as "deferral."

For example, pre-TCJA, if a U.S. company operated in Chile through a subsidiary, the earnings of the Chilean subsidiary were generally not subject to U.S. tax until the subsidiary paid a

dividend to the U.S. parent company. In order to prevent double taxation of the foreign earnings, under section 902 of the Tax Code, the U.S. provided a foreign tax credit for tax paid on those earnings. In this scenario, with respect to tax paid by the foreign subsidiary in Chile, the U.S. company would receive a dollar-for-dollar credit against its U.S. tax liability once the income was distributed, and subject to tax, in the U.S. in order to prevent double taxation of the dividend income.

TCJA made significant changes to these rules. For one, it ended the concept of “deferral.” As a result of TCJA, U.S. companies are now generally subject to current U.S. tax on their foreign earnings, even if they are not immediately distributed to the U.S. parent, under the global intangible low-taxed income, GILTI, which consequently eliminated the need to impose U.S. tax on dividends when ultimately distributed from the foreign subsidiary to the U.S. parent company.

As a result, in order to mitigate double taxation, TCJA modified and expanded section 960 to provide indirect tax credits for taxes paid on GILTI. TCJA also repealed section 902 foreign tax credits because, generally, dividends received by U.S. companies from a foreign subsidiary are no longer subject to U.S. tax. Instead, U.S. companies receiving foreign-source dividends are generally allowed a deduction under section 245A of the Tax Code for those dividends received. Because U.S. companies’ foreign earnings are now largely subject to tax under GILTI, the primary mechanism for relieving double taxation under current law is through an indirect tax credit under section 960. Indeed, recent IRS data confirms that an overwhelming majority of TCJA’s new category of U.S. companies’ foreign earnings subject to current U.S. tax requires a foreign tax credit to mitigate double tax relief.

As Ranking Member RISCH referenced, because Treasury did not agree to include in the reservation a reference to the primary method for alleviating double taxation on a U.S. company’s foreign earnings, it calls into question whether article 23 provides sufficient double tax relief post-TCJA. While I understand this lack of clarification should not result in increased taxation on earnings of a U.S. company’s Chilean subsidiary based on current law, U.S. taxpayers may not have adequate protection from double taxation with respect to future treaties.

In short, this outstanding issue is fundamental to one of the core motives for entering into income tax treaties, to mitigate double taxation to reduce barriers to cross-border investment. Thus, I intend to hold Treasury to its commitment to include language in future income tax treaties to more comprehensively address the post-TCJA foreign tax credit system. And if it fails to do so, I will not support approving ratification of any future U.S. income tax treaty.

Mr. RISCH. I completely agree with the ranking member of the Finance Committee. I will carefully review and consider future U.S. income tax treaties to both ensure we resolve this important issue and to make sure Treasury follows through on its commitment to further address relief from double taxation in our tax treaties. I thank Ranking Member CRAPO for his leadership on this issue, and we will continue to work together to hold Treasury to its commitment.

RWANDA AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise to call upon the administration to take urgent action, as we did in 2012–2013, to pressure Rwanda to end its support for United Nations sanctioned M23 rebels and stop destabilizing eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, DRC, and to stress the need for DRC to hold credible, on-time elections in December 2023.

According to the final report by the U.N. Group of Experts for the DRC, Rwandan support for the M23 extends from the highest levels in Kigali, including the Minister of Defense, an alarming allegation. Rwandan troops now are fighting alongside the M23 inside DRC, and the Rwandan Government is providing the M23 with weapons, uniforms, and equipment. M23 has killed hundreds of Congolese civilians over the past year, including the November 29 massacre of more than 170 men, women, and children in the village of Kishishe. With Rwandan support, M23 downed a U.N. helicopter, killing U.N. peacekeepers, recruited child soldiers, and displaced more than 1 million Congolese in eastern DRC. Incidents of sexual violence targeting internally displaced persons are also skyrocketing. On June 13, Human Rights Watch reported that, “Rwanda-backed M23 rebels in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo have committed unlawful killings, rape, and other apparent war crimes since late 2022.”

There is overwhelming evidence of Rwandan support for M23, and M23 has repeatedly failed to adhere to ceasefire agreements brokered by the East African Community. Despite this, the United States, the United Nations, and other members of the international community have been slow to respond. The last time Rwandan President Paul Kagame supported M23 rebels in eastern DRC, in 2012, the United States suspended Foreign Military Financing—FMF—for Rwanda, a decision that prompted several European donors to also suspend or redirect assistance away from Rwanda. The U.S. also imposed additional security assistance restrictions under the Child Soldiers Prevention Act, CSPA. President Obama, Secretary of State Clinton, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Sherman, and Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Carson all engaged directly with the leaders of DRC,

Rwanda, and Uganda to end the conflict and pressure Kagame to cease his support for M23.

Our response to the current M23 crisis has been, by comparison, woefully inadequate. Although Secretary of State Blinken travelled to the region in August 2022 to discuss the instability in eastern DRC, the United States did not publicly call on President Kagame to end Rwanda’s support for M23 until October 2022, months after the first U.N. Group of Experts report documented Rwanda’s actions. We have not imposed any new sanctions on M23 leaders or Rwandan officials implicated in gross violations of human rights in eastern DRC, nor have we completely cut security assistance and military-to-military engagement to Rwanda. In fact, as recently as May of this year, Rwanda participated in the African Land Forces Summit sponsored by the U.S. Army Chief of Staff. In February 2023, the United States invited members of the Rwandan Defense Force to participate in a multinational exercise in Kenya called Justified Accord, where the U.S. reportedly provided Rwanda cyber capability training. The decision to provide cyber-related training to Rwanda is particularly difficult to comprehend in light of 2021 reports by Freedom House and Amnesty International. According to the Amnesty report, “Rwanda used NSO Group’s spyware to potentially target more than 3,500 activists, journalists and politicians.” The Freedom House report states that “Rwandans abroad experience digital threats, spyware attacks, family intimidation and harassment, mobility controls, physical intimidation, assault, detention, rendition, and assassination.” The United States cannot continue to support Rwandan efforts to serve as peacekeepers in some parts of Africa while the very same Rwandan military is fomenting violence and instability next door in DRC.

In addition to disrupting the lives of more than 1 million people in eastern DRC, Rwanda’s support for M23 is also undermining efforts to prepare for elections. The last elections were so poorly managed that the United States sanctioned the leadership of the National Independent Electoral Commission—CENI—a precedent that should serve as a warning to future electoral commissions across Africa. While CENI is under new leadership, procurement and management of the voter registry seem as opaque now as they were before. This is a problem. It is important for CENI to be transparent about its spending and its management of the voter registry. Contrary to its actions in 2018, the DRC should welcome international election observers and do everything it can to help, not hinder, domestic election observers.

Even if all of those shortcomings are addressed, violence in the east may disenfranchise voters by preventing them from registering to vote or casting a ballot on election day. Credible and

timely elections are crucial to the future stability of the DRC and in the interest of the United States, the region, and the international community. The U.S. and its partners must increase pressure on Rwanda to end its destabilization campaign and must encourage the CENI and the Congolese Government to do all they can to hold timely, credible elections in December 2023.

Although the situation is dire, it is not hopeless. There are steps that the United States can take. First, the State Department must complete a review of its Rwanda policy, which it committed to undertake in response to a letter I sent last July. As I also requested in July, the Department should continue suspending security assistance until Rwanda ceases support for the M23. This suspension should apply to security cooperation and exchanges with Rwanda at all levels. The U.S. should impose sanctions on Rwandan Government officials implicated—either directly or indirectly—in human rights violations or corruption, to include the theft of minerals or other resources from eastern DRC.

And there are steps the Congolese must take. I encourage President Tshisekedi and DRC officials to do more to combat corruption in their country, particularly within the judiciary and the armed forces, and to lift the “state of siege” in eastern DRC. It is clear that conditions for civil society have improved under President Tshisekedi, but much more should be done to ensure that Congolese are able to criticize their government freely, particularly in eastern DRC. I am troubled by multiple reports that journalists have been arrested, including by national intelligence agency operatives, for reporting on what is happening in the east. There have also been disturbing reports that the DRC Government or individual DRC military officers are enlisting the support of rebel groups or militias to help combat M23. If these reports are true, it is incumbent upon President Tshisekedi to put an end to such efforts. Finally, I urge CENI and President Tshisekedi to ensure that international organizations are able to obtain accreditation and visas in a timely manner, so that they are able to support domestic election observation efforts without impediment.

The situation in eastern Congo is not going to fix itself. It requires a collective effort—from us, from our partners, from the U.N., and from the Congolese. I urge us all to act.

175TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNUM

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the 175th anniversary of Unum, a great company with deep Maine roots, the country's largest provider of private disability insurance and a leader in advancing the health and financial security of America's workers.

When the company was incorporated in Maine in 1848 as Union Mutual, the very first policy issued covered founder and president Elisha B. Pratt for \$5,000. Today, Unum helps protect 45 million people and their families across the United States, the United Kingdom, and Poland. The company pays \$8 billion in benefits each year and helps many people in their journey back to work after a long illness or injury. More than 180,000 businesses, including many of America's largest companies, partner with Unum to provide for their employee's well-being.

Unum has a long history in Maine and is today one of our State's major employers with a proud tradition of providing access to insurance coverage for workers and their families. The company was a pioneer in the nascent insurance market in the United States and, over the years, has provided businesses and individuals with new ways to help protect their financial futures.

A century ago, Unum was the first to offer life insurance through group coverage, enabling employees to purchase policies at reduced premiums. Nearly 85 years ago, the company introduced the first disability insurance to provide workers with the ability to protect their paychecks in the event of illness or injury.

An article titled “The Popular Home Company” in the “Maine Board of Trade Journal” from 1905 offered two examples of business practices that illustrate the principles that guide the company: It writes policies in simple, understandable language devoid of technicalities, and it pioneered extending insurance coverage to beneficiaries who had fallen behind in premium payments due to the difficulties that often precede a death in the family. As a result, the article stated, it would be impossible to fully describe “the hardships it has alleviated in thousands of families throughout the land.”

With around 11,000 employees across the U.S. and in Europe, Unum provides a dynamic and welcoming workplace where people can experience rewarding careers and are encouraged to bring their best ideas to work. I am proud to note the company's recognition by many third parties as a best employer for excellence in health and wellbeing, disability employment, diversity, opportunity for women and new graduates, and technology. For the last 3 years, the company has received the prestigious designation as one of the World's Most Ethical Companies by the Ethisphere.

Unum has a tradition of giving back to the community. The company has been recognized for 5 consecutive years on the Civic 50 list of America's most community-minded companies by the Points of Light Foundation founded by President George H. W. Bush. Unum provided \$12 million of charitable giving last year, while its employees donated more than 45,000 hours of volunteer work, for causes as diverse as developing education leaders in Maine,

helping enable rehabilitative services for patients in Tennessee, and supporting humanitarian efforts in Poland.

Throughout its 175-year history, Unum has had a tremendous impact in the State of Maine and beyond. I congratulate the company and its employees on reaching this impressive milestone and wish them a long and successful future.

400TH ANNIVERSARY OF DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the city of Dover, NH, on the 400th anniversary of its first settlement.

In 1623, brothers Edward and William Hilton, two fishmongers from London, sailed up the Piscataqua River and set up their Cochecho Plantation near Pomeroy Cove. The name of the settlement changed in the early years, first to Bristol, then to Dover, then to Northam, then back to Dover. But the settlers remained, which leads many historians to contend that Dover is the oldest continuously settled city or town in New Hampshire. It is also among the oldest cities in all of the United States.

The city of Dover's nickname, The Garrison City, has its roots in these early years. Its settlers took advantage of the area's abundant forestlands to fell trees for use in heavily fortified houses called “garrisons.” Made with sturdy logs and slits in the walls for rifles and muskets, these structures provided protection and a sense of security in cases of emergency or attack. Most of Dover's garrisons were destroyed in the late 1600s, but modern day residents and visitors can see for themselves the intact Damm Garrison at the local Woodman Museum. It is a symbol of the common threads of resilience, grit, and solidarity that are woven into the long and proud history of Dover.

The city of Dover has hosted many thriving industries over the past four centuries, including agriculture and shipbuilding in the 1700s and brickmaking in the 1800s. Yet anyone who takes a short stroll down Central Avenue can see the remnants of an industry that catapulted Dover to national prominence in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Textile manufacturers used the currents of the Cochecho River to power a sprawling mill complex that at one time employed over 2,000 workers. The Cochecho Manufacturing Company, its name the product of a clerical misspelling on incorporation documents, was one of the leading national producers of printed cotton and generated millions of yards of textiles annually. In 1828, it was the site of the first all-women strike in the United States when hundreds of “mill girls” marched off the job and through city streets in protest of meager wages. The nearby Sawyer Woolen Mills on the Bellamy

River also grew into the largest manufacturer of woollens in all of New Hampshire. Like many textile manufacturing giants of the Northeast, these enterprises closed their operations in the mid-1900s. Their expansive brick buildings sat dormant for years; however, city leaders have worked tirelessly in recent decades to repurpose them for modern use. They are now home to the Children's Museum of New Hampshire, restaurants, barbershops, toy stores, candy stores, small businesses, and apartments. They are once again the focal point of a vibrant downtown.

Throughout these many changes, challenges, and opportunities, Dover residents have remained determined to write their own distinct chapters in our American story. Many notable Granite Staters have called Dover home, including several Olympic athletes like swimmer Jenny Thompson and the first woman to be accepted into the bar and run for Governor of New Hampshire, Marilla Ricker. Many more are responsible for creating and sustaining a community that embodies the quintessential small town in New Hampshire, one bound together by nature, history, and—most important—its people.

My husband is a native of Dover, and we raised our family in the neighboring town of Madbury. We have always felt so welcomed by the city and its residents, and we look forward to joining our friends and neighbors in celebration of the Garrison City's 400th anniversary. I congratulate the city of Dover on this important milestone and wish the community all the best in its future endeavors.

120TH ANNIVERSARY OF HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR COMPANY

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Harley-Davidson's 120th anniversary. I am honored to recognize this iconic Wisconsin company and to commemorate this momentous milestone.

Though the style and swagger of Harley-Davidson motorcycles are now known across the entire world, the origin story of these bikes humbly began in a machine shop on Milwaukee's North Side in 1903. This was where two young best friends, William S. Harley and Arthur Davidson, first experimented with different prototypes for a motorized bicycle. While their first model struggled to scale the hills of Milwaukee's streets, Harley and Davidson understood the promise that their invention held. Less than a year later, an updated prototype placed fourth in a motorcycle race at State Fair Park.

As Harley-Davidson's business and production rapidly grew in the following years, so did its place in American history. In 1907, the company began selling its motorcycles to police departments, a tradition that remains to this day. In 1917, the U.S. military adopted Harley-Davidson motorcycles

for military issue during the First World War, purchasing over 20,000 units for the war effort. Bolstered by the strong sense of resolve and innovation that we all associate with our legacy American manufacturers, the company was able to survive the Great Depression, leading to a historic partnership with the U.S. Army during the Second World War.

Today, Harley-Davidson remains one of the largest motorcycle manufacturers in the world and is famous for a loyal following that spans the far reaches of the globe. While Harley-Davidson holds onto its roots, it also looks to the future. The new Harley-Davidson LiveWire electric motorcycle released in 2019 continues the company's commitment to style, craftsmanship, and an unparalleled riding experience.

Though everyone knows the look and sound of a Harley-Davidson bike when they see one, the company has expanded their business with merchandise that people from all backgrounds are desperate to get their hands on. There are now Harley-Davidson dealerships in nearly 100 countries, but the company has kept true to its roots with its headquarters located in Milwaukee. In 2008, the Harley-Davidson Museum opened to the public, allowing fans to experience more than 100 years of history up close. The museum remains a top tourist destination for Milwaukee, reinforcing the shared identity between a great American city and manufacturer.

What began as a motorcycle prototype stored in a Milwaukee family backyard has become an unparalleled vehicle for adventure across the open roads of the Earth. Yet beyond the roar of an engine or the classic look of a motorcycle, Harley-Davidson has come to symbolize the freedom we all know as Americans. On the 120th anniversary of this American icon, I am proud to recognize the Harley-Davidson Motor Company and look forward to many more years of success.

REMEMBERING DR. BILL SPRIGGS

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a great economist, a trailblazer, and a friend of mine: Dr. Bill Spriggs.

Bill was born here in Washington, DC, to a professor and a schoolteacher. He shared his parents' love of learning and went on to attend Williams College for his undergraduate degree and the University of Wisconsin-Madison for his PhD in economics. Bill began his career in academia and brought a new lens to economic policy: calling attention to the role of race in our economy.

Over the years, Bill mentored thousands of students at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, Norfolk State University, and Howard University. Bill was committed to lifting up all voices in his classroom and helping all students, especially people of color, advance in a field dominated by

White men. As Assistant Secretary of Labor during the Obama administration, Bill worked on a number of issues from trade to minimum wage, to racial disparities in the labor market. Bill then transitioned to be chief economist at the AFL-CIO, where he was a frequent and outspoken advocate for workers, in particular Black workers. Over his career of service, Bill's advocacy and policy expertise made a difference for so many. It is simple: Workers are better off because of Bill.

And his impact extends far beyond the impressive roles he held; at every step of his career, Bill challenged his colleagues to consider how systemic racism in our economy hurts working families of color. In the summer of 2020, following the murder of George Floyd, Bill published a powerful open letter to his fellow economists where he criticized the field's approach to race as a factor in the economy. He called on economists to reflect on and rethink how they study race. And he asked that they commit to creating policies that uplift workers of color and their families. The letter served as a starting point for discussion about the Fed's role in economic inequality.

His work shaped the national conversation. He found that Black workers were disproportionately hurt by import shocks to the economy, like NAFTA and Permanent Normal Trade Relations with China. His work reminded us that just as we were starting to create more jobs that support the middle class like manufacturing and make them more open to Black workers, our country's trade policy enabled the shipment of those jobs overseas. The work that we have to do now to rebuild our country with a real pro-American pro-worker industrial strategy that is finally inclusive to all stands on his shoulders. It is up to all of us to continue that conversation and uphold Bill's legacy.

On a personal note, I had the privilege of working with Bill a number of times over the years. He testified before the Banking Housing and Urban Affairs Committee at least four times since I took over as the lead Democrat. Each time, Bill testified about policies that would help workers. He offered his support for COVID relief packages to get families through the pandemic. And he stood up for communities and people that have been overlooked by economic policy for far too long.

Bill offered thoughtful counsel; he took time to talk to my staff and share his expertise. He was kind, thoughtful, and a brilliant economist. Bill understood that worker rights are intertwined with civil rights. And above all, he was committed to fighting for the dignity of work; he and I shared a goal that, one day, hard work will pay off for everyone no matter who you are or what you do.

May we all follow Bill's example to dedicate our lives to service, to push toward that goal until every worker can count on the dignity of work.

Our thoughts are with the Spriggs' family and with all those who knew and loved Bill.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADMIRAL PETER STAMATOPOULOS

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate an exceptional officer of the U.S. Navy, Rear Admiral Peter Stamatoopoulos, Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command and 49th Chief of Supply Corps, on his retirement after 35 years of honorable service to our country.

Rear Admiral Peter Stamatoopoulos provided outstanding leadership and sound professional judgment in service to the U.S. Navy, Congress, and this Nation. A native of California and a University of San Diego graduate, Rear Admiral Stamatoopoulos was first commissioned to serve as a supply corps officer in the U.S. Navy in 1988. Following his precept, "Do Good, Do Right, Do What Is Honorable," he provided vital Navy supply support throughout his career, serving in the Cold War, Operation Desert Storm, Operation Southern Watch, Operation Determined Response, and Operation Enduring Freedom. Under his leadership, his team won the 2006 Adm. Stan Arthur Logistics Team of the Year award for the noncombatant evacuation of about 15,000 U.S. citizens from Lebanon.

As commander, Naval Supply Systems Command and 49th Chief of Supply Corps for the past 36 months, Rear Admiral Stamatoopoulos led the execution of a dynamic, worldwide Supply Systems Command consisting of 11 field commands, a 22,500-personnel global workforce, \$8 billion annual budget, and \$42 billion Navy Working Capital Fund-Supply Management inventory. Through the Naval Sustainment System-Supply and Performance to Plan-Logistics initiatives, he improved the Navy's end-to-end supply chains and enhanced the global supply support network to swiftly respond to the dynamic threat environment.

On behalf of all Californians, we thank Rear Admiral Stamatoopoulos, his wife Alainie, and their entire family for their continued commitment, sacrifice, and contributions to our Nation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JOE FOX

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Joe Fox for his years of service and dedication to the State of Arkansas. For the past 11 years, Mr. Fox has served as the Arkansas State Forester, directing the good work of the forestry division within the Arkansas Department of Agriculture to promote and steward the State's forestry community.

His leadership, dedication, and passion for forestry is worthy of celebra-

tion as his service as State forester comes to a well-deserved retirement. Joe boasts a long and rich history advocating for our natural resources. Prior to this role, he worked as the director of conservation forestry for the Arkansas branch of the Nature Conservancy. He is also the former president of the Arkansas Forestry Association and served on the Arkansas Forestry Commission from 1987 to 1997, serving as chairman in 1995 and 1996.

A native Arkansan, Joe is a third-generation lumber industry professional and the first in his family to receive a forestry degree from a university. His vast experience in conservation forestry has been instrumental in promoting forest health, stewardship, and conservation. Joe has been the guiding voice for the division of forestry and I, as well as the State of Arkansas, have been blessed to benefit from his advice and knowledge throughout his tenure. His testimony and expertise have been essential in informing forestry-related policy through our work on the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee. I am pleased to consider Joe a friend and am grateful for his service to our State.

I commend Joe for a job well done and wish him the best in this next chapter of his life.●

TRIBUTE TO BRAD AND JOY RYAN

• Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and celebrating the accomplishments of two Ohioans from Duncan Falls, Brad Ryan and his grandmother, Joy Ryan. Together, they visited every National Park—all 63 of them—and they set a world record along the way. Joy is the oldest woman to visit every National Park. It took them 8 years and brought them new adventures all over the country.

In 2015, Brad invited Joy to camp and hike with him in the Smokey Mountains. Joy was 85 at the time and accepted the challenge. She had never been to a mountain before, and when they reached the top, she remembers a group of college kids cheering for them. This was just the beginning. Over the past 8 years, they have ziplined at the New River Gorge in West Virginia, where Joyce broke the record for the oldest person to complete the course. They whitewater rafted at Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in Alaska. At the Great Sand Dunes National Park in Colorado, Joy even rolled down a sand dune. Their final trip, to National Park of American Samoa, took them 6,700 miles from their home in Duncan Falls, OH.

Brad didn't set out to take his grandmother to every National Park; he knew she hadn't seen mountains or deserts or oceans, and he wanted to make sure she had the chance to experience all the natural wonder our country has to offer. Along the way, they accomplished something remarkable. Congratulations.●

RECOGNIZING THE CENTER OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

• Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and congratulating the Center for Science and Industry—COSI—on their National Medal for Museum and Library Science. It is an outstanding achievement and a testament to the work COSI educators, curators, and support staff do. It wouldn't have been possible without their dedication and service. COSI staff engages Ohio's next generation of thinkers, leaders, and problem solvers. They spark students' interest in the sciences and in technology with hands-on learning and interesting exhibits and inspire them to become the leaders who will continue our State's proud tradition of leadership in innovation for decades to come.

I am grateful for all COSI does for the Columbus community, and I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating these Ohioans on this achievement.●

RECOGNIZING THE TOLEDO LUCAS COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

• Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and congratulating the Toledo Lucas County Public Library on their National Medal for Museum and Library Science.

It is an outstanding achievement and a testament to the work the librarians and support staff do. It wouldn't have been possible without their dedication and service.

The Toledo Lucas County Public Library educates and engages Ohioans of all ages by creating spaces where everyone can broaden their horizons with books, technology, and innovative classes. Their commitment to helping kids learn to read is building Ohio's next generation of thinkers, leaders, and problem solvers. One day these students will be the leaders writing our State's next chapter.

I am grateful for all they do for the Toledo community, and I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating these Ohioans on this achievement.●

RECOGNIZING THE WESTPORT LIBRARY

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize the Westport Library as it celebrates the release of its first vinyl record.

Public libraries serve vital roles in our communities, providing no-fee access to collections of books, films, and other media, as well as to computers and the internet. They are hubs of community interaction, and now, in Westport, CT, a creative outlet for local musicians.

Founded in 1886, the Westport Library has been enriching the community for almost a century and a half. In addition to its full collection of books for readers of all ages, the library is

home to a MakerSpace, a Library of Things, a seed library, a cafe and store, and a collection of professional artwork. These resources make the Westport Library one of the best libraries in all of America—a “noisy library,” as its supporters say, and a true jewel of the community.

Over the past year, Westport Library has added a new innovation to their impressive collection: Verso Studios, a state-of-the-art recording studio based in the library itself. On June 3, 2023, I was proud to join the library in celebrating the release of its first record: “Verso Records: Volume One” on vinyl. This record is the product of collaboration among local artists and is the first of its kind issued by a public library.

This endeavor is an example of Westport at its best, the vision and vibrancy of the community and its commitment to artistic achievement, powering culture throughout the State of Connecticut.

I applaud the innovative and important work done by the Westport Library and hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating all of the staff and supporters of the library on this impressive achievement.●

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND ANNA FRANK

● Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I rise to join the other Members of Alaska's Federal delegation—Senator LISA MURKOWSKI and Representative MARY PELTOLA—in honoring our dear friend Dr. Reverend Anna Frank. For decades, Reverend Frank has been a force for good in Interior Alaska and across our State. As the first female Alaska Native Episcopal priest, she has given thousands of sermons and has officiated over countless weddings, funerals, and baptisms. She has served as a counselor for those in need, has been at the bedside for those souls passing on to heaven, and has provided much needed solace to those here on earth.

Reverend Frank was born in 1939 in Old Minto, 1 of 14 children. Growing up in a village of less than 200 people, all living a subsistence lifestyle, everyone in the village had to play their part to survive and thrive. Her mother taught her how to trap muskrats and set fish traps. She also had many other women in her life—her aunts, who mentored her, as she has since mentored hundreds of other young women.

After moving to Fairbanks, she married Richard Frank, a World War II veteran and respected Athabaskan leader who was also from Minto—and with whom she enjoyed a 57-year-long marriage. Together, Anna and Richard Frank raised four children. During this time, Reverend Frank earned her high school diploma. Her ability to persevere through adverse conditions instilled in her the idea that, “You have to do things for yourself; don't live off people.”

Reverend Frank became a health aide and midwife in Minto—her grand-

mother and aunt were midwives who had passed their knowledge on to her—and again, she demonstrated her strength, compassion, and skill. She was hired by Tanana Chiefs Conference to create their first health education department in 1975.

Reverend Frank's job was to travel to the villages in the Interior and to talk to Alaska Natives about modern health and medicine. It was in this environment where Reverend Frank's experiences—the lessons she had learned from her elders and knowledge that she had gained from her western education—all came together. She found a way to reach out and get the help they needed, in a way that worked for them. Soon after, she was recruited to be a counselor, a position at which she excelled.

In preparation for Easter one year, Reverend Frank decided that instead of giving something up for Lent, she would volunteer at the village church. After that, she became a deacon. Nearly 10 years later, she was ordained as an Episcopal priest, the first Alaska Native woman to be ordained. She worked for the diocese for over 12 years and traveled internationally on behalf of the church. For her work, Dr. Reverend Anna Frank was awarded an honorary doctorate of law by the University of Alaska-Fairbanks in 2019.

Reverend Frank spent the majority of her life doing what needed to be done. The countless problems she encountered, she tackled head on. Reverend Frank traveled around Alaska, to numerous Native villages, and held church services for anybody of any faith, who wanted to be ministered to.

“I understood two roads: our Native ways and the other world,” she once said. She was, and still is, a bridge between the old and the new. She has served on numerous boards, including the Denakkanaaga Elders group, the Alaska Commission on Aging, as well as the Fairbanks Native Association. She continues her journey in ensuring that Alaska Natives are seen and heard. She prays with them and for them. Reverend Frank has given her all to enrich and enliven the lives of those around her.

She spoke to a reporter a few years ago about her lifelong journey. “As long as you're breathing it's never too late,” she said. “So that's what I did in my life, I changed me, and I grew, and I tried to help others. From where I came from, I have moved mountains.”

We thank her for the mountains she has moved, her faith, her tireless service to our State and to her community and for all the many blessings she has bestowed on so many. “Ana Baasee,” Reverend Anna.●

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Ms. Kelly, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting a nomination which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(The message received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 12:15 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3797. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an alternative manner of furnishing certain health insurance coverage statements to individuals.

H.R. 3801. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to streamline and improve the employer reporting process relating to health insurance coverage and to protect dependent privacy.

H.R. 4004. An act to approve and implement the Agreement between the American Institute in Taiwan and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States regarding Trade between the United States of America and Taiwan, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House of Representatives having proceeded to reconsider the resolution (H.J. Res. 45) 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”, returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, it was resolved, that the said resolution do not pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives not agreeing to pass the same.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY) announced that on today, June 22, 2023, she had signed the following enrolled bill, which was previously signed by the Speaker of the House:

S. 30. An act to authorize major medical facility projects for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3797. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an alternative manner of furnishing certain health insurance coverage statements to individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

H.R. 3801. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to streamline and improve the employer reporting process relating to health insurance coverage and to protect dependent privacy; to the Committee on Finance.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 2178. A bill to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-1545. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 118th Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1546. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 118th Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1547. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 118th Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1548. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 118th Congress; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-1549. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 118th Congress; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1550. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 118th Congress; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1551. A communication from the Agency Representative, Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Adoption of Updated WIPO Standard ST.26; Revision to Incorporation by Reference" (RIN0651-AD69) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 6, 2023; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1552. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Fiscal Year 2022 Paul Coverdell National Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program Report" received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1553. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 118th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1554. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Af-

fairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 118th Congress; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, without amendment:

S. 1189. A bill to establish a pilot grant program to improve recycling accessibility, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-41).

S. 1194. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out certain activities to improve recycling and composting programs in the United States, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-42).

By Mrs. MURRAY, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 2127. An original bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-43).

By Mr. HEINRICH, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 2131. An original bill making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-44).

By Mrs. MURRAY, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled "Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals for Fiscal Year 2024" (Rept. No. 118-45).

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with amendments:

S. 945. A bill to provide for joint reports by relevant Federal agencies to Congress regarding incidents of terrorism, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-46).

By Mr. SANDERS, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1067. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to citizen petitions.

S. 1114. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the 180-day exclusivity period.

By Mr. SANDERS, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, without amendment:

S. 1214. A bill to set forth limitations on exclusive approval or licensure of drugs designated for rare diseases or conditions.

By Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1271. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to trafficking of illicit fentanyl and its precursors by transnational criminal organizations, including cartels, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SANDERS, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, without amendment:

S. 1339. A bill to provide for increased oversight of entities that provide pharmacy benefit management services on behalf of group health plans and health insurance coverage.

By Mr. WARNER, from the Select Committee on Intelligence, without amendment:

S. 2103. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Intelligence

Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, without amendment:

S. 2190. An original bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to increase bank executive accountability and to improve financial stability, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. WARNER:

S. 2103. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Intelligence Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; from the Select Committee on Intelligence; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself and Mr. BENNET):

S. 2104. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to allow for the separation of enterprise units by continuous and fallow cropping systems; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. DAINES):

S. 2105. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out activities to control the movement of aquatic invasive species into, across, and out of Federal land and waters, to provide for financial assistance from the Commissioner of Reclamation to Reclamation States for watercraft inspection and decontamination stations, to amend the Non-indigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 to make certain technical corrections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 2106. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against tax for disaster mitigation expenditures; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 2107. A bill to allow grantees under the HIV Health Care Services Program to allocate a portion of such funding for services to individuals at risk of acquiring HIV; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 2108. A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to require that certain information is made publicly available, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 2109. A bill to ensure that Write Your Own companies can sell private flood insurance products that compete with National Flood Insurance Program products; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 2110. A bill to allow National Flood Insurance Program policyholders who leave the program to purchase a private insurance flood policy to return to the National Flood Insurance Program without penalty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 2111. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require the Internal Revenue Service to notify taxpayers of specific information being sought from third parties for purposes of tax administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 2112. A bill to make the Care Compare internet website and its data more accessible by individuals using search engines; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. BUDD):

S. 2113. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act and the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 to deter labor slowdowns and prohibit labor organizations from blocking modernization efforts at ports of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 2114. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to publish a list of entities that hold authorizations, licenses, or other grants of authority issued by the Commission and that have certain foreign ownership, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 2115. A bill to authorize the President to enter into trade agreements for the reciprocal elimination of duties or other import restrictions with respect to medical goods to contribute to the national security and public health of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 2116. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to produce a report that provides recommendations to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of Department of Commerce programs related to supply chain resilience and manufacturing and industrial innovation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 2117. A bill to allow participants in the National Health Service Corps to defer their obligated service in order to receive training in palliative care services; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. RICKETTS):

S. 2118. A bill to clarify the inability of the President to declare national emergencies under the National Emergencies Act, major disasters or emergencies under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, and public health emergencies under the Public Health Service Act on the premise of climate change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. TESTER, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 2119. A bill to reauthorize the Fire-fighter Cancer Registry Act of 2018; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 2120. 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. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. OSSOFF):

S. 2121. A bill to establish a centralized system to allow individuals to request the simultaneous deletion of their personal information across all data brokers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 2122. A bill to amend the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly referred to as the "National Apprenticeship Act"), to expand the national apprenticeship system to include apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeships registered under such Act and to promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 2123. A bill to cap noninterest Federal spending as a percentage of potential GDP to right-size the Government, grow the economy, and balance the budget; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 2124. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to enter into contracts with industry intermediaries for purposes of promoting the development of and access to apprenticeships and related pre-apprenticeships for secondary school students; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 2125. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to facilitate efficient State implementation of certain national ambient air quality standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. SCHMITT:

S. 2126. A bill to limit the use of Department of Transportation aircraft for travel by the Secretary of Transportation or the Secretary's executive staff, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 2127. An original bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND:

S. 2128. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to increase Federal Medicaid funding for States that provide intensive community-based services for adults with serious mental illness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 2129. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require PDP sponsors of a prescription drug plan and Medicare Advantage organizations offering an MA-PD plan under part D of the Medicare program that use a formulary to include certain drugs and biosimilar biological products on such formulary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 2130. A bill to require community engagement and reporting relating to activi-

ties of the Department of Defense with respect to perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HEINRICH:

S. 2131. An original bill making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 2132. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a pilot program for the establishment and use of a pre-fire-suppression stand density index, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 2133. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Medically Tailored Home-Delivered Meals Demonstration Program to test a payment and service delivery model under part A of Medicare to improve clinical health outcomes and reduce the rate of readmissions of certain individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2134. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to require research and development regarding a policy to insure wine grapes against losses due to smoke exposure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2135. A bill to require the Agricultural Research Service to conduct research relating to wildfire smoke exposure on wine grapes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 2136. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain Federal land to the State of Utah for inclusion in certain State parks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 2137. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure stability in payments to home health agencies under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 2138. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to take initiatives to measure the impact of automation on the workforce in order to inform workforce development strategies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 2139. A bill to ensure that certain incidents involving a covered employee that are reported to the title IX coordinator at an eligible institution of higher education have been reviewed by the president of the institution and not less than 1 additional member of the institution's board of trustees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. COONS):

S. 2140. A bill to amend title 35, United States Code, to address matters relating to patent subject matter eligibility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORAN:

S. 2141. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to extend a no-action determination relating to the provision of research services by broker-dealers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 2142. A bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. THUNE):

S. 2143. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 320 South 2nd Avenue in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, as the "Staff Sergeant Robb Lura Roling Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 2144. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to expand eligibility for certain contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2145. A bill to support educational entities in fully implementing title IX and reducing and preventing sex discrimination in all areas of education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. OSSOFF:

S. 2146. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to increase the Governmentwide goal for participation in Federal contracts by small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 2147. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to prohibit investments under the Thrift Savings Plan in certain mutual funds that make investment decisions based primarily on environmental, social, or governance criteria, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. KELLY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 2148. A bill to promote long-term economic recovery and job creation in environmental justice communities by providing for investment in catalytic local predevelopment projects for resilient climate infrastructure innovation, to provide assistance to support State and local project development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. TESTER:

S. 2149. A bill to sustain economic development and recreational use of National Forest System land in the State of Montana, to add certain land to the National Wilderness Preservation System, to designate new areas for recreation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 2150. A bill to establish an Interagency Council on Service to promote and strengthen

opportunities for military service, national service, and public service for all people of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 2151. A bill to amend the Southwest Forest Health and Wildlife Prevention Act of 2004 to require the establishment of an additional Institute under that Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. SMITH, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 2152. A bill to authorize grants to eligible entities to pay for travel-related expenses and logistical support for individuals with respect to accessing abortion services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS:

S. 2153. A bill to provide for the use of members of the Selected Reserve and Individual Ready Reserve to respond to significant cyber events; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PETERS:

S. 2154. A bill to extend and modify the authority to provide training for Eastern European national security forces in the course of multilateral exercises; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 2155. A bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish the Rural Innovation and Partnership Administration and to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to establish the Rural Future Partnership Fund to invest in the rural areas of the United States to achieve their preferred future while maximizing their contribution to the well-being of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 2156. A bill to amend the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act to authorize additional entities to be eligible to complete the maintenance work on Bolts Ditch and the Bolts Ditch Headgate within the Holy Cross Wilderness, Colorado; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 2157. A bill to repeal prescription drug price control provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 2158. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for disciplinary procedures for supervisors and managers at the Department of Veterans Affairs and to modify the procedures of personnel actions against employees of the Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 2159. A bill to clarify the classification of service provider payees as employees or independent contractors in Federal law; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RISCH:

S. 2160. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize certain extraordinary operation and maintenance work for urban canals of concern; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 2161. A bill to provide financial assistance for projects to address certain subsid-

ence impacts in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. KELLY, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 2162. A bill to support water infrastructure in Reclamation States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 2163. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to study student mental health at institutions of higher education and to issue guidance on compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 for mental health and substance use disorder policies of institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 2164. A bill to increase oversight and transparency with respect to Medicare billing codes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. KAINE):

S. 2165. A bill to provide Nicaraguan political prisoners who arrived in the United States on February 9, 2023, and their immediate family members with certain benefits available to refugees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 2166. A bill to amend the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 and the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to provide grants to States and Indian Tribes for programs to voluntarily repurpose agricultural land to reduce consumptive water use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 2167. A bill to enable schools serving grades 6 through 12 that are located in rural areas or that serve Native American students to remodel or build new facilities to provide STEM classrooms and laboratories and support high-speed internet, to establish a program to support the modernization, renovation, or repair of career and technical education facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 2168. A bill to rescind discretionary appropriations in the event of a debt ceiling crisis period and to honor the full faith and credit of the debts of the United States in the event of a debt ceiling crisis; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 2169. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry out watershed pilots, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. WICKER):

S. 2170. A bill to amend the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 to provide for a presumption of denial of licenses for the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of technology to end users in the People's Republic of China or the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SMITH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BROWN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr.

CARDIN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. COONS, Mr. KING, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KELLY, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. OSSOFF):

S. 2171. A bill to permit legally married same-sex couples to amend their filing status for tax returns outside the statute of limitations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. WICKER):

S. 2172. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income certain federally-subsidized loan repayments for dental school faculty; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KING (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CORNYN, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 2173. A bill to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide that the licensing of a mark for use by a related company may not be construed as establishing an employment relationship between the owner of the mark, or an authorizing person, and either that related company or the employees of that related company, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. REED, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 2174. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to adjust the threshold amount for minor medical facility construction projects of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 2175. A bill to amend section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to reduce the waiting period for employment authorization for asylum applicants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KELLY, Ms. SMITH, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 2176. A bill to prohibit commercial sexual orientation conversion therapy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PETERS:

S. 2177. A bill to provide for parity among the vice chiefs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 2178. A bill to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 2179. A bill to help increase the development, distribution, and use of clean cookstoves and fuels to improve health, protect the climate and environment, empower women, create jobs, and help consumers save time and money; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HEINRICH,

Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KING, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. REED, and Mr. FETTERMAN):

S. 2180. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a small farm EQIP subprogram under the environmental quality incentives program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 2181. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to repeal the sunset on entitlement to memorial headstones and markers for commemoration of veterans and certain individuals and to repeal the sunset on authority to bury remains of certain spouses and children in national cemeteries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 2182. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to establish a label designating fish harvested in the United States exclusive economic zone or navigable waters as wild USA seafood, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. MORAN, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 2183. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish an exposure registry and conduct epidemiological studies to assess health outcomes associated with the Red Hill Incident; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CARDIN:

S. 2184. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to improve the Women's Business Center Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. CARDIN:

S. 2185. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require an annual report on entrepreneurial development programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. BARRASSO, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 2186. A bill to require the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation to test allowing blood transfusions to be paid separately from the Medicare hospice all-inclusive per diem payment; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 2187. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require annual reporting on assets of institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SMITH:

S. 2188. A bill to increase access to pre-exposure prophylaxis to reduce the transmission of HIV; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. ERNST:

S. 2189. A bill to require the publication of fossil-fuel powered travel by the President, the Vice President, and political appointees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 2190. An original bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to increase bank executive accountability and to improve financial stability, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 2191. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure the consensual donation and respectful disposition of human bod-

ies and human body parts donated or transferred for education, research, or the advancement of medical, dental, or mortuary science and not for use in human transplantation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. OSSOFF:

S. 2192. A bill to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to include representation of the State of Georgia on the Citrus Disease Subcommittee of the Specialty Crops Committee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 2193. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to permit the use of Federal funds to pay for travel costs of Federal personnel and their pets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 2194. A bill to remove limitations under Medicaid, Medicare, CHIP, and the Department of Veterans Affairs on benefits for persons in custody pending disposition of charges; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 2195. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to reauthorize the diesel emissions reduction program; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. CASIDY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 2196. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate work disincentives for childhood disability beneficiaries; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 2197. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study of the effectiveness of the Federal Government in carrying out its responsibilities under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act to promote access to voting for absent uniformed services voters and an analysis of means for improving access to voter registration information and assistance for members of the Armed Forces and their family members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 2198. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study and submit a report on price-related compensation and payment structures in the prescription drug supply chain; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WELCH, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 2199. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to establish a pollinator-friendly plant labeling program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 2200. A bill to promote registered apprenticeships and on-the-job training for small and medium-sized businesses within in-demand industry sectors, through the establishment and support of eligible partnerships; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. THUNE):

S. 2201. A bill to increase knowledge and awareness of best practices to reduce cybersecurity risks in the United States; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 2202. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize the modification of transferred works to increase public benefits and other project benefits as part of extraordinary operation and maintenance work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 2203. A bill to require the conduct of winter season reconnaissance of atmospheric rivers on the West Coast of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. FETTERMAN):

S. 2204. A bill to ensure that federally backed financing for the construction, rehabilitation, or purchase of manufactured home communities is available only for communities whose owner has implemented minimum consumer protections in the lease agreements with residents of all manufactured home communities owned by such owner, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. BUDD, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 2205. A bill to regulate human cadaveric islets for transplantation as organs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CARDIN:

S. 2206. A bill to increase the guarantee amount under the Surety Bond Program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. REED, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 2207. A bill to provide enhanced funding for family planning services; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

S. 2208. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to provide support for domestically harvested seafood, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. CARDIN:

S. 2209. A bill to establish a veteran Federal procurement entrepreneurship training program; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. HAGERTY (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. COTTON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 2210. A bill to provide for congressional review of actions to terminate or waive sanc-

tions imposed with respect to Iran; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. KING):

S. 2211. A bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish the Office of Aquaculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. CARDIN:

S. 2212. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish an SBIC Advisory Committee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 2213. A bill to address the health of cancer survivors and unmet needs that survivors face through the entire continuum of care from diagnosis through active treatment and posttreatment, in order to improve survivorship, treatment, transition to recovery and beyond, quality of life and palliative care, and long-term health outcomes, including by developing a minimum standard of care for cancer survivorship, irrespective of the type of cancer, a survivor's background, or forthcoming survivorship needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. BUDD):

S.J. Res. 36. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs of the Department of Labor relating to "Rescission of Implementing Legal Requirements Regarding the Equal Opportunity Clause's Religious Exemption Rule"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. RICKETTS):

S. Res. 265. A resolution supporting a democratic, pluralistic, and prosperous Bosnia and Herzegovina and its Euro-Atlantic aspirations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. LEE):

S. Res. 266. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the relationship between certain obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty and constitutional declarations of war by Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. Res. 267. A resolution supporting the designation of the week of June 18 through June 24, 2023, as "National Women's Sports Week" to celebrate the anniversary of the enactment of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and the growth of women's sports; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. Res. 268. A resolution responding to the threat posed by the Russian Federation's deployment of tactical nuclear weapons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. Res. 269. A resolution designating July 22, 2023, as "National Day of the American Cowboy"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. STABENOW:

S. Res. 270. A resolution designating July 15, 2023, as "National Leiomyosarcoma Awareness Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. Res. 271. A resolution designating June 15, 2023, as "World Elder Abuse Awareness Day" and the month of June as "Elder Abuse Awareness Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. VANCE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LEE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. BRAUN, and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. Res. 272. A resolution celebrating the historic anniversary of the June 24, 2022, decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KATINE, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. COONS):

S. Res. 273. A resolution promoting stronger economic relations between the United States, Canada, and countries in Latin America and the Caribbean; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KING, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. FETTERMAN, and Ms. SMITH):

S. Res. 274. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate to reduce traffic fatalities to zero by 2050; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MORAN:

S. Res. 275. A resolution designating June as "National Annuity Awareness Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. WARREN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. FETTERMAN):

S. Res. 276. A resolution expressing opposition to the use of State power against people in the United States seeking essential health care, including criminalization of the full range of sexual and reproductive health care such as abortion, gender-affirming care, and contraceptive care, and disapproving of State punishment of people for their pregnancy outcomes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. Res. 277. A resolution expressing the condolences of the Senate and honoring the memory of the victims on the first anniversary of the mass shooting at the Fourth of July parade in Highland Park, Illinois, on July 4, 2022; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. Res. 278. A resolution to authorize testimony and representation in United States v. Hostetter; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 279. A resolution commemorating the passage of 2 years since the tragic building collapse in Surfside, Florida, on June 24, 2021; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. KAINE, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. WICKER, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. WARNOCK, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. Res. 280. A resolution recognizing National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges of children in the foster care system, and encouraging Congress to implement policies to improve the lives of children in the foster care system; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. Res. 281. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of June 18 through June 24, 2023, as “National Firefighter Safety Week” in the United States and supporting the goals and ideals of National Firefighter Safety Week to raise awareness of the fire risks associated with improper disposal of lithium-ion batteries; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KELLY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BENNET, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COONS, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KING, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. PETERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MANCHIN, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. Res. 282. A resolution recognizing June 2023 as “LGBTQ Pride Month”; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RISCH:

S. Res. 283. A resolution recognizing June 28, 2023, as the 125th anniversary of the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine and commending the work of the association to improve the health of the people of the United States; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mr. RISCH, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. Res. 284. A resolution expressing support for the designation of June 2023 as “National Dairy Month” to recognize the important role dairy plays in a healthy diet and the exceptional work of dairy producers in being stewards of the land and livestock; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr.

PADILLA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. CASEY):

S. Res. 285. A resolution to provide for the approval of final regulations relating to Federal service labor-management relations that are applicable to the Senate and the employees of the Senate, and that were issued by the Office of Compliance, now known as the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, on August 19, 1996, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BROWN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 286. A resolution recognizing the contributions of African Americans to the musical heritage of the United States and the need for greater access to music education for African-American students and designating June 2023 as African-American Music Appreciation Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 120

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 120, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against tax for charitable donations to nonprofit organizations providing education scholarships to qualified elementary and secondary students.

S. 260

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 260, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit nurse practitioners and physician assistants to satisfy the documentation requirement under the Medicare program for coverage of certain shoes for individuals with diabetes.

S. 411

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 411, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to reauthorize and expand the National Threat Assessment Center of the Department of Homeland Security.

S. 443

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) were added as cosponsors of S. 443, a bill to treat certain liquidations of new motor vehicle inventory as qualified liquidations of LIFO inventory for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

S. 532

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 532, a bill to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities.

S. 537

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Arkansas

(Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 537, a bill to preserve open competition and Federal Government neutrality towards the labor relations of Federal Government contractors on Federal and federally funded construction projects, and for other purposes.

S. 547

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 547, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the First Rhode Island Regiment, in recognition of their dedicated service during the Revolutionary War.

S. 626

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 626, a bill to recommend that the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation test the effect of a dementia care management model, and for other purposes.

S. 652

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 652, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require a group health plan or health insurance coverage offered in connection with such a plan to provide an exceptions process for any medication step therapy protocol, and for other purposes.

S. 760

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 760, a bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to authorize mandatory funding for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative.

S. 1000

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) were added as cosponsors of S. 1000, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve the accuracy of market-based Medicare payment for clinical diagnostic laboratory services, to reduce administrative burdens in the collection of data, and for other purposes.

S. 1034

At the request of Ms. LUMMIS, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1034, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to establish a competitive grant program for projects for commercial motor vehicle parking, and for other purposes.

S. 1071

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1071, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide students with disabilities and their families with access to critical information needed to select the right college and succeed once enrolled.

S. 1174

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1174, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase funding for Social Security and Medicare.

S. 1201

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1201, a bill to reform the labor laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1269

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT), the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1269, a bill to reduce the price of insulin and provide for patient protections with respect to the cost of insulin.

S. 1271

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1271, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to trafficking of illicit fentanyl and its precursors by transnational criminal organizations, including cartels, and for other purposes.

S. 1384

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1384, a bill to promote and protect from discrimination living organ donors.

S. 1408

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1408, a bill to amend title 9, United States Code, with respect to arbitration of disputes involving race discrimination.

S. 1457

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1457, a bill to authorize negotiation and conclusion and to provide for congressional consideration of a tax agreement between the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO).

S. 1467

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1467, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable tax credit against income

tax for the purchase of qualified access technology for the blind.

S. 1514

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1514, a bill to amend the National Housing Act to establish a mortgage insurance program for first responders, and for other purposes.

S. 1561

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1561, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow qualified distributions from qualified tuition programs for certain aviation maintenance and commercial pilot courses.

S. 1668

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1668, a bill to improve the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network, and for other purposes.

S. 1669

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1669, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue a rule requiring access to AM broadcast stations in motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

S. 1689

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1689, a bill to prioritize efforts of the Department of State to combat international trafficking in precursor chemicals and covered synthetic drugs with the Government of Mexico, to provide for the imposition of sanctions with respect to persons of the People's Republic of China contributing to international proliferation of illicit drugs or their means of production, and for other purposes.

S. 1743

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1743, a bill to amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978 to modify the forest inventory and analysis program.

S. 1811

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1811, a bill to ensure treatment in the military based on merit and performance, and for other purposes.

S. 1955

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY)

was added as a cosponsor of S. 1955, a bill to amend the Central Utah Project Completion Act to authorize expenditures for the conduct of certain water conservation measures in the Great Salt Lake basin, and for other purposes.

S. 1983

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1983, a bill to require non-Federal prison, correctional, and detention facilities holding Federal prisoners or detainees under a contract with the Federal Government to make the same information available to the public that Federal prisons and correctional facilities are required to make available.

S. 1985

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1985, a bill to prohibit the flying, draping, or other display of any flag other than the flag of the United States at public buildings, and for other purposes.

S. 1992

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1992, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the earned income and child tax credits, and for other purposes.

S. 2097

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2097, a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 2014 to improve a program that provides livestock disaster assistance, and for other programs.

S. RES. 208

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 208, a resolution expressing support for the designation of November 12, 2023, as "National Warrior Call Day" and recognizing the important of connecting warriors in the United States to support structures necessary to transition from the battlefield, especially peer-to-peer connection.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2134. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to require research and development regarding a policy to insure wine grapes against losses due to smoke exposure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to introduce the Smoke Exposure Crop Insurance Act of 2023. This legislation will make Federal crop insurance work better for wine grapes impacted by wildfire smoke exposure.

Increasingly frequent and catastrophic wildfires in California, Oregon, and Washington are threatening the long-term sustainability of important winegrowing regions. Vineyards, winery operations, and the communities they support are routinely facing the threat of wildfires that can not only destroy vineyards, but can damage fruit through prolonged smoke exposure, which can be absorbed into the grape, creating an ashy taste known as smoke taint.

The impact has been particularly acute for California's 4,800 wineries and 5,900 winegrape growers, who have seen significant property loss, loss of tourism, and loss of production due to smoke-exposed grapes. In 2020 alone, industry sources estimate that between 165,000 and 325,000 tons of California wine grapes were lost due to actual or perceived smoke damage, and financial estimates place losses at over \$600 million.

Federal crop insurance tools are not working for winegrape producers grappling with the impacts of climate change induced wildfires. That's why we need to pass the Smoke Exposure Crop Insurance Act.

The Smoke Exposure Crop Insurance Act of 2023 would direct the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to research, develop, and create a crop insurance policy to better insure against wine grape losses due to wildfire smoke exposure.

Wine grapes are vital to the economies of California, Oregon, and Washington—the largest producers of wine grapes in the United States and the most impacted by smoke-exposure. But crop insurance is not working for wine grapes—current products do not fully capture the risks associated with growing in these smoke and wildfire-prone States.

That is why we need to pass the Smoke Exposure Crop Insurance Act of 2023, to improve crop insurance for winegrape producers, wineries, and the consumers they support to help address the impossible choice facing producers after a wildfire: Does a grower harvest grapes knowing they may be unusable for wine or do they take an indemnity for what may be perfectly good grapes?

This bill gets us one step closer to answering that question.

I would like to thank my colleagues from California, Washington, and Oregon for joining me to introduce this bill and for our partners in the House, Representatives MIKE THOMPSON and DAN NEWHOUSE, for championing this bill in the House.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the Smoke Exposure Crop Insurance Act as quickly as possible for inclusion in the 2023 farm Bill.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2135. A bill to require the Agricultural Research Service to conduct re-

search relating to wildfire smoke exposure on wine grapes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to introduce the Smoke Exposure Research Act of 2023. This legislation will bolster research at land-grant universities along the west coast to better understand the impacts of wildfire smoke on wine grapes.

Increasingly frequent and catastrophic wildfires in California, Oregon, and Washington are threatening the long-term sustainability of important winegrowing regions. Vineyards, winery operations, and the communities they support are routinely facing the threat of wildfires that can not only destroy vineyards but even those vineyards that escape direct wildfire damage can still suffer from prolonged smoke exposure, which can be absorbed into grapes and create an ashy taste known as smoke taint.

The impact has been particularly acute for California's 4,800 wineries and 5,900 winegrape growers, who have seen significant property loss, loss of tourism, and loss of production due to smoke-exposed grapes. The 2020 wildfires alone are estimated to have cost wineries and winegrape growers \$3.7 billion both from immediate fire-caused losses as well as losses in future sales due to unharvested grapes exposed to wildfire smoke.

Yet, there is a limited understanding of how to measure and identify compounds that cause smoke taint and even less understanding of the mitigation and risk management measures necessary to reduce these impacts.

Recognizing the dearth of information and how much is at stake for the wine industry, Congress provided \$5 million to the USDA to identify the compounds responsible for smoke taint and to develop mitigation methods to reduce or eliminate smoke taint.

This was a great first step, but we need more. That is what my bill would do.

The Smoke Exposure Research Act of 2023 would provide \$32.5 million over 5 years to ensure the sustainability of the wine industry in the face of climate crisis.

Specifically, this bill would direct the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service, in coordination with land-grant universities and researchers with viticulture and enology expertise, to identify the compounds responsible for smoke taint; establish standard sampling, testing, and screening tools for use in vineyards and wineries; and develop new risk assessment tools, mitigation measures, and management strategies for growers.

As researchers from the University of California Davis, Washington State University, and Oregon State University explain in recent research, the impact of smoke taint is not predictable.

We cannot currently predict which grapes may have suffered damage based on anything intuitive, such as sight,

smell, or even the flavor of fresh grapes. "Freshness of the smoke, number of times exposed, variety of grape—the list goes on. There's so much we don't know."

That is why we need to pass the Smoke Exposure Research Act, to ensure we have strong science-based data for actual risk management and mitigation tools to protect the U.S. wine industry.

I would like to thank my colleague, Representative Mike Thompson, for his leadership bolstering California winegrowing communities and championing this bill in the House.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the Smoke Exposure Research Act as quickly as possible.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 2150. A bill to establish an Interagency Council on Service to promote and strengthen opportunities for military service, national service, and public service for all people of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. REED. Madam President, I believe that Americans are ready and willing to answer the call to serve, to come together and meet the challenges that we face at the local, national, and international level. We just need to create the conditions to mobilize them. That is why I am proud to join Senator YOUNG in introducing the Unity through Service Act.

Our legislation is based on the recommendations of the National Commission on Military, National, and Public Service. The Commission was established in the 2017 National Defense Authorization Act. At that time, the Armed Services Committee faced a critical question: Should women be required to register for the draft? Chairman John McCain and I quickly understood that the question was also about something bigger. What does it mean for the Nation when so many people do not have the common experience of service, whether in the military or in their communities? And what happens when those who want to serve do not have the opportunity to do so? With those thoughts in mind, we established the Commission to look at the issue of service comprehensively.

The Commission published its final report and recommendations just as the COVID-19 pandemic began to grip the Nation. It set a 10-year goal for 5 million Americans to begin participating in military, national, or public service each year. Additionally, the Commission set targets for ensuring there are more than enough qualified individuals seeking to serve in the Armed Forces, and it called for modernizing government personnel systems to attract and enable Americans with critical skills to enter public service. The Unity through Service Act would help to implement those recommendations, providing the architecture and

focus to mobilize a whole of government approach.

Specifically, the Unity through Service Act would establish an Interagency Council on Service to coordinate and lead initiatives that extend across military, national, and public service. The council would be tasked with preparing and submitting to the President a national strategy on service, including a review of current programs, initiatives, and online content. The legislation would promote cross-service marketing, recruitment, and retention through joint advertising campaigns and shared market research. It would also ensure that transitioning military members and AmeriCorps members are informed about other service opportunities open to them.

The Unity through Service Act would elevate all forms of service, leveraging the strengths of existing programs. In addition, it would complement the ACTION for National Service Act, which I introduced earlier this year to put us on a path to one million national service members annually within 10 years. The Unity Through Service Act would provide a roadmap for bringing a new generation of Americans together in service to our Nation. Americans want to serve. We just need to provide the opportunities and the connection for them to do so.

I urge my colleagues to join us in reaffirming our national culture of service by working with Senator YOUNG and me to take up and pass the Unity through Service Act.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 2161. A bill to provide financial assistance for projects to address certain subsidence impacts in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise to speak in support of the Canal Conveyance Capacity Restoration Act, which I introduced today. Representative JIM COSTA has introduced companion legislation in the House of Representatives.

The bill authorizes one-third cost-share totaling \$653 million for restoring the capacity of the Friant-Kern Canal, the Delta-Mendota Canal, and the California Aqueduct.

Coordinated legislation in the State legislature introduced by State Senator Melissa Hurtado has led to a downpayment on a State cost-share for restoring the canals' capacity. Local water districts would be responsible for the remainder of the cost not covered by the State or Federal governments.

In addition, the bill authorizes an additional \$180 million to restore salmon runs on the San Joaquin River. The funding is for fish passage structures, levees, and other improvements that will allow the threatened Central Valley Spring-run Chinook salmon to swim freely upstream from the ocean to the Friant Dam.

My bill would help California water users and California's Nation-leading

agriculture industry comply with a recent State requirement to end the overpumping of groundwater. The stakes are huge: If we don't bring groundwater into balance, then the San Joaquin Valley will lose access to about 2 million acre-feet of water per year.

Unless local water agencies and the State and Federal governments act, a recent U.C. Berkeley study has projected severe impacts from these water supply losses: 798,000 acres of land would have to be retired from agricultural production, nearly one-sixth of the working farmland in an area that produces half the fruit and vegetables grown in the Nation; and \$5.9 billion would be lost in annual farm income in a region that is almost entirely reliant on agriculture.

One of the most economical and efficient ways to restore groundwater balance is to convey floodwater to farmland where it can recharge the aquifer. California has the most variable precipitation of any State. When massive storms from atmospheric rivers occur, there is runoff to recharge aquifers—but only if we can effectively convey the floodwaters throughout the San Joaquin Valley to recharge areas.

However, the major canals are in desperate need of repair and have lost as much as 60 percent of their capacity. The bill I am introducing today would provide Federal assistance to help fix these Federal canals.

Specifically, the bill would authorize \$653.4 million in a Federal funding-cost share for three major projects to restore Federal canals damaged by subsidence to their former capacity: \$180 million for the Friant-Kern Canal, which would move an additional 100,000 acre-feet per year on average; \$183.9 million for the Delta Mendota Canal, which would move an additional 62,000 acre-feet per year on average; and \$289.5 million for California Aqueduct repairs, which would move an additional 205,000 acre-feet per year on average. While parts of the California Aqueduct are State-owned, the majority of the repairs are on its federally owned portion.

This will give local farmers a fighting chance to bring their groundwater basins into balance without being forced to retire vast amounts of land.

Critically, the ability to deliver floodwaters through restored Federal canals will allow the water districts to invest in their own turnouts, pumps, detention basins, and other groundwater recharge projects. The South Valley Water Association, which covers just a small part of the valley, provided my office with a list of 36 such projects for its area alone.

The Public Policy Institute of California, PPIC has determined that groundwater recharge projects are the best option to help the San Joaquin Valley comply with the new State groundwater pumping law. PPIC projects that the valley can make up 300,000 to 500,000 acre-feet of its ground-

water deficit through recharge projects.

A study commissioned by the coalition group Water Blueprint for the San Joaquin Valley estimates that reductions in groundwater could cause a loss of up to 42,000 farm and agricultural jobs in the San Joaquin Valley. Another 40,000 jobs or more could be lost statewide each year due to reductions in valley agricultural production, putting the total at approximately 85,000 jobs statewide. Most of these impacts will fall disproportionately on economically disadvantaged communities.

Let me now turn to the three critical canals that the bill would help restore. The Friant-Kern Canal is a key feature of the Friant Division of the Federal Central Valley Project on the Eastside of the San Joaquin Valley. For nearly 70 years, the Friant Division successfully kept groundwater tables stable on the Eastside. This provided a sustainable source of water for farms and for thousands of Californians and more than 50 small, rural, or disadvantaged communities who rely entirely on groundwater for their household water supplies.

But unsustainable groundwater pumping in the valley has reduced the Friant-Kern Canal's ability to deliver water to all who need it. Land elevation subsidence caused by overpumping means that not all of the supplies stored at Friant Dam can be conveyed through the canal. In some areas, the canal can carry only 40 percent of what it is designed to deliver.

In 2017, a very wet year in which we should have banked as much floodwater as possible, the Friant-Kern Canal delivered 300,000 acre-feet of water less than it would have conveyed before subsidence. This water would have helped recharge groundwater in the south San Joaquin Valley, where the impacts of reduced water deliveries, water quality issues, and groundwater regulation are expected to be most severe.

The California Aqueduct serves more than 27 million people in Southern California and the Silicon Valley and more than 750,000 acres of the Nation's most productive farmland. But despite its name, much of the California Aqueduct is owned by the Federal Government and serves portions of Silicon Valley, small towns and communities in the northern San Joaquin Valley, and farms from Firebaugh to Kettleman City. The aqueduct represents a successful 70-year partnership between the Federal Government and the State of California.

In recent years, particularly recent drought years, the California Aqueduct has subsidized. It has lost as much as 20 percent of its capacity to move water to California's families, farms, and businesses. California is leading efforts to repair the aqueduct and is working to provide its share of funding, but the Federal Government will also need to pay its fair share. The bill I am introducing today would authorize \$289.5

million toward restoring the California Aqueduct.

The Delta-Mendota Canal stretches southward 117 miles from the C.W. Bill Jones Pumping Plant along the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley, parallel to the California Aqueduct. The Delta-Mendota Canal has lost 15 percent of its conveyance capacity due to subsidence. The bill I am introducing today would authorize \$183.9 million toward restoring its full ability to convey floodwaters to farms needing to recharge groundwater and to wildlife refuges of critical importance for migratory waterfowl along the Pacific Flyway.

This bill responds to a potential crisis that very possibly could cause the forced retirement of nearly one-sixth of the working farmland in an area that produces half of America's fruits and vegetables.

These are Federal canals, and the Federal Government must help give these farmers and agricultural communities a fighting chance to keep their lands in production.

Lastly, this legislation helps to restore a historic salmon run on California's second longest river, the San Joaquin.

I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this bill.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. KELLY, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 2162. A bill to support water infrastructure in Reclamation States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise today to speak about the STREAM Act, Support to Rehydrate the Environment, Agriculture and Municipalities Act, which I am introducing today alongside my cosponsors, Senators MARK KELLY and KYRSTEN SINEMA. This bill is intended to help Western States upgrade their water infrastructure in preparation for the severe droughts and weather whiplash that we have seen the past few years and that will worsen significantly with climate change.

If we don't take action now, it is only going to get worse. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory scientists project that climate change will cause a 54-percent drop in the Sierras' snowpack within the next 20 to 40 years and a 79-percent drop by the end of the century. This change alone could be devastating for California because we absolutely depend on this snowpack. The Sierra snowpack provides 30 percent of our water supply and is our biggest reservoir.

For these reasons and others, we need an "all of the above" water strategy, including increased water supply; incentivizing projects that build in environmental benefits and drinking water for disadvantaged communities, and investing in separate environmental restoration efforts.

The bill I am introducing today helps meet this challenge in four fundamental ways:

No. 1, it authorizes significant water supply funding that, in combination with the bipartisan infrastructure law, would provide California with 1.04 million additional acre-feet of water per year on average, enough water for over 6 million people.

No. 2, it provides additional financial incentives for water supply projects that include environmental benefits and drinking water for disadvantaged communities.

No. 3, it reforms the congressional review process to more quickly approve water supply projects;

No. 4, it significantly invests not only in water supply projects but also in environmental restoration to help imperiled species adapt to climate change.

The recent drought in the West from 2020 to 2022 illustrates why this bill is so desperately needed.

In 2021, the drought caused the California agriculture industry to shrink by an estimated 8,745 jobs and incur \$1.2 billion in direct costs, according to a report prepared for the California Department of Food and Agriculture by researchers at the University of California at Merced. Reduced water deliveries resulted in 395,000 acres of cropland left dry and unplanted.

Counting "spillover effects" in the broader economy, the U.C. Merced analysis found the total impacts were more than 14,600 lost jobs, both full time and part time, and \$1.7 billion in gross revenue losses.

In both 2021 and 2022, homes in significant parts of the State were at risk of running dry. In 2021, large parts of Marin and Sonoma Counties and the Mendocino coast came very close to losing all water supply. In 2022, much of Los Angeles, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties were placed under emergency orders limiting them to once-a-week landscape irrigation, with the possibility of a complete irrigation shutoff that was only avoided by the timely arrival of multiple atmospheric rivers last fall.

In California, one in eight acres statewide has burned from wildfires in the last decade, with the past 2 years being the worst on record. The drought has been devastating to the aquatic ecosystem as well as our forests. As just one example, the endangered winter-run Chinook salmon depend on sufficient cold water released by Shasta Dam to rear their offspring in the Sacramento River.

With limited water available in 2021, NOAA Fisheries models predict that approximately 75 percent of the winter run Chinook salmon's eggs died from elevated water temperatures. This is a species with three 1-year age classes, and a prolonged drought could threaten the survival of the species.

To increase drought resiliency in California and other Western States, the bill authorizes the following funding over the next 5 years: \$750 million for surface and groundwater storage projects and supporting conveyance,

including \$50 million for natural water retention and release projects; \$300 million for water recycling projects; \$150 million for desalination projects; \$250 million for environmental restoration projects; and \$100 million for drinking water for disadvantaged communities.

This funding builds on the bipartisan infrastructure law's funding of \$1.15 billion for storage projects, \$550 million for water recycling projects, and \$250 million for desalination projects.

The STREAM Act, in combination with the bipartisan infrastructure law, would provide California with the Federal cost-share for approximately 1,042,000 acre-feet per year of additional water supply, or enough water for over 6 million people. This comes from the following:

Enough funding for California to finally build three major off-stream storage projects providing 370,000 acre-feet of water on average each year: Sites Reservoir, the Los Vaqueros Expansion, and the BF Sisk raise. In addition, the storage funding could provide an additional 55,000 acre-feet per year from some combination of other smaller surface and groundwater storage projects like the Sacramento Regional Groundwater Bank or Del Puerto Canyon Reservoir. All of the projects are non-Federal projects with a 25-percent Federal cost share, with the exception of the Federal BF Sisk Raise with a 50-percent Federal cost-share.

Enough funding for 532,000 additional acre-feet from water recycling projects, from the \$300 million authorized in the bill plus \$550 million in the bipartisan infrastructure legislation, with a 25-percent Federal cost-share for projects.

Enough funding for approximately 85,000 additional acre-feet from the \$150 million authorized in the bill for desalination projects, plus \$250 million in the bipartisan infrastructure legislation, with a 25 percent Federal cost-share for projects.

While virtually everyone supports water recycling projects, surface and groundwater storage projects are sometimes more controversial. I want to point out a 2022 report from the widely respected Public Policy Institute of California, PPIC, which relates to the benefits of additional surface and groundwater storage as California's climate is changing.

Many climate forecasters emphasize that as climate change intensifies, California will get more of its precipitation in a few large to extraordinarily large storms fueled by atmospheric rivers, and more of the precipitation will fall as rain rather than snow. In between the bursts of atmospheric rivers there will be longer and more intense droughts. We have definitely seen a preview of this pattern this year.

PPIC has studied these projections and estimated that there is substantial water in wet years that is not needed to maintain healthy Delta outflows but currently cannot be captured because California lacks the infrastructure to

store for future dry periods. PPIC suggests that given this reality, cost-effective storage projects in appropriate locations could help improve California's drought resiliency.

PPIC also argues that these storage projects should be managed for environmental flow benefits as well as water supply benefits. This bill would help with that because Federal funding for Sites Reservoir would help provide cold water for salmon, and Federal funding for the expansion of Los Vaqueros Reservoir would provide needed water for wildlife refuges. Regarding cold water reserves for salmon in particular, these reserves will be critical to prevent salmon runs from being wiped out during the potential fourth, fifth, and maybe even sixth and seventh years of devastating droughts.

The bill's funding authorizations apply not just to California but throughout the 17 Western States where the Bureau of Reclamation has a presence. Many of these States have recently benefited from the Bureau of Reclamation's storage, water recycling, and desalination programs and/or have projects currently seeking funding from these programs, including Arizona, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Nevada, and New Mexico. I believe the Federal funding assistance authorized by this bill will be particularly important for all seven Colorado River basin States as the States negotiate the next painful round of water supply cuts from the Colorado River between now and 2026 in order to meet the challenge of an increasingly dry Colorado River basin.

In Arizona, the STREAM Act would significantly advance the Salt River Project's proposal to raise Bartlett Dam on the Verde River to counteract the loss of approximately one-third of the nearby Horseshoe Dam's capacity from accumulating sediment.

The bill uses financial incentives to encourage storage and conveyance projects to include environmental benefits and other public benefits such as drinking water for disadvantaged communities. This is important to ensure that the environment and disadvantaged communities are included in our drought resilience strategies.

If proposed storage projects solely provide irrigation and general municipal and industrial water supply benefits, the bill authorizes only low-interest loans to support these projects.

In contrast, the bill authorizes grants for storage and conveyance projects that include environmental benefits, drinking water benefits for disadvantaged communities, or other public benefits either as part of the project design or as part of a watershed restoration plan adopted together with the project.

This access to grants gives project sponsors a strong financial incentive to design environmental and disadvantaged community benefits into their projects. This approach builds on the experience of the Proposition 1 water

bond California's voters passed by a 2-to-1 margin in 2014, which also incentivizes projects with environmental and other public benefits.

If storage and conveyance projects take these steps, they can get Federal grants both directly for the public benefits and for an equal value investment in the water supply component of the project. Thus, the Federal Government will provide \$50 million for the general water supply benefits of a project if the project also has \$50 million in fish and wildlife or water quality benefits either directly from the project or from an associated watershed restoration plan.

The bill not only increases funding for drought resiliency projects, it expedites their approvals and assists them more cost-effectively, stretching taxpayer dollars further.

The traditional Bureau of Reclamation model for approving and funding new water supply projects has involved the following:

No. 1, reclamation studies new projects in detail, which can take a decade or more for major projects.

No. 2, once Reclamation's studies are complete, Congress authorizes projects individually, which can take another 3 to 5 years or longer in many cases.

No. 3, the design and construction can take a decade or longer.

One can quickly see that this model can end up taking decades to construct significant new water supply projects. This is especially the case given the limitations of Federal budgets and the increasing cost of major projects in recent years. Given the tremendous challenge posed by climate change to western water supply, we need a nimbler and more responsive model.

Mike Connor, the Deputy Secretary of the Interior during the Obama Administration and currently Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, testified in support of a new model during an October 8, 2015, hearing before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Deputy Secretary Connor stated:

The traditional Reclamation business model, in which feasibility studies, consistent with the 1983 Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Resources Development, are first authorized, funded, and submitted to Congress, and then construction is authorized and funded, does not always address the needs of project sponsors at the state and local levels. Moreover, given budget limitations and the availability of other available financing mechanisms, the historic Federal role in financing water storage projects through the Bureau of Reclamation must be revisited with a greater emphasis on non-Federal financing.

In response to the concerns articulated by then-Deputy Secretary Connor and others, the bill we are introducing today, building on the 2016 Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, makes two significant changes to the traditional Reclamation model. These changes expedite project approvals and make more cost-effective use of available Federal funding.

First, the bill eliminates the need for Congress to authorize individual water recycling and desalination projects and non-Federal storage projects a Federal investment of less than \$250 million. It can take 3 to 5 years or longer for projects to get legislatively approved. In fact, zero new water recycling projects were authorized from 2009 to 2017 despite dozens of meritorious projects with approved feasibility studies.

Federal storage projects, which are often more controversial, continue to require congressional authorization, as do non-Federal storage projects with a greater than \$250 million Federal investment. The bill shortens the timeline for congressional approval of these projects through directing Reclamation to follow a process that the Army Corps of Engineers uses to notify Congress of completed feasibility studies each year to set up an orderly timeline to authorize projects.

Second, the bill no longer requires 100 percent Federal funding upfront as was necessary under the traditional Reclamation model. Instead, the bill allows a maximum of 50 percent Federal funding for federally owned projects and a maximum of 25 percent Federal funding for non-Federal projects that are built by States, water districts, or Indian Tribes.

Federal dollars can be stretched further by the partnerships with States and water districts that will be fostered under the bill. For example, the proposed expansion of Los Vaqueros Reservoir in California would be funded nearly 50 percent by the State of California, which has already conditionally awarded funding, in addition to potentially 20 to 25 percent by the Federal Government and the remaining 25 to 30 percent by water users.

Multipartner projects like the Los Vaqueros expansion frequently have multiple benefits. For example, much of the State and Federal funding for the Los Vaqueros expansion would go to augment the water supply of wildlife refuges that provide essential water for migratory birds on the Pacific flyway. These benefits would complement the project's water supply benefits for many Bay Area water districts.

If proposed storage projects solely provide irrigation and general municipal and industrial water supply benefits, the bill authorizes only low-interest loans to support these projects.

In contrast, the bill authorizes grants for storage and conveyance projects that include environmental benefits, drinking water benefits for disadvantaged communities, or other public benefits either as part of the project design or as part of a watershed restoration plan adopted together with the project.

Let me give an example of how this works. If a project sponsor is seeking \$100 million in Federal funding for a \$400 million non-Federal storage project, the sponsor can get that \$100 million funding as a grant if there is

\$100 million in public benefits from either the project itself or other projects as part of a watershed restoration plan approved with the project.

The public benefits could be either drinking water for disadvantaged communities or fish and wildlife benefits. Some examples of fish and wildlife or water quality benefits from a watershed plan could include water leasing during a dry year, water sharing agreements, water banking, ongoing water conservation, and related activities if they provide fish and wildlife or water quality benefits; environmental restoration projects; and natural water retention and release projects.

The longer and more severe droughts coming with climate change will adversely affect not just farms and cities but also the natural environment. The bill includes provisions to improve species' drought resiliency as well.

The significant funding authorization of \$250 million for environmental restoration can be used to benefit many different species, including fish and migratory birds. Some authorized uses of this funding include improved habitat for salmon, Delta smelt, and other fish species adversely affected by the Bureau of Reclamation's water projects; additional water for wildlife refuges hosting migratory birds along the Pacific flyway; improved stream gauges, monitoring and science to better understand how to restore species and to operate Reclamation water projects with reduced environmental impacts; ensuring that when Sacramento Valley rice growers sell their water and idle their crops, some water is left behind and applied to bare fields in late summer and early fall to create shallow flooded habitat during a critical shorebird migration period; and assistance in implementing water-related settlements with State agencies and State water quality laws.

The bill would also authorize \$50 million of the broader storage funding for natural water retention and release projects.

These projects would help restore stream and river channels with natural materials like wetlands. Like many other projects prioritized by the bill, these projects could have multiple benefits, including increased groundwater recharge, improved flood protection, and increased floodplain habitat to benefit salmon and other species. I look forward to receiving comments on ways to prioritize multibenefit projects like natural water storage projects as we move forward with the bill.

The bill also authorizes pay-for-performance environmental restoration approaches that award grants contingent on the success of the restoration effort. These approaches can expedite environmental restoration and build public/private partnerships to increase the number of acres restored.

In addition, the bill makes clear that it must be implemented consistently with all Federal environmental laws, including the Endangered Species Act,

the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Water Act and all other environmental laws. All applicable state laws must also be followed.

California is home to more than 40 million people, but our major statewide water infrastructure hasn't significantly changed in the past 50 years, when we had only 16 million people.

We must modernize the system or we risk becoming a desert state. Critically, this means putting in place infrastructure to allow our cities, our farmers, and our natural communities to withstand the severe droughts that we are projected to face as a result of climate change.

I hope my western colleagues will join my cosponsors and me on this bill because drought is a serious threat for all of our States.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 2166. A bill to amend the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 and the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to provide grants to States and Indian Tribes for programs to voluntarily repurpose agricultural land to reduce consumptive water use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to introduce the Voluntary Agricultural Land Repurposing Act to support voluntary efforts to repurpose agricultural land to multibenefit uses. Enactment of this legislation would provide new tools for States, producers, water users, and Federal partners to adapt to long-term water scarcity at the basin scale.

The bill would modernize existing Federal programs at the Bureau of Reclamation to support long-term drought planning and resiliency by stakeholders.

Specifically, the bill would authorize funding for States that choose to pilot and implement their own multibenefit land repurposing programs. Eligible State-run programs must be basin-scale, reduce consumptive water use, and repurpose irrigated agricultural land for at least 10 years. Programs must also provide one or more other measurable benefits to the environment or community, including the restoration habitat or floodplains connection to streams or rivers, the creation of dedicated recharge areas, the facilitation of renewable energy projects, the creation of parks or recreational areas, and other listed uses. The bill would also prioritize State programs that provide direct benefits to disadvantaged communities or were developed through a multistakeholder planning process.

Because it may take time for States to stand up or pilot programs, the bill would also make multibenefit land repurposing an eligible use under the WaterSMART Program so that individual water users could apply and compete for funding for multibenefit land repurposing projects.

Water scarcity at the basin scale demands widespread changes in water use across the West. The Colorado River Basin's water storage shortage, Utah's decline to record low levels of the Great Salt Lake, and California's subsidence due to groundwater overdraft in the Central Valley are just a few of the many examples of long-term, basin-scale water scarcity demanding change in our water use.

Through the bipartisan infrastructure law and the Inflation Reduction Act, Congress has stepped up and invested billions of dollars in new technologies to shore up our water supplies, including large-scale water recycling and desalination. But a historic megadrought and the climate crisis are unfortunately forcing Western States and water users to reimagine how to allocate and govern water and forcing producers to be more efficient with water or make do with less.

One tool to bolster drought resilience is to retire irrigation from some agricultural lands, particularly where soils or productivity is marginal, where non-irrigated agricultural uses can sustainably contribute to an operation, or where important public benefits such as fish and wildlife habitat, watershed health and aquifer recharge, or renewable energy can be supported in a conversion from irrigated agriculture.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the Voluntary Agricultural Land Repurposing Act as quickly as possible.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 2179. A bill to help increase the development, distribution, and use of clean cookstoves and fuels to improve health, protect the climate and environment, empower women, create jobs, and help consumers save time and money; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I rise today to introduce the Clean Cooking Support Act. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by my friend and colleague Senator DURBIN. Our bill aims to address a serious global public health and environmental issue where leadership by the United States can make a real difference.

Today, more than 2 billion people, or 30 percent of the global population, rely on "dirty cooking," such as open fires or inefficient, polluting, and unsafe cookstoves that use agricultural waste, coal, dung, or other solid fuels, to cook their meals. The majority of people using these types of cookstoves and fuels are in developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Exposure to smoke from these traditional cooking methods and open fires, referred to as household air pollution, can cause chronic and acute diseases such as lung cancer, heart disease, and stroke. Alarming, the household air pollution caused by traditional cookstoves and open fires leads to 3.2 million premature deaths annually, including 450,000 children younger than 5

years of age, most of whom live in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. Women and girls are disproportionately affected, as they spend hours cooking, inhaling toxic smoke, and collecting fuels.

These cookstoves also create serious environmental problems. Household air pollution does not remain in the home; it contributes to global ambient air pollution. Specifically, more than half of manmade black carbon emissions come from household fuel combustion. Black carbon is a powerful short-lived climate pollutant with warming impact on the climate that is 460 to 1,500 times stronger than carbon dioxide.

These cookstoves should be replaced with modern alternatives to reverse these alarming health and environmental trends. Since 2010, the Clean Cooking Alliance, an innovative public-private partnership hosted by the United Nations Foundation, has supported the adoption of clean cooking worldwide. Recognizing the serious health and environmental issues posed by traditional cookstoves, the alliance aims to save lives, improve livelihoods, empower women, and combat pollution by creating a thriving global market for clean and efficient household cooking solutions.

Our legislation reinforces our country's policy on promoting clean cookstoves and seeks to take a whole-of-government approach to address household air pollution. Specifically, the Clean Cooking Support Act would create an interagency working group, with representatives from at least six different Federal Agencies, committed to increasing access to clean cooking fuels and technologies worldwide. Our legislation explicitly spells out the role of each Federal Agency in the advancement of clean cooking as well. The Department of Energy, for instance, is tasked with research and development to spur the production of low-cost, low-emission, and high-efficiency cookstoves, while the Department of State is directed to engage in diplomatic activities across the globe to support the clean cooking and fuels sector. Finally, our would authorize funding for the U.S. Government to continue such activities through 2028 to ensure that these important efforts to prevent unnecessary illness and reduce pollution around the globe continue.

Our legislation would directly benefit some of the world's poorest people, including the women and girls who are disproportionately affected, and reduce harmful pollution that affects us all. I urge my colleagues to join me and Senator DURBIN in supporting the Clean Cooking Support Act.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 2196. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate work disincentives for childhood disability

beneficiaries; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, one topic there is much agreement on is the benefits of work, and our laws should support those who want to work. The bill I am introducing today will change Social Security so that parents and their children will know that working will never disadvantage them in the future.

Let me explain the problem. Under current law, a child with a disability that began before age 22 may receive a Social Security benefit based on the work of a disabled, retired, or deceased parent. Often the child receives this benefit for the rest of their life. Social Security provides the benefit because the child is usually dependent on their parents for financial support. The problem is that the law regards earnings by the child above \$1,470 a month as ending that dependency—even if the child is no longer able to maintain that level of work in the future. When that dependency ends, the child ceases to be eligible for the benefit from the parent. Instead, the child would receive a benefit based on their work. The benefit from the parent's work is often significantly larger than the child's own benefit. Because of this policy, parents of children with disabilities may prevent their child from working at their full potential, fearing that the work will cause the child to lose out on the larger benefit. We need to change Social Security to ensure parents and their children that working will not cause them to be worse off in the future.

To provide that assurance, I am introducing the Work Without Worry Act. The bill ensures that any individual with a disability that began before age 22 will receive the larger of the benefit from either their parent's work or the benefit from their own work. Any earnings from work—no matter how much—will not prevent the child from receiving a Social Security benefit from their parent's work as long as the child is eligible for disability insurance by the same impairment from before age 22. This legislation would give parents the assurance that their child with a disability can work without having to worry that the child will lose out on the full protections that Social Security provides.

I want to thank Kathy Holmquist, president of Pathways to Independence, Inc., in Portland, OR, who has been a leader in my State helping people with disabilities live and work with dignity. Kathy contacted me about the need for this legislation, and I appreciate her advocacy and support. Additional thanks to The Arc for the technical assistance and endorsement of the bill. The bill is also endorsed by the American Network of Community Options and Resources, ANCOR, National Down Syndrome Congress, the Association of University Centers on Disabilities, Justice in Aging, American Association on Health and Disability, Lakeshore Foundation, Autistic Women and Non-

binary Network, National Organization of Social Security Claimant Representatives, Special Needs Alliance, National Association of Disability Representatives, Autism Society of America, Disability Rights Education Fund, and the Consortium for Constituents with Disabilities, CCD, Social Security Task Force. I am grateful that Social Security Subcommittee Ranking Member John Larson is introducing the companion bill in the House of Representatives. The Senate bill is cosponsored by Senators Cassidy, Budd, Sanders, Klobuchar, Markey, Warren, Whitehouse, Merkley, Murray, and Brown.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the Record following this statement, along with two support letters.

There being no objection, the text of the bill and letters of support were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2196

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Work Without Worry Act”.

SEC. 2. ELIMINATION OF WORK DISINCENTIVE FOR CHILDHOOD DISABILITY BENEFICIARIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 202(d) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 402(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B)(ii), by striking “is under a disability (as defined in section 223(d)) which began before he attained the age of 22, and” and inserting the following: “is under a disability (as defined in section 223(d)), and—

“(I) the physical or mental impairment (or combination of impairments) that is the basis for the finding of disability began before the child attained the age of 22 (or is of such a type that can reasonably be presumed to have begun before the child attained the age of 22, as determined by the Commissioner), and

“(II) the impairment or combination of impairments could have been the basis for a finding of disability (without regard to whether the child was actually engaged in substantial gainful activity) before the child attained age 22, and”; and

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

“(1)(A) In the case of a child described in subparagraph (B)(ii) of paragraph (1) who—

“(i) has not attained early retirement age (as defined in section 216(1)(2));

“(ii) has filed an application for child's insurance benefits; and

“(iii) is insured for disability benefits (as determined under section 223(c)(1)) at the time of such filing;

such application shall be deemed to be an application for both child's insurance benefits under this subsection and disability insurance benefits under section 223.

“(B) In the case of a child described in subparagraph (B)(ii) of paragraph (1) who—

“(i) has attained early retirement age (as defined in section 216(1)(2));

“(ii) has filed an application for child's insurance benefits; and

“(iii) is a fully insured individual (as defined in section 214(a)) at the time of such filing;

such application shall be deemed to be an application for both child's insurance benefits

under this subsection and old-age insurance benefits under section 202(a).

“(C) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in the case of a child described in subparagraph (A) or (B), if, at the time of filing an application for child’s insurance benefits, the amount of the monthly old-age or disability insurance benefit to which the child would be entitled is greater than the amount of the monthly child’s insurance benefit to which the child would be entitled, the child shall not be entitled to a child’s insurance benefit based on such application.

“(D) For purposes of subparagraph (C), the amount of the monthly old-age or disability benefit to which the child would be entitled shall be determined—

“(i) without regard to the primary insurance amount calculation described section 215(a)(7); and

“(ii) before application of section 224.

“(12) For purposes of paragraph (1)(B)(ii), a child shall not be required to be continuously under a disability during the period between the date that the disability began and the date that the application for child’s insurance benefits is filed.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to applications filed on or after the date that is 24 months after the date of the enactment of this section.

NATIONAL DOWN SYNDROME CONGRESS.

Hon. RON WYDEN,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BILL CASSIDY,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN WYDEN AND RANKING MEMBER CASSIDY: The National Down Syndrome Congress (NDSC) writes to thank you for introducing the Work Without Worry Act of 2023. NDSC is the country’s oldest national organization for people with Down syndrome, their families, and the professionals who work with them. We provide information, advocacy, and support concerning all aspects of life for individuals with Down syndrome and work to create a national climate in which all people will recognize and embrace the value and dignity of people with Down syndrome. This bill would undoubtedly positively impact the lives of people with Down syndrome.

Under the current law, young adults who qualify for Social Security Disabled Adult Child (DAC) benefits often hesitate to explore employment opportunities due to the fear of losing their vital benefits. The Work Without Worry Act offers a much-needed solution by ensuring that any past earnings from work, irrespective of the amount, will not impede the eligibility of otherwise qualified individuals for Social Security DAC benefits based on their parent’s work history, provided their medical impairment originated before the age of 22.

We believe that this bill will have a transformative impact on the lives of individuals with disabilities, allowing them to pursue their professional aspirations while maintaining financial security. By promoting fairness and treating all individuals with severe medical conditions that began before age 22 equally, regardless of their parents’ Social Security benefit status, the Work Without Worry Act better ensures inclusivity and equity within our society.

NDSC fully supports the Work Without Worry Act’s objectives and applauds the bill’s commitment to financial security and fairness for young adults with disabilities. It is estimated that this legislation will positively impact the lives of nearly 6,000 individuals with disabilities over the next decade, creating opportunities for growth and independence.

Thank you for your leadership on this issue, and we look forward to working with

you to pass this bill into law. If you have any questions, please contact Chapman Bryant, Policy and Advocacy Associate.

Sincerely,

JORDAN KOUGH,
Executive Director,
National Down Syndrome Congress.

CONSORTIUM FOR CONSTITUENTS
WITH DISABILITIES,
Washington, DC, June 22, 2023.

SENATOR RON WYDEN,
Washington, DC.

SENATOR BILL CASSIDY,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS WYDEN AND CASSIDY: The coauthors of the Consortium for Constituents with Disabilities (CCD) Social Security Task Force write in support of the Work Without Worry Act and thank you for introducing this crucial legislation. The Consortium for Constituents with Disabilities (CCD) is the largest coalition of national organizations working together to advocate for Federal public policy that ensures the self-determination, independence, empowerment, integration, and inclusion of children and adults with disabilities in all aspects of society free from racism, ableism, sexism, and xenophobia, as well as LGBTQ+ based discrimination and religious intolerance.

Many people with disabilities rely on Social Security “Disabled Adult Child” (DAC) benefits. These crucial benefits allow people whose disabilities onset before age 22 to claim benefits on a parent’s record, allowing parents to continue to support their children with disabilities even after retirement, disability, or death. Unfortunately, navigating the different programs and their rules are extremely complex for people with disabilities and their families. Most important, if a young person with disability has countable earnings of even a dollar over the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level (\$1470 a month in 2023) before receiving DAC benefits, they lose their eligibility for DAC benefits forever. This creates a disincentive to work for young adults with disabilities, who may want to try and work, but who are unsure of their capacity and need to try working different numbers of hours. There are many circumstances in which a young person with a disability may be able to earn over SGA for a short period of time or a few times, but are unable to sustain that level of work or income in the long-run. Families often worry that the wrong amount of work will cause their family member to lose eligibility for DAC benefits and this fear may discourage young adults with disabilities from working.

The Work Without Worry Act would eliminate this work disincentive by allowing young adults with disabilities to try and work and see if they can support themselves without losing eligibility for DAC benefits. Earnings from work over SGA will not prevent the individual from receiving DAC benefits from their parent’s work history as long as the individual remains disabled by the same impairment from before age 22 and meets other eligibility conditions for benefits. The benefit amount will be either the benefit from the individual’s parents or the benefit from the individual’s own work history, whichever is higher.

We strongly support this important change to allow young adults with disabilities to work to the best of their abilities and look forward to working with your offices to advance this legislation. For more information or to arrange a meeting on this important issue, please contact Darcy Milburn.

Sincerely,

TRACEY GRONNIGER,
Justice in Aging.
JEANNE MORIN,

National Association
of Disability Rep-
resentatives.

JENNIFER BURDICK,
Community Legal Services
of Philadelphia.

DARCY MILBURN,
the Arc of the United
States.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself
and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 2202. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize the modification of transferred works to increase public benefits and other project benefits as part of extraordinary operation and maintenance work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise to speak in support of the Restore Aging Infrastructure Now RAIN Act, which I introduced today. Senator ALEX PADILLA is cosponsoring the legislation.

This bill has three purposes: No. 1, upgrade aging canals and other facilities owned by the Bureau of Reclamation to provide environmental and other benefits; No. 2, for the first time provide grant funding rather than loans for Reclamation facility upgrades that provide drinking water for disadvantaged communities; and No. 3, incentivize agricultural and municipal irrigation districts to participate in these projects by giving them a 15 percent discount on what they owe for repairing the aging facilities that serve them.

Let me explain these three bill purposes in more detail. First, Congress has appropriated \$3.2 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation to repair its aging canals, dams and other facilities. If the Federal taxpayers are spending this much money to retool Reclamation infrastructure for the needs of the 21st century, the Department of the Interior should have the authority to modify the Reclamation facilities to achieve increased environmental benefits, drinking water for disadvantaged communities, and other project benefits.

This bill applies to Reclamation “transferred works” facilities, which are operated and maintained by agricultural or municipal water districts. The bill authorizes Reclamation to modify these transferred works facilities when the Agency is repairing them, as long as the modifications add no more than 25 percent of the cost of the repair projects, or \$25 million for repair projects costing less than \$100 million.

In California, this could be particularly helpful for projects to restore major Central Valley Project canals that have lost up to 60 percent of their conveyance capacity due to subsidence. These projects are important to allow farmers to capture runoff from our increasingly concentrated winter storms and move the water to overdrafted areas where it is needed to recharge the local aquifers.

As I mentioned, the bill applies to those Reclamation facilities known as “transferred works,” which are operated and maintained by agricultural or irrigation water districts. In order to modify these projects when they are being repaired, the Secretary must obtain the consent of the transferred works operating entity and any individual water district that would receive less water under the modified project.

Many Bureau of Reclamation facilities were built for the sole purpose of assisting agricultural water supply. This irrigation focus is critically important in the arid West. However, as climate change stretches western water supplies, Reclamation facilities will need to serve multiple purposes as efficiently as possible.

There are many rural communities in the areas served by Reclamation facilities that have dwindling water supplies. In California, many of these communities are home to migrant farmworkers who plant and harvest the crops that Reclamation water deliveries support.

All too often, these communities’ water supplies have become unreliable as groundwater tables drop, or drought reduces surface water supplies for lengthy periods. Many of these communities lack the ratepayer base and income levels to provide clean drinking water to meet their residents’ basic daily needs.

In order to meet this challenge, the bill authorizes Reclamation to offer grants rather than loans when it modifies existing Reclamation facilities to provide drinking water for disadvantaged communities. Eligible communities are defined using existing precedent that their median family income must not exceed 80 percent of the statewide median family income.

In California, this could be particular helpful for the major canal repair projects which are restoring the original capacity of the Friant-Kern Canal, the California Aqueduct, and the Delta-Mendota Canal, all of which have been damaged by subsidence. Under the bill, Reclamation can now modify these upgraded canals to provide turnouts to recharge the aquifers of disadvantaged communities along the canals.

As a result, when we have wet years like this past winter, Reclamation could send some of the flood flows to help these communities boost their local water supplies.

These project modifications can be an efficient way to assist these disadvantaged communities; the canals already exist, works crews will already be mobilized to repair them, and in many cases, the canals run very near the communities that would benefit.

To make the bill work, agricultural and municipal water districts must participate in these modifications to Reclamation facility repair projects.

In many cases, the water providers will face disincentives to participate in these projects. Some providers may see

their benefits reduced. All providers will have to accept significant delay in obtaining the benefits of the restoration of these projects. It will take significant time to modify the projects in a manner that the providers can accept and then to conduct environmental compliance on the proposed modification. The providers will also have to accept modified project operations that give increased priority to public benefits.

To offset these disincentives for water providers to participate in modifications to projects which increase just public benefits, the bill reduces the amount the providers have to pay for the underlying repair projects by 15 percent. The result is that each project beneficiary will pay 85 percent of the costs for the modified project that the beneficiary would otherwise have been allocated.

This provision sets up a financial incentive for water providers to support modified projects that solely increase environmental and other public benefits without increasing water diversions or other water supply benefits. Without this financial incentive, water providers might be expected to frequently oppose such modification of the projects that they rely on for water deliveries. In the case of canal restoration projects, the agricultural water districts will receive less water than they would have under the original canals at full capacity if an increased amount of the water is diverted for dedicated to disadvantaged communities or wildlife refuges. The financial incentive is important in this context to avoid generating agricultural water district opposition to project modifications to benefit disadvantaged communities and wildlife refuges.

This approach is consistent with Reclamation programs like the Title XVI and large-scale water recycling programs. These programs provide 25 percent Federal grant funding for projects that increase municipal water supplies, even where the benefiting communities are not disadvantaged. These grants are justified because the recycled water programs provide both water supply and broader public benefits by reducing pressure to divert water from often overallocated streams and rivers. With this bill, too, the modified projects merit some Federal grant funding because they provide a range of public benefits beyond just regular water supply, including potentially environmental benefits or drinking water for disadvantaged communities.

Given the inevitability of increasingly severe and lengthy droughts as the West’s climate changes, it will be essential to provide incentives to collaborate on multibenefit projects that bring agricultural, environmental, and urban interests together to address the very serious challenge of maintaining sufficiently reliable water supply for all, including disadvantaged communities. This proposed legislation seeks to increase incentives for such needed collaboration.

I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this bill.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 2203. A bill to require the conduct of winter season reconnaissance of atmospheric rivers on the West Coast of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to introduce the Atmospheric Rivers Reconnaissance, Observation and Warning Act or ARROW Act. This legislation will support critical atmospheric river reconnaissance missions to improve forecasting for water managers across the west coast.

Atmospheric rivers produce between 40 to 65 percent of annual precipitation along the U.S. west coast but cause an estimated 90 percent or more of flood damage. These extreme storm events are the primary driver of drought and major flooding events impacting the entire western region, which is why the Federal Government alongside researchers and water managers support a growing Federal investment into atmospheric river reconnaissance research missions to help improve AR forecasting.

The Air Force Reserve’s 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, also known as Hurricane Hunters, fly specially equipped aircraft directly into the eye of a storm between 8,000 and 10,000 feet above sea level to collect valuable, real-time data that allows water managers, disaster responders, researchers, and meteorologists to better predict the impact of storm events such as ARs, hurricanes, and tropical cyclones.

The ARROW Act would formalize ongoing AR reconnaissance efforts led by the Air Force Reserve’s 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, which, in consultation with NOAA, provide aircraft, personnel, and equipment to meet the AR mission requirements during the winter season in the west coast, from November through March.

The bill would direct the Air Force to work with NOAA to improve the accuracy and timeliness of west coast AR forecasts and warning services; support water management decisions and flood forecasting; and participate in the Research and Operations Partnership, which guides flight planning, to improve and expand the capabilities and effectiveness of AR Recon into the future.

The 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron is the only Department of Defense organization still flying into tropical storms and hurricanes and is a critical component of the U.S. weather forecasting apparatus.

Since fiscal year 2020, Congress has directed the 53rd to prioritize atmospheric river reconnaissance in its National Winter Storms Operations Plan. However, without formal authorization, growing AR recon research will go unmet, leaving civil authorities and military decision makers without key forecasting data to predict and respond

to AR landfall and to more effectively manage water supplies in an increasingly variable climate.

That is why we need to pass the ARROW Act, to formalize the role of the Air Force Reserve's Weather Reconnaissance Squadron as a critical part of the U.S. storm forecasting and response infrastructure.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the ARROW Act as quickly as possible.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 265—SUPPORTING A DEMOCRATIC, PLURALISTIC, AND PROSPEROUS BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND ITS EURO-ATLANTIC ASPIRATIONS

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. RICKETTS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 265

Whereas Bosnia and Herzegovina has historically been a pluralistic society influenced by and composed of a diverse set of religions, cultures, and ethnicities;

Whereas, on March 3, 1992, Bosnia and Herzegovina declared independence, and on April 7, 1992, the United States recognized Bosnia and Herzegovina as an independent state;

Whereas more than 100,000 people died and 2,000,000 more were displaced in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995;

Whereas the United States, alongside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), played a crucial role in ending the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and brokering the General Framework Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina (also known as the "Dayton Agreement" and the "Dayton Accords") in November 1995;

Whereas the Dayton Accords ended the war, affirmed the territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, established the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska, as subordinate units of government below the state, installed the NATO Stabilization Force (SFOR) as an international interim peacekeeping force, and created the Office of the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina (OHR) to oversee civilian implementation of the accords;

Whereas, since the Dayton Accords were signed, the Government and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina have made important strides toward re-building a peaceful society based on democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and a free-market economy;

Whereas, in 2004, the United Nations Security Council adopted United Nations Security Council Resolution 1575 authorizing a multinational stabilization force led by the European Union (EUFOR) as the legal successor to SFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Whereas, in 2008, the Peace Implementation Council Steering Board set out the requirements that need to be met prior to the closure of the OHR in the 5+2 Agenda;

Whereas, since 2009 and the case of Sejdić-Finci, the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) has issued judgments concerning ethnic- and territory-based discrimination in the elections of Bosnia and Herzegovina and requiring reforms amendments to the Dayton Agreement, which have yet to be implemented;

Whereas Bosnia and Herzegovina was invited to join a NATO Membership Action Plan in 2010, and Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted its first Reform Program to NATO in 2019;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2658 on November 2, 2022, formally reauthorizing the multinational stabilization force known as EUFOR-Althea for a period of 1 year to help implement defense and military aspects of the Dayton Agreement;

Whereas Bosnia and Herzegovina formally applied for European Union membership on February 15, 2016;

Whereas, on May 29, 2019, the European Union adopted a roadmap to membership for Bosnia and Herzegovina, outlining needed reforms in the areas of democracy, the rule of law, fundamental rights, and public administration;

Whereas the European Union unanimously granted candidacy status to Bosnia and Herzegovina on December 15, 2022, calling upon Bosnia and Herzegovina to continue its efforts to implement democratic reforms and confirming that the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina lies with the European Union;

Whereas some politicians in Bosnia and Herzegovina and other countries in the region continue to make statements downplaying or denying the 1995 Srebrenica genocide;

Whereas Milorad Dodik, President of Republika Srpska, has hampered reconciliation efforts through genocide denial, engaged in destabilizing security maneuvers and threatened to withdraw Republika Srpska from state-level institutions, including the judiciary, the security services, the Indirect Tax Authority, and the armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Whereas, on December 10, 2021, the parliament of Republika Srpska—

(1) voted in favor of denying the constitutional and legitimate authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina in numerous areas, including indirect taxation, justice, and security and defense; and

(2) falsely claimed entity-level competencies were illegally transferred to Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Whereas the United States has imposed sanctions on Milorad Dodik pursuant to Executive Order 13304 (68 Fed. Reg. 32313; relating to the Termination of Emergencies With Respect to Yugoslavia and Modification of Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001) and Executive Order 14033 (86 Fed. Reg. 31079; relating to Blocking Property and Suspending Entry Into the United States of Certain Persons Contributing to the Destabilizing Situation in the Western Balkans) for obstructing the Dayton Accords and corruption;

Whereas, on January 9, 2022, Milorad Dodik presided over commemorations of an unconstitutional holiday, Republika Srpska Day, which coincided with the day Bosnian Serbs declared their own state and ignited four years of war and bloodshed;

Whereas Milorad Dodik has threatened the secession of Republika Srpska from Bosnia and Herzegovina, which contravenes the Dayton Accords and jeopardizes the peace and security of the entire Western Balkans region;

Whereas, on January 8, 2023, Milorad Dodik awarded a medal to Russian President Vladimir Putin, amid the unprovoked war on Ukraine by the Russian Federation, for strengthening relations between Republika Srpska and the Russian Federation;

Whereas Bosnia and Herzegovina conducted a general election on October 2, 2022, which resulted in the election of Zeljko Komsić, Denis Bećirović, and Zeljka Cvijanović to the tripartite presidency;

Whereas, on January 31, 2023, all members of the tripartite presidency visited Washington, D.C., for the first time in 18 years and participated in meetings with officials of the Department of State and a bipartisan meeting with Senators;

Whereas, in 2020, the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina contracted by an estimated 4.3 percent, and the youth unemployment rate rose to 33.6 percent, disrupting a five-year trend of decline in part due to the rampant corruption that remains unaddressed; and

Whereas at least 400,000 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina have emigrated from Bosnia and Herzegovina over the past 8 years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Bosnia and Herzegovina on the 31st anniversary of its declaration of independence;

(2) reaffirms strong and longstanding bipartisan support for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and multiethnic character of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and continues to believe that peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina is integral to the peace and stability of Europe as a whole;

(3) calls on all parties to uphold the spirit of unity enshrined in the General Framework Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina (also known as the "Dayton Agreement" and the "Dayton Accords") and to enact electoral and targeted state-level constitutional reforms prior to the 2024 general election in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and calls for the urgent adoption of a package of election integrity measures to address widespread concern among voters about the sanctity of elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to address the fraud and abuse that characterized the 2022 elections;

(4) calls on the members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to recognize their critical role in preserving stability, to embrace compromise and consensus building within the decision-making process of their institutions, and to work together in the best interests of their constituents as part of a sovereign and independent Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders;

(5) encourages the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to continue pursuing membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union and urges the European Union to increase its efforts, cooperation, and assistance to swiftly advance the accession process;

(6) calls on the members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to prioritize efforts to combat political corruption, democratic backsliding, unemployment, and brain drain in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular, by focusing on youth engagement;

(7) commends the continued efforts of the Office of the High Representative (OHR) to advance reforms, reaffirms the authority of the OHR as articulated in the Dayton Accords, and calls on members of the Peace and Implementation Council to provide their full support to the OHR and advancement of the 5+2 Agenda;

(8) calls on the members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to develop an inclusive and comprehensive strategy for Bosnia and Herzegovina, in coordination with Bosnian and Herzegovinian civil society and the European Union, and to increase engagement with minority groups in an effort to hear from a diverse cross-section of citizens in Bosnia and Herzegovina, inclusive of all ethnic, political, or religious affiliations;

(9) encourages the United Nations and its member states to continue the annual reauthorization of the EUFOR-Althea stabilization force and to review the current levels of

the force in the face of challenges to the integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(10) encourages the United States to consider additional steps to support security and stabilization in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to support EUFOR;

(11) calls on the United States—

(A) to work in close cooperation with relevant institutions to discuss contingency plans if the annual reauthorization of the EUFOR-Althea stabilization force is put in jeopardy; and

(B) to take steps to deter malign actors, both inside and outside of Bosnia and Herzegovina, from threatening the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(12) condemns individuals who are actively seeking to undermine the security, stability, and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina and urges the President and European allies of the United States to hold such individuals accountable for their actions, including through the use of sanctions where appropriate;

(13) condemns the inflammatory rhetoric of politicians in Bosnia and Herzegovina and others in the region who deny the severity or perpetration of war crimes and genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(14) condemns politicians in Bosnian and Herzegovina and the region who—

(A) persist in rampant corruption for personal enrichment at the cost of the prosperity of the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(B) prevent Bosnia and Herzegovina from adopting the reforms necessary to secure membership in the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and

(C) threaten the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, undermine the state and institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and block functional, efficient, and accountable government at all levels;

(15) acknowledges the decision of the European Union to grant candidacy status to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and encourages the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to take advantage of such candidacy status to accelerate the reforms required to meet its goals for membership in the European Union;

(16) supports the use of Executive Order 13304 (68 Fed. Reg. 32313; relating to the Termination of Emergencies With Respect to Yugoslavia and Modification of Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001) and Executive Order 14033 (86 Fed. Reg. 31079; relating to Blocking Property and Suspending Entry Into the United States of Certain Persons Contributing to the Destabilizing Situation in the Western Balkans) to hold individuals accountable for high-level corruption and actions that obstruct the Dayton Accords; and

(17) emphasizes that the United States Government will continue to support—

(A) the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and multiethnic character of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and

(B) the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina in their goal to build a democratic, pluralistic, prosperous, and peaceful state.

SENATE RESOLUTION 266—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DECLARATIONS OF WAR BY CONGRESS

Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. LEE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 266

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that, pursuant to Article 11 of the North Atlantic Treaty, done at Washington, District of Columbia, on April 4, 1949 (63 Stat. 2241; 34 U.N.T.S. 243), if the President determines it necessary to engage United States forces in hostilities in order to restore or maintain the security of the North Atlantic area as stated in Article 5 of such treaty, such action does not supersede the constitutional requirement that Congress declare war or authorize the use of military force prior to the United States engaging in hostilities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 267—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF JUNE 18 THROUGH JUNE 24, 2023, AS “NATIONAL WOMEN’S SPORTS WEEK” TO CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENACTMENT OF TITLE IX OF THE EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1972 AND THE GROWTH OF WOMEN’S SPORTS

Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 267

Whereas title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as “Title IX”) was enacted on June 23, 1972, to end unjust sex discrimination in education, including in athletics;

Whereas Title IX transformed sports by guaranteeing women and girls the right to equal athletic opportunities;

Whereas the purposes and benefits of Title IX are negated for women whenever men claiming to be women are granted access to female sports;

Whereas Title IX has resulted in a 545 percent increase in the percentage of women playing college sports and a 990 percent increase in the percentage of women playing high school sports;

Whereas athletic participation helps women and girls develop confidence, initiative, and leadership skills;

Whereas policies allowing for the inclusion of men in women’s sports have no basis in biological fact or valid medical research;

Whereas providing equal athletic opportunities in sports to women is impossible without single-sex teams and competitions reserved exclusively for female athletes;

Whereas, without separate single-sex teams and competitions based on biological sex for men and women, men will dominate competitive sports where size, strength, and speed are factors, depriving female athletes of athletic and academic opportunities;

Whereas the biological differences between men and women have led to women being injured by men competing in women’s sports;

Whereas, since 2017, men have won at least 24 professional women’s sports titles and an innumerable number of unreported titles at the middle school, high school, and collegiate levels; and

Whereas, in 2018, at least 300 high school-aged boys in the United States ran the 400-meter dash faster than the most decorated female Olympic champion in the world has run it in her lifetime: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports—

(1) observing “National Women’s Sports Week” as the week of June 18 through June 24, 2023, to recognize—

(A) the incredible expansion of opportunities for female athletes since the enactment of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.); and

(B) the role of the provisions of law described in subparagraph (A) in guaranteeing equal athletic opportunities for members of both sexes; and

(2) marking the observance of National Women’s Sports Week with—

(A) appropriate programs and activities that—

(i) celebrate the contributions of individual female athletes in the United States;

(ii) honor the coaches and parents who support female athletes in the United States;

(iii) promote equal access to athletic opportunities for members of both sexes; and

(iv) support the commitment of the United States to supporting female athletes; and

(B) legislative efforts to protect single-sex sports.

SENATE RESOLUTION 268—RESPONDING TO THE THREAT POSED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION’S DEPLOYMENT OF TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 268

Whereas the military doctrine of the Russian Federation states “The Russian Federation reserves the right to use nuclear weapons in response to . . . large-scale aggression utilizing conventional weapons in situations critical to the national security of the Russian Federation”;

Whereas it is estimated that the Russian Federation has an arsenal of as many as 2,000 tactical nuclear weapons;

Whereas President Vladimir Putin has expressed a willingness to use tactical nuclear weapons when he stated “If the territorial integrity of our country is threatened, we will without doubt use all available means to protect Russia and our people—this is not a bluff . . . [a]nd those who try to blackmail us with nuclear weapons should know that the weathervane can turn and point towards them”;

Whereas, on March 23, 2023, Dmitry Medvedev, Deputy Chairman of the Security Council of the Russian Federation, stated “Every day when they [the west] provide Ukraine with foreign weapons brings the nuclear apocalypse closer”;

Whereas, in May 2023, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus formalized an agreement that allows for the deployment of the Russian Federation’s tactical nuclear weapons in the Republic of Belarus;

Whereas the deployment of the Russian Federation’s tactical nuclear weapons in the Republic of Belarus would be the first such deployment of these weapons outside of the Russian Federation since the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991;

Whereas, on June 17, 2023, President Vladimir Putin confirmed that the Russian Federation had begun to deploy tactical nuclear weapons within the Republic of Belarus and confirmed that the deployment of these weapons would be completed by the end of the summer;

Whereas, on June 17, 2023, following the announcement of the Russian Federation’s deployment of tactical nuclear weapons in the

Republic of Belarus, President Biden expressed publically that such a move was “totally irresponsible”;

Whereas, on June 19, 2023, President Biden stated, “I [worry] about Putin using tactical nuclear weapons”, and that the threat of the Russian Federation using such a weapon is “real”;

Whereas the deployment of tactical nuclear weapons in the Republic of Belarus by the Russian Federation poses an increased threat to not only Ukraine but also our NATO allies and United States troops stationed in nations along the Belarusian border;

Whereas the use of a tactical nuclear weapon or an attack that results in nuclear fallout of any kind would impact Europe and NATO member states; and

Whereas Article V of the North Atlantic Treaty states “. . . an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and . . . will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security . . .”; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) agrees that the deployment of the Russian Federation’s tactical nuclear weapons within the Republic of Belarus is a threat to Ukraine and NATO member states;

(2) views the use of any tactical nuclear weapon by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus, or their proxies, or the destruction of a nuclear facility, dispersing radioactive contaminants into NATO territory causing significant harm to human life, as an attack on NATO requiring an immediate response, including the implementation of Article V of the North Atlantic Treaty; and

(3) urges the current administration to consult with NATO leaders and other European partners to develop a comprehensive response to minimize the threat to civilians and coordinate a diplomatic and military response commensurate with the situation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 269—DESIGNATING JULY 22, 2023, AS “NATIONAL DAY OF THE AMERICAN COWBOY”

Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 269

Whereas pioneering men and women, recognized as “cowboys”, helped to establish the American West;

Whereas the cowboy embodies honesty, integrity, courage, compassion, respect, a strong work ethic, and patriotism;

Whereas the cowboy spirit exemplifies strength of character, sound family values, and good common sense;

Whereas the cowboy archetype transcends ethnicity, gender, geographic boundaries, and political affiliations;

Whereas the cowboy, who lives off the land and works to protect and enhance the environment, is an excellent steward of the land and its creatures;

Whereas cowboy traditions have been a part of American culture for generations;

Whereas the cowboy continues to be an important part of the economy through the work of many thousands of ranchers across

the United States who contribute to the economic well-being of every State;

Whereas millions of fans watch professional and working ranch rodeo events annually, making rodeo one of the most-watched sports in the United States;

Whereas membership and participation in rodeo and other organizations that promote and encompass the livelihood of cowboys span every generation and transcend race and gender;

Whereas the cowboy is a central figure in literature, film, and music and occupies a central place in the public imagination;

Whereas the cowboy is an American icon; and

Whereas the ongoing contributions made by cowboys and cowgirls to their communities should be recognized and encouraged: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 22, 2023, as “National Day of the American Cowboy”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 270—DESIGNATING JULY 15, 2023, AS “NATIONAL LEIOMYOSARCOMA AWARENESS DAY”

Ms. STABENOW submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 270

Whereas leiomyosarcoma is a malignant sarcoma subtype, one of 70 to 100 such subtypes, that arises in smooth muscle and has several subtypes itself due to its vascularity and bone invasion;

Whereas leiomyosarcoma is designated by the National Institutes of Health as a rare form of cancer;

Whereas leiomyosarcoma is largely resistant to standard chemotherapy treatments, radiation treatments, and immunotherapy trials, with 40-year-old chemotherapy treatments still in use;

Whereas leiomyosarcoma affects all age groups, including children, young adults, the middle-aged, and the elderly, and all genders;

Whereas leiomyosarcoma is diagnosed in more than 2,000 individuals in the United States each year;

Whereas, with respect to leiomyosarcoma, research and clinical trials remain complicated and extremely costly due to the difficulty of recruiting patients;

Whereas survival and longevity for individuals with leiomyosarcoma has not significantly improved for at least 30 years;

Whereas multidisciplinary care coordination teams, because of their expertise and experience, are critical to the health of leiomyosarcoma patients;

Whereas researchers continue to strive to improve quality of life for leiomyosarcoma patients, improve outcomes in clinical trials, and promote enhanced survivorship; and

Whereas increased education and awareness about sarcoma and leiomyosarcoma will contribute to the well-being of the communities of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 15, 2023, as “National Leiomyosarcoma Awareness Day”;;

(2) recognizes the challenges faced by leiomyosarcoma patients; and

(3) commends the dedication of organizations, volunteers, researchers, and caregivers across the United States working to improve the quality of life of leiomyosarcoma patients and their families.

SENATE RESOLUTION 271—DESIGNATING JUNE 15, 2023, AS “WORLD ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY” AND THE MONTH OF JUNE AS “ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 271

Whereas, in 2021, approximately 55,000,000 residents of the United States, or about 1 in every 6 individuals, have attained the age of 65, and by 2060, 95,000,000 individuals in the United States will be over the age of 65 according to estimates by the Bureau of the Census;

Whereas elder abuse remains a challenging problem and can come in many different forms, often manifesting as physical, sexual, or psychological abuse, financial exploitation, neglect, and social media abuse;

Whereas elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation have no boundaries and cross all racial, social, class, gender, and geographic lines, according to the Elder Justice Coalition;

Whereas more than 1 in 10 individuals in the United States over the age of 60 have been subjected to abuse each year, with many such victims enduring abuse in multiple forms, according to the American Journal of Public Health;

Whereas most reported cases of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older adults take place within private homes, and approximately 90 percent of the perpetrators in elder financial exploitation cases are family members or other trusted individuals, according to the National Adult Protective Services Association;

Whereas research suggests that elderly individuals in the United States who experience cognitive impairment, physical disabilities, or isolation are more likely to become the victims of abuse than those who do not experience cognitive impairment, physical disabilities, or isolation;

Whereas other risk factors for elder abuse can include low social support, poor physical health, and experience of previous traumatic events, according to the National Center on Elder Abuse;

Whereas close to half of elderly individuals who suffer from dementia will experience abuse during their lifetime, according to the Department of Justice;

Whereas only 1 in 24 cases of elder abuse is reported, according to the New York State Office of Children and Family Services;

Whereas the Population Reference Bureau estimates that 1,900,000 elders will live in nursing homes by 2030;

Whereas, in a 2012 study conducted by Michigan State University, approximately 24 percent of the nursing home residents who participated in the study reported at least one incident of physical abuse by nursing home staff;

Whereas, on World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, the United States mourns the loss of elderly individuals who perished in nursing homes and other long-term care facilities during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has led to the emergence of new scams against older adults, including those related to vaccines;

Whereas there has been an increase in hate crimes committed against older, Asian Americans during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas, within the last 3 years, Congress passed and the President signed 2 measures that make nearly \$400,000,000 available for implementation of Elder Justice Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 1395i-3a et seq.) initiatives, the

largest funding stream related to such initiatives in the history of the Act; and

Whereas Congress, in passing the Elder Justice Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 1395i-3a et seq.), the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act (34 U.S.C. 21701 et seq.), the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2), and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260), recognized the importance of protecting older people of the United States against abuse and exploitation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 15, 2023, as “World Elder Abuse Awareness Day” and the month of June as “Elder Abuse Awareness Month”;

(2) recognizes—

(A) judges, lawyers, adult protective services professionals, law enforcement officers, social workers, health care providers, advocates for victims, and other professionals and agencies for their efforts to advance awareness of elder abuse;

(B) the important work of the Elder Justice Coordinating Council, which has continued through the previous 2 Administrations and involves 15 different Federal agencies;

(C) the essential work done by adult protective services personnel, who regularly came to the assistance of victims, investigated reports of abuse, and actively prevented future victimization of older people in the United States, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic as the social isolation of elderly individuals due to stay-at-home orders only increased the risk of abuse and neglect; and

(D) the importance of supporting State long-term care ombudsman programs, which help prevent elder abuse and neglect in nursing homes and other long-term care facilities, where infection prevention and control deficiencies pose persistent challenges;

(3) applauds the work of the Elder Justice Coalition, and its members, whose efforts to increase public awareness of elder abuse have the potential to increase the identification and reporting of this crime by the public, professionals, and victims, and can act as a catalyst to promote issue-based education and long-term prevention; and

(4) encourages—

(A) members of the public and professionals who work with older adults to act as catalysts to promote awareness and long-term prevention of elder abuse—

(i) by reaching out to local adult protective services agencies, State long-term care ombudsman programs, and the National Center on Elder Abuse; and

(ii) by learning to recognize, detect, report, and respond to elder abuse;

(B) private individuals and public agencies in the United States to continue work together at the Federal, State, and local levels to combat abuse, neglect, exploitation, crime, and violence against vulnerable adults, including vulnerable older adults, particularly in light of limited resources for vital protective services; and

(C) those Federal agencies with responsibility for preventing elder abuse to fully exercise such responsibilities to protect older adults, whether living in the community or in long-term care facilities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 272—CELEBRATING THE HISTORIC ANNIVERSARY OF THE JUNE 24, 2022, DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN DOBBS V. JACKSON WOMEN’S HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. VANCE, Mr.

WICKER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LEE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. BRAUN, and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 272

Whereas the Declaration of Independence announces the self-evident truth that “all men are created equal” and “are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights”;

Whereas the first of those unalienable rights is the right to life;

Whereas modern science has illuminated our understanding of the humanity of unborn life;

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States committed a grave error in *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973) (referred to in this preamble as “*Roe*”), by inventing a constitutional right to abortion, thereby denying a class of innocent people their right to life;

Whereas more than 63,000,000 unborn lives were lost to abortion under *Roe*;

Whereas, on June 24, 2022, the Supreme Court of the United States, in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, 142 S. Ct. 2228 (2022) (referred to in this preamble as “*Dobbs*”), corrected the grave error committed in *Roe*, by holding that “the Constitution does not confer a right to abortion” and that “*Roe* and *Casey* must be overruled, and the authority to regulate abortion must be returned to the people and their elected representatives”;

Whereas many States have taken historic steps to protect unborn life since the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Dobbs*; and

Whereas many millions of people in the United States continue to press to protect unborn life and strengthen support for families charged with protecting that life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates 1 year since the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, 142 S. Ct. 2228 (2022) (referred to in this resolution as “*Dobbs*”);

(2) celebrates the millions of lives that will be saved as a result of the ruling in *Dobbs*;

(3) commits to protecting the unalienable right to life and guarding unborn lives against lethal violence;

(4) commits to supporting families, including new and expectant mothers and their children; and

(5) commits to proclaiming the humanity of the unborn, consistent with the findings of modern science and the unswerving demands of justice.

SENATE RESOLUTION 273—PROMOTING STRONGER ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KAINE, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 273

Whereas, to maintain the role of the United States as a global economic leader and protect the national security interests of the United States, the United States must

strengthen economic relations with countries in the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas ongoing supply chain disruptions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrate the need for the United States to increase supply chain resiliency through reshoring and nearshoring initiatives;

Whereas, in 2019, the People’s Republic of China was the top supplier of goods imported into the United States, providing significant quantities of rare earth minerals, pharmaceutical ingredients, medical equipment, and other goods vital to the economic prosperity and national security of the United States;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic and production outages and shipping disruptions in the People’s Republic of China have jeopardized worldwide access to critical goods, contributing to an unprecedented, ongoing supply chain crisis that has exposed the severe risks of concentrating global supply chains in the People’s Republic of China;

Whereas Congress has raised concerns about the reliance of the United States on global supply chains based in the People’s Republic of China;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China has shown its willingness to use critical supplies as a political tool to advance the goals of the Chinese Communist Party, including when the People’s Republic of China—

(1) threatened to withhold rare earth mineral shipments to Japan; and

(2) utilized personal protective equipment and vaccines as a diplomatic tool;

Whereas findings made pursuant to a supply chain review required by President Joseph R. Biden, Jr., under Executive Order 14017 (86 Fed. Reg. 11849) and released on June 8, 2021, recommended that, in addition to expanding domestic production capacity, the United States Government use diplomatic and financial tools to cooperate with allies to create more diverse, resilient, and secure supply chains;

Whereas 8 of the 13 countries in the world that recognize Taiwan are in Latin America and the Caribbean, and nearshoring initiatives can help decrease the susceptibility of such countries to coercive economic pressure from the People’s Republic of China;

Whereas the United States has free trade agreements in effect with 12 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, more than in any other geographic region, providing significant incentives to relocate international supply chains that cannot be relocated to the United States to Latin America and the Caribbean;

Whereas, in addition to existing free trade agreements and the geographic proximity of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to the United States, there are several significant advantages for the United States Government and United States entities to relocate supply chains from the People’s Republic of China to the Western Hemisphere, including—

(1) reduced distance to markets in the United States, which will lower freight costs, enable quicker adaptability to fluctuating consumer demand, and reduce the energy used to transport goods;

(2) longstanding bilateral ties and shared democratic values, which lessen the risk of geopolitical disruptions to supply chains;

(3) comparative advantages for sourcing and manufacturing key critical goods, including rare earth minerals, pharmaceuticals, medical goods, and semiconductors, when there is a historical inability for such goods to be entirely sourced or manufactured in the United States; and

(4) access to a highly qualified and young working-age population;

Whereas the report entitled “Widening the Aperture: Nearshoring in Our ‘Near Abroad’” released by the Wilson Center in April 2021

provided evidence that increasing and strengthening supply chains regionally, particularly in Colombia, Mexico, and other countries in the Caribbean and Central America, will, on average, create more jobs in the United States than international supply chains located in other geographic regions;

Whereas switching as few as 15 percent of imports into the United States from the top 10 source countries of such imports outside of the Western Hemisphere to countries in Latin America and the Caribbean would increase exports from Latin America and the Caribbean by \$72,000,000,000 annually, helping the region recover from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and reducing pressures encouraging migration to the United States;

Whereas, despite existing and growing opportunities for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to become crucial actors in global supply chains, including technological advances that have diminished the need to produce in countries with a low cost of labor, challenges to nearshoring remain, including—

(1) concerns about the rule of law, corruption, and criminal activities that discourage foreign direct investment or significantly raise the costs of shifting production to the region;

(2) concerns about compliance with and enforcement of international labor and environmental standards;

(3) underdeveloped physical and digital infrastructure;

(4) regional economic fragmentation; and

(5) comparatively lower levels of vocational training;

Whereas the governments of several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, including Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico, have sought to strengthen economic relations with the United States and launched initiatives to incentivize nearshoring;

Whereas the Inter-American Development Bank (commonly known as “IDB”) has prioritized efforts to encourage nearshoring in Latin America and the Caribbean, including by—

(1) making economic integration and the strengthening of regional supply chains 1 of 5 core pillars in the agenda outlined in the document entitled “Vision 2025, Reinvest in the Americas”;

(2) including nearshoring as a business line of IDB Invest for the first time in the history of IDB;

(3) hosting a high-level dialogue with more than 500 private sector leaders on December 2, 2020, to assess how to increase production capacity and supply chain resilience in the region; and

(4) launching the largest private sector coalition in the history of the IDB to explore opportunities for reinvesting in countries in the Western Hemisphere, including through nearshoring initiatives and a toolkit to incentivize and finance nearshoring activities in the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas the United States Government has taken steps to advance efforts that would facilitate reshoring and nearshoring in the Western Hemisphere, including by—

(1) announcing the first-ever semiconductor forum between the Governments of the United States, Mexico, and Canada and the private sector to align government policies and increase investment in regional semiconductor supply chains; and

(2) developing the Americas Partnership for Economic Prosperity to expand regional trade ties, bolster regional economic competitiveness, and strengthen regional cooperation on supply chain resilience, labor and environmental standards, rule of law and anti-corruption initiatives, and other critical issues; and

Whereas the United States Government can further leverage diplomatic, foreign assistance, and financing tools to strengthen the participation of Latin American and the Caribbean in global supply chains and address challenges to nearshoring, including through the activities of the United States Agency for International Development and the United States International Development Finance Corporation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that increased tensions between the United States and the People's Republic of China and the COVID-19 pandemic have—

(A) exposed severe vulnerabilities attributable to overreliance by the United States and other countries on supply chains based solely or mainly in the People's Republic of China; and

(B) heightened the importance of the United States diversifying its supply chains through reshoring and nearshoring initiatives to increase resiliency against future disruptions;

(2) emphasizes that reshoring efforts of sufficient scale to increase domestic production capacity and relocate supply chains to the United States remain critical and should be encouraged and implemented;

(3) emphasizes that—

(A) nearshoring efforts should be pursued in a complementary fashion to better achieve more resilient, diverse, and secure supply chains, particularly for goods unlikely to be produced in the United States;

(B) nearshoring in Latin America and the Caribbean, relative to relying on supply chains in other geographic regions, has the greatest potential to contribute to the economic prosperity and security of the United States while also advancing the post-pandemic economic recovery of countries in the Western Hemisphere;

(C) nearshoring in Latin America and the Caribbean provides greater opportunities for expanding co-production operations and other cooperative business ventures with United States entities; and

(D) nearshoring in Latin America and the Caribbean can complement and enhance efforts by the United States to support democratic consolidation across the region by strengthening the rule of law, encouraging competitiveness, promoting education and vocational training, and raising standards on corruption, labor, and environmental issues;

(4) supports initiatives by the Inter-American Development Bank, the Government of Canada, governments in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the private sector to finance, incentivize, or otherwise promote nearshoring in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(5) encourages the United States Agency for International Development and the United States International Development Finance Corporation to strengthen programmatic support for initiatives likely to facilitate the relocation of global supply chains to the Western Hemisphere, including through increased collaboration with each other, the private sector, the Inter-American Development Bank, Canada, and countries in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(6) calls for governments in Latin America and the Caribbean to increase opportunities for nearshoring in the region by—

(A) modernizing and consolidating physical and digital infrastructure;

(B) combating corruption, strengthening the rule of law, promoting education and vocational training, enhancing labor and environmental standards, and improving democratic governance; and

(C) pursuing other efforts to facilitate the ease of doing business in and attract foreign

direct investment to the region, including by leveraging strong relationships with Taiwan; and

(7) urges the Secretary of State, in coordination with the United States Agency for International Development, the United States International Development Finance Corporation, and the heads of all other relevant Federal agencies and departments, to prioritize efforts to advance nearshoring in Latin America and the Caribbean, including by—

(A) strengthening support for the activities described in paragraph (6);

(B) engaging with governments in the Western Hemisphere to explore opportunities to lower trade barriers, streamline customs and other regulations, support capacity building programs to strengthen environmental and labor standards, establish incentives for mutually beneficial co-production arrangements, and facilitate economic integration of the region;

(C) strengthening legal regimes and monitoring and enforcement measures relating to labor standards to ensure that—

(i) any enhanced sourcing relationship with a country does not support or beget labor abuse or other human rights abuses, such as those found in the People's Republic of China; and

(ii) any new investment under a nearshoring program has sufficient labor standards and benefits the workers in such country;

(D) ensuring that nearshoring activities are consistent with efforts to improve supply chain energy efficiency, reduce the energy used to transport goods, and advance environmental sustainability;

(E) working in partnership with multilateral development banks and private investors to create incentives for entities to relocate supply chains from the People's Republic of China to the Western Hemisphere, including by financing the development of regional technology hubs with strong labor and environmental regulations; and

(F) using all available options, including transparency mechanisms, to ensure that access to supply chains in the Western Hemisphere cannot be exploited by the People's Republic of China.

SENATE RESOLUTION 274—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE TO REDUCE TRAFFIC FATALITIES TO ZERO BY 2050

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KING, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. FETTERMAN, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 274

Whereas roadway fatalities kill tens of thousands of people in the United States each year;

Whereas, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (referred to in this preamble as “NHTSA”), 42,939 lives were lost in motor vehicle crashes in 2021 and all of the deaths were preventable;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, traffic crashes are a leading cause of death for people ages 1 to 54 and kill more than 100 people every day;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, alcohol-impaired driving crashes are a leading killer on the roadways of the United States, with 13,384 lives lost to alcohol-impaired driving in 2021;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, 3,522 people died in motor vehicle crashes involving distracted drivers in 2021;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, 7,388 pedestrians were killed in traffic crashes in the United States in 2021, representing a 22 percent increase in the last 5 years;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, the number of pedestrian fatalities increased by 53 percent from 2012 to 2021;

Whereas, according to the National Complete Streets Coalition at Smart Growth America, the pedestrian fatality rate compared to that of White, non-Hispanic people in the United States is—

(1) 220 percent higher for American Indian and Alaska Native people;

(2) 100 percent higher for Black people; and

(3) 20 percent higher for Hispanic and Latinx people;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, a total of 961 bicyclists were killed in crashes with motor vehicles in 2021, representing a 32 percent increase in the last 10 years;

Whereas independent research in 2015 found that motor vehicle crash death rates were as much as 4.3 times greater for those at the bottom of the education spectrum than those at the top;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, motorcycles represented only 3 percent of all registered vehicles, but accounted for 14 percent of all traffic fatalities and 17 percent of all occupant fatalities in 2021;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, in 2021, 40 percent of motor vehicle traffic fatalities occurred on rural roads, despite only 32 percent of miles traveled occurring on rural roads;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, seatbelts prevented 14,653 fatalities and 450,000 serious injuries in 2019, saving \$93,000,000,000 in medical care, lost productivity, and other injury-related costs;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, in 2021, 50 percent of passenger vehicle occupants who died in a motor vehicle crash were unrestrained, while 85 percent of occupants who survived a motor vehicle crash were restrained;

Whereas the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine cite that approximately 40 percent of crash fatalities initially survived the impact but later died, highlighting the importance of improving post-crash care;

Whereas, according to the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, increasing speed limits over the last 25 years have led to approximately 37,000 deaths;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, speeding accounted for 29 percent of all traffic fatalities in 2021;

Whereas, according to Consumer Reports, existing safety technologies could cut road fatalities in half if such technologies were made standard on all vehicles, saving approximately 20,000 lives annually;

Whereas roadway fatalities and injuries rose during the COVID-19 pandemic and remain a persistent cause of death in the United States;

Whereas, a deep history of inequalities in the United States continues to impact transportation systems, with low-income neighborhoods experiencing more than twice as many pedestrian fatalities as neighborhoods with the highest incomes, according to the National Complete Streets Coalition at Smart Growth America;

Whereas roadway fatalities disproportionately affect people of color and underserved communities and there must be an effort to collect better data to understand these impacts;

Whereas too many families in the United States have been personally affected by preventable crashes; and

Whereas a data-driven safe systems approach is proven to be effective at reducing traffic fatalities and injuries, including through taking into account all aspects of the transportation environment and not requiring a single actor to be responsible for traffic safety; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commits to advancing policies that will end roadway fatalities by 2050;

(2) calls on Congress and the Department of Transportation to commit to working together to achieve zero roadway fatalities by the year 2050;

(3) supports efforts to address disparities and other equity-related issues related to transportation safety;

(4) calls on the Department of Transportation, and the agencies within the Department of Transportation, to improve data gathering and tracking of traffic crashes and other issues related to transportation safety;

(5) calls on the Department of Transportation, and the agencies within the Department of Transportation, to commit to the implementation of proven countermeasures and interventions to prioritize transportation safety;

(6) recognizes the need for a safe system approach to transportation in the United States to improve access, safety, and mobility; and

(7) supports the use of the term “crash”, instead of “accident”, when describing traffic incidents and encourages all agencies of the Federal Government to use this term.

SENATE RESOLUTION 275—DESIGNATING JUNE AS “NATIONAL ANNUITY AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. MORAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 275

Whereas annuities provide a predictable way to meet immediate, ongoing, and future financial obligations and objectives in retirement;

Whereas surveys consistently indicate that the vast majority of individuals in the United States are looking for a financial solution that provides the benefits offered by annuities, specifically the ability to address the critical concern of running out of money during retirement;

Whereas outliving retirement savings can—

(1) create a financial hardship that reduces the standard of living in retirement;

(2) defeat the fulfillment of legacy goals; and

(3) require dependence on family and friends for monetary support;

Whereas millions of individuals in the United States currently lack an adequate level of guaranteed income in retirement to ensure a secure financial future for themselves and their loved ones;

Whereas research indicates that an owner of an annuity has a higher confidence in overall retirement readiness;

Whereas an annuity is the only product in the financial marketplace that can provide guaranteed lifetime income;

Whereas determining the type of annuity to buy and when to take income is one of the most important financial decisions a consumer will ever make, and individuals and families can benefit greatly from the expert guidance of a financial professional; and

Whereas numerous stakeholders who support annuities have designated June as “National Annuity Awareness Month”, the goals of which are—

(1) to educate consumers on annuity benefits;

(2) to support access to annuities to meet the individual financial goals of consumers; and

(3) to encourage savers to seek professional guidance to implement annuities effectively in income and legacy planning; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June as “National Annuity Awareness Month”; and

(2) calls on the United States Government, the States, localities, schools, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and the people of the United States to observe National Annuity Awareness Month with appropriate programs and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 276—EXPRESSING OPPOSITION TO THE USE OF STATE POWER AGAINST PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES SEEKING ESSENTIAL HEALTH CARE, INCLUDING CRIMINALIZATION OF THE FULL RANGE OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE SUCH AS ABORTION, GENDER-AFFIRMING CARE, AND CONTRACEPTIVE CARE, AND DISAPPROVING OF STATE PUNISHMENT OF PEOPLE FOR THEIR PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. WARREN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. FETTERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 276

Whereas most people will need access to sexual and reproductive health care at some point in their lifetimes, whether it be abortion, contraception, or gender-affirming care;

Whereas the ability of people to access and make decisions about the full range of sexual and reproductive health care is essential to the health, well-being, and autonomy of all people and to the health and well-being of society;

Whereas providers of sexual, reproductive, and gender-affirming health care, and those who support people making important health care decisions, are essential and play a critical role in ensuring people are able to have control over their own bodies and lives;

Whereas people deserve to be treated with dignity, empathy, compassion, and respect by their health care providers;

Whereas people need their health care providers to be able to provide or refer for essential health care without facing punishment or criminal or civil charges for supporting the autonomous decisions of an individual with respect to their own body and life;

Whereas no person should face State sanctioned punishment for—

(1) seeking or obtaining an abortion, or any pregnancy outcome or decision;

(2) seeking or using contraception;

(3) seeking or obtaining gender-affirming care;

(4) their sexual health status; or

(5) for helping someone access the essential health care they need;

Whereas people have been penalized or prosecuted in the United States for actions during their pregnancy that the State alleged caused harm or risk to their pregnancies;

Whereas people have been prosecuted for not seeking health care, for experiencing a miscarriage or stillbirth, for self-managing an abortion, for alcohol or drug use during pregnancy, and for their HIV status;

Whereas research shows there is an increased need and demand for medications to self-manage an abortion in States with abortion restrictions, and that self-managed abortion with access to medications and accurate information is safe and effective;

Whereas the reasons why people self-manage an abortion are varied and valid;

Whereas States and localities have attempted to impose civil and criminal penalties on people who help others access the gender-affirming and reproductive health care they need, including abortion care;

Whereas at least 1 State has passed a law attempting to restrict some out-of-State travel for abortions, and other States have attempted to curtail out-of-State travel for abortion care or the facilitation thereof, in violation of basic constitutional principles, including the right to travel;

Whereas people have been and continue to be coerced or forced to undergo unwanted medical procedures or surgical interventions that negatively impact their sexual and reproductive health, including involuntary sterilization, involuntary cesarean sections, and procedures to change the intersex traits of minors;

Whereas coercive or unwanted medical or surgical interventions that negate individual autonomy are distinct from gender-affirming care, do not constitute essential health care or sexual and reproductive health care, and are not included within the full range of such care that this resolution describes;

Whereas more than 30 States around the country have advanced legislation designed to severely limit access to necessary gender-affirming care, especially for young people, which is against the recommendations of major medical organizations, including the American Academy of Pediatrics;

Whereas 3 States have enacted, and nearly 15 have introduced, legislation designed to criminalize and penalize providing gender-affirming care to young people, providers of gender-affirming care for young people, and the parents of those young people for enabling access to this essential care;

Whereas some States are considering legislation that would use the power of the State to remove children from the care of their parent if that parent supports access to gender-affirming care for the child;

Whereas States and localities have prohibited health care providers from providing, and in some cases have criminalized the provision of, gender-affirming and reproductive health care, including abortion care, to patients who are seeking such care whether in person or via telehealth;

Whereas States and localities have attempted to prohibit health care providers from referring, and in some cases have attempted to criminalize the referral of, patients to out-of-State resources to receive the gender-affirming and reproductive health care they seek, including abortion care;

Whereas States have aimed to restrict the ability of patients to access sexual and reproductive health care by threatening provider licensure, certification, or renewal, if even suspected of providing care, regardless of conviction;

Whereas the threat of criminalization or prosecution can result in a chilling effect by intimidating people into not seeking or providing needed care;

Whereas health care providers have an ethical obligation to provide essential health care to their patients and to protect the private medical information integral to the patient-provider relationship;

Whereas limiting the ability of a health care provider to uphold their ethical obligations to provide essential health care, including sexual and reproductive health care, to patients is a violation of their rights and subjects them to moral injury;

Whereas the State advances no legitimate interest by imposing civil or criminal penalties on medically appropriate sexual and reproductive health care, including abortion, contraception, and gender-affirming care, and has no legitimate interest in criminalizing pregnancy outcomes;

Whereas State laws criminalizing sexual and reproductive health care, including gender-affirming care and abortion care, sometimes enacted under the guise of protection, constitute an abuse of the power of the State that denies individuals their fundamental rights;

Whereas even when charges are dropped or the defendant is exonerated, the long-term consequences of arrest or prosecution are irreparable;

Whereas Black, indigenous, people of color, immigrants, people with low incomes, LGBTQI+ individuals, and other marginalized individuals are more likely, due to persistent disparities and oppression, to experience adverse pregnancy outcomes that place them under the scrutiny of the legal system;

Whereas groups like the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Society of Addiction Medicine, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American Bar Association, and others oppose State-sanctioned punishment for pregnancy outcomes and oppose criminalizing providers and the provision of health care;

Whereas Black, indigenous, people of color, immigrants, people with low incomes, LGBTQI+ individuals, and other marginalized individuals are more likely to be surveilled, arrested, charged, prosecuted, convicted, and heavily punished within the criminal justice system;

Whereas, in the 2022 Abortion Care Guidelines issued by the World Health Organization, the World Health Organization recommends the full decriminalization of abortion;

Whereas human rights bodies, including the United Nations Human Rights Committee, have long said that governments that apply criminal sanctions against people who have an abortion, or medical providers who assist people in having an abortion, violate human rights principles and laws;

Whereas human rights bodies have explicitly described criminalization of abortion and attacks on LGBTQI+ health as a form of gender-based violence;

Whereas punishing people for their pregnancy outcomes or for seeking or providing essential reproductive and sexual health care, or supporting access to such care, violates their fundamental rights; and

Whereas several States have recognized these facts and taken steps—

(1) to repeal or reform laws that had been used to criminalize pregnancy outcomes; and

(2) to pass laws to increase access to abortion, contraception, and gender-affirming care: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the application or use of criminal laws to punish people for the outcomes of their pregnancies;

(2) affirms that people deserve access to high-quality health care without fear of reprisal or punishment;

(3) condemns the criminalization of providing or supporting access to essential health care;

(4) affirms the ethical obligations of health care providers to safeguard patient privacy and the private medical information integral to the patient-provider relationship; and

(5) declares a goal for a future in which—
(A) the ability of patients to access sexual and reproductive health care, including abortion, contraception, and gender-affirming care, is universally free from restrictions, bans, and barriers; and

(B) people are able—

(i) to exercise self-determination in their reproductive and sexual health; and

(ii) manage care on their own terms, free from coercion, discrimination, or punishment; and

(6) affirms the commitment of Congress to working toward the goal established in paragraph (5) in partnership with providers, patients, advocates, and their communities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 277—EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE AND HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASS SHOOTING AT THE FOURTH OF JULY PARADE IN HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS, ON JULY 4, 2022

Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 277

Whereas, on July 4, 2022, a gunman opened fire at the corner of Central Avenue and Second Street in Highland Park, Illinois, during the annual Fourth of July parade;

Whereas the gunman took the lives of 7 individuals and injured 46 more individuals;

Whereas the 7 individuals who lost their lives that day were—

(1) Katie Goldstein, age 64, of Highland Park, Illinois, a beloved wife and mother, who was known for her kind, caring personality, and for bringing neighbors delicious baked goods during the holidays;

(2) Irina McCarthy, age 35, of Highland Park, Illinois, a wife and mother of 2-year-old Aiden, who met her husband Kevin through their mutual work in the pharmaceutical industry;

(3) Kevin McCarthy, age 37, of Highland Park, Illinois, a husband and father of 2-year-old Aiden, who died protecting his son from gunfire;

(4) Stephen Strauss, age 88, of Highland Park, Illinois, a brother, husband, father, and grandfather, who was a joke-teller and avid reader and greatly enjoyed the Art Institute of Chicago and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra;

(5) Jacquelyn Sundheim, age 63, of Highland Park, Illinois, a kind and caring wife and mother, who was a lifelong member of North Shore Congregation Israel, in Glencoe, where she also taught preschool and served as the events coordinator;

(6) Nicolas Toledo-Zaragoza, age 78, of Morelos, Mexico, who was attending the parade with his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren; and

(7) Eduardo Uvaldo, age 69, of Waukegan, Illinois, who was a devoted husband, father, and grandfather;

Whereas dozens of individuals were wounded by gunfire or injured fleeing the scene of the mass shooting;

Whereas the Highland Park Police Department and the Highland Park Fire Department led dozens of agencies in responding to the shooting with bravery and professionalism, including—

(1) the Illinois State Police;
 (2) the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives;
 (3) the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
 (4) the United States Secret Service;
 (5) the United States Marshals Service;
 (6) the Naval Criminal Investigative Service;
 (7) the Lake County Major Crimes Task Force;
 (8) the Chicago Police Department;
 (9) the Lake County Sheriff's Office;
 (10) the Cook County Sheriff's Office;
 (11) the Northwest Central Dispatch System;
 (12) the Regional Emergency Dispatch Center (RED Center);
 (13) the Glenview Public Safety Dispatch Center;
 (14) the Highland Park Community Emergency Response Team (CERT);
 (15) the Deerfield-Bannockburn Fire Protection District;
 (16) the Northbrook Fire Department;
 (17) the Winnetka Fire Department;
 (18) the Northfield Fire Department;
 (19) the Buffalo Grove Fire Department;
 (20) the Prospect Heights Fire Department;
 (21) the Libertyville Fire Department;
 (22) the Lincolnshire-Riverwoods Fire Protection District;
 (23) the Evanston Fire Department;
 (24) the Glenview Fire Department;
 (25) the Lake Bluff Fire Department;
 (26) the Skokie Fire Department;
 (27) the Wilmette Fire Department;
 (28) the Des Plaines Fire Department;
 (29) the Glencoe Department of Public Safety;
 (30) the Lake Forest Fire Department;
 (31) the Morton Grove Fire Department;
 (32) the Park Ridge Fire Department;
 (33) the Waukegan Fire Department;
 (34) the Niles Fire Department;
 (35) the Addison Fire Protection District;
 (36) the Streamwood Fire Department;
 (37) the Hanover Park Fire Department;
 and
 (38) the police departments of—
 (A) Addison;
 (B) Antioch;
 (C) Arlington Heights;
 (D) Bannockburn;
 (E) Barrington;
 (F) Barrington Hills;
 (G) Bartlett;
 (H) Berwyn;
 (I) Buffalo Grove;
 (J) Carpentersville;
 (K) Cary;
 (L) Crystal Lake;
 (M) Deerfield;
 (N) Des Plaines;
 (O) Elk Grove Village;
 (P) Elmhurst;
 (Q) Evanston;
 (R) Fox Lake;
 (S) Franklin Park;
 (T) Glencoe;
 (U) Glenview;
 (V) Grayslake;
 (W) Gurnee;
 (X) Hanover Park;
 (Y) Harwood Heights;
 (Z) Hoffman Estates;
 (AA) Inverness;
 (BB) Kenilworth;
 (CC) Kildeer;
 (DD) Lake Bluff;
 (EE) Lake Forest;
 (FF) Lake Villa;
 (GG) Lake Zurich;
 (HH) Libertyville;
 (II) Lincolnshire;
 (JJ) Lincolnwood;
 (KK) McHenry;
 (LL) Morton Grove;
 (MM) Mount Prospect;

(NN) Mundelein;
 (OO) Niles;
 (PP) Norridge;
 (QQ) North Chicago;
 (RR) North Riverside;
 (SS) Northbrook;
 (TT) Northfield;
 (UU) Palatine;
 (VV) Prospect Heights;
 (WW) Riverwoods;
 (XX) Rolling Meadows;
 (YY) Rosemont;
 (ZZ) Round Lake;
 (AAA) Round Lake Beach;
 (BBB) Round Lake Park;
 (CCC) Schiller Park;
 (DDD) Skokie;
 (EEE) Streamwood;
 (FFF) Vernon Hills;
 (GGG) Wauconda;
 (HHH) Waukegan;
 (III) Western Springs;
 (JJJ) Wheeling;
 (KKK) Wilmette;
 (LLL) Winnetka;
 (MMM) Winthrop Harbor; and
 (NNN) Zion;

Whereas the emergency responders and the doctors, nurses, and other health care providers at Highland Park Hospital, Glenbrook Hospital, Evanston Hospital, Northwestern Medicine Lake Forest Hospital, Advocate Lutheran General Hospital, and University of Chicago Medicine Comer Children's Hospital provided professional and dedicated care to the victims;

Whereas, during the year following the shooting, many volunteer counselors traveled to North Shore School District 112 and Township High School District 113 to assist the community in the process of healing;

Whereas members of the Highland Park, Highwood, Waukegan, and North Chicago communities, along with communities across the entire North Shore, the State of Illinois, the United States, and the world remain united in support of the victims of this horrific massacre and their families on its 1-year anniversary;

Whereas, according to the Gun Violence Archive, the tragic mass shooting that occurred in Highland Park was 1 of 10 mass shootings that occurred on July 4, 2022; and

Whereas senseless gun violence has caused devastation, trauma, and grief to too many families and communities across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses sincere condolences to the families, friends, and loved ones of Katie Goldstein, Irina McCarthy, Kevin McCarthy, Stephen Strauss, Jacquelyn Sundheim, Nicolas Toledo-Zaragoza, and Eduardo Uvaldo, the victims of the devastating shooting along the parade route on July 4, 2022, in Highland Park, Illinois;

(2) honors the lives and memory of the victims, with gratitude for their selfless dedication to others;

(3) continues to extend support to the individuals who were injured and subjected to the trauma of the shooting;

(4) expresses gratitude to the law enforcement officers, medical personnel, and emergency responders who responded to the shooting with professionalism, dedication, and bravery; and

(5) stands in solidarity with the victims of senseless gun violence in communities across the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 278—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. HOSTETTER

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following

resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 278

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Hostetter*, Cr. No. 21-392, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony from Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former officers and employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for evidence relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, is authorized to provide relevant testimony in the case of *United States v. Hostetter*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Mr. Schwager, and any current or former officer or employee of the Secretary's office, in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 279—COMMEMORATING THE PASSAGE OF 2 YEARS SINCE THE TRAGIC BUILDING COLLAPSE IN SURFSIDE, FLORIDA, ON JUNE 24, 2021

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 279

Whereas June 24, 2023, marks 2 years since portions of the Champlain Towers South condominium building in Surfside, Florida, catastrophically collapsed; and

Whereas, in the aftermath of the devastating collapse—

(1) one of the largest rescue and recovery operations in the history of the United States commenced to locate scores of residents who were unaccounted for and believed to be in the collapsed building;

(2) first responders from across Florida immediately answered the call of duty, including firefighters, uniformed police officers, rescue and recovery crews, emergency medical technicians, physicians, nurses, and others rushing to save the lives of individuals trapped in the building;

(3) international rescue crews and emergency support organizations from Israel and Mexico responded to the site to aid in the search and recovery efforts;

(4) National Urban Search and Rescue Response System task forces from Florida, Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and emergency specialists from California, deployed to Surfside, Florida, to provide critical support;

(5) teams worked tirelessly around the clock to rescue survivors and recover the remains of individuals killed in the tragic collapse; and

(6) on June 30, 2021, the National Institute of Standards and Technology announced it would launch a formal investigation into the cause of the collapse: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the passage of 2 years since the tragic building collapse in Surfside, Florida, on June 24, 2021;

(2) honors the survivors and the 98 lives lost in the collapse of the Champlain Towers South condominium building and offers heartfelt condolences to the families, loved ones, and friends of the victims;

(3) commends the bravery and selfless service demonstrated by the local, State, national, and international teams of first responders deployed in the aftermath of the collapse; and

(4) expresses support for the survivors and community of Surfside, Florida.

SENATE RESOLUTION 280—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE CHALLENGES OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM, AND ENCOURAGING CONGRESS TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. KAINE, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. LUJAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. WICKER, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. WARNOCK, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:.

S. RES. 280

Whereas National Foster Care Month was established more than 30 years ago to—

(1) bring foster care issues to the forefront;

(2) highlight the importance of permanency for every child; and

(3) recognize the essential role that foster parents, social workers, and advocates have in the lives of children in foster care throughout the United States;

Whereas all children deserve a safe, loving, and permanent home;

Whereas the primary goal of the foster care system is to ensure the safety and well-being of children while working to provide a safe, loving, and permanent home for each child;

Whereas there are approximately 391,100 children living in foster care in the United States;

Whereas there were approximately 206,800 youths that entered the foster care system in 2021 in the United States, while more than 113,500 youths were awaiting adoption at the end of 2021;

Whereas almost 74,000 children entered foster care in 2021 due to parental drug abuse;

Whereas children of color are more likely to stay in the foster care system for longer periods of time and are less likely to be reunited with their biological families;

Whereas foster parents are the front-line caregivers for children who cannot safely remain with their biological parents, and foster parents provide physical care, emotional support, and education advocacy, and are the largest single source of families providing

permanent homes for children leaving foster care to adoption;

Whereas children in foster care who are placed with relatives, compared to children placed with non-relatives—

(1) have more stability, including fewer changes in placements;

(2) have more positive perceptions of their placements;

(3) are more likely to be placed with their siblings; and

(4) demonstrate fewer behavioral problems;

Whereas some relative caregivers receive less financial assistance and support services than do foster caregivers;

Whereas an increased emphasis on prevention and reunification services is necessary to reduce the number of children that enter or re-enter the foster care system;

Whereas more than 19,000 youths aged out of foster care in 2021 without a legal permanent connection to an adult or family;

Whereas youth who age out of foster care lack the security or support of a biological or adoptive family and frequently struggle to secure affordable housing, obtain health insurance, pursue higher education, and acquire adequate employment;

Whereas foster care is intended to be a temporary placement, but children remain in the foster care system for an average of 21 months;

Whereas 35 percent of children in foster care experience more than 2 placements while in care, which often leads to disruption of routines and the need to change schools and move away from siblings, extended families, and familiar surroundings;

Whereas youth in foster care are much more likely to face educational instability with a study showing that 75 percent of foster youth experienced an unscheduled school change during a school year, compared to 21 percent of youth not in foster care;

Whereas children entering foster care often confront the widespread misperception that children in foster care are disruptive, unruly, and dangerous, even though placement in foster care is based on the actions of a parent or guardian, not the child;

Whereas 30 percent of children in foster care are taking not less than 1 anti-psychotic medication, and 34 percent of those children are not receiving adequate treatment planning or medication monitoring;

Whereas, due to heavy caseloads and limited resources, the average annual turnover rate is between 14 percent and 22 percent for child welfare workers;

Whereas States, localities, and communities should be encouraged to invest resources in preventative and reunification services and post-permanency programs to ensure that more children and older youth in foster care are provided with safe, loving, and permanent placements;

Whereas, in 2018, Congress passed the Family First Prevention Services Act (Public Law 115-123; 132 Stat. 232), which provided new investments in prevention and family reunification services to help more families stay together and ensure more children are in safe, loving, and permanent homes;

Whereas Federal legislation during the past 3 decades, including the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-272; 94 Stat. 500), the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-89; 111 Stat. 2115), the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-351; 122 Stat. 3949), the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (Public Law 112-34; 125 Stat. 369), and the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (Public Law 113-183; 128 Stat. 1919) provided new investments and services to improve the outcomes of children in the foster care system;

Whereas May 2023 is an appropriate month to designate as National Foster Care Month to provide an opportunity to acknowledge the accomplishments of the child welfare workforce, foster parents, advocacy community, and mentors for their dedication, accomplishments, and positive impact they have on the lives of children; and

Whereas much remains to be done to ensure that all children have a safe, loving, nurturing, and permanent family, regardless of age or special needs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 2023 as National Foster Care Month;

(2) recognizes National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges that children face in the foster care system;

(3) encourages Congress to implement policies to improve the lives of children in the foster care system;

(4) acknowledges the unique needs of children in the foster care system;

(5) recognizes foster youth throughout the United States for their ongoing tenacity, courage, and resilience while facing life challenges;

(6) acknowledges the exceptional alumni of the foster care system who serve as advocates and role models for youth who remain in care;

(7) honors the commitment and dedication of the individuals who work tirelessly to provide assistance and services to children in the foster care system;

(8) supports the designation of May 31, 2023, as National Foster Parent Appreciation Day;

(9) recognizes National Foster Parent Appreciation Day as an opportunity to recognize the efforts of foster parents to provide safe and loving care for children in need and raise awareness about the increasing need for foster parents to serve in their communities; and

(10) reaffirms the need to continue working to improve the outcomes of all children in the foster care system through parts B and E of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and other programs designed to—

(A) support vulnerable families;

(B) invest in prevention and reunification services;

(C) promote adoption in cases where reunification is not in the best interests of the child;

(D) adequately serve those children brought into the foster care system; and

(E) facilitate the successful transition into adulthood for youth that “age out” of the foster care system.

SENATE RESOLUTION 281—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF JUNE 18 THROUGH JUNE 24, 2023, AS “NATIONAL FIREFIGHTER SAFETY WEEK” IN THE UNITED STATES AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL FIREFIGHTER SAFETY WEEK TO RAISE AWARENESS OF THE FIRE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH IMPROPER DISPOSAL OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES

Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 281

Whereas firefighters play a critical role in safeguarding lives and property;

Whereas the safety and well-being of firefighters are of the utmost importance and it is crucial to equip them with the necessary knowledge and resources to perform their duties effectively;

Whereas the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the International Association of Fire Fighters, the Fire Department Safety Officers Association, the National Volunteer Fire Council, and the National Fire Protection Association are the leading organizations committed to enhancing firefighter safety and promoting best practices;

Whereas lithium-ion batteries have become increasingly prevalent in modern society and are utilized in a wide range of consumer products, posing unique risks when involved in incidents and fires;

Whereas the improper recycling or disposal of lithium-ion batteries causes fires, endangering the firefighters called upon to quell these blazes;

Whereas programs, such as the assistance to firefighters grant program under section 33(c) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229(c)) and the staffing for adequate fire and emergency response grant program under section 34 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 2229a), support initiatives aimed at enhancing firefighter safety, including training programs, research, and the development of specialized equipment and tools; and

Whereas, during National Firefighter Safety Week, from June 18 through June 24, 2023, leading firefighter safety organizations are conducting a Safety Stand Down to raise awareness among firefighters about the potential hazards associated with lithium-ion battery incidents and to provide comprehensive training on response protocols and safety measures: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of National Firefighter Safety Week;

(2) expresses strong support for—

(A) the efforts of firefighter safety organizations to promote firefighter safety relating to lithium-ion battery incidents;

(B) training programs to educate firefighters about the risks and hazards associated with lithium-ion battery incidents; and

(C) participation of fire departments in the United States in National Firefighter Safety Week;

(3) encourages—

(A) efforts to develop standards and best practices that emphasize firefighter safety in dealing with lithium-ion battery incidents; and

(B) public awareness regarding the safe use, safe storage, and proper disposal or recycling of lithium-ion batteries;

(4) supports community outreach programs that educate the public about the potential hazards and proper response to lithium-ion battery incidents; and

(5) supports the goals of National Firefighter Safety Week.

SENATE RESOLUTION 282—RECOGNIZING JUNE 2023 AS “LGBTQ PRIDE MONTH”

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KELLY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BENNET, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COONS, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KING, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. PETERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. SHA-

HEEN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MANCHIN, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 282

Whereas individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this preamble as “LGBTQ”) include individuals—

(1) from all States, territories, and the District of Columbia; and

(2) from all faiths, races, national origins, socioeconomic statuses, disability statuses, education levels, and political beliefs;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States have made, and continue to make, vital contributions to the United States and to the world in every aspect, including in the fields of education, law, health, business, science, research, economic development, architecture, fashion, sports, government, music, film, politics, technology, literature, and civil rights;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States served on the front lines during the COVID-19 pandemic as doctors, nurses, medical professionals, law enforcement officers, firefighters, and first responders in all States, territories, and the District of Columbia, and continue to serve on the front lines today;

Whereas the persistent failure of Federal and State officials to collect full and accurate data on sexual orientation and gender identity causes tremendous harm to LGBTQ individuals in the United States, who remain largely invisible to the government entities entrusted with ensuring their health, safety, and well-being;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States serve, and have served, in the United States Army, Coast Guard, Navy, Air Force, and Marines honorably and with distinction and bravery;

Whereas a decades-long Federal policy, known as the “Lavender Scare”, threatened and intimidated Federal public servants from employment due to their sexual orientation by alleging LGBTQ individuals posed a threat to national security, preventing many more from entering the workforce;

Whereas an estimated number of more than 100,000 brave service members were discharged from the Armed Forces between the beginning of World War II and 2011 because of their sexual orientation, including the discharge of more than 13,000 service members under the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy that was in place between 1994 and 2011;

Whereas transgender people were banned from military service from at least 1960, and were not permitted to serve without restriction until 2021;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States serve, and have served, in positions in the Federal Government and State and local governments, including as members of Congress, Cabinet Secretaries, Governors, mayors, and city council members;

Whereas the demonstrators who protested on June 28, 1969, following a law enforcement raid of the Stonewall Inn, a LGBTQ club in New York City, are pioneers of the LGBTQ movement for equality;

Whereas, throughout much of the history of the United States, same-sex relationships were criminalized in many States, and many

LGBTQ individuals in the United States were forced to hide their LGBTQ identities while living in secrecy and fear;

Whereas, on June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 576 U.S. 644 (2015), that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry and acknowledged that “[n]o union is more profound than marriage, for it embodies the highest ideals of love, fidelity, devotion, sacrifice, and family”;

Whereas Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (referred to in this preamble as “AIDS”) has disproportionately impacted LGBTQ individuals in the United States, due in part to a lack of funding and research devoted to finding effective treatments for AIDS and the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (referred to in this preamble as “HIV”) during the early stages of the HIV and AIDS epidemic;

Whereas gay and bisexual men and transgender women of color have a higher risk of contracting HIV;

Whereas people living with HIV continue to face discrimination in the United States and, in certain States, may be subject to greater criminal punishment than individuals without HIV;

Whereas the LGBTQ community maintains its unwavering commitment to ending the HIV and AIDS epidemic;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States face disparities in employment, healthcare, education, housing, and many other areas central to the pursuit of happiness in the United States;

Whereas 28 States have no explicit ban on discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the workplace, housing, or public accommodations, and 34 States have no explicit ban on discrimination against LGBTQ individuals in education;

Whereas, as a result of discrimination, LGBTQ youth are at increased risk of—

(1) suicide;

(2) homelessness;

(3) becoming victims of bullying, violence, or human trafficking; and

(4) developing mental health conditions, including anxiety and depression;

Whereas only 13 States and the District of Columbia have explicit policies in place to protect foster youth from discrimination based on both sexual orientation and gender identity;

Whereas LGBTQ youth of color are overrepresented in child welfare and juvenile justice systems;

Whereas the LGBTQ community has faced discrimination, inequality, and violence throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas State legislatures across the country have introduced and passed harmful legislation specifically targeting LGBTQ youth, particularly transgender youth, and their ability to obtain access to healthcare, participate in athletic activities, and learn about race, gender, and sexuality in schools;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States, in particular transgender individuals, face a disproportionately high risk of becoming victims of violent hate crimes;

Whereas members of the LGBTQ community have been targeted in acts of mass violence, including—

(1) the Club Q nightclub shooting in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on November 19, 2022, where 5 people were killed and 25 people were wounded;

(2) the Pulse nightclub shooting in Orlando, Florida, on June 12, 2016, where 49 people were killed and 53 people were wounded; and

(3) the arson attack at the UpStairs Lounge in New Orleans, Louisiana, on June 24, 1973, where 32 people died;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals face persecution, violence, and death in many parts of

the world, including State-sponsored violence like in Uganda, where LGBTQ people live under threat of the death penalty;

Whereas, in the several years preceding 2019, hundreds of LGBTQ individuals around the world were arrested and, in some cases, tortured or even executed because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity in countries and territories such as Chechnya, Egypt, Indonesia, and Tanzania;

Whereas, in May 2019, Taiwan became the first place in Asia to extend marriage rights to same-sex couples;

Whereas, since June 2019, Ecuador, Northern Ireland, and Costa Rica have extended marriage rights to same-sex couples, the most recent country-wide extensions of those rights in the world;

Whereas the LGBTQ community holds Pride festivals and marches in some of the most dangerous places in the world, despite threats of violence and arrest;

Whereas, in 2009, President Barack Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (division E of Public Law 111-84; 123 Stat. 2835) into law to protect all individuals in the United States from crimes motivated by their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States have fought for equal treatment, dignity, and respect;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States have achieved significant milestones, ensuring that future generations of LGBTQ individuals in the United States will enjoy a more equal and just society;

Whereas, despite being marginalized throughout the history of the United States, LGBTQ individuals in the United States continue to celebrate their identities, love, and contributions to the United States in various expressions of Pride;

Whereas, in June 2020, in *Bostock v. Clayton County*, 140 S. Ct. 1731 (2020), the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed that existing civil rights laws prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, a landmark victory for the LGBTQ community;

Whereas, in December 2022, Congress enacted the Respect for Marriage Act (Public Law 117-228; 136 Stat. 2305), which repealed the discriminatory legal definition of marriage as limited to a relationship between a man and a woman, and the discriminatory definition of a spouse as a person of the opposite sex; and

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States remain determined to pursue full equality, respect, and inclusion for all individuals regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the rights, freedoms, and equal treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this resolution as “LGBTQ”) individuals in the United States and around the world;

(2) acknowledges that LGBTQ rights are human rights that are to be protected by the laws of the United States and numerous international treaties and conventions;

(3) supports efforts to ensure the equal treatment of all individuals in the United States, regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity;

(4) supports efforts to ensure that the United States remains a beacon of hope for the equal treatment of individuals around the world, including LGBTQ individuals; and

(5) encourages the celebration of June as “LGBTQ Pride Month” in order to provide a lasting opportunity for all individuals in the United States—

(A) to learn about the discrimination and inequality that the LGBTQ community endured and continues to endure; and

(B) to celebrate the contributions of the LGBTQ community throughout the history of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 283—RECOGNIZING JUNE 28, 2023, AS THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND COMMENDING THE WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. RISCH submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 283

Whereas, in 1892, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still (referred to in this preamble as “A.T. Still”) opened the first osteopathic medical school, the American School of Osteopathy, now known as A.T. Still University College of Osteopathic Medicine, in Kirksville, Missouri;

Whereas A.T. Still was a pioneering physician in recognizing the innate healing mechanisms present within all individuals, and discovered and expanded osteopathic medicine during an era of ineffective and harmful medical practices;

Whereas A.T. Still embodied a philosophy of service through his life as a physician advocate, a Civil War hospital steward, and a legislator;

Whereas, in 1898, the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine (referred to in this preamble as “AACOM”) was founded to support and assist osteopathic medical schools in the United States;

Whereas AACOM leads and advocates for the full continuum of osteopathic medical education (commonly known as “OME”) to improve the health of the public;

Whereas AACOM represents all 40 colleges of osteopathic medicine at 64 teaching locations in 35 States, as well as osteopathic graduate medical education professionals and trainees at medical centers, hospitals, clinics, and health systems in the United States;

Whereas, during the 2022–2023 academic year, colleges of osteopathic medicine educated more than 35,000 future physicians, 25 percent of all medical students in the United States, a percentage projected to rise to 30 percent by 2030;

Whereas osteopathic medicine is one of the fastest growing medical fields in the United States, with osteopathic physicians practicing in all specialty areas and medical practice settings;

Whereas there are more than 178,000 doctors of osteopathic medicine and osteopathic medical students in the United States;

Whereas osteopathic medicine—

(1) confers all the benefits of modern medicine to diagnose and treat disease and injury; and

(2) emphasizes helping each person achieve a high level of wellness by focusing on health promotion and disease prevention;

Whereas—

(1) osteopathic medical education emphasizes the interrelationship between the structure and function of the body; and

(2) osteopathic medical students receive extensive training in both—

(A) the neuromusculoskeletal system; and

(B) osteopathic manipulative treatment, the therapeutic application of manual

pressure or force used to treat structural and functional issues in the bones, joints, tissues, and muscles of the body;

Whereas serving rural and underserved populations is a key pillar of AACOM and its member schools, and AACOM works to improve access to health care services, especially in rural and underserved areas of the United States;

Whereas 60 percent of osteopathic medical schools are located in health professional shortage areas;

Whereas 88 percent of osteopathic medical schools have a stated public commitment to rural health; and

Whereas AACOM supports its member institutions as they educate the future physician workforce, increase awareness of osteopathic medical education and osteopathic medicine, promote excellence in medical education, policy, research, and service, and foster innovation and quality throughout medical education: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 125th anniversary of the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine (referred to in this resolving clause as “AACOM”);

(2) commends AACOM for its work to improve the health of the people of the United States; and

(3) recognizes osteopathic medical students and doctors of osteopathic medicine across the United States who devote their time and resources to increase access to health care services across the country and improve the lives of their patients.

SENATE RESOLUTION 284—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE 2023 AS “NATIONAL DAIRY MONTH” TO RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANT ROLE DAIRY PLAYS IN A HEALTHY DIET AND THE EXCEPTIONAL WORK OF DAIRY PRODUCERS IN BEING STEWARDS OF THE LAND AND LIVESTOCK

Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mr. RISCH, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. RES. 284

Whereas the dairy industry of the United States serves as a key driver in the national food system and supports the people of the United States both nutritionally and economically;

Whereas the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans published under section 301 of the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5341)—

(1) finds that healthy dietary patterns feature dairy products, as such products provide essential nutrients that keep the people of the United States healthy and serve as a leading source of—

(A) calcium, which helps maintain strong bones and aids in heart function; and

(B) vitamin D, which aids in calcium absorption;

(2) finds that some products sold as “milks” made from plants may be consumed as a source of calcium, but most plant products are not nutritionally similar to milk from dairy cows; and

(3) provides daily recommendations of dairy products for key age groups, including—

(A) 3 cup-equivalents for pre-teens, teenagers, and adults;

(B) 2½ cup-equivalents for children 4 to 8 years of age; and

(C) 2 cup-equivalents for children 2 to 4 years of age;

Whereas studies have shown that following the daily recommendations of dairy products provided in the Dietary Guidelines for Americans leads to improved bone health and reduced risk of—

(1) osteoporosis, which is a condition in which bones become more fragile over time and more prone to fractures; and

(2) cardiovascular diseases, which are a group of disorders of the heart and blood vessels that lead to heart attacks and strokes and are among the leading causes of death in the United States;

Whereas individuals who are lactose intolerant can choose low-lactose and lactose-free dairy products;

Whereas 42 percent of individuals in the United States take in less than their estimated average required amount of calcium, and 94 percent take in less than their estimated average required amount of vitamin D;

Whereas a global study of more than 136,000 adults from 21 countries found that consuming at least 2 servings of dairy products per day is associated with lower risk for heart disease, stroke, and death;

Whereas the annual all-inclusive expense of providing care for osteoporotic fractures among Medicare beneficiaries was an estimated \$57,000,000,000 in 2018—

(1) which, when broken down by individual, represents all-cause health care costs exceeding \$30,000 in the year following a fracture, of which the patient paid an average of \$3,000; and

(2) is expected to increase to more than \$95,000,000,000 by 2040;

Whereas Congress authorized dairy products as eligible foods under the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children program under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786), which safeguards the health of low-income women, infants, and children up to age 5 who are at nutrition risk by providing nutritious foods, including dairy products, to supplement diets;

Whereas Congress authorized the supplemental nutrition assistance program under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), which helps low-income working families, low-income seniors, and people with disabilities access nutritious foods, including dairy products;

Whereas the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.) provided new opportunities and continued to support the access of high-quality United States products to 2 valuable export markets;

Whereas dairy production efficiently and affordably provides essential nutrients, while only contributing to 1.3 percent of the greenhouse gas emissions of the United States;

Whereas, between 1944 and 2007, advancements allowed the dairy industry of the United States to produce 59 percent more milk with 79 percent fewer cows and reduce its carbon footprint by 63 percent;

Whereas, in 2022, the average dairy cow in the United States produced 24,087 pounds (or 46,180 cups) of milk per year;

Whereas 27,932 licensed dairy farms produce milk in all 50 States, with California, Wisconsin, Idaho, New York, and Texas serving as the top 5 producers, producing 53 percent of the dairy in the United States; and

Whereas the dairy industry of the United States directly and indirectly provides \$793,750,000,000 in total economic impact to the United States and supports 3,200,000 jobs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of June 2023 as “National Dairy Month” to recognize—

(A) the important role dairy plays in a healthy diet;

(B) the exceptional work of dairy producers in being stewards of the land and livestock; and

(C) the economic impact of the United States dairy industry; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to visit with dairy producers to learn more about agriculture and the vital role dairy producers play in the global food system.

SENATE RESOLUTION 285—TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPROVAL OF FINAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO FEDERAL SERVICE LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS THAT ARE APPLICABLE TO THE SENATE AND THE EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE, AND THAT WERE ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE, NOW KNOWN AS THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL WORKPLACE RIGHTS, ON AUGUST 19, 1996, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 285

Resolved, That the following regulations issued by the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights on August 19, 1996, are hereby approved:

ADOPTED REGULATIONS

Subchapter E—Covered Employees in Certain Employing Offices PART 2472—CERTAIN EMPLOYING OFFICES

2472.1 Purpose and scope.

The regulations contained in this subchapter implement the provisions of chapter 71 as applied by section 220 of the CAA to covered employees in the following employing offices:

(A) the personal office of any Senator;

(B) a standing select, special, permanent, temporary, or other committee of the Senate, or a joint committee of Congress that employs an employee of the Senate (with respect to such an employee);

(C) the Office of the Vice President (as President of the Senate), the Office of the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Office of the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Office of the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Office of the Majority Whip of the Senate, the Office of the Minority Whip of the Senate, the Conference of the Majority of the Senate, the Conference of the Minority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary of the Conference of the Majority of the Senate,

the Office of the Secretary of the Conference of the Minority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary for the Majority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary for the Minority of the Senate, the Majority Policy Committee of the Senate, the Minority Policy Committee of the Senate, and the following offices within the Office of the Secretary of the Senate: Offices of the Parliamentarian, Bill Clerk, Legislative Clerk, Journal Clerk, Executive Clerk, Enrolling Clerk, Official Reporters of Debate, Daily Digest, Printing Services, Captioning Services, and Senate Chief Counsel for Employment;

(D) the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate and the Office of the Senate Legal Counsel;

(E) the offices of any caucus or party organization that employs an employee of the Senate (with respect to such an employee); and

(F) the Executive Office of the Secretary of the Senate, the Office of Senate Security, the Senate Disbursing Office, and the Administrative Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

2472.2 Application of chapter 71.

(a) The requirements and exemptions of chapter 71, as made applicable by section 220 of the CAA, shall apply to covered employees who are employed in the offices listed in section 2472.1 in the same manner and to the same extent as those requirements and exemptions are applied to other covered employees.

(b) The regulations of the Office, as set forth at parts 2420–29 and 2470–71, shall apply to the employing offices listed in section 2472.1, covered employees who are employed in those offices, and representatives of those employees.

2472.3 Definitions.

In this subchapter:

(1) The terms “CAA”, “chapter 71”, and “employing office” have the meanings given the terms in sections 2421.1 through 2421.3, respectively.

(2) The terms “covered employee” and “employee of the Senate” have the meanings given the terms in section 101 of the CAA (2 U.S.C. 1301).

SENATE RESOLUTION 286—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS TO THE MUSICAL HERITAGE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE NEED FOR GREATER ACCESS TO MUSIC EDUCATION FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDENTS AND DESIGNATING JUNE 2023 AS AFRICAN-AMERICAN MUSIC APPRECIATION MONTH

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BROWN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 286

Whereas spirituals, ragtime, blues, jazz, gospel, classical composition, and countless other categories of music have been created or enhanced by African Americans and are etched into the history and culture of the United States;

Whereas the first Africans transported to the United States came from a variety of ethnic groups with a long history of distinct and cultivated musical traditions, brought musical instruments with them, and built new musical instruments in the United States;

Whereas spirituals were a distinct response to the conditions of African slavery in the United States and expressed the longing of slaves for spiritual and bodily freedom, for safety from harm and evil, and for relief from the hardships of slavery;

Whereas jazz, arguably the most creative and complex music that the United States has produced, combines the musical traditions of African Americans in New Orleans with the creative flexibility of blues music;

Whereas masterful trumpeters Louis Armstrong and Miles Davis achieved national and international recognition with the success of "West End Blues" by Louis Armstrong in the 1920s and "So What" by Miles Davis in the late 1950s;

Whereas Thomas Dorsey, the father of gospel music, used his composing talents to merge sacred and secular styles that created a revolution in music;

Whereas talented jazz pianist and vocalist Nathaniel Adams Coles recorded more than 150 singles and sold more than 50,000,000 records;

Whereas the talent of Ella Fitzgerald, a winner of 13 Grammy Awards, is epitomized by a rendition of "Summertime", a bluesy record accompanied by melodic vocals;

Whereas Natalie Cole, the daughter of Nathaniel Adams Coles, achieved musical success in the mid-1970s as a rhythm and blues artist with the hits "This Will Be" and "Unforgettable";

Whereas, in the 1940s, bebop evolved through jam sessions, which included trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie and the alto saxophonist Charlie Parker, that were held at clubs in Harlem, New York, such as Minton's Playhouse;

Whereas earlier classical singers such as Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, one of the first widely known African-American vocalists, and other early African-American singing pioneers, including Nellie Mitchell Brown, Marie Selika Williams, Rachel Walker Turner, Marian Anderson, and Flora Batson Bergen, paved the way for the female African-American concert singers who have achieved great popularity during the last 50 years;

Whereas the term "rhythm and blues" originated in the late 1940s as a way to describe recordings marketed to African Americans and replaced the term "race music";

Whereas lyrical themes in rhythm and blues often encapsulate the African-American experience of pain, the quest for freedom, joy, triumphs and failures, relationships, economics, and aspiration and were popularized by artists such as Ray Charles, Ruth Brown, Etta James, and Otis Redding;

Whereas soul music originated in the African-American community in the late 1950s and early 1960s, combines elements of African-American gospel music, rhythm and blues, and jazz, and was popularized by artists such as Aretha Franklin, James Brown, Ray Charles, Sam Cooke, Bill Withers, and Jackie Wilson;

Whereas Motown, founded as a record label in 1959, evolved into a distinctive style known for the "Motown Sound", a blend of pop and soul musical stylings made popular by prominent Black artists such as Marvin Gaye, James Mason, and Mary Wells;

Whereas Go-Go, developed by African-American musicians in the mid-1960s, combines funk, soul, and Latin music, was popularized by artists such as Chuck Brown and Rare Essence, and is the "official music of Washington, DC";

Whereas Harry Belafonte, a singer, actor, and activist, and a supporter and confidant of Martin Luther King, Jr., throughout the civil rights movement, influenced by his Caribbean roots, popularized Calypso music in the United States;

Whereas, in the early 1970s, the musical style of disco emerged and was popularized by programs such as Soul Train and by artists such as Donna Summer;

Whereas reggae is a genre of music that originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s and incorporates some of the musical elements of rhythm and blues, jazz, mento, calypso, and African music, and was popularized by artists such as Bob Marley;

Whereas rock and roll was developed from African-American musical styles such as gospel and rhythm and blues and was popularized by artists such as Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley, Little Richard, and Jimi Hendrix;

Whereas rap, arguably the most complex and influential form of hip-hop culture, combines blues, jazz, and soul and elements of the African-American musical tradition with Caribbean calypso, dub, and dance hall reggae;

Whereas the development and popularity of old-style rap combined confident beats with wordplay and storytelling, highlighting the struggle of African-American youth growing up in underresourced neighborhoods;

Whereas Dayton, Ohio, known as the "Land of Funk", helped give rise to the genre of funk as a mixture of soul, jazz, and rhythm and blues and popularized bands such as the Ohio Players, Heatwave, Roger and Zapp, and Lakeside;

Whereas contemporary rhythm and blues, which originated in the late 1970s and combines elements of pop, rhythm and blues, soul, funk, hip hop, gospel, and electronic dance music, was popularized by artists such as Whitney Houston and Aaliyah;

Whereas Prince Rogers Nelson, who was known for electric performances and a wide vocal range, pioneered music that integrated a wide variety of styles, including funk, rock, contemporary rhythm and blues, new wave, soul, psychedelia, and pop;

Whereas the incredible Billie Holiday created a cultural reset by recording "Strange Fruit", originally a poem that depicted lynching in the southern United States, which became the first protest song of the civil rights era;

Whereas the talented jazz artist Duke Ellington pushed boundaries with his hits "It Don't Mean a Thing if It Ain't Got That Swing" and "Sophisticated Lady" and received 13 Grammy Awards as well as the Presidential Gold Medal;

Whereas Sister Rosetta Tharpe, known as the "Godmother of Rock 'n' Roll", combined her distinctive guitar style with melodic blues and traditional gospel music that influenced the likes of Aretha Franklin and Chuck Berry;

Whereas Tina Turner, known as the "Queen of Rock 'n' Roll", stunned audiences with her powerful vocals, was the first woman or African-American musician to be featured on the cover of Rolling Stone, and received 12 Grammy Awards during her lifetime;

Whereas trailblazer Florence Price was the first noted African-American female composer to gain national status and the first African-American woman to have her composed work performed by a major national symphony orchestra;

Whereas the classical singer Marian Anderson broke down racial barriers by performing at the Lincoln Memorial in 1939 after being denied the opportunity to sing in front of an integrated audience at the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution Hall in Washington, DC;

Whereas country music singer Charley Pride was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame in 2000 and has had more than 40 hits reach number 1 on the country charts;

Whereas Nina Simone, one of the most prominent and extraordinary soul singers,

has music spanning more than 4 decades that impacted generations with detailed storytelling;

Whereas musician Bobby McFerrin brought joy to audiences everywhere with his smash hit "Don't Worry Be Happy";

Whereas famous saxophone player John Coltrane made his impact on genres like bebop, jazz, and rhythm and blues through his work such as "A Love Supreme";

Whereas David Jolicoeur, also known as Trugoy the Dove, was a founding member of hip-hop groups De La Soul and Native Tongues and used his passion for rap music to spread positive messages within his community;

Whereas musical force Marvin Gaye used his versatility as an artist to produce hits like "I Heard It Through the Grapevine" and "Ain't No Mountain High Enough";

Whereas, a recent study by the National Arts Education Data Project found that 13 percent of schools with a predominately African-American student population have no access to music education;

Whereas African-American students scored the lowest of all ethnicities in the most recent National Assessment for Educational Progress arts assessment;

Whereas African-American students often receive a music education that does not reflect their own culture;

Whereas students who are eligible for the school lunch program established under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) have significantly lower scores on the music portion of the National Assessment for Educational Progress arts assessment than students who are ineligible for that program, which suggests that students in low-income families are disadvantaged in the subject of music;

Whereas a study found that—

(1) nearly ⅓ of music ensemble students were White and middle class, and only 15 percent of those students were African American; and

(2) only 7 percent of music teacher licensure candidates were African American; and

Whereas students of color face many barriers to accessing music education and training, especially students in large urban public schools: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes—

(A) the contributions of African Americans to the musical heritage of the United States;

(B) the wide array of talented and popular African-American musical artists, composers, songwriters, and musicians who are underrecognized for contributions to music;

(C) the achievements, talent, and hard work of African-American pioneer artists and the obstacles that those artists overcame to gain recognition;

(D) the need for African-American students to have greater access to, and participation in, music education in schools across the United States; and

(E) Black History Month and African-American Music Appreciation Month as an important time—

(i) to celebrate the impact of the African-American musical heritage on the musical heritage of the United States; and

(ii) to encourage greater access to music education so that the next generation may continue to greatly contribute to the musical heritage of the United States; and

(2) designates June 2023 as "African-American Music Appreciation Month".

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 139. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL)) proposed an

amendment to the bill H.R. 1734, to require coordinated National Institute of Standards and Technology science and research activities regarding illicit drugs containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other substances of concern, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 139. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1734, to require coordinated National Institute of Standards and Technology science and research activities regarding illicit drugs containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other substances of concern, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Testing, Rapid Analysis, and Narcotic Quality Research Act of 2023” or the “TRANQ Research Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. XYLAZINE DETECTION AND ANALYSIS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(2) FEDERAL LABORATORY.—The term “Federal laboratory” has the meaning given such term in section 4 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3703).

(3) INSTITUTE.—The term “Institute” means the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(4) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (19 U.S.C. 1001).

(5) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—The term “nonprofit organization” means an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such code.

(6) XYLAZINE.—The term “xylazine” means the nonopioid tranquilizer methyl benzene compound frequently used in veterinary medicine as an emetic and sedative with analgesic and muscle relaxant properties.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall—

(1) support intramural basic measurement science and research of the Institute to advance—

(A) analytical methods to identify, understand, differentiate, and categorize substances containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, or other new psychoactive substances;

(B) measurement technologies to shorten analysis timelines and enhance narcotic and opioid detection and analysis capabilities;

(C) new data tools, techniques, and processes to identify and publicly disclose relevant information concerning substances containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, or other new psychoactive substances; and

(D) such other areas as the Director determines to be critical to the development and deployment of technologies to measure and analyze the presence of xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other new psychoactive substances;

(2) support activities to inform and expand the development of near-real time spectrometry capabilities regarding xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other new psychoactive substances;

(3) convene and consult with organizations engaged in the analysis of new psychoactive

substances to develop coordinated strategies and voluntary best practices for the safe handling, transport, data-sharing, and analysis of substances containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, or other new psychoactive substances, including—

(A) the Drug Enforcement Administration;

(B) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;

(C) the National Institute on Drug Abuse;

(D) Federal laboratories;

(E) States and territories;

(F) State fusion centers;

(G) the private sector;

(H) intergovernmental organizations;

(I) institutions of higher education, and

(J) nonprofit organizations;

(4) establish or expand collaborative partnerships or consortia with other government agencies and persons engaged in related research and development, such as institutions of higher education, Federal laboratories, public health agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and the private sector, to enhance narcotic and opioid detection and analysis capabilities regarding xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other new psychoactive substances; and

(5) encourage graduate and post-graduate research to include detection and identification of xylazine and other new psychoactive substances in relevant course studies when practicable.

(c) CONTROLS.—In carrying out activities under this section, the Director shall ensure proper security controls are implemented to protect sensitive information, as the Director considers appropriate and consistent with applicable provisions of law.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on the implementation of this section. Such report may include recommendations for legislative action to improve the ability of the Director to carry out this section.

SEC. 3. STUDY ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TECHNOLOGIES AND ANALYTICAL METHODS TO DETECT AND IDENTIFY NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the capabilities of the Federal Government to respond to the threats of new psychoactive substances such as xylazine.

(2) MATTERS EVALUATED.—The study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include an evaluation of the following:

(A) The capabilities, including technologies and analytical methods, of Federal, State, and local agencies to detect and identify new psychoactive substances such as xylazine.

(B) An analysis of timeframes for identification and development of technologies and methods to identify new psychoactive substances by Federal, State, and local agencies.

(C) Facilities, including laboratories, used by Federal, State, and local agencies for the identification of new psychoactive substances such as xylazine.

(D) Federal grant programs to fund new technology development to detect and identify new psychoactive substances.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report con-

taining the findings of the Comptroller General with respect to the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a).

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I have five requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet in closed session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 22, 2023, at 9:30 a.m.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 22, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 22, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 22, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 22, 2023, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 2178

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2178) to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHUMER. I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bill will receive a second reading on the next legislative day.

NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY
EDUCATION MONTH

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 247 and the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions: S. Res. 247, S. Res. 277, S. Res. 278, and S. Res. 279.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged of the relevant resolution, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, in this criminal case pending in Federal district court in the District of Columbia and arising out of the events of January 6, 2021, the prosecution has requested testimony from a Senate witness.

In this case, brought against Alan Hostetter, trial is expected to commence on July 6, 2023, and the prosecution has requested testimony from Daniel Schwager, formerly counsel to the Secretary of the Senate, concerning his knowledge and observations of the process and constitutional and legal bases for Congress's counting of the Electoral College votes. Senate Secretary Berry would like to cooperate with this request by providing relevant testimony in this trial from Mr. Schwager.

In keeping with the rules and practices of the Senate, this resolution would authorize the production of relevant testimony from Mr. Schwager, with representation by the Senate legal counsel.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the resolutions en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the question is on adoption of the resolutions en bloc?

The resolutions were agreed to en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the preambles be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolution (S. Res. 247), with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of June 13, 2023, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

(The resolutions (S. Res. 277, S. Res. 278, and S. Res. 279), with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

TESTING, RAPID ANALYSIS, AND
NARCOTIC QUALITY RESEARCH
ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1734, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1734) to require coordinated National Institute of Standards and Technology science and research activities regarding illicit drugs containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other substances of concern, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I further ask that the Cruz-Cantwell substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 139) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Testing, Rapid Analysis, and Narcotic Quality Research Act of 2023" or the "TRANQ Research Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. XYLAZINE DETECTION AND ANALYSIS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(2) FEDERAL LABORATORY.—The term "Federal laboratory" has the meaning given such term in section 4 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3703).

(3) INSTITUTE.—The term "Institute" means the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(4) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (19 U.S.C. 1001).

(5) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—The term "nonprofit organization" means an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such code.

(6) XYLAZINE.—The term "xylazine" means the nonopioid tranquilizer methyl benzene compound frequently used in veterinary medicine as an emetic and sedative with analgesic and muscle relaxant properties.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall—

(1) support intramural basic measurement science and research of the Institute to advance—

(A) analytical methods to identify, understand, differentiate, and categorize substances containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, or other new psychoactive substances;

(B) measurement technologies to shorten analysis timelines and enhance narcotic and opioid detection and analysis capabilities;

(C) new data tools, techniques, and processes to identify and publicly disclose relevant information concerning substances containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, or other new psychoactive substances; and

(D) such other areas as the Director determines to be critical to the development and deployment of technologies to measure and analyze the presence of xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other new psychoactive substances;

(2) support activities to inform and expand the development of near-real time spectrometry capabilities regarding xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other new psychoactive substances;

(3) convene and consult with organizations engaged in the analysis of new psychoactive substances to develop coordinated strategies and voluntary best practices for the safe handling, transport, data-sharing, and analysis of substances containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, or other new psychoactive substances, including—

(A) the Drug Enforcement Administration;

(B) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;

(C) the National Institute on Drug Abuse;

(D) Federal laboratories;

(E) States and territories;

(F) State fusion centers;

(G) the private sector;

(H) intergovernmental organizations;

(I) institutions of higher education, and

(J) nonprofit organizations;

(4) establish or expand collaborative partnerships or consortia with other government agencies and persons engaged in related research and development, such as institutions of higher education, Federal laboratories, public health agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and the private sector, to enhance narcotic and opioid detection and analysis capabilities regarding xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other new psychoactive substances; and

(5) encourage graduate and post-graduate research to include detection and identification of xylazine and other new psychoactive substances in relevant course studies when practicable.

(c) CONTROLS.—In carrying out activities under this section, the Director shall ensure proper security controls are implemented to protect sensitive information, as the Director considers appropriate and consistent with applicable provisions of law.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on the implementation of this section. Such report may include recommendations for legislative action to improve the ability of the Director to carry out this section.

SEC. 3. STUDY ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TECHNOLOGIES AND ANALYTICAL METHODS TO DETECT AND IDENTIFY NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the capabilities of the Federal Government to respond to the threats of new psychoactive substances such as xylazine.

(2) MATTERS EVALUATED.—The study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include an evaluation of the following:

(A) The capabilities, including technologies and analytical methods, of Federal, State, and local agencies to detect and identify new psychoactive substances such as xylazine.

(B) An analysis of timeframes for identification and development of technologies and methods to identify new psychoactive substances by Federal, State, and local agencies.

(C) Facilities, including laboratories, used by Federal, State, and local agencies for the identification of new psychoactive substances such as xylazine.

(D) Federal grant programs to fund new technology development to detect and identify new psychoactive substances.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report containing the findings of the Comptroller General with respect to the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a).

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

The bill was read the third time.

The bill (H.R. 1734), as amended, was passed.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the following bills en bloc: Calendar No. 36, S. 264; Calendar No. 37, S. 829; Calendar No. 38, S. 349; Calendar No. 44, S. 206; Calendar No. 72, S. 111; and Calendar No. 94, S. 1549.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the measures en bloc?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bills en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendments, where applicable, be considered and agreed to; that the bills, as amended, if amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LOBBYING DISCLOSURE IMPROVEMENT ACT

The bill (S. 264) to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to require certain disclosures by registrants regarding exemptions under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 264

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Lobbying Disclosure Improvement Act”.

SEC. 2. REGISTRANT DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN AGENT REGISTRATION EXEMPTION.

Section 4(b) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1603(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(8) a statement as to whether the registrant is exempt under section 3(h) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended (22 U.S.C. 613(h)).”.

DISCLOSING FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN LOBBYING ACT

The bill (S. 829) to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to clarify a provision relating to certain contents of registrations under that Act, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment, as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be stricken is shown in boldface brackets and the part of the bill intended to be inserted is shown in italics.)

S. 829

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Disclosing Foreign Influence in Lobbying Act”.

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION OF CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION.

Section 4(b) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1603(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” at the end; and

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking “the offense.” and inserting the following: “the offense; and

“(8) notwithstanding paragraph (4), the name and address of each government of a foreign country (including any agency or subdivision of a [foreign government] government of a foreign country, such as a regional or municipal unit of government) and foreign political party, other than the client, that participates in the direction, planning, supervision, or control of any lobbying activities of the registrant.”.

The committee-reported amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 829), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 829

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Disclosing Foreign Influence in Lobbying Act”.

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION OF CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION.

Section 4(b) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1603(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” at the end; and

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking “the offense.” and inserting the following: “the offense; and

“(8) notwithstanding paragraph (4), the name and address of each government of a foreign country (including any agency or subdivision of a government of a foreign country, such as a regional or municipal unit of government) and foreign political party, other than the client, that participates in the direction, planning, supervision, or control of any lobbying activities of the registrant.”.

MILITARY SPOUSE EMPLOYMENT ACT

The bill (S. 349) to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize the appointment of spouses of members of the Armed Forces who are on active duty, disabled, or deceased to positions in which the spouses will work re-

motely, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment, as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be inserted is printed in italics.)

S. 349

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Military Spouse Employment Act”.

SEC. 2. APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY SPOUSES.

Section 3330d of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(B) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) The term ‘remote work’ refers to a particular type of telework under which an employee is not expected to report to an officially established agency location on a regular and recurring basis.”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) The term ‘telework’ has the meaning given the term in section 6501.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “or” at the end;

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

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) a spouse of a member of the Armed Forces on active duty, or a spouse of a disabled or deceased member of the Armed Forces, to a position in which the spouse will engage in remote work.”; and

(3) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “subsection (a)(3)” and inserting “subsection (a)(4)”.

SEC. 3. GAO STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the terms “agency” means an agency described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 901(b) of title 31, United States Code;

(2) the term “employee” means an employee of an agency;

(3) the term “remote work” means a particular type of telework under which an employee is not expected to report to an officially established agency location on a regular and recurring basis; and

(4) the term “telework” means a work flexibility arrangement under which an employee performs the duties and responsibilities of such employee’s position, and other authorized activities, from an approved worksite other than the location from which the employee would otherwise work.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and publish a report regarding the use of remote work by agencies, which shall include a discussion of what is known regarding—

(1) the number of employees who are engaging in remote work;

(2) the role of remote work in agency recruitment and retention efforts;

(3) the geographic location of employees who engage in remote work;

(4) the effect that remote work has had on how often employees are reporting to officially established agency locations to perform the duties and responsibilities of the positions of those employees and other authorized activities; and

(5) how the use of remote work has affected Federal office space utilization and spending.

The committee-reported amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 349), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 349

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Military Spouse Employment Act”.

SEC. 2. APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY SPOUSES.

Section 3330d of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(B) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) The term ‘remote work’ refers to a particular type of telework under which an employee is not expected to report to an officially established agency location on a regular and recurring basis.”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) The term ‘telework’ has the meaning given the term in section 6501.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “or” at the end;

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

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) a spouse of a member of the Armed Forces on active duty, or a spouse of a disabled or deceased member of the Armed Forces, to a position in which the spouse will engage in remote work.”; and

(3) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “subsection (a)(3)” and inserting “subsection (a)(4)”.

SEC. 3. GAO STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the terms “agency” means an agency described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 901(b) of title 31, United States Code;

(2) the term “employee” means an employee of an agency;

(3) the term “remote work” means a particular type of telework under which an employee is not expected to report to an officially established agency location on a regular and recurring basis; and

(4) the term “telework” means a work flexibility arrangement under which an employee performs the duties and responsibilities of such employee’s position, and other authorized activities, from an approved worksite other than the location from which the employee would otherwise work.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and publish a report regarding the use of remote work by agencies, which shall include a discussion of what is known regarding—

(1) the number of employees who are engaging in remote work;

(2) the role of remote work in agency recruitment and retention efforts;

(3) the geographic location of employees who engage in remote work;

(4) the effect that remote work has had on how often employees are reporting to officially established agency locations to perform the duties and responsibilities of the positions of those employees and other authorized activities; and

(5) how the use of remote work has affected Federal office space utilization and spending.

ERADICATING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND FORMULATING EFFECTIVE NEW TOOLS TO ADDRESS NATIONAL YEARLY LOSSES OF LIFE ACT

The bill (S. 206) to require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to regularly review and update policies and manuals related to inspections at ports of entry, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 206

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLES.

This Act may be cited as the “Eradicating Narcotic Drugs and Formulating Effective New Tools to Address National Yearly Losses of Life Act” or the “END FENTANYL Act”.

SEC. 2. ENSURING TIMELY UPDATES TO U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION FIELD MANUALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than triennially, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall review and update, as necessary, the current policies and manuals of the Office of Field Operations related to inspections at ports of entry to ensure the uniform implementation of inspection practices that will effectively respond to technological and methodological changes designed to disguise illegal activity, such as the smuggling of drugs and humans, along the border.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Shortly after each update required under subsection (a), the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives that summarizes the policy and manual changes implemented by such update.

PROVIDING ACCOUNTABILITY THROUGH TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2023

A bill (S. 111) to require each agency, in providing notice of a rulemaking, to include a link to a 100-word plain language summary of the proposed rule, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 111

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT TO POST A 100-WORD SUMMARY TO REGULATIONS.GOV.

Section 553(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

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

“(4) the Internet address of a summary of not more than 100 words in length of the proposed rule, in plain language, that shall be posted on the Internet website under section 206(d) of the E-Government Act of 2002 (44 U.S.C. 3501 note) (commonly known as regulations.gov).”.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE DATA ACCESS ACT

The bill (S. 1549) to provide the Congressional Budget Office with necessary authorities to expedite the sharing of data from executive branch agencies, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 1549

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Congressional Budget Office Data Access Act”.

SEC. 2. CONDITIONS OF DISCLOSURE FOR FEDERAL AGENCY INFORMATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.

Subsection (b) of section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Privacy Act of 1974”), is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (11) and (12) as paragraphs (12) and (13), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (10) the following:

“(11) to the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, or any authorized representative of the Director, in the course of performance of the duties of the Congressional Budget Office;”.

APPOINTMENTS AUTHORITY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the upcoming adjournment of the Senate, the President of the Senate, the President pro tempore, and the majority and minority leaders be authorized to make appointments to commissions, committees, boards, conferences, or interparliamentary conferences authorized by law, by concurrent action of the two Houses, or by order of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SIGNING AUTHORITY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the junior Senator from Virginia and the junior Senator from Hawaii be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions from June 22, 2023, through July 10, 2023.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 26, 2023, THROUGH MONDAY, JULY 10, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, finally, I ask unanimous consent that

when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn to then convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being conducted, on the following dates and times, and that following each pro forma session, the Senate adjourn until the next pro forma session: Monday, June 26, at 2 p.m.; Thursday, June 29, at 10 a.m.; Monday, July 3, at 10 a.m.; and Thursday, July 6, at 10 a.m.; further, that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, July 6, it stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, July 10; that on Monday, following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the

time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that following the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Small nomination; further, that the cloture motions filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY,
JUNE 26, 2023, AT 2 P.M.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come be-

fore the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:23 p.m., adjourned until Monday, June 26, 2023, at 2 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nomination received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CHARLIE CRIST, OF FLORIDA, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMEMORATING 125 YEARS OF INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

HON. J. FRENCH HILL

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate 125 years of the International Paper Company.

International Paper, IP, was founded in January 1898 and they celebrated their 125th anniversary in January, an incredible milestone in our Nation.

Their company is committed to providing essential products that people depend on, including being one of the world's largest producers of fiber-based products.

Essential paper and paper products are important in our everyday lives, ensuring goods are protected, and keeping consumers safe.

They're a driver of local economic development in our great state.

There are over 550 IP employees in six facilities throughout Arkansas, which 150 of those work at the Conway, Arkansas graphic plant.

I congratulate International Paper for their 125 years of service, and I look forward to their continued impact on Arkansas and around the world.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF DR. ORIN T. ALLEN

HON. MARK DESAULNIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and service of Dr. Orin T. Allen.

Throughout his life, Dr. Allen was committed to advancing justice and serving his community. He worked for the Contra Costa County Probation Department in California for 35 years, serving as a counselor, probation officer, and director. He was especially passionate about supporting our youth, serving on the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Commission, East County Youth, and Family Services Board of Directors, East County Boys and Girls Club, and the Boy Scouts of East Delta District. The Byron Boys Ranch was even renamed the Orin Allen Youth Rehabilitation Center in honor of his work. In 1999, Dr. Allen was named Contra Costa County's Humanitarian of the Year in recognition of his steadfast commitment to the county's youth.

As part of his humanitarian work, he worked tirelessly to provide quality education in the community and support students through his work as an elected member on the Pittsburg Unified School District, where he served for more than 20 years. For his work in this space, Dr. Allen received the Outstanding Friend of Education Award from the Association of California School Administrators.

Outside of his professional pursuits, Dr. Allen enjoyed spending time with family and friends and in the community. He had a passion for building and flying remote-controlled planes and travelling with his loved ones. He was also an active member of St. David's and St. Anna's Episcopal Church.

Sadly, Dr. Allen passed away on April 23, 2023. He is survived by his wife of 63 years, Fredrica Allen, his daughter Shula Bernstine, his daughter Vicki Scali, his son Orin T. Allen Jr., his brother Jaja Allen, his sister Thomasina Moten, 8 grandchildren, 8 great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great-grandchildren. He will be remembered for his compassionate nature and his many contributions to our community. Please join me in recognizing the life of Dr. Allen.

HONORING THE LIFE AND CAREER OF BRYAN FLINT

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn the sudden loss of a true champion for those in need, Bryan Flint, of Ellington, Connecticut. Bryan departed this world at the age of 64, as a result of a car accident this past May.

Born in 1959 to Wayne and Emily Flint, Bryan was quickly instilled with the values of selfless service and community care. Early in his life, Bryan attained the rank of Eagle Scout, starting a lifelong journey of lending kindness and a helping hand unto others. Bryan's infectious kind demeanor served him well in his first major life's endeavor—family entertainment.

In 1986, Bryan founded Showtime Productions, setting a stage for his earned status as a lynchpin of Connecticut's children's entertainment industry. His career as a business owner, where he missioned to put smiles on the faces of children and their parents, spanned 30 years. Motivated in a manner which perfectly exemplifies his caring nature, Bryan felt continuously inspired in this career through Showtime Productions' impact upon local youth. A favorite anecdote of Bryan's was from one day in 1991, when he happened by children playing on garbage cans in the Town of Rockville. He was discouraged by the lack of opportunity reflected by the scene but encouraged by the children's enthusiasm. He took action and organized a music and magic show to provide a safe, joyful recreational space in the town. Moments like these were just the beginning of his truly special kind of advocacy which defined Bryan's life.

In the early 2010's, Bryan sought a life-path that would be of even greater service to others. He became actively involved in the School-Family-Community Partnership as the program coordinator. Through the Partnership, Bryan had boundless opportunities to support

the youth who were the most in need, launching a Maple Street Community School and the Bookmobile program, the latter of which supported student literacy during summertime periods. In 2013, Bryan transitioned careers again, becoming the Deputy Director of the Cornerstone Foundation, a local, faith-based nonprofit which provides food and shelter for the homeless and impoverished. Bryan truly put the lives of others before his own. He would frequently give out his personal phone number, get up late at night to open the shelter, or even head to the store to buy medicine from his own personal pocket—all for those in need. The day before his untimely passing, Bryan was seen at the Rockville Walgreens buying medicine for residents at Cornerstone—a testament to his compassion for others.

As amazing as his work with the foundation was, it was far from the capstone to his life's work. He was also a member of the Rockville Community Association, the Vernon Community Network, the Rockville Development Association, and the Greater Rockville Clergy Council. Bryan's generous spirit was known to all in town, whether from his work in the community, magic shows, or his portrayal of Uncle Sam on stilts during Vernon's annual Independence Day celebration. Through it all, he was motivated by an unwavering faith. The breadth of his impact can be seen by the tens of hundreds mourning his loss.

Mr. Speaker, over the years, as Bryan's neighbor in Vernon, I had a chance to see up close the profound positive impact he had on our community. It was always apparent to me his activism was motivated by a sincere, authentic desire to help people in need. His infectious smile came right from a generous heart and soul. His premature passing leaves a massive tear in our northeastern Connecticut community fabric, particularly for his wife of 27 years, Kim, and their children including Melissa, Alexis, Mystica, Jesse, Alex, Cassi, their respective partners, and his 13 grandchildren. In the wake of his loss, we can only hope to find solace in committing his servant's heart to our collective memory. The lives he has touched throughout these past several decades will no doubt go on to further Bryan's ideals and memory, leaving an unsought but completely earned legacy of a community caretaker. I ask that my colleagues join me and the citizens of Vernon in honoring Bryan's life and work.

CUSTOM HEALTH OPTION AND INDIVIDUAL CARE EXPENSE ARRANGEMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. A. DREW FERGUSON IV

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2023

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

consideration the bill (H.R. 3799) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for health reimbursement arrangements integrated with individual health insurance coverage:

Mr. FERGUSON. Madam Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 3799, the CHOICE Arrangement Act.

According to research by NFIB, small businesses have ranked the cost of health insurance as their number one problem for 32 straight years. Republicans are spearheading innovative health care solutions to bring down health care costs for small businesses.

The CHOICE Arrangement Act does a great job giving employers more choices and flexibility in how they help provide health coverage for their employees, without Washington being involved.

In 2019, the Trump Administration finalized rules that allow employers to establish "Individual Coverage Health Reimbursement Arrangements" for their employees. These ICHRAs are employer-funded arrangements that employees can use to purchase their own health insurance plan in the individual market and pay for out-of-pocket medical expenses.

The CHOICE Arrangement Act appropriately codifies these regulations, ensuring that this option will remain available.

While employers of all sizes may find this approach of interest, it is particularly important as a means for small employers to offer health coverage for employees and their families without having to manage a complex health insurance plan and with more predictable costs.

The different health insurance choices available, such as CHOICE Arrangements, Qualified Small Employer Health Reimbursement Arrangements, or the Small Business Health Care Tax Credit, are unknown to 70 percent of small businesses. This measure would ensure that those businesses be notified about these options' availability and their tax advantages so that they can decide how best to serve their employees' health care preferences.

These arrangements also help facilitate coverage portability, because employees can continue their individual health Insurance plan if they change jobs.

The current regulations also allow the flexibility for employers to offer to employees both an ICHRA and excepted benefit coverage, such as dental or vision coverage. I am pleased this bill will preserve the same option to have both CHOICE Arrangements and these other benefits.

The CHOICE Arrangement Act includes other provisions similarly designed to assist small employers and their employees with respect to health coverage options. I urge support for this important measure to provide options for American workers and families.

RECOGNIZING THE CAREER OF CRAIG MEADOWS

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of Montgomery County Administrator Craig Meadows. Craig is set to retire in November, having served as County Administrator since August 2009. Before his current

position, Craig also served as city manager of Bedford, Virginia from 1998 to 2005 and then of Monroe, North Carolina, from 2005 to 2009. In addition to County Administration, Craig has served in leadership roles with multiple state and national organizations, including the Virginia Association of Counties, the Virginia Local Government Management Association, and the International City/County Management Association. Additionally, he has been involved with several local organizations, including New River Valley Water Authority, the Western Virginia Regional Jail Authority, and the Economic Development Authority.

Described as "accessible and approachable", and a "champion for Montgomery County," Craig successfully facilitated more than 20 construction and renovation projects during his time as County Administrator, addressing education, public safety, recreation, and key infrastructure needs of the county. Under his leadership, the county experienced positive economic growth and was one of the few localities in Southwest Virginia to gain population since 2020. I congratulate Craig Meadows, on a job well done. I know that his colleagues and the residents of Montgomery County will greatly miss his efforts in his role as County Administrator. He deserves to enjoy retirement with his wife, Rhonda, along with their children and grandchildren.

RECOGNIZING ARKANSAS SCHOOLS IN CODING COMPETITION

HON. J. FRENCH HILL

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Arkansas School for Mathematics, Sciences and Arts, Conway High School, eStem Charter High School, Little Rock Central High School, and North Little Rock Center for Excellence for advancing to the state coding competition.

Out of more than 160 teams, these five are part of 16 teams that were selected to advance to the state competition.

The top three finishing teams will receive monetary rewards of \$2,000 for first place, \$1,000 for second place, and \$500 for third place for each member of the team.

The money will be placed in a 529 college savings plan account to help those students with their journey towards earning a college degree.

I thank the Our Kids Code for providing the grant money for the winning teams, and I congratulate the students for qualifying for the state competition.

RECOGNIZING THE 2023 INSTITUTE FOR EXCELLENCE IN SALES AND DEVELOPMENT AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 2023 recipients of the IES Sales Excellence Awards presented by the Institute

for Excellence in Sales & Business Development (IES).

IES was created to foster excellence in business sales and development practices and to help sales professionals and organizations maximize their efforts. Each year, IES recognizes individuals, teams, and organizations who demonstrate exemplary performance through leadership, risk taking, innovation, vision, and customer development.

A recipient of the 2023 Lifetime Achievement in Sales Award is Susan Shapero, Vice President and General Manager of U.S. Public Sector for Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE). With more than 20 years of holding leadership positions at HPE, Susan has retained her passion in assisting vital operations within the federal government along with state and local communities.

Another recipient of the 2023 Lifetime Achievement Awards is Joe Ayers, Vice President and General Manager of U.S. Industries for Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE). By being a leader at HPE for more than 8 years, he oversees all aspects of the business, including sales, marketing, customer experience, services, and integration of new acquisitions.

The recipient of the 2023 Woman in Sales Executive Leadership Award is Alyssa Merwin Henderson. Alyssa is the global Vice President of LinkedIn Sales Solutions. Since joining LinkedIn, Alyssa has held numerous leadership positions.

The 2023 Entrepreneurial Sales Leader of the Year Award is presented to Tien Wong, being the first ever recipient of this award. Tien Wong is a technology entrepreneur, CEO, and angel investor. He is Chairman and CEO of Opus8, Inc. He is also Chairman of Lumious, along with Lore Systems, Inc. Along with his other positions, Tien is the Founder and Host of the Big Idea CONNECTpreneur Forum, a global community of over 25,000 founders, CEOs, angels, VCs, CXOs and business leaders.

The recipient of the 2023 Member of the Year Award is Bob Greene, a nationally recognized corporate sales trainer and strategic business advisor. Through his position as CEO of rcgworkgroup.com, he provides tailored solutions to companies of all sizes.

The 2023 Sales Speaker of the Year Award is presented to Queirra Fenderson. Queirra is an Award-Winning Speaker, ICF Professional Certified Coach (PCC), and CEO of The Ambition Studio®. Queirra has worked to ensure that The Ambition Studio® improves employee retention and safeguards talent pipelines by offering credentialed expertise.

The 2023 Jay Nussbaum Rising Sales Star of the Year Award is presented to Mayssa Haddad. Mayssa is a Senior Manager at Amazon Web Services (AWS) within the Public Sector Partner Programs team where she leads ISV and CoSell programs for the AWS Public Sector Organization.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Susan Shapero, Joe Ayers, Alyssa Merwin, Tien Wong, Bob Greene, Queirra Fenderson, and Mayssa Haddad for their innovative and effective leadership and in congratulating them on being recipients of the IES Sales Excellence Awards.

RECOGNIZING ARTS SAVING
HEARTS**HON. MARK DeSAULNIER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Bilva Vedamurthy and the organization he started, Arts Saving Hearts.

Bilva is a student at Monte Vista High School in Danville, California, and the founder of Arts Saving Hearts. Inspired by his love of learning and discovery, Bilva started Arts Saving Hearts during the COVID-19 pandemic to help artists in our community learn new skills and to promote a self-sustaining lifestyle. Arts Saving Hearts works with local artists to showcase and sell their work, with 100 percent of proceeds going toward helping disadvantaged communities around the world. The organization has received art from students, teachers, and professional artists from all over the Bay Area. Thanks to the contributions of these local artists, Bilva has been able to raise money to support COVID-19 victims and others in need in our community.

The organization works with a variety of local nonprofits and businesses. Bilva has worked extensively with the Edgewood Center for Children and Families in San Francisco to help provide mental health services to children. Arts Saving Hearts also works with Plaza Chiropractor, Indian Red Cross Residential School for Hearing-impaired Kids, and other community partners to support underserved groups. Bilva's work has been instrumental in supporting our community's youth and in helping to connect young people with necessary mental health resources and treatment.

Please join me in honoring Bilva Vedamurthy and Arts Saving Hearts for their important work.

CELEBRATING THE 50TH WEDDING
ANNIVERSARY OF THE
HATCHETTS**HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the marriage of Jerry and Bonnie Hatchett. Jerry and Bonnie celebrated 50 years of marriage this year, marrying on June 2, 1973, after 2 years of dating. During their many years together, Jerry and Bonnie have been blessed with 3 sons, who have in turn blessed them with multiple wonderful grandchildren. They started a successful trucking business, Hatchett Transportation, Inc., in 1982, which they still own and operate today.

Jerry serves as President, while Bonnie serves as Secretary and Treasurer. I congratulate Jerry and Bonnie on their 50 years of marriage. I know that finding a partner to go through life with takes a whole lot of luck. Being married for 50 years, going through life's many ups and downs, takes a whole lot of work. I only hope that others are as fortunate as them to be able to spend so many years with the one they love. I pray that Jerry and Bonnie have many more happy and healthy years together ahead.

RECOGNIZING THE ARKANSAS
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS**HON. J. FRENCH HILL**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the reopening of our magnificent Arkansas Museum of Fine Arts.

The museum, located in downtown Little Rock, reopened on April 22 after almost four years since closing for renovation and expansion.

After years of planning, the museum has been reimaged into a beautiful work of art itself.

The architecture firm, Studio Gang, led the design which preserves historic elements of the building but includes other critical, interesting, and tasteful elements, making it into one of the most influential museums in the country.

The museum has much to offer, from the visual and performing arts, to full art educational experiences.

The goal is to create a cultural space where our community can engage with a diverse portfolio of artistic perspectives and come together to see beautiful temporary exhibitions and participate in the wonderful array of educational courses.

I thank all involved for their efforts in making this renovation possible and congratulate the Arkansas Museum of Fine Arts for this new chapter in their history in our state.

RECOGNIZING THE 150TH ANNIVER-
SARY OF THE VIENNA ELEMEN-
TARY SCHOOL**HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Vienna Elementary School of Vienna, Virginia on its 150th Anniversary.

Vienna Elementary has the distinction of being the oldest continuously operating school in the Fairfax County Public Schools system. It is also in one of the oldest buildings still operating. The school serves nearly 400 children between kindergarten and 6th grade.

The faculty and staff at Vienna Elementary strive to instill a world-class education in both academic and social domains for all students, equipping them with the skills to succeed in the 21st century. They cultivate values, attitudes, knowledge, and capabilities to nurture good citizenship in a safe, diverse, and instructionally rich environment. The students at Vienna Elementary benefit from a rich legacy of instruction focused on meaningful and practical applications to students' futures.

From the PTA to local business and non-profit organizations partnerships, Vienna Elementary is deeply ingrained in our community. The school hosts annual events like Bingo Night, a Holiday Shop, a 5K Fun Race, the GRACE Arts Program, which brings volunteer docents into every classroom to connect art and art history with the curriculum, ensuring a holistic and enriching education for the next generation.

To commemorate this momentous occasion, community members will gather to enjoy cake, games, and activities for children and adults alike. The "birthday party" will also include acknowledgments of the school's history, including roots in segregation.

While we hope that all who attend will be able to enjoy, it is now more important than ever to acknowledge the systemic injustices that have pervaded our country's history. Our children have a right to know how we got to this point if we are going to task them with creating a brighter future.

Vienna is one of the most culturally rich and promising localities in Virginia's Eleventh Congressional District, and I am proud to represent this community and this school. They have striven for greatness and instilled a drive in their students to accomplish great things and to work towards a future in which we can all take pride.

Mr. Speaker, this school is a testament to the hard work of Virginia's teachers, parents, administrators, and everyone else who contributes to the education and experience of our youngest and most promising neighbors. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Vienna Elementary School for 150 years of dedicated service to Virginia's students.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE
OF DR. CAROL WEYLAND CONNER**HON. MARK DeSAULNIER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and service of Dr. Carol Weyland Conner.

Dr. Conner studied English literature at U.C. Berkeley and French literature at the Sorbonne in Paris. After watching her brother experience mental health issues, Dr. Conner was inspired to help others and earned her PhD in clinical psychology from Catholic University. After earning her degree, she practiced as a therapist in Walnut Creek, California, for 25 years. During this time, she also volunteered as a counselor at Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity. Additionally, Dr. Conner acted as a spiritual director until her passing.

Throughout her life, Dr. Conner was devoted to serving her community and helping those in need. She started White Pony Express in 2013, and the organization has grown into one of California's largest food rescue programs. The White Pony Express distributes clothes, resources, and high-quality, fresh food throughout Contra Costa County. White Pony was also active in aiding victims of the 2018 Camp Fire in Butte County, transporting clothes, food, and other necessities to the community. Dr. Conner received the 2019 Andrus Award from the California AARP for her leadership on that project. She has also received numerous accolades for her leadership at White Pony Express, including the Hometown Hero Award from the Contra Costa Times, the Jefferson Award from San Francisco KPIX, and the Soroptimist Ruby Award for Women Helping Women.

Sadly, Dr. Conner passed away at the age of 80 on April 22, 2023. She will be remembered for her compassionate nature and dedicated service. Please join me in recognizing

Dr. Conner for her many contributions to our community.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MICHAEL
R. GLASS

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Michael R. Glass of Salem, Virginia, who passed away on June 4, 2023. Glass was described by his loved ones as an "out-standing father, husband, brother, friend, mentor, and Firefighter." Mike dedicated his life to serving his community, following in his father's footsteps, and becoming a volunteer firefighter at Fort Lewis Fire Department in 1978. Mike then became a career firefighter with Salem Fire Department in 1987, where he obtained his EMT certification and served as part of the Regional HazMat team.

Committed to expanding access to fire service training programs, Mike was influential in starting Roanoke County's Volunteer Firefighter Academy, where he continued as the Lead Instructor. He also helped start a second fire academy in conjunction with the Elliston Fire Department in Montgomery County. Mike retired from the Salem Fire Department in 2008 after 20 years of service and from the Fort Lewis Fire Department in 2019 after 41 years of service. While at Fort Lewis, he served as treasurer and lieutenant and won service Firefighter of the Year awards.

Over the years, I had the privilege of attending many Fort Lewis Chicken Barbeque dinners, which Mike organized twice a year and were the department's biggest fundraiser, with proceeds going toward the department's budget and providing training and safety equipment for the station. When not fighting fires, Mike loved making trips to the Smoky Mountains with his family and friends. He also had a great love for dogs and had a special place in his heart for children, making sure to hand out a few dollar bills to any youngsters he came across.

Mike joins his wife Bonnie, his parents Harrison and Barbara, and best friend Kevin Sheppard in heaven. Mike is survived by his son, Stephen Palmer (Stephanie); grand-dog, Ace; his baby sister, Becky Ayers (Justin); special nephews, Jase, and Ryan Ayers; brothers, James and Ronnie Glass; Sister, Anne Paitzel (David); special nieces, Sylvia Paitzel (Cedrick); great niece, Leia; and special aunt, Sandra Dawley. I wish them condolences on the loss of their loved one. Mike served as a mentor to countless Volunteer Firefighters, and his contributions to Salem and the fire departments around Southwest Virginia will not be forgotten. He will be greatly missed.

THANKING ARKANSAS COMMUNITY
AFTER TORNADO

HON. J. FRENCH HILL

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the efforts of central Arkansas during

the recovery period after our devastating tornado that hit our district last month.

Our neighbors immediately began to work hand in hand, neighbor to neighbor, to rebuild our community.

Many volunteered and worked tirelessly to set up emergency shelters in our local schools and churches to ensure those impacted by this severe storm had safe housing in the wake of the tornado.

The response of our leaders at the state, county, and city level was invaluable to be commended.

The incredible efforts and active emergency response from Governor Sarah Sanders, Pulaski County Judge Barry Hyde, Little Rock Mayor Frank Scott, Mayor Terry Hartwick of North Little Rock, Mayor Jeff Elmore in Jacksonville, and Mayor Mary Jo Heye-Townsell of Sherwood, and many others all saved lives and accelerated the recovery process.

Not only did we witness their outstanding response and an outpouring of local volunteers, but we saw the swift action of our first responders and our essential businesses.

Entergy Arkansas began repairs to the local power grid as soon as the storms passed, and many of our linemen and women worked countless hours to restore power, even when themselves were affected.

One lineman I met with was in his bed at the time of the tornado and the roof torn off his apartment, and after a day off from that tragedy was out there working 16 hours a day to connect the power to his neighbors.

Countless time put in neighbor for neighbor. Entergy Arkansas's corporate office also donated \$50,000 to the American Red Cross to be used toward tornado recovery efforts, with an additional pledge of up to \$50,000 matching employee donations.

The Arkansas Food Bank did an incredible job of delivering food, water, and other necessary items throughout our communities to ensure those affected by the storms were supported by necessary goods.

Additionally, our local restaurants, our local businesses all donated hundreds of meals and supplies to those in need.

I thank our community for demonstrating generosity and thoughtfulness during a time of great need. They simply demonstrate that core value that we all take pride in Arkansans and Americans.

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVER-
SARY OF THE TEPHRA INSTI-
TUTE OF CONTEMPORARY ART

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Tephra Institute of Contemporary Art (ICA) on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. This non-profit endeavor was founded in Reston, Virginia as the Greater Reston Arts Center (GRACE) in 1974 to showcase the phenomenal talent of Northern Virginia.

Tephra ICA works with artists, galleries, institutions, thought leaders, and collectors around the globe to promote creativity and the generation of ideas and growth that the arts can facilitate. They are committed to promoting innovative contemporary art and inno-

vative thinking to accompany it. By building intimate connections between artists and audiences, including insights into the creative processes by which this art comes to be, Tephra ICA is able to extend their impact beyond the museum itself and instill these values into the Northern Virginia community at large.

Northern Virginia is one of the culturally richest and most diverse regions of the Nation, and Tephra ICA seeks to illuminate that diversity. They curate globally conscious experiences that seek to contextualize artists' work in the historical and cultural canon from which they are derived, simultaneously promoting contemporary artists, and deepening their audience's understanding of artistic movements altogether.

The organization recently rebranded as Tephra ICA to emphasize their growing audience beyond just the Reston Town Center, including Fairfax County and the Greater Washington Metropolitan Area. The word tephra means "matter ejected from geothermal eruptions settling upon and changing the landscape." I cannot think of a more fitting name for this institute, which seeks to showcase the eruption of talent in the region and reshape perceptions of art for tens of thousands of visitors, both in person and online.

Of particular importance to the community is Tephra ICA's annual Arts Festival, a celebration in which contemporary artists from across the country can present their original work to festival audiences. This is one of the most exciting and unique events of the year, and one to which thousands of my constituents and I look forward to. The individual and group experiences, performances, and special events exemplify Tephra ICA's commitment to the cultural education and enrichment of our community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Tephra Institute of Contemporary Art on its 50th anniversary and in recognizing the visionaries and leaders who help to make our Northern Virginia communities rich with cultural opportunities.

HONORING THE MANHEIM TOWN-
SHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT UNIFIED
TRACK TEAM

HON. LLOYD SMUCKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Manheim Township Unified Track Team on their PIAA championship win. Manheim Township school district is in Pennsylvania's 11th Congressional District.

The Manheim Township team was only assembled in March of this year and quickly grew into a team of 28 athletes. Coach Shannon Sloss and Assistant Coach Shawna Givens led this team to success with no prior track experience. Members of the team came from a variety of backgrounds in sports. Some played field hockey, others played football, and some had no prior experience at all. Yet, athletes found themselves in search of a spring activity. For others, this was their first opportunity to join a team.

Unified Track teams present a unique opportunity for athletes with intellectual disabilities to work with their classmates and compete as a team. The Manheim Township

School District's Unified Track Team was sponsored by Special Olympics of Pennsylvania, who currently work with 358 schools throughout the Commonwealth.

On May 27th and 28th, the team competed at Seth Grove Stadium at Shippensburg University, where they ultimately won their title and captured the gold, against stiff competition from a total of nine teams from across the Commonwealth. I am proud to represent a district with such accomplished athletes. Again, congratulations to the Manheim Unified Track team for all that they have accomplished and best of luck to them in the coming season.

RECOGNIZING MARGARET GAINES
ON HER 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. J. FRENCH HILL

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Margaret Gaines, who celebrated her 100th birthday on February 19th of this year.

Margaret Gaines has been a resident of Central Arkansas her entire life.

She grew up in Griffithville, Arkansas, and currently resides in Searcy, where she's lived for the past 62 years.

Throughout her life, she's seen and remembers many historic events, including President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and President John F. Kennedy's visit to Arkansas to dedicate the Greers Ferry Dam in Heber Springs.

Mrs. Gaines believes the secret to her long life is plenty of exercise from gardening which she learned to do during the Great Depression.

She still grows a garden every year.

I wish Margaret Gaines a very happy 100th birthday.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DEREK KILMER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, due to a family emergency, unfortunately I missed votes on June 20 and June 21. Had I been present, I would have voted: YEA on Roll Call No. 272; YEA on Roll Call No. 273; NAY on Roll Call No. 274; NAY on Roll Call No. 275; YEA on Roll Call No. 276; NAY on Roll Call No. 277; YEA on Roll Call No. 278; NAY on Roll Call No. 279; NAY on Roll Call No. 280; YEA on Roll Call No. 281; NAY on Roll Call No. 282; and NAY on Roll Call No. 283.

HONORING THE RECIPIENTS OF
THE ENGLISH EMPOWERMENT
CENTER'S 61ST RECOGNITION
CEREMONY

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the newly renamed English Empower-

ment Center (EEC), previously known as the Literacy Council of Northern Virginia (LCNV) and to congratulate the volunteers, instructors, students, community partners, and many others who will be recognized at the 61st EEC Recognition Ceremony.

The mission of EEC is to teach adults the basic skills of reading, writing, speaking, and understanding English in order to empower them to participate more fully and confidently in their communities and in society as a whole. EEC serves low-literacy and limited English language proficient adults with a selection of low-cost, moderately intensive courses to help them transition into the workforce or other educational opportunities.

EEC provides the crucial first steps of language and literacy proficiency for workplace, citizenship, and community integration to help adults make measurable improvements in their lives. This past year, they have served over 1,900 ESL students hailing from 95 different countries and natively speaking 50 different languages. It is evident EEC is making measurable improvements in the lives of the adults it serves.

Each year EEC recognizes students and members of the community who have contributed their time, energy, and resources to achieving the organization's mission. EEC will also recognize the recipient of the Patricia M. Donnelly Merit Scholarship. It is my great honor to include in the RECORD the following names of the 2023 EEC honorees and scholarship recipient:

Community Partners: Accenture, The Lorton Community Action Center (LCAC), Paul M. Angell Family Foundation.

Student Essay Readers: Reojin Ko, Martha Molina, Rose Nguyen.

Volunteers of the Year: Stan Citron, Jeanne Johnson, Sarah Krisher.

Patricia M. Donnelly Merit Scholarship Recipient: Eunice Carvajal.

I also want to recognize those volunteers who are celebrating service anniversaries with LCNV. These volunteers are being recognized for the service milestone of 15 years.

Volunteer Service Anniversaries: Veronica Cartier, Shelley Deutch, Betsy Mitchell, Jeffrey Randorf, David Webber, Glenn Allen, Stefanie Carr, and Maryanne Knockenhauer.

I have always believed that education is one of the most fundamental and important skills to have in one's life. As we have learned here in our own community, reading is one of the basic foundations on which to build a person's education and their career opportunities, regardless of their age I want to extend my personal thanks to the Center and its many volunteers for your tireless efforts to promote literacy as a lifelong skill.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending the English Empowerment Center and in thanking and congratulating each of the honorees of the 61st EEC Recognition Ceremony. I wish all of them great success in their future endeavors.

HONORING BILLIE JOHNSON ON
THE OCCASION OF HER RETIREMENT

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Billie Johnson, a Founder and CEO of the Area Office on Aging of Northwestern Ohio in our district. Mrs. Johnson is retiring after 49½ years at the helm of the agency she helped create. Her legacy is writ large and there is a special tribute to her today as her colleagues, peers and our region honor her.

Mrs. Johnson is a pioneer in the aging network. Her accomplishments are legion and boundless. Under her leadership, the Area Office on Aging has grown from a small divisional office into a comprehensive regional agency serving nearly 200,000 older adults in ten counties with a staff of nearly 200, along with 2,000 senior volunteers, 180 service providers, advisors and professional Board Members. The Area Office on Aging is considered one of the premier Area Agencies on Aging in the United States. Nationally recognized for its work, the agency has received eleven national achievement and innovation awards.

Mrs. Johnson has helped open community centres in neighbourhoods, facilitated countless meals delivered, provided seniors with needed counselling, expanded services, including seniors and veterans housing, health care, and gained access to tens of thousands of our seniors and new mothers to the Farmers Market Nutrition Program. The Area Office on Aging has helped hundreds of thousands of people in Northwestern Ohio and taught others how to be leaders in their own communities. Everyone here today knows Billie Johnson's commendable record of public service.

During her tenure with the agency, Mrs. Johnson led the effort to develop three, wholly owned subsidiary corporations. These separate corporations provide apartment living for low-income senior citizens in Northwest Ohio. She also organized the agency's Foundation Board and has been instrumental in developing a senior campus of 46 acres that provides a full continuum of care for older adults.

Mrs. Johnson is a recognized leader in the field of aging and has served on numerous national boards and state committees. She has been a speaker and presenter nationally and internationally on aging and women's issues. She has twice been a presenter at the World Conference on Women. She is also a leader in our community and serves on many local civic boards and foundations.

Billie Johnson leaves a legacy unmatched. She is a treasure to those who are privileged to know her and a mentor to many. Our community has been graced abundantly by her efforts.

After 49½ years as the President and CEO of the Area Office on Aging of Northwestern Ohio, retirement is surely deserved. We all acknowledge the profound impact Billie Johnson has had on the millions of lives she touched in our corner of the world. Knowing her retirement is near, we wish her days be shared with those she loves doing what she most enjoys.

COMMEMORATING THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA ALLIANCE

HON. J. FRENCH HILL

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 70th anniversary of our alliance between the United States and The Republic of Korea.

To commend this momentous occasion, Speaker McCarthy and Leader McConnell invited Republic of Korea President Yoon to visit the House Chamber and address Congress in a joint meeting.

From the ashes of the Korean conflict to one of now the world's largest and most successful economy, The Republic of Korea is a testament to America's dedication to support market economics and democracy.

The successful alliance between the U.S. and The Republic of Korea has maintained his peace, security, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region for those past seven decades.

Now, more than ever, it's critical that the U.S. continue to support our ally and their efforts to protect their vibrant democracy and prosperous economy for the daily threats from North Korea and the growing aggression of the Chinese Communist Party.

I thank President Yoon for his leadership, for the tenacity of the Korean people, to come from an authoritarian republic to truly a democratic one, and for building one of the top ten largest economies in the world.

That's an amazing transformation over those seven decades.

Together, we'll continue to promote freedom and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and around the world.

RECOGNIZING THE CAREER OF
TIM SIMS

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of Senior Park Ranger Tim Sims, who is retiring after an incredible 34 years working at the Booker T. Washington National Monument, located in Franklin County, Virginia. After graduating from Ferrum College in 1988, Tim applied for a seasonal maintenance job at the park, which would eventually turn into a lifelong career after he was given a full-time position in 1991. Originally hired as a maintenance worker, Tim worked his way to the role of chief park ranger in charge of interpretation and resource management. In addition to working in the park's gardens, Tim served as primary caretaker for the park's many animals, which include chickens, pigs, and sheep.

Throughout the years, Tim also got the opportunity to speak with the park's visitors as a part of his duties, something he both grew to enjoy and had a talent for. Tim said that he'll remain close to the monument once retired, living in the Callaway community of Franklin County, with his wife Robyn, so that he can continue to watch the park grow. Retirement will also afford Tim more opportunities to visit

his two daughters, Willow and Rowan, and to dedicate more time to his other passion, as a keyboard player for a few local bands. I congratulate Tim on a job well done in his many years working at the Booker T. Washington National Monument. Though his colleagues will surely miss working with him every day, retirement is well deserved.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRAD FINSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. FINSTAD. Mr. Speaker, due to unforeseen personal obligations related to a house fire at my personal residence, I was unable to attend votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 249, YEA on Roll Call No. 250; YEA on Roll Call No. 251; YEA on Roll Call No. 252; YEA on Roll Call No. 253; YEA on Roll Call No. 254; YEA on Roll Call No. 255; and YEA on Roll Call No. 256.

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY HEALTH CARE ADVISORY BOARD

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 50th Anniversary of the Fairfax County Health Care Advisory Board.

The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors recognized the importance of community involvement in planning comprehensive health programs and established the Health Care Advisory Board on June 11, 1973. Now, for 50 years, the Health Care Advisory Board has played a vital role in our community through advising on health and health-related issues.

The accomplishments of the Health Care Advisory Board have positively impacted the health and well-being of our community in Fairfax County. Their robust accomplishments have been integral in protecting the community alongside the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, and I am happy to share in some of their accomplishments.

They have been able to oversee and implement proactive programs, such as the affordable health care program and the Community Health Care Network, which operated for nearly 30 years before being transitioned to a Federally Qualified Health Care Center. The work of the Health Care Advisory Board has been essential in addressing health disparities that affect vulnerable groups in our community. They have recommended policies to improve accessibility and affordability of senior housing along with support services. This includes legislation to increase direct care and staffing levels to ensure that the quality of care for medically vulnerable individuals, such as older adults, the homeless, and individuals with disabilities, are not ignored.

The impact of the Health Care Advisory Board has affected public participation, encouraging health care providers, other citizen boards, and community groups to also work to

address health concerns and needs in the community. This model that has been developed by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors is one that is admirable throughout our community. The Health Care Advisory Board continues to be an asset to the Board of Supervisors and the community as we continue to plan and establish health programs.

Their leadership and commitment to our constituents continues to strengthen the community's resources and overall wellbeing. I sincerely thank the Health Care Advisory Board for their time and efforts on behalf of our community. Their work provides immeasurable benefits to their fellow neighbors and serves as a reminder of why Fairfax County remains such a great place to live, work, and raise a family.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Fairfax County Health Care Advisory Board for their dedication to public service and congratulating them on their 50th Anniversary.

CONGRATULATING MACK
McLARTY

HON. J. FRENCH HILL

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my friend, Mack McLarty, for receiving the Legacy of Leadership Award at the 35th annual Arkansas Business of the Year ceremony.

Mr. McLarty is chairman of the McLarty Companies and was White House Chief of Staff under President Bill Clinton.

Mack also served as the National Petroleum Council and the Council on Environmental Quality at the request of President George H.W. Bush.

While Chief of the President Clinton, he advised on a wide range of international and domestic issues such as the 1993 deficit reduction package, the North American Free Trade Agreement and multiple trips as it relates to attending the G7 economic summits.

Today Mack is a respected senior advisor in both the public and private sectors and a prominent public speaker who shares his thoughts and experiences in the realm of U.S. trade and foreign policy.

Along with this recognition for his public service, Mr. McLarty was awarded the Secretary of State's Distinguished Service Medal and the Center for the Study of the Presidency's Distinguished Service Award.

I congratulate Mr. McLarty on this recognition and thank him for his lifetime of public service at the national level and at home in Arkansas.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF DON
BATEMAN

HON. SUZAN K. DeBENE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Ms. DeBENE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, along with my colleague, MARIE GLUESKAMP PEREZ, to mourn the loss of a remarkable individual and true visionary, Don Bateman. As

we remember and celebrate his extraordinary life, we recognize the immense contributions he made to the field of aviation and the safety of our skies.

Don Bateman was a pioneer in aviation, a man whose intellect and passion for flight reshaped the way we fly. Don Bateman made significant contributions to the development of numerous groundbreaking technologies that revolutionized aviation safety systems. He was the mastermind behind the Enhanced Ground Proximity Warning System, a pivotal technology that has prevented countless collisions by warning pilots if their plane is heading into a mountain, radio tower, or some other obstacle. Before the warning system became widespread, obstacle collisions were among the leading causes of death from airline accidents. But because of Don's innovative work, these kinds of accidents are now incredibly rare. Many folks in the aviation industry believe he has saved more lives than anyone else in the history of flight.

Don's brilliance extended far beyond his professional accomplishments. He was not only a trailblazer in aviation safety, but also a mentor and an inspiration to countless aspiring engineers, scientists, and aviation professionals. He was a man of integrity, kindness, and humility. His warmth and genuine concern for the well-being of others left an indelible mark on everyone who had the privilege of knowing him.

Today, as we mourn the loss of Don Bateman, let us also celebrate his remarkable life and the immense legacy he leaves behind. His groundbreaking work will continue to guide the aviation industry for generations to come, ensuring that the skies remain safe.

On behalf of this chamber, we extend our deepest condolences to Don Bateman's family, friends, and colleagues. May they find solace in knowing that his contributions have made the world a safer place and that his memory will continue to inspire the next generation of technology leaders.

HONORING DR. HERBERT K. YEE

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my good friend, Dr. Herbert Kik Ming Yee, for being honored posthumously with the dedication of the Chinese Railroad Workers' Experience exhibit by the California State Railroad Museum. This underscores the positive impact he has made in California and the Nation.

A descendant of Gold Rush pioneers, Herbert was born in Toishan, in the Guangdong Province of China in 1924. At age 6, he immigrated to the United States on the SS President Cleveland through Angel Island. In 1943 while attending Stanford University, he met the love of his life, Inez Fong, and together raised 4 sons, who all entered the dental and medical profession. In 1948, Herbert graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco as a dental surgeon. He spent over half a century in the dental profession, including as the dentist for California Governors Pat Brown and Ronald Reagan, who both appointed him to the California State Board of Dental Examiners.

A man for all seasons, Herbert's influence spanned numerous fields. In dentistry, he served as the head of the California State Board of Dental Examiners, the American Dental Association Council on Dental Education, and the International College of Dentists (ICD). In banking, he served as Chairman of the Board of Sacramento Valley Bank and on other boards. In education, he served as a Regent of the University of the Pacific (UOP). In civic and veteran organizations, he served as the leader of the Sacramento American Cancer Society, Sacramento Pioneer Association, and the Sacramento Chinese Benevolent Association. In government, he had enduring friendships with California Secretary of State March Fong Eu, United States Senator Hiram Fong, and President Ronald Reagan.

A philanthropist and committed community member, Herbert has funded numerous major projects across the Sacramento region. At the UOP School of Dentistry, he endowed a scholarship. Through the Herbert K. Yee and Inez F. Yee Foundation, he sent gifts to the Asian Community Center, California Museum, and the California State Railroad Museum Foundation, among others. He also built a school, cultural center, and library near his village in Toishan. Recognized with distinction, Herbert has been inducted into the California School Board Foundation Hall of Fame, named the California Dental Association's Humanitarian of the Year, received the President's Volunteer Service Award, and received the Congressional Gold Medal, the nation's highest civilian award. A trailblazer with an extraordinary life, he paved the way for future generations and exemplified the American dream.

On behalf of the constituents of California's Seventh Congressional District, I would like to congratulate Dr. Herbert K. Yee and his family for its generations of service to the people of California.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROGER WILLIAMS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, due to a personal family matter, I was unable to be in D.C. and vote on June 21, 2023.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 276; YEA on Roll Call No. 277; YEA on Roll Call No. 282; and YEA on Roll Call No. 283.

CONGRATULATING JIM KEET AS ARKANSAN OF THE YEAR

HON. J. FRENCH HILL

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my friend, Jim Keet, on being named Arkansan of the Year.

Throughout his life, Jim has been an outstanding and active member of our state civic affairs, and particularly in central Arkansas.

Jim served both in the House of Representatives and in the Arkansas State Senate in the 1990s.

In addition to his years of public service, he's one of our state's most successful entrepreneurs.

He's president of the Keet Management Company and chairman of JTY Restaurants, where he has operated at 155 restaurants over the past five decades.

Beyond his success in business and politics, he has served on the Board of Director for 20 years at EasterSeals Arkansas.

EasterSeals is an organization that seeks to empower those with disabilities to have fulfilling lives and become active members of their communities.

As the founder of the Arkansan of the Year Award, while with EasterSeals Arkansas, this honor comes full circle now for Jim.

His tremendous work ethic and dedication to improving the lives of Arkansas deserves this recognition.

I'm proud to call Jim a friend and congratulate him on this expectational honor.

RECOGNIZING GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION INSPECTOR GENERAL CAROL OCHOA

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note the announced retirement of Carol Ochoa from her position as Inspector General (IG) at the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) after serving there for the past 8 years.

Inspectors General in agencies across the federal government are independent officials charged with promoting economy and efficiency in government programs and combatting waste, fraud and abuse. They make recommendations to the heads of the agencies in which they serve but they also independently keep Congress directly and concurrently informed about major issues in government programs.

During the 8 years of her service as the IG, Carol Ochoa has performed this job in a manner which sets a very fine example, not only for other IGs, but for all of us who devote ourselves to government oversight.

The Senate confirmed Carol Ochoa as the Inspector General at GSA on July 29, 2015. She came to the office well-qualified. Her prior career experience included more than 25 years of service as a federal prosecutor and manager in the U.S. Department of Justice where she served as the Assistant Inspector General of the Oversight and Review Division. Prior to that she was an Assistant United States Attorney in the District of Columbia where she prosecuted more than 40 cases before federal and local juries and specialized in public corruption and fraud matters.

During her roughly 8 years of service as GSA IG, she led audit and inspection efforts which produced nearly 600 reports to GSA, and ultimately to Congress. The reports provided recommendations for corrective actions to address serious deficiencies found in GSA programs. These reports also included extremely valuable contract audits which, over her term, identified more than \$4 billion in potential savings in the form of questioned costs or funds that could be put to better use.

As a former federal prosecutor, she also very effectively led the law enforcement function of her office. Investigations conducted during her tenure resulted in the closure of more than 1,000 investigative cases leading to more than 300 successful criminal prosecutions. These crimes included fraud against the U.S. Government, theft of government property, as well as conspiracies and false statements associated with those crimes. Based on her office's wide-ranging investigative efforts, the federal government was able to obtain more than \$900 million in civil settlements and court-imposed recoveries. That is about \$113 million in each of her eight years of leadership as the Inspector General. Given the fact that her office's annual budget averaged about \$67 million over her tenure, we should all be deeply grateful for the high return on investment the American taxpayers received for the budgetary funding entrusted to this Inspector General.

During the eight years of her service as Inspector General she came here to the House of Representatives and gave testimony at six hearings; five of which were before the Oversight committee. Twice she testified about GSA's mismanagement of the Army's childcare subsidy program and the hard-earned money of our already struggling military families. She also testified about GSA's mismanagement of database records for the federal program which donates surplus firearms to state and local law enforcement agencies.

She testified before the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee regarding the Trump Administration's oversight of the Trump International Hotel Lease in which she detailed her office's important evaluation which found that GSA attorneys decided not to address emoluments issues related to the lease without documenting their rationale, conducting any legal research, or seeking guidance from appropriate experts. She told the Committee that her staff found that the decision to exclude the emoluments issues from GSA's consideration of the lease was improper because GSA, like all government agencies, has an obligation to uphold and enforce the Constitution—a reminder which merits repeating on a regular basis.

Finally, Inspector General Ochoa and I collaborated on a blockbuster report on the Trump Administration's decision to abandon plans for a new consolidated suburban headquarters campus for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and instead rebuild a new headquarters on the site of the current J. Edgar Hoover building. That report showed that GSA had obscured from Congress \$516 million in relevant construction costs associated with the Administration's new plan. The report found that security requirements necessary for a future headquarters had not been fully evaluated. It also found GSA Administrator Emily Murphy provided testimony to Congress that had the effect of misleading Congress about meetings Administrator Murphy had with the White House and which she chose not to divulge to Congress.

Mr. Speaker, Carol Ochoa's exemplary leadership of the Office of the Inspector General at GSA over the past eight years sets an example for others to follow. It is my hope that she transitions into retirement knowing she has the deepest appreciation from the Congress for her outstanding service to the Nation.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF DR. FRANK G. "DOC" TAYLOR

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Frank G. Taylor of Stafford, Connecticut, known affectionately as Doc. Doc passed away on May 28, 2023, at the peaceful age of 88. He was a giant in the neighboring community of Enfield, touching countless lives through more than a half-century of service as an educator.

Born in Concord, New Hampshire on July 4, 1934, to Hazel and Frank Taylor Sr., Doc's birthdate would prove prophetic as he would quickly dedicate his life to advancing the story of a nation as a prolific social studies teacher. After a brief stint in the Army as a company clerk, Doc graduated from Keene Teachers College in 1958 and commenced a career path which would positively change the trajectory of thousands.

While at Keene, Doc met the love of his life, Eveline Binmore, whom he married in the same year as his graduation. Together, they would go on to have two sons, Andrew and Jeffrey, who meant the world to them. In 1976, the family settled permanently in Suffield, Connecticut. Doc dutifully cared for Eveline until her passing in 2009 due to complications from Alzheimer's.

Turning the page back to 1958, the origin of Doc's long education career, Doc first set out from college with a brief stint of teaching in the Stafford school district. From there, he and Eveline travelled to Germany so that he could serve in the military yet again, this time as a teacher for the children of personnel stationed abroad. In 1963, the Taylor family returned to Connecticut where Doc began his legendary career at Enfield High School. Teaching at Enfield until his retirement in 2012, Doc made it his mission to engage students, reinforce and promote those who were gifted and challenge those who may have otherwise seemed disinterested to another educator. Through frequent field trips to historic locations and landmarks, he developed in his students a keen awareness of how history is a living narrative around us, setting examples and guiding decisions. Through it all, his kindness and dedication never wavered, and to this day countless students, many who are now teachers themselves, regard him as the best teacher they ever had.

Doc Taylor was such a stalwart in the education industry because he, himself, was a sponge for knowledge. In the 1970s, Taylor received his Doctorate in Education from the University of Connecticut, an accomplishment from which his nickname of "Doc" was derived. His thesis was focused on Shaker Education. Completing such a feat involved him interviewing every living descendent of the "shaking Quaker," better known as Shaker, community. This experience quenched an intense thirst of local history, and he would mission onto new Enfield archeological projects for much of his remaining life. Doc was an invaluable curator of all aspects of north-central Connecticut's heritage, particularly through his famous, self-made courses on Enfield and Connecticut history. Were it not for his life's work, this region comprised of smaller commu-

nities could have seen their knowledge of stories like the Shakers—who had Enfield roots dating back to the 18th century—otherwise forgotten. In one anecdote that typifies the value of his work, Doc recalled preparing to take a picture of a Shaker building before it was demolished only to look up and see a wrecking ball smash through the home.

For years, Doc went above and beyond not just to preserve, but also craft a more self-sustaining community eco-system. He helped coach the "As Schools Match Wits" team, an experience which helped cause some participants to go on to become teachers themselves. In 1970, he and his student coordinated the clean-up for the Scantic River, which had once been heavily polluted. So inspirational were their efforts that the Scantic River Park was developed as a result. He continued with his global travels after serving in the Army, posting photographs from his trips around the school as a small yet impactful opportunity to broaden any students' perspectives. In recognition of his excellence, he was honored by the Daughters of the American Revolution as the Connecticut Social Studies Teacher of the Year in 1982, and as Enfield's Teacher of the Year in 1985. The students were always his primary motivation, though; one of his greatest delights was teaching the children (and even grandchildren) of past students.

Mr. Speaker, Doc Taylor's life was an institution in itself. He had this industrious, infectious love for history. He guided a town with a soft yet impactful touch, sewing seeds along the way, for three generations. He was a recruiter of several decades' worth of public servants—literally mentoring some from student to teacher and colleague. No one could ever hope to duplicate the impact of Doc's generous spirit. However, there are thousands out there, both in Enfield and beyond, who are unknowingly working as a collective to fill his shoes and extend that same spirit. His mission to education saw no horizon and will therefore see no end. He is also survived by his sons, Andrew and Jeffrey Taylor, his sisters Donna and Frances, his stepmother Lillian and all their respective partners. I humbly request that my colleagues join me in honoring Doc's storied service, as he joins his wife Eveline in this next chapter.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL POSEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Speaker, due to a family obligation, I was unable to attend session on June 21, 2023. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 274; YEA on Roll Call No. 275; NAY on Roll Call No. 276; YEA on Roll Call No. 277; NAY on Roll Call No. 278; YEA on Roll Call No. 279; YEA on Roll Call No. 280; NAY on Roll Call No. 281; YEA on Roll Call No. 282; and YEA on Roll Call No. 283.

CELEBRATING THE 31ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE GIANT NATIONAL CAPITAL BARBECUE BATTLE

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in celebrating the 31st anniversary of the Giant National Capital Barbecue Battle. This District of Columbia summertime tradition takes place during the 1st full week of summer each year and brings together 10 of 1000 of D.C.-area families and visitors to the nation's capital in the spirit of unity, community and celebration. The Giant National Capital Barbecue Battle is returning once again to historic Pennsylvania Avenue on Saturday, June 24, 2023, featuring the Giant National BBQ Championship, the National Pork BBQ Championship, the Smokin' with Smithfield Rib Contest, the Perdue Sizzlin' Chicken Contest, the Turkey Smoke BBQ Cooking Contest, the PA Beef Steak Cookoff and the Beyond Meat Plant-Based Barbecue Championship.

The Giant National Capital Barbecue Battle has raised millions of dollars for D.C. charities and USO-Metro over the past 31 years and donated tons of food to food banks. The Giant National Capital Barbecue Battle has expanded to include a month of celebration in D.C., with partnerships including Monumental Sports, Ben's Chili Bowl and Anacostia BID through Art to Go-Go, to promote D.C. and its unique culture. The Giant National Capital Barbecue Battle draws some of D.C.'s and the nation's best barbecue talent, and those participants have the duty and the honor of representing D.C. wherever State Barbecue Cooking Championship winners are welcomed. Mr. Speaker, again, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the aims and goals of the Giant National Capital Barbecue Battle and its 31st consecutive year.

RECOGNIZING JAMES CHANCE ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. J. FRENCH HILL

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the fire chief from the Enola Area Fire Department, James Chance, who is preparing to retire.

James is no ordinary chief.

He's a volunteer who's been with the Faulkner County Department since 1973 and became chief in 1983.

When he first started at the Enola Area Fire Department, they had a single brush truck to use as an engine, tanker, and rescue.

The department did not have an ISO rating.

Now, the department has three stations, eleven fire trucks, and an ISO rating of five.

According to his peers, James responded to every emergency despite how urgent or not it was.

He spent two nights at 2:00 a.m. putting up barricades on flooded roads during bad storms

or responding to the 10th false medical alert alarm in the middle of the night.

I thank Mr. Chance for over 50 years of selfless service to the citizens of Faulkner County and congratulate him on his retirement.

HONORING NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY ON THEIR 10TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. LLOYD SMUCKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Northern Central Railway of York, in New Freedom, PA and congratulate them on their 10th anniversary.

The Northern Central Railway seeks to educate the public on the historic nature of Pennsylvania's railways. The organization was originally titled "Steam Into History" but changed after the program decided to add diesel equipment to their exhibits. Friends Bill Simpson and Reed Anderson created the program as a way to bring their community together and share their love of trains. Through the help of generous local support, they were able to bring their dream to life.

Over the last 10 years, the Northern Central Railway has hosted more than 144,000 visitors from forty-eight states and fifteen countries. Exhibits include a Civil War-era steam locomotive, themed train rides, and "visits" from historical figures. I am proud to represent a district which includes non-profit organizations such as Northern Central Railway, who work hard to educate our community on Pennsylvania's rich history. While Bill and Reed have sadly passed away, their legacy lives on through the continued success of Northern Central Railway. I wish the Railway nothing but continued success.

HONORING BILL FRIBERG

HON. TOM EMMER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize Bill Friberg, a World War II veteran from Big Lake, Minnesota, who recently celebrated his 100th birthday.

Bill joined the Marine Corps just days before the start of World War II. After basic training, Bill was deployed to Hawaii and then the Pacific theater, where he helped construct an airfield that was used by pilots during the Battle of Guadalcanal. He also helped with the B-17 Bombers while doing reconnaissance missions in the area.

After his commanding officer was shot down during an aerial dogfight, Bill began working on airplanes, performing maintenance jobs such as fixing hydraulic leaks. Eventually, Bill began servicing Hellcat fighter planes which often needed to be started by igniting a shotgun shell. Later in his military career, Bill was stationed aboard the USS Block Island where he continued aircraft maintenance, including on the famous Vought Corsair.

Bill was not the only Friberg to serve our country during World War II. Bill's brother, Roland, served as an underwater demolition expert who saw action during the Battle of Iwo Jima. While Bill was stationed at Manila Bay, his brother surprised him aboard his ship and the brothers were able to have lunch together. After the war ended, Bill was among a group of soldiers that was sent to Japan to liberate American Prisoners of War, a dangerous yet important mission that Bill and his fellow Marines accomplished without fault.

Following his honorable service, Bill worked at the VA before embarking on a 35-year career with Northern States Power. During his retirement, he pursued his passion for golf and remained an avid player until the age of 95, remarkably achieving four holes-in-one throughout his lifetime.

I thank Bill for his service and congratulate him on reaching this impressive milestone.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JENNIFER A. KIGGANS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained due to a personal family matter, and I regret missing votes. I would have proudly voted in favor of the Veteran Entrepreneurship Training Act.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 272, and YEA on Roll Call No. 273.

RECOGNIZING INTERNATIONAL SNIPER COMPETITION

HON. J. FRENCH HILL

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Staff Sergeant Benjamin Cotton and Staff Sergeant Alan Smith of the Arkansas Army National Guard for winning this year's International Sniper Competition.

This competition allows soldiers to display their abilities in a rigorous environment designed to put their extensive training to test against 35 international teams.

The team included New Mexico Army National Guard member Eric Vargas, and they completed three days straight testing of their shooting skills, physical endurance and problem solving as they took on a variety of scenarios with multiple weapons systems.

Staff Sergeant Smith enlisted in 2003 and Staff Sergeant Cotton in 2006.

Both have deployed to Iraq and they've served as sniper team leaders and marksmanship instructors with the Army National Guard.

In addition to serving their country, they serve our communities as firefighters.

Their leadership abilities and mental fortitude earned them this competition, and I'm honored to add these men to my recognition for this outstanding accomplishment across 35 very competitive international teams.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RON ESTES

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2023

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for the following Roll Call vote. Had I been

present, I would have voted as follows: on Roll Call vote No. 278 On Agreeing to the Amendment, the Hayes of Connecticut Part D Amendment No. 1, I would have voted NAY; on Roll Call vote No. 279 On Agreeing to the Amendment, the Molinaro of New York Part D Amendment No. 2, Had I been present I would have voted YEA; and on Roll Call vote No. 280 On Agreeing to the Amendment, the Roy

of Texas Part D Amendment No. 3. Had I been present I would have voted YEA.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate agreed to the resolution of ratification of the Tax Convention with Chile (Treaty Doc. 112–8).

House and Senate met in a Joint Meeting to receive His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2197–S2253

Measures Introduced: One hundred eleven bills and twenty-three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 2103–2213, S.J. Res. 36, and S. Res. 265–286. **Pages S2221–26**

Measures Reported:

Special Report entitled “Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals for Fiscal Year 2024”. (S. Rept. No. 118–45)

S. 1189, to establish a pilot grant program to improve recycling accessibility. (S. Rept. No. 118–41)

S. 1194, to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out certain activities to improve recycling and composting programs in the United States. (S. Rept. No. 118–42)

S. 2127, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024. (S. Rept. No. 118–43)

S. 2131, making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024. (S. Rept. No. 118–44)

S. 945, to provide for joint reports by relevant Federal agencies to Congress regarding incidents of terrorism, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 118–46)

S. 1067, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to citizen petitions, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 1114, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the 180-day exclusivity period, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 1214, to set forth limitations on exclusive approval or licensure of drugs designated for rare diseases or conditions.

S. 1271, to impose sanctions with respect to trafficking of illicit fentanyl and its precursors by transnational criminal organizations, including cartels, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 1339, to provide for increased oversight of entities that provide pharmacy benefit management services on behalf of group health plans and health insurance coverage.

S. 2103, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Intelligence Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System.

S. 2190, to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to increase bank executive accountability and to improve financial stability. **Page S2221**

Measures Passed:

National Cybersecurity Education Month: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 247, designating June 2023 as National Cybersecurity Education Month, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S2250**

Honoring the Victims of the Mass Shooting at the Fourth of July Parade in Highland Park: Senate agreed to S. Res. 277, expressing the condolences of the Senate and honoring the memory of the victims on the first anniversary of the mass shooting at the Fourth of July parade in Highland Park, Illinois, on July 4, 2022. **Pages S2242–43**

Authorize Testimony and Representation: Senate agreed to S. Res. 278, to authorize testimony and representation in United States v. Hostetter. **Page S2243**

Building Collapse in Surfside, Florida: Senate agreed to S. Res. 279, commemorating the passage of 2 years since the tragic building collapse in Surfside, Florida, on June 24, 2021. **Pages S2243–44**

Testing, Rapid Analysis, and Narcotic Quality Research Act: Senate passed H.R. 1734, to require coordinated National Institute of Standards and Technology science and research activities regarding illicit drugs containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other substances of concern, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto:

Pages S2250–51

Schumer (for Cruz/Cantwell) Amendment No. 139, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S**

Lobbying Disclosure Act: Senate passed S. 264, to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to require certain disclosures by registrants regarding exemptions under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. **Page S2251**

Lobbying Disclosure Act: Senate passed S. 829, to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to clarify a provision relating to certain contents of registrations under that Act, after agreeing to the committee amendment. **Page S2251**

Authorize Appointments: Senate passed S. 349, to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize the appointment of spouses of members of the Armed Forces who are on active duty, disabled, or deceased to positions in which the spouses will work remotely, after agreeing to the committee amendment. **Pages S2251–52**

Inspections at Ports of Entry: Senate passed S. 206, to require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to regularly review and update policies and manuals related to inspections at ports of entry. **Page S2252**

Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act: Senate passed S. 111, to require each agency, in providing notice of a rulemaking, to include a link to a 100-word plain language summary of the proposed rule. **Page S2252**

Congressional Budget Office Data Access Act: Senate passed S. 1549, to provide the Congressional Budget Office with necessary authorities to expedite the sharing of data from executive branch agencies. **Page S2252**

Measures Failed:

Factoring Criteria for Firearms with Attached ‘Stabilizing Braces’: By 49 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 171), Senate failed passage of H.J. Res. 44, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and

Explosives relating to “Factoring Criteria for Firearms with Attached ‘Stabilizing Braces’”.

Pages S2197–S2205

Authorizing Leadership To Make Appointments—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that, notwithstanding the adjournment of the Senate, the President of the Senate, the President Pro Tempore, and the Majority and Minority Leaders be authorized to make appointments to commissions, committees, boards, conferences, or interparliamentary conferences authorized by law, by concurrent action of the two Houses, or by order of the Senate. **Page S2252**

Signing Authority—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senator Kaine and Senator Hirono, be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions, from June 22, 2023 through July 10, 2023. **Page S2252**

Pro Forma Sessions—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Senate adjourn, to then convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being conducted on the following dates and times, and that following each pro forma session, the Senate adjourn until the next pro forma session: Monday, June 26, 2023, at 2 p.m.; Thursday, June 29, 2023, at 10 a.m.; Monday, July 3, 2023 at 10 a.m.; and Thursday, July 6, 2023, at 10 a.m.; and that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, July 6, 2023, it next convene at 3 p.m., on Monday, July 10, 2023. **Pages S2252–53**

Treaty Approved:

Tax Convention with Chile: By 95 yeas to 2 nays (Vote No. EX. 172), two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the resolution of Advice and Consent to Ratification to Treaty Doc. 112–8, Tax Convention with Chile, after having passed through its various parliamentary stages, up to and including the presentation of the resolution of ratification, after taking action on the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S2205–11**

Withdrawn:

Schumer Amendment No. 136, to add an effective date. **Page S2205**

Small Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Xochitl Torres Small, of New Mexico, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture. **Page S2211**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, June 22, 2023, a vote on

cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, July 10, 2023. **Page S2211**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2211**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2211**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senate resume consideration of the nomination at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, July 10, 2023; and that the motions to invoke cloture filed on Thursday, June 22, 2023 ripen at 5:30 p.m. **Page S2253**

Hidalgo Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Rosemarie Hidalgo, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Violence Against Women Office, Department of Justice. **Page S2211**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Xochitl Torres Small, of New Mexico, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture. **Page S2211**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2211**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2211**

Evanson Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Kymberly Kathryn Evanson, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington. **Pages S2211–12**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Rosemarie Hidalgo, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Violence Against Women Office, Department of Justice. **Pages S2211–12**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2211**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2211**

Cartwright Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Tiffany M. Cart-

wright, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington. **Pages S2212–13**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Kymberly Kathryn Evanson, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington. **Page S2212**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2212**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2212**

Nomination Received: Senate received the following nomination:

Charlie Crist, of Florida, to be Representative of the United States of America on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, with the rank of Ambassador. **Page S2253**

Messages from the House: **Page S2220**

Measures Referred: **Page S2220**

Measures Read the First Time: **Page S2221**

Executive Communications: **Page S2221**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S2226–27**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S2227–48**

Additional Statements: **Pages S2219–20**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S2248–49**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S2249**

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—172) **Pages S2204–05, S2209**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 5:23 p.m., until 2 p.m. on Monday, June 26, 2023. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2253.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Appropriations: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

An original bill entitled, "Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024";

An original bill entitled, “Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024”; and 302(b) Subcommittee allocations.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Armed Services: On Wednesday, June 21, 2023, Committee ordered favorably reported 2 nominations in the Marine Corps.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Armed Services: Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill entitled, “National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2024”.

SEMIANNUAL MONETARY POLICY REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Semiannual Monetary Policy Report to the Congress, including S.1572, to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to address transaction account guarantees, after receiving testimony from Jerome H. Powell, Chair, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Fara Damelin, of Virginia, to be In-

spector General, and Brendan Carr, of Virginia, Anna M. Gomez, of Virginia, who was introduced by Senator Luján, and Geoffrey Adam Starks, of Kansas, who was introduced by Senator Moran, each to be a Member, all of the Federal Communications Commission, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

SUPPLY CHAINS AND DEFORESTATION

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine cattle supply chains and deforestation of the Amazon, after receiving testimony from Ryan C. Berg, Center for Strategic and International Studies, and Rick Jacobsen, Environmental Investigation Agency US, both of Washington, D.C.; Leo McDonnell, United States Cattlemen’s Association, Columbus, Montana; and Jason Weller, JBS, Greeley, Colorado.

COMBATting HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine United States and global commitments to combatting human trafficking, after receiving testimony from Cindy Dyer, Ambassador-at-Large, Office to Monitor and Combat Human Trafficking, Department of State; and Johnny Walsh, Senior Bureau Official, Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation, United States Agency for International Development.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 44 public bills, H.R. 4271–4314; and 13 resolutions, H.J. Res. 78; and H. Res. 536–547, were introduced.

Pages H3107–10

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages H3111–12

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

H.R. 589, to impose sanctions on the Supreme Leader of Iran and the President of Iran and their respective offices for human rights abuses and support for terrorism, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–118, Part 1).

Page H3107

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Fitzgerald to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H3075

Recess: The House recessed at 12:33 p.m. and reconvened at 1:30 p.m.

Page H3092

Relating to the resolution (H. Res. 503) impeaching Joseph R. Biden, Jr., President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors: The House agreed to H. Res. 529, relating to the resolution (H. Res. 503) impeaching Joseph R. Biden, Jr., President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors, by a yea-and-nay vote of 219 yeas to 208 nays, Roll No. 285, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 214 yeas to 206 nays, Roll No. 284.

Pages H3077–87, H3092–94

Condemning the use of elementary and secondary school facilities to provide shelter for aliens who are not admitted to the United States: The House agreed to H. Res. 461, condemning the use of elementary and secondary school facilities to provide shelter for aliens who are not admitted to the United States, by a yea-and-nay vote of 223 yeas to 201 nays, Roll No. 286, after the previous question was ordered without objection.

Pages H3088–92, H3094

H. Res. 524, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 3564) and (H.R. 3799) and the resolution (H. Res. 461) was agreed to yesterday, June 21st.

Resignation of the Clerk of the House: Read a letter from Cheryl L. Johnson, in which she announced her resignation as Clerk of the House of Representatives, effective 11:59 p.m. on June 30, 2023.

Page H3094

Acting Clerk of the House of Representatives: Pursuant to the provisions of section 208(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Chair appointed Kevin McCumber of the State of Illinois, to act as and to exercise temporarily the duties of Clerk of the House of Representatives, effective July 1, 2023.

Page H3095

Administration of the Oath of Office to the Acting Clerk of the House: The Speaker administered the Oath of Office to Kevin McCumber, Acting Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Page H3095

Recess: The House recessed at 2:18 p.m. for the purpose of receiving His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India. The House reconvened at 6 p.m., and agreed that the proceedings had during the Joint Meeting be printed in the Record.

Pages H3095, H3098

Committee Resignation: Read a letter from Representative Balint wherein she resigned from the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

Page H3098

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H3095.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3092–93, H3093–94, and H3094.

Adjournment: The House met at 10:30 a.m. and adjourned at 7:24 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government held a markup on the Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government FY 2024 Appropriations Bill. The Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government FY 2024 Appropriations Bill was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Appropriations: Full Committee held a markup on the Defense FY 2024 Appropriations Bill; and the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies FY 2024 Appropriations Bill. The

Defense FY 2024 Appropriations Bill and the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies FY 2024 Appropriations Bill were ordered reported, as amended.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee concluded a markup on H.R. 2670, the “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024”; and H.R. 1282, the “Major Richard Star Act”. H.R. 2670 and H.R. 1282 were ordered reported, as amended.

REIGNITING AMERICAN GROWTH AND PROSPERITY SERIES: INCENTIVIZING ECONOMIC EXCELLENCE THROUGH TAX POLICY

Committee on the Budget: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Reigniting American Growth and Prosperity Series: Incentivizing Economic Excellence Through Tax Policy”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

COMPETENCIES OVER DEGREES: TRANSITIONING TO A SKILLS-BASED ECONOMY

Committee on Education and Workforce: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Competencies Over Degrees: Transitioning to a Skills-Based Economy”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

DRIVING AFFORDABILITY: PRESERVING PEOPLE'S FREEDOM TO BUY AFFORDABLE VEHICLES AND FUEL

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Environment, Manufacturing, and Critical Materials held a hearing entitled “Driving Affordability: Preserving People’s Freedom to Buy Affordable Vehicles and Fuel”. Testimony was heard from Joseph Goffman, Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; and public witnesses.

MACRA CHECKUP: ASSESSING IMPLEMENTATION AND CHALLENGES THAT REMAIN FOR PATIENTS AND DOCTORS?

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled “MACRA Checkup: Assessing Implementation and Challenges that Remain for Patients and Doctors?”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF THE SEC

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled “Oversight of the SEC”. Testimony was heard from

Megan Barbero, General Counsel, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

OVERSIGHT OF THE SEC'S DIVISION OF TRADING AND MARKETS

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Capital Markets held a hearing entitled "Oversight of the SEC's Division of Trading and Markets". Testimony was heard from Haoxiang Zhu, Director, Division of Trading and Markets, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission; and Jessica Wachter, Chief Economist and Director, Division of Economic and Risk Analysis, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

EXAMINING THE FISCAL YEAR 2024 STATE AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET REQUEST FOR AFRICA

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Africa held a hearing entitled "Examining the Fiscal Year 2024 State and Foreign Operations Budget Request for Africa". Testimony was heard from Monde Muyangwa, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Africa, U.S. Agency for International Development; and Molly Phee, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State.

RESPONDING TO ANTI-SEMITISM AND ANTI-ISRAEL BIAS IN THE UN, PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY, AND NGO COMMUNITY

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations held a hearing entitled "Responding to Anti-Semitism and Anti-Israel Bias in the UN, Palestinian Authority, and NGO Community". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE VILNIUS SUMMIT AND WAR IN UKRAINE: ASSESSING U.S. POLICY TOWARDS EUROPE AND NATO

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Europe held a hearing entitled "The Vilnius Summit and War in Ukraine: Assessing U.S. Policy towards Europe and NATO". Testimony was heard from Laura K. Cooper, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Russia, Ukraine, and Eurasia, Department of Defense; and Douglas D. Jones, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, Department of State.

GROWING THE NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY TALENT PIPELINE

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection held a hearing entitled "Growing the National Cybersecurity

Talent Pipeline". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

AN EXAMINATION OF TSA'S FY 2024 BUDGET AND PRIORITIES

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security held a hearing entitled "An Examination of TSA's FY 2024 Budget and Priorities". Testimony was heard from David Pekoske, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security.

HEARING ON COMPLIANCE WITH COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Responsiveness and Accountability to Oversight held a hearing entitled "Hearing on Compliance with Committee Oversight". Testimony was heard from Zephrañie Buetow, Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security; and Carlos Uriarte, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice.

EXAMINATION OF CLEMENCY AT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Crime and Federal Government Surveillance held a hearing entitled "Examination of Clemency at the Department of Justice". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

EXAMINING THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY FISCAL YEAR 2024 BUDGET REQUEST AND RELATED POLICY MATTERS

Committee on Natural Resources: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Examining the Council on Environmental Quality Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request and Related Policy Matters". Testimony was heard from Brenda Mallory, Chair, Council on Environmental Quality.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Federal Lands held a hearing on H.R. 2997, the "Clifton Opportunities Now for Vibrant Economic Yields Act"; H.R. 3025, to provide for no net increase in the total acreage of Federal land in the Virgin Islands National Park on St. John, United States Virgin Islands; H.R. 3049, the "Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration Exchange Act of 2023"; H.R. 3250, the "National Museum of Play Recognition Act"; and H.R. 4141, to provide that certain communications projects are not subject to requirements to prepare certain environmental or historical preservation reviews, and for other purposes. Testimony was heard from Representatives

Plaskett, Curtis, and Boebert; Nada Wolff Culver, Principal Deputy Director, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior; Rose Pugliese, Assistant Minority Leader, Colorado House of Representatives; Michelle McConkie, Director, Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration; and a public witness.

USING CUTTING-EDGE TECHNOLOGIES TO KEEP AMERICA SAFE

Committee on Oversight and Accountability: Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Information Technology, and Government Innovation held a hearing entitled “Using Cutting-Edge Technologies to Keep America Safe”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Full Committee concluded a markup on H.R. 369, the “NIST Wildland Fire Communications and Information Dissemination Act”; H.R. 4090, the “Fire Grants and Safety Act of 2023”; and H.R. 4143, the “National Construction Safety Team Act of 2023”. H.R. 4090 and H.R. 4143 were ordered reported, without amendment. H.R. 369 was ordered reported, as amended.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: ADVANCING INNOVATION TOWARDS THE NATIONAL INTEREST

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Artificial Intelligence: Advancing Innovation Towards the National Interest”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

REVIEWING THE SBA’S OFFICE OF ADVOCACY REPORT ON THE REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ACT

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Reviewing the SBA’s Office of Advocacy Report on the Regulatory Flexibility Act”. Testimony was heard from Major L. Clark III, Deputy Chief Counsel for Advocacy, U.S. Small Business Administration.

REVIEW OF FISCAL YEAR 2024 BUDGET REQUEST: AGENCY PERSPECTIVES (PART I)

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment

held a hearing entitled “Review of Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request: Agency Perspectives (Part I)”. Testimony was heard from Michael L. Connor, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Major General William H. Graham, Deputy Chief of Engineers and Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Jeff Lyash, President and Chief Executive Officer, Tennessee Valley Authority; and Adam Tindall-Schlicht, Administrator, Great Lakes St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, U.S. Department of Transportation.

MEMBER DAY: TESTIMONY AND PROPOSALS ON THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Member Day: Testimony and Proposals on the Department of Veterans Affairs”. Testimony was heard from Representatives Kilmer, Ryan, Self, Schrier, Crockett, Correa, Yakym, Spanberger, Sorensen, Ramirez, and Bergman.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a business meeting on submitting Documents Protected under Internal Revenue Code Section 6103 to the House of Representatives. Submitting Documents Protected under Internal Revenue Code Section 6103 to the House of Representatives was agreed to.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 2023

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, markup on the Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs FY 2024 Appropriations Bill, 10:30 a.m., H-140 Capitol.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

2 p.m., Monday, June 26

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, June 23

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will meet in a pro forma session.

House Chamber

Program for Friday: Consideration of H.R. 3564—Middle Class Borrower Protection Act of 2023.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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