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No. 142

## House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Illinois).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
September 12, 2024.

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

MIKE JOHNSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### PRAYER

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

Gracious is the Lord and righteous. Our God is merciful. Lord, You protect the helpless and the destitute. In Your compassion You care for those who are desperately clinging to life.

In all that we face, in all that we will endure this day, make us realize that Your protections, Your provisions are ours. May our souls find rest in our worst fears. May our eyes be dried of their tears of mourning. May our hearts desire to follow where You lead us.

Let us walk in Your presence this day, staying faithful though overwhelmed, hopeful, despite all skepticism and doubt.

All that we do this day we give back to You, grateful for the many blessings You have poured on us. We dedicate this day striving to make good on the promises we have made to You.

In faithful service to You, we pray that You would use us to serve this country and Your people and Your grace plan.

In Your strong 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 Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BURCHETT 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 five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

### NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak during National Suicide Prevention Awareness Month. We must all do our part to ensure that those who are struggling with mental health and suicidal thoughts can receive the help they need.

That includes those who have served our country heroically and live with the invisible wounds of their service.

We are losing 17 veterans a day to suicide. One life lost is one too many.

As chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and a veteran myself, I am

committed to putting an end to this epidemic and reducing the number of veteran deaths by suicide.

There should be no wrong door for mental health.

There are many options available to veterans, both VA and community partnerships. It is about finding the right fit for each veteran.

Suicide is preventable, so please reach out.

To all my fellow veterans, if you need help or are in crisis, or family members, if you know that a veteran that you love is in crisis, please call 988 and press 1 to reach the Veterans Crisis Line for confidential help.

Don't make a permanent decision for a temporary problem. You are not alone.

### HOSTAGES

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

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, almost a year ago Hamas unleashed a barbaric attack on Israel slaughtering more than 1,200 people and kidnapping more than 250 others.

The safe return of hostages—children, parents, grandparents—has been my North Star, but we must not forget about Israelis, Americans, and other innocents held hostage.

Yet today, we mourn six of those hostages who held out for 328 days. We mourn: Hersh Goldberg-Polin, Israeli American; Eden Yerushalmi; Ori Danino; Alex Lobanov; Carmel Gat; and Almog Sarusi.

Since October 7, I have met with many hostage families, including Hersh's mother and father. I have gotten to know them. I have prayed for and with them for a deal to bring their beloved son home alive.

It is essential that the United States use every diplomatic tool to finalize a

□ 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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deal to bring the remaining hostages home and end this heartbreaking war.

I will continue to fight for a bilateral cease-fire with the release of all remaining hostages, an end to Hamas' reign of inhumanity, and lasting peace for Israel and Palestine.

May their memories be a blessing.

#### AMERICA IS NOT UP FOR GRABS

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

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, as a Member of Congress from one of the largest agricultural producing districts in the country, I am concerned with Communist China's impact on American agriculture.

Over the past decade, China's investment in American assets like farmland and intellectual property have grown tenfold. Kansans are rightly concerned about China's questionable ambitions, so I supported legislation that requires the Secretary of Agriculture to report on foreign transactions. No other nation allows its adversaries to go unchecked in purchasing its property, and America shouldn't either.

Since 2000, the U.S. has more than doubled the total imports of used cooking oil from China. That is equal to displacing more than 5 years of soybean harvest from my home State of Kansas. Kansans are concerned about China taking America's place in the market, so I led 40 of my colleagues in demanding that the U.S. Treasury reserve the 45Z clean fuel production tax credit for domestic fuel made from domestic feedstocks. American tax credits must be used to benefit American producers. That should be a no-brainer.

We cannot continue to turn a blind eye to adversarial behavior and put our national security at risk. We must let China know in no uncertain terms that America is not up for grabs.

#### HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Hispanic Heritage Month, which begins this Sunday.

Hispanic Heritage Month is about recognizing the countless contributions made by Latinos across the Nation.

In my own district, which is over 70 percent Latino, many will commemorate, as we have for decades, with the kickoff of a grand parade downtown, marking 214 years of Mexican independence.

It is a grand celebration of all that makes our communities proud of their heritage, their language, and their culture.

As we honor Hispanic Heritage Month, let us commit to fostering an inclusive country where everyone, re-

gardless of their background, can thrive and achieve the American Dream.

Let's put diversity over hate, "familia," "family" over fear, and people over politics.

#### SAFEGUARDING AMERICAN FARMLAND

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

Mr. FULCHER. Madam Speaker, the Chinese Government poses a significant threat to our national security that should not be ignored.

Yet, the administration of President Biden and Vice President HARRIS have allowed the CCP to strategically buy agricultural land in our country at an unprecedented rate, including areas disturbingly close to military bases.

This is not only jeopardizing our national security by providing our adversaries with a front-row seat to view our military capabilities and emerging technology, but will also undermine American energy independence, push family-run farms out of business, and put our food supply at risk.

As a fourth-generation Idahoan who grew up on a farm, I understand how important American farmlands are to economic success, not only in rural communities but our Nation as a whole.

I encourage my colleagues in both the House and the Senate to support H.R. 9456, the Protecting American Agriculture from Foreign Adversaries Act to safeguard our food, our security, and our future.

#### RECOGNIZING DUANE SLONE

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize my friend, the Honorable Judge Duane Slone from Jefferson City, Tennessee, who recently passed away at the very young age of 61.

Judge Slone earned his juris doctorate from Memphis State University in 1990, then moved into private practice before serving as the assistant district attorney general from 1991 until 1994.

In 1998, he was elected to the fourth judicial district court where he served until he passed away. He dedicated a lot of his life to supporting the community's fight against the opioid crisis, and he cofounded his district's drug recovery court in 2009.

Judge Slone is best remembered for his dedication to the community's fight against the opioid crisis over the years, and he received many State and national awards for his work, including the William H. Rehnquist Award from Chief Justice John Roberts of the Supreme Court pictured here to my left.

He also received the National Center for State Courts' Distinguished Service

Award in 2018, and he was inducted into the Tennessee Boys & Girls Clubs Hall of Fame in 2020.

Judge Slone was a leader of the community, and he will be greatly missed. I want to offer my sincere condolences to his wife, Darrison, and his three children: Oakland, Joseph, and Estella.

East Tennessee is a much better place because of him.

#### END CHINESE DOMINANCE OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN AMERICA ACT OF 2024

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1430, I call up the bill (H.R. 7980) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude vehicles the batteries of which contain materials sourced from prohibited foreign entities from the clean vehicle credit, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1430, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 7980

*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 "End Chinese Dominance of Electric Vehicles in America Act of 2024".*

#### SEC. 2. EXCLUSION FROM CLEAN VEHICLE CREDIT OF VEHICLES CONTAINING MATERIALS SOURCED FROM PROHIBITED FOREIGN ENTITIES.

*(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 30D(d)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:*

*"(7) EXCLUDED ENTITIES.—*

*"(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term 'new clean vehicle' shall not include any vehicle—*

*"(i) with respect to which any of the components contained in the drive battery or any material contained in such a component was extracted, processed, recycled, manufactured, or assembled by a prohibited foreign entity, or*

*"(ii) the drive battery of which is designed, manufactured, or produced using any process attributable to any licensing, royalty, service, or similar agreement with a prohibited foreign entity the estimated total contract cost, including variable, contingent, or sales-based payments, of which exceeds \$5,000,000.*

*"(B) PROHIBITED FOREIGN ENTITY.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'prohibited foreign entity' means—*

*"(i) any foreign entity of concern (as defined in section 40207(a)(5) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act),*

*"(ii) any entity with respect to which the government of a covered nation has the right or power (directly or indirectly) to appoint or approve the appointment of a covered officer, or*

*"(iii) any entity 25 percent or more of the capital or profits interests of which are owned (directly or indirectly) in the aggregate by 1 or more of the following:*

*"(I) A covered nation or an entity described in clause (i) or (ii).*

“(II) A citizen, national, or resident of a covered nation.

“(III) An entity organized under the laws of a covered nation.

“(C) COVERED OFFICER.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘covered officer’ means—

“(i) any member of the board of directors, board of supervisors, or an equivalent governing body,

“(ii) the president, senior vice president, chief executive officer, chief operating officer, chief financial officer, or general counsel, or

“(iii) any individual who performs duties usually associated with a title listed in clause (i) or (ii).

“(D) COVERED NATION.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘covered nation’ has the meaning given such term in section 4872(d) of title 10, United States Code.

“(E) DRIVE BATTERY.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘drive battery’ means, with respect to a vehicle, the battery from which the electric motor of such vehicle draws electricity.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to vehicles placed in service after the date of enactment of this Act.

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

The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the End Chinese Dominance of Electric Vehicles in America Act introduced by my good friend and Ways and Means colleague, Mrs. CAROL MILLER of West Virginia.

For years, the Chinese Communist Party has been doing everything it can do to dominate the electric vehicles market from the critical minerals needed to build EV batteries to the vehicles themselves.

□ 0915

Through forced labor practices, market distorting subsidies, and illegal trade mechanisms, China for years has manipulated the global marketplace for electric vehicles and their components. Instead of using the critical minerals in our own backyard to compete, the Biden-Harris administration has put an effective ban on recovering those materials and minerals in the U.S., furthering China's competitive advantage.

To make matters worse, pushed by their radical environmentalist base,

the Harris-Biden administration is now using American taxpayer dollars to further China's dominance of the EV market.

When Vice President HARRIS cast the deciding, tiebreaking vote for the inflation expansion act, she and every Democrat in Congress handed a massive gift to the Chinese Government and its cronies.

While the letter of the law, as written by Senator MANCHIN, states these tax handouts are off-limits to foreign entities of concern like China, the Harris-Biden administration wrote ridiculously weak implementation regulations that every Chinese businessman should love.

The foreign entity of concern regulations for the inflation expansion act's EV credits, put out by the Department of the Treasury, are insulting. They are insulting to every American who cares about national security and who doesn't want to see their tax dollars flow to China.

One has to ask: Why not copy the exact same regulations that the Department of Commerce put out when implementing the semiconductor grants in the Chips and Science Act?

If they were good then, why not now?

If the Harris-Biden administration was concerned enough about China accessing U.S. tax dollars that they wrote language prohibiting any Chinese national from having a 25 percent stake in a U.S. company receiving grants, then why not do the exact same thing here?

Why, instead, write a massive implementation loophole that allows any Chinese billionaire with unofficial ties to the Chinese Communist Party to receive U.S. taxpayer subsidies?

The answer is simple. The current occupants of the White House are conflicted. They are conflicted between pretending to be tough on China and being responsive to the radical environmentalists who control their party.

It is time we put the brakes on giving taxpayer money to Chinese billionaires and the Chinese Communist Party.

When Democrats controlled Washington, they opened the door for China to take billions from hardworking taxpayers.

Under Republican leadership of the House of Representatives, we are fighting back on the side of American taxpayers and for the security and prosperity for our Nation, not for the Chinese Communist Party.

This legislation shuts down the loopholes that the Harris-Biden administration have created that allow Chinese billionaires and manufacturers to profit from American taxpayer dollars.

America's working families should not be forced to subsidize a nation whose decades of unfair trade practices and government subsidies have led to lost jobs, shuttered factories, and hollowed-out communities right here at home.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and join me in telling China

that the days of fleecing American taxpayers are over.

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

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

Madam Speaker, when it comes to the future of auto manufacturing, we have basically two options. We can either let China continue to dominate manufacturing, including the production of electric vehicles, as they have now for years, or we can invest in American manufacturing to create American jobs and make sure American workers are building these vehicles here in the United States.

The electric vehicle tax credit is helping us to compete with China, lowering costs for our consumers, and making sure we continue to make vehicles here in America with American workers and not overseas.

During the pandemic, of course, we had an economic crisis. Now, America has one of the strongest economies in the world. Over the last several years, 16 million new jobs have been created. There has been record small business growth. The stock market is near all-time highs. Wages are up and inflation is, in fact, coming down.

Additionally, for the first time in a long time, we are seeing a manufacturing boom right here in America. Under the last administration, we were shipping American jobs overseas. Currently, hundreds of thousands of new manufacturing jobs have been created here in the United States with more manufacturing projects being planned or under construction.

To protect these jobs and to combat China's unfair trade practices, the Biden-Harris administration has announced that tariffs on Chinese electric vehicles would go from 25 percent to 100 percent. We are seeing the results of these efforts in my district, huge economic projects and investments that are putting people to work in good-paying manufacturing jobs, jobs at companies like SK Siltron in Bay County and Hemlock Semiconductor in Saginaw County, jobs you can raise a family on and that are helping us to lead the way to a new, clean energy economy.

The bill that we are debating today would reverse all of that work. Let's see it for what it is. It is a partisan attempt to undermine efforts to boost American manufacturing, to onshore our supply chains, and to lower costs for consumers. This is important: Ironically, this bill would make it harder for us to compete with China.

These new, unclear restrictions under this bill would make it completely unworkable and lead the auto industry and battery manufacturers to pull back their U.S. investments and to pull back on investing in manufacturing for those critical elements right here in the United States and from friendly countries and to, instead, go back to relying on China.

The outcome would undermine our economic competitiveness, undermine our national security, and undermine our resilience in our automotive supply chain. It would jeopardize billions of dollars of investment, and it would jeopardize hundreds of thousands of jobs. This bill is the wrong direction for American workers, it is the wrong direction for American consumers, and it is the wrong direction for our economy.

For these reasons, Madam Speaker, I urge my colleague to oppose this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia. Madam Speaker, today we are considering important legislation that will take steps to ensure the Chinese companies can no longer be the ultimate beneficiary of the luxury electric vehicle tax credits that Democrats enacted last Congress.

When Democrats enacted the poorly named and poorly written Inflation Reduction Act, they sold the American people a false bill of goods. They said that the bill would help secure domestic supply chains and decrease our dependence on the Chinese Communist Party in critical industries. They were wrong.

Republicans knew at that time that this would not be the result of the IRA, but, unfortunately, the Biden-Harris administration has been determined to cede as much market share and too many of our taxpayer dollars to foreign adversaries with the implementation of these credits as possible.

The Biden administration has been more concerned about bowing to radical environmentalists than actually helping develop these technologies right here in America.

This legislation will close the Chinese billionaire loophole that currently allows those entities owned by billionaires from countries of concern to benefit from the electric vehicle subsidies, as long as their ties to these hostile governments are deemed unofficial.

The Biden-Harris administration has put out regulations on the electric vehicle credit that effectively exclude battery inputs from being subject to any limitations at all. This bill will also ensure none of the components going into the battery are sourced from China.

Finally, this bill will prevent companies from benefiting from this tax break if they merely partner with foreign entity of concern firms without developing any domestic intellectual property or knowledge transfer.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" and to choose American taxpayers over Chinese billionaires. The choice is clear.

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

Madam Speaker, let me first just quickly respond because I have heard

this point made several times in reference to luxury vehicles purchased by wealthy individuals. It is interesting because the electric vehicle tax credit was first put into law and came into effect in 2009. In 2017, the entirety of the Federal Government was controlled by Republicans, and by their own definition they scoured every line of the U.S. Tax Code to present to this Congress and pass legislation to address what they saw as the weaknesses in the Tax Code.

Looking at everything, including the electric vehicle tax credit, what was the result?

It was huge tax cuts to those very wealthy individuals, and unlike our policy, no cap on the price of a vehicle.

Madam Speaker, when my friends on the other side of the aisle look at the electric vehicle tax credit in 2017, they allowed a millionaire to buy a vehicle priced at any price. What we did when we wrote our electric vehicle tax credit is put a cap on the income of individuals who qualified for the credit. My friends on the other side of the aisle did not put a cap on the price of a vehicle that is eligible for the credit. They had no cap on the price of the vehicle.

Let's see this for what it is. It is not an attempt to make right the electric vehicle tax credit. It is an attempt to stop the electric vehicle tax credit and to end the electric vehicle tax credit.

Instead of having, perhaps, some de minimis elements and untraceable elements that may come from another country included in a battery, what the majority is proposing is policy that would have the entire car come from China, 100 percent of its value built in China. That is the wrong direction for this country.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU), who is a great member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, this bill is yet another excuse by Republicans to undermine the Inflation Reduction Act even as it delivers historic benefits to millions of Americans.

This landmark legislation extended and expanded the 30D tax credit to support the adoption of clean vehicles. These credits are not only supporting our transition to a clean economy, they are creating American jobs, bolstering American manufacturing, and strengthening American supply chains.

This bill would undercut the Biden-Harris administration's work to implement these credits under the guise of cracking down on foreign adversaries, and, yet again, this bill includes a harmful provision that would target immigrants who came to the United States from an adversary country but who themselves have nothing to do with their governments of origin.

This is the latest Republican bill this week that follows the shameful playbook of fear-mongering and discrimination that will harm Chinese and Asian-American immigrant communities without doing anything to improve na-

tional security or decrease our reliance on foreign energy.

Consider that there are countless immigrants who come from countries like China to the United States to start a business. Sometimes those immigrants are fleeing persecution in their country of origin. However, under this bill, if a Chinese immigrant starts a business that produces components for electric vehicle batteries, then any claimed vehicle that uses components from their business would be categorically ineligible from benefiting from the tax credit.

That means every car manufacturer would be punished for working with this business even if it is located here in the U.S. and employing American workers with absolutely no connection to any foreign government or foreign government-controlled entity.

□ 0930

Because of the way this bill was poorly drafted, it is even possible that it could target immigrants who have become U.S. citizens. This is simply xenophobic and wrong.

I want to be clear: There are legitimate national and economic security concerns that the U.S. faces with these foreign governments. To make sure we are addressing these concerns, it is important to prevent foreign adversaries benefiting from our tax credit, but that is, in fact, exactly what the Inflation Reduction Act already does and what the Biden-Harris administration has been upholding in their implementation of this law.

What I do staunchly object to is any legislation that creates enormous, disproportionate barriers for any individual solely because of their country of origin. The supposedly innocuous restriction of certain rights in the name of economic or national security can be just the start of the wholesale violation of our communities' civil rights.

The bottom line is this bill will hurt our transition to clean vehicles.

Madam Speaker, I oppose this bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the language from this bill comes directly from the U.S. Department of Commerce. It is nothing new.

Democrats are accusing, as we just heard, Republicans of having hateful motives, that this bill codifies a standard set forth by their own administration, the Harris-Biden administration. If this language is xenophobic, that is an issue that should be taken up with President Biden's Commerce Secretary, Gina Raimondo.

What this language does do is recognize that the Chinese Communist Party's influence extends beyond government officials listed on government rosters. Its control over its people and economy is less transparent than in Western democracies. That boils down to the fact that Republicans think it is

our responsibility to make sure that taxpayer dollars are not being sent directly to our adversaries, while Democrats will spare no cost forcing everyone to drive an electric vehicle.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MOOLENAAR), the chair of the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the End Chinese Dominance of Electric Vehicles in America Act of 2024.

The American people do not want to fund our enemies. The American people do not want CCP-affiliated companies setting up shop in their towns and neighborhoods. The American people do not want to be held hostage to the whims of the Chinese Communist Party's supply of critical minerals. Under the current regulations brought about by the Inflation Reduction Act, these nightmares have become our reality.

The End Chinese Dominance of Electric Vehicles in America Act is an important start toward this objective. It aligns with the goal of my NO GOTION Act, which would end the IRA's subsidies for CCP-affiliated companies.

If we want to encourage American energy innovation, we cannot be subsidizing CCP companies at the same time. Funding CCP-aligned companies makes the United States weaker and the CCP stronger, and we need to end it.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, Republicans are true masters, masters at naming bills that do exactly the opposite of what they say they do. They sure have the wrong name on this bill. They call it: End Chinese Domination Act. It ought to be called the "guarantee act." It guarantees Chinese domination, because they are undermining America's ability to compete with the Chinese who have dominated this market.

After listening to their fossilized friends, about the only progress that House Republicans have made is that they move from becoming total climate deniers to just becoming climate obstructionists. They are just here in case someone else decides to do something about the climate, and the climate crisis is truly engulfing our world.

This is the latest Republican bill where America going a little greener just seems to make them a little redder because a transition is needed here in the United States from an industry we did not have fully developed. These inflexible, micromanaging requirements will have the opposite effect they say they will intend.

It will take more than tough talk to stand up to Chinese domination. It takes careful American manufacturing

and developing it. We don't want to cede the world to China and its domination, but all they offer is a white flag of surrender to the Chinese, jeopardizing domestic jobs and weakening American industry, ensuring that it is China that will profit at our expense.

While Democrats have championed cleaner vehicles, Republicans have attempted to throw us into their favorite gear, reverse. They have tried to reverse just about everything that we have done to respond to the climate crisis.

We know the transportation sector is so very important because it represents about 28 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions. We have taken the steps to promote clean vehicles that don't generate these emissions with last Congress' historic climate legislation.

From this summer's suffocating heat, the wildfires, the extreme storms, the intense weather, the growing tropical diseases in our area, we know the climate crisis is already here. We don't have to sizzle further to do something about it, and our clean vehicle credits have helped consumers absorb the cost, beginning the transition to a greener and renewable future.

It has helped jump-start our EV industry, leading to more than \$175 billion in new investments in building electric vehicles and creating over 100,000 jobs while decreasing emissions. Our investments are designed to make our domestic industry and our domestic workers competitive in the world.

Our tax incentives for going green are used to boost American workers and build more factories, as is happening right here in the USA.

This bill that is being offered today would impose impossible tracking requirements on battery components and critical minerals. This simply is not possible, and it is not necessary. Tracking every screw is truly nuts.

We have reasonable transition rules already in place to enable us to make it in America. That is what we need to do. If Republicans undo these rules, they will not only jeopardize American manufacturing jobs, they will only strengthen China.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the only time a surrender white flag is waved in this country to China is whenever the Democratic Party that is controlled by the environmentalists will not allow Americans to use their own critical minerals and natural resources in this country for the products that we should deliver.

Banning the opportunity for Americans to be able to mine our own critical minerals is what empowers China, is what surrenders the flag to China.

Until the Democratic Party pushes back at the environmentalists that control them, the American people will suffer and the Chinese will benefit.

For my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who continue to claim that the 2017 tax relief only went to the

wealthy, I would like to remind them that the Trump tax cuts applied across the board and mostly went to individuals and families. In fact, if those tax cuts expire next year, 70 percent of the tax increases will fall on households earning less than \$500,000 a year. Let's contrast this with Democrats' green energy welfare.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD this analysis from the Joint Committee on Taxation showing that big corporations with more than \$1 billion in sales are receiving over 90 percent of special interest electricity subsidies like those in the inflation expansion act, which Vice President HARRIS was the tiebreaking vote to become law.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION,  
Washington, DC, March 31, 2023.  
MEMORANDUM

TENTATIVE ENERGY CREDITS BY INDUSTRY

This memorandum is in response to your request for data on claims for certain energy credits by industry, including credits claimed by management companies. Below we report the tentative claims for credit under Code section 45, the credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources, and the tentative claims for credit under section 48, the energy investment credit, by C corporations for the 2019 and 2020 tax years. The amounts reported are the tentative claims for credit before any limitation that the taxpayer might face and before any audit adjustment that might occur. For each of section 45 and section 48 we report the dollars of credit claimed by industry using the North American Industrial Classification System ("NAICS") code level. Presenting these data at a finer level of detail potentially would create concerns of disclosure of information specific to taxpayers. For example, for section 45 we removed 2020 data for the wholesale and retail trade industry as the sample size became too limited.

TENTATIVE SECTION 45 CREDIT FOR ELECTRICITY  
PRODUCED FROM CERTAIN RENEWABLE RESOURCES

(Millions of dollars)

NAICS Code	2018	2019	2020
22 Utilities .....	1,138	989	1,263
221100 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution .....	571	460	578
All other utilities .....	567	529	684
31 Manufacturing .....	515	266	188
41 Wholesale and Retail Trade .....	760	990	na
52 Finance and Insurance .....	943	877	871
524 Insurance .....	461	407	420
All other finance and insurance .....	482	469	451
55 Management of Companies (Holding Companies) .....	1,909	2,880	3,385
551111 Bank Holding Companies .....	1,898	2,839	3,354
551112 Other Holding Companies .....	11	41	31
All Other Industries .....	317	318	1,704
Total .....	5,581	6,319	7,410

TENTATIVE SECTION 48 ENERGY CREDIT

(Millions of dollars)

NAICS Code	2018	2019	2020
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting .....	13	10	na
22 Utilities .....	1,127	1,118	1,191
221100 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution .....	999	906	1,063
All other utilities .....	128	212	128
23 Construction .....	36	67	39
31 Manufacturing .....	342	245	247
42 Wholesale Trade .....	81	175	147
44 Retail Trade .....	271	299	547
52 Finance and Insurance .....	658	657	1,372
522110 Commercial Banking .....	120	19	202
522120 Savings Institutions, Credit Unions .....	31	54	51
524 Insurance .....	403	389	539
All other finance and insurance .....	104	194	581
53 Real Estate and Rental Leasing .....	31	17	20

TENTATIVE SECTION 48 ENERGY CREDIT—Continued  
(Millions of dollars)

NAICS Code	2018	2019	2020
55 Management of Companies (Holding Companies) .....	2,231	2,749	3,169
551111 Bank Holding Companies .....	2,216	2,729	3,144
551112 Other Holding Companies .....	15	20	25
All Other Industries .....	102	187	316
Total .....	4,891	5,524	7,047

We note this analysis is based on income tax returns filed by C corporations where taxpayers report the industry in which they are primarily engaged, identifying the industry by the code numbers established under the NAICS. This is self-reported, and the Internal Revenue Service does not necessarily verify the accuracy of the classification stated by the taxpayer.

DISTRIBUTION DATA

This memorandum is in response to your request of March 28, 2023, for data on the distribution of claims for certain energy credits by the gross receipts of the taxpayer. Below we report the tentative claims for credit under Code section 45, the credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources, and the tentative claims for credit under section 48, the energy investment credit, by C corporations for the 2019 tax year and 2020 tax year. The amounts reported are the tentative claims for credit before any limitation that the taxpayer might face and before any audit adjustment that might occur. For each of section 45 and section 48 we report the dollars of credit claimed categorized by gross receipts reported on line 1c of Form 1120, U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return.

TENTATIVE SECTION 45 CREDIT FOR ELECTRICITY  
PRODUCED FROM CERTAIN RENEWABLE RESOURCES  
(Tax years 2019 and 2020, millions of dollars)

Gross Receipts Category	2019		2020	
	Amount of Credit	Percentage Share	Amount of Credit	Percentage Share
Less than \$1 billion .....	349	5.5%	231	3.1%
\$1 billion–\$25 billion .....	2,538	40.2%	2,560	34.6%
More than \$25 billion .....	3,432	54.3%	4,619	62.3%
Total .....	6,319	100.0%	7,409	100.0%

TENTATIVE SECTION 48 ENERGY CREDIT  
(Tax years 2019 and 2020, millions of dollars)

Gross Receipts Category	2019		2020	
	Amount of Credit	Percentage Share	Amount of Credit	Percentage Share
Less than \$1 billion .....	571	10.3%	558	7.9%
\$1 billion–\$25 billion .....	2,731	49.4%	2,740	38.9%
More than \$25 billion .....	2,222	40.2%	3,748	53.2%
Total .....	5,524	100.0%	7,047	100.0%

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, big banks received three times more benefits from these tax credits than any other industry.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY).

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for clarifying some of those very important facts.

I rise in strong support of Congresswoman CAROL MILLER's H.R. 7980, the End Chinese Dominance of Electric Vehicles in America Act, which I was pleased to support when it passed out of the Ways and Means Committee this April.

The bill addresses a significant oversight in the implementation of electric vehicle subsidies under the so-called Inflation Reduction Act. Let's also call it the Green New Deal, as many Democrats called it before it was even passed and signed into law.

CAROL MILLER's bill, H.R. 7980, ensures that taxpayer dollars aren't used to subsidize the Chinese Communist Party, as they are in the Democrat's Green New Deal. The Biden-Harris administration failed in its implementation and opened the door for Chinese state enterprises to exploit these subsidies, undermining our national security and our economic interests all across the Nation.

The Treasury's lenient regulations enable individuals and companies with indirect ties to the Chinese Communist Party to access our taxpayer-funded subsidies meant for American innovation and jobs in American businesses.

This bill, CAROL MILLER's bill, closes two critical loopholes.

First, the billionaire loophole, which allows wealthy Chinese businessowners to benefit from U.S. tax credits if they invest in American EV projects, will be eliminated under CAROL MILLER's bill.

Second, the Chinese manufacturing loophole will be closed, stopping China and the Chinese Communist Party from using its dominance in the battery supply chain to qualify for electric vehicle credits.

By supporting this bill, we take an important step in safeguarding American manufacturers, closing loopholes that benefit our adversaries, and standing firm against the Chinese Communist Party's influence and ability to dominate the American market.

It is time for Congress to address the issues created by the Biden-Harris administration and keep American tax dollars out of the hands of the Chinese Communist Party.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this vital act to safeguard American taxpayers, American innovation, and workers in America and stand up for American innovation and technological independence.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL), who has been a leader on all issues related to the auto sector and has been a great partner as a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee to myself and on the Ways and Means Committee in promoting electric vehicles, allowing America to reclaim its manufacturing heritage.

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I thank my dear friend from Michigan, who has been a partner on all of these issues.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in very strong opposition to H.R. 7980, the so-called End Chinese Dominance of Electric Vehicles in America Act. This bill will not end Chinese electric vehicle dominance. In reality, it will ensure it.

The Inflation Reduction Act's 30D tax credit was designed to level the

playing field for American autoworkers who faced fierce competition from very heavily subsidized Chinese competitors. However, what this bill would effectively do is eliminate this vital tool, making it harder for American companies to compete.

Instead of promoting American innovation and creating jobs in this country, this bill would push companies to import more batteries from Chinese suppliers.

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H.R. 7980 would lead to American job losses, and it would have a ripple effect throughout the economy. It would impact suppliers, manufacturers, and our domestic autoworkers throughout communities that rely on our domestic auto industry.

I will read a tweet from United Auto Workers this morning: "The House GOP is going after nearly 2,000 battery manufacturing jobs in Michigan"—Mr. KILDEE is in my home State—"that we negotiated under our master agreement. We urge a no vote on H.R. 7980. Don't get distracted by their rhetoric and don't take the bait. This bill is an attack on good union jobs in the United States, and we're not going to stand for it."

That is the UAW, who wants those jobs here in the United States of America, not China.

If this bill passes, it will kill good-paying union auto manufacturing and building trade jobs here. This bill would undermine the United States' ability to compete in the global EV market, and it blatantly ignores the fact that American automakers are already diversifying their supply chains and reducing their reliance on China.

I remind my colleagues: I am not old, but I am seasoned. I was a child in the 1970s, but I remember when the domestic auto industry was caught flat-footed. The key to the American auto industry being competitive is we are competing in a global marketplace, not just here.

The global marketplace is demanding EVs. In the 1970s, the domestic auto industry wasn't ready for small-car vehicles when gasoline prices went up, and we lost a decade. We closed small towns in our State. We have never recovered. Those jobs have never come back.

Madam Speaker, I am committed with my colleagues in Michigan to keeping our industry competitive in a global marketplace. We cannot make that mistake again. This time, we must be ready to innovate and do so in a competitive way.

Republicans want to ship our jobs overseas. I want them home, here in this country. Democrats fight every day to ensure our jobs stay in our communities and invest in America.

At the end of the day, the bill hurts everyday Americans who support and have benefited the most from the IRA's historic domestic investments.

For this reason, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit



this bill back to committee. If the House rules permitted, which it did not, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill.

My amendment assures that certain investments made in reliance upon the rules and regulations promulgated under the Inflation Reduction Act are not undercut by Congress changing the rules.

This amendment ensures that these crucial projects that made significant investments upon the enactment of the Inflation Reduction Act will continue to operate to produce EV batteries and electric vehicles here in this country and that the jobs that these investments have brought to the districts in which they are located won't be lost to foreign manufacturers.

We want them here. I want them built by American autoworkers; not subsidized by China, who wants to dominate us.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the text of this amendment immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WEBER of Texas). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for this motion to recommit.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I could not disagree more with the prior comments. In fact, the best way to define my opinion of the prior comments would be to justify something we use where I come from. I come from the Ozark Hills, and we refer to that as hogwash because this bill right here will actually protect American autoworkers instead of Chinese autoworkers.

It is delusional to think any other thing because, if you are subsidizing the Chinese and not the American resources, the American manufacturer and the American worker lose.

Mr. Speaker, since the prior speaker is actually from the State of Michigan and Michigan has had a lot of conversations about a company that is coming in called CATL, that is a Chinese battery company that has partnered with Ford. They partnered with Ford, even though it is a Chinese battery company, to get these resources.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD this article reporting that the founder of CATL, that leading Chinese battery company, said: "CATL's partnership with Ford Motor on an electric vehicle battery plant in the U.S.," which is in Michigan, "will not be affected by the White House's new rules on Chinese involvement in such projects."

He also continued in this and said: "The plant structure was designed under the definition of the foreign entity of concern, so there will be no im-

pact"—that there will be no impact—"on further implementation."

With these EV handouts, China wins, and the American manufacturer and the American worker lose.

[From Nikkei Asia, Dec. 7, 2023]

CATL SAYS FORD PROJECT ON TRACK DESPITE NEW U.S. BATTERY RULES

(CISSY ZHOU, Nikkei staff writer)

HONG KONG—CATL's partnership with Ford Motor on an electric vehicle battery plant in the U.S. will not be affected by the White House's new rules on Chinese involvement in such projects, Zeng Yuqun, the founder of the Chinese battery giant, told Nikkei Asia.

"The plant structure was designed under the definition of the foreign entity of concern (FEOC), so there will be no impact on further implementation," Zeng said.

In February, Ford announced it would start producing low-cost lithium-ion batteries by 2026 at its plant in Michigan using technology licensed from CATL, the world's biggest maker of EV batteries.

The move has drawn fire from U.S. lawmakers over concerns that American subsidies and grants under the U.S. Inflation Reduction Act and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law would flow to a Chinese entity.

Last week, the Biden administration proposed new guidelines regarding a concept known as a foreign entity of concern (FEOC). The guidelines are aimed at addressing what Washington sees as America's overreliance on EV batteries manufactured in China—a powerhouse in the field, commanding significant control of various parts of the supply chain. Six of the world's 10 largest EV battery manufacturers are Chinese.

Under the new rules, which take effect in January, a joint venture would be classified as an FEOC if a company from one of four designated countries—China, Iran, North Korea and Russia—holds a stake of 25 percent or more, or if a company entered into a licensing agreement with another entity that entitles the latter to exercise "effective control" over the production of the battery components. An FEOC would be ineligible for tax credits and grants.

CATL, meanwhile, is continuing its research and development push. On Thursday, it announced plans to establish its international headquarters in Hong Kong and to set up an R&D center in the city. The company currently has more than 18,000 researchers and over 22,000 patents, a number that is increasing by more than 7,000 each year, according to Zeng.

The investment will be worth over 1 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$128 million) and create more than 500 jobs, according to Hong Kong Financial Secretary Paul Chan.

With a global market share of 37 percent, CATL supplies batteries to major automakers including Tesla, Volkswagen, BMW and Nissan Motor.

Zeng, the founder, said CATL will intensify its development efforts, particularly by establishing a strong R&D center in Hong Kong. The products generated by the R&D center will be patented, and CATL will license these patents for a fee. Additionally, it can provide services to outside companies for a fee, according to Zeng.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS), the chair of the Small Business Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7980 to end the dangerous Chinese dominance of electric vehicles in America.

Mr. Speaker, EVs are inefficient, they are expensive, and they are to-

tally unreliable. For 4 years, this administration has pushed this phony industry, forcing these cars on the American people and the American car dealer and furthering their China-first, America-last agenda.

I can say firsthand because I am the expert in this room on the car business. I sold my first car in 1971. I have been a car dealer for 52 years. I still have my car dealerships, and I can say the demand for electric vehicles simply is not there among Americans.

No one is buying them. I repeat: No one is buying them. The Democrats' irresponsible Inflation Reduction Act provided EV tax credits with lenient FEOC rules, which allows Chinese companies to benefit and be eligible for these EV tax credits.

This is why we need to pass the End Chinese Dominance of Electric Vehicles in America Act, to close these loopholes and to prevent China from recovering tax credits funded by the American taxpayer.

When taxpayer dollars are spent, they should be used to invest in American businesses. That is a new concept. Let's invest in America. Let's invest in the American worker. Quality manufacturing comes from that, not to line the pockets of the CCP.

Mr. Speaker, again, I feel like I am the expert in this. We need to get right and side with America for a change.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to stand with the American people and vote in favor of H.R. 7980 to ensure taxpayer dollars don't go to Chinese billionaires and manufacturing companies.

In God we trust.

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

Mr. Speaker, as Members have heard, the electric vehicle tax credit is helping the U.S. compete with China, lowering our costs for our consumers, making sure that we can continue to make those vehicles here in America with American workers.

As my colleague from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) pointed out, history doesn't repeat itself but it rhymes. It was in the early 1970s that the U.S. auto industry and the U.S. economy failed to see the future, failed to embrace it. We lost market share, from which we have not ever quite recovered. We can't let that happen again.

The legislation before us would reverse the progress that we have made in competing with what has been Chinese dominance of electric vehicles. We have created American jobs. We have created American investments throughout our supply chain. This legislation would make it harder for us to compete with China.

Mr. Speaker, the Democrats and Republicans have stood together in the past on a bipartisan basis to stand up to China, to protect U.S. manufacturing from unfair trade practices. Of course, our historic work on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act ensures the products made in Xinjiang

with forced labor don't enter our markets and undermine American workers.

Just listening to the speakers, particularly the last speaker, we know what is going on here because it was now said out loud. Members on the other side of the aisle oppose not just electric vehicle tax credits, but Republicans oppose electric vehicles entirely. If Republicans don't want to buy an electric vehicle and if an American doesn't want to buy an electric vehicle, don't buy it. Let's not cede the future to China.

We hear a lot from folks who don't live and work among the people, whose jobs and lives depend on U.S. manufacturing. The practical effect of this legislation is to do what the majority has now said Republicans want to do, and that is end electric vehicle manufacturing in America.

What does that mean? It means China will build those vehicles. We have seen this before. We saw it in the early 1970s when we put our heads in the sand and decided that we could just dictate that everyone had to buy an American car rather than rolling up our sleeves and doing what we have to do to compete.

We don't want to have that happen again. China will win the electric vehicle war, will win the market if, in fact, we allow this legislation to become law.

The legislation that has been proposed is opposed by American companies, is opposed by American workers, as Mrs. DINGELL just pointed out, because they know that this strengthens China's hand.

Mr. Speaker, the other point I make, which I made reference to earlier, is my Republican colleagues have scoured the tax code. The majority did it in 2017. I find it interesting. When my colleagues on the other side of the aisle looked at the EV tax credits back then, the majority didn't put an income cap on what Americans would qualify. Republicans allowed millionaires to qualify for the electric vehicle tax credit.

We said "no" to that. We included an income cap.

Republicans allowed the highest-priced luxury electric vehicles to qualify for the credit. We said "no." We are going to put an MSRP cap so that moderately priced vehicles would benefit largely from the credit.

Most interestingly, when Republicans scoured the tax code to find anything that the majority wanted to change, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle didn't even include any restriction on the sourcing of any component of an electric vehicle from the People's Republic of China.

Under their tax policy in 2017, an electric vehicle tax credit could apply to a vehicle that had 100 percent of its battery fully constructed in China. We said "no," and we developed a policy to transition us to American production and sourcing from American companies or our friends and allies.

Mr. Speaker, this bill does not reduce our dependence on Chinese vehicles. It

increases our dependence on that. It is a partisan attempt to undermine the work that we have done to bring those manufacturing jobs back here. It will make it harder for us to compete against China. It makes it more difficult for us to secure our supply chains. It would raise taxes on hard-working families.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is the wrong direction for American workers, for American consumers, for our economy. American industry opposes it. American workers oppose it. I oppose it. I urge my colleagues to oppose it, as well.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Congress has a choice to make today: Do we stand with America's taxpayers, or do we follow the lead of the Harris-Biden administration and stand with the Chinese Communist Party? This bill will undo and block harmful policies that allow Chinese billionaires and manufacturers to pocket American taxpayer money.

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We wouldn't have to be here today, stopping China from taking that money, if Vice President HARRIS had not chosen to cast the tiebreaking vote for the inflation expansion act. It significantly expanded tax credits for luxury vehicles and has been implemented to allow for loopholes and giveaways so that foreign entities of concern, along with the wealthy and the well-connected, are the ones who are benefiting.

For decades, China has used every morally and ethically questionable tool in its toolbox, including illegal practices, to gain an unfair advantage in key industries. It is doing the same exact thing with electric vehicles today.

Yet, the Biden-Harris administration thinks American taxpayers owe China a helping hand. Workers in auto factories, battery plants, miners in idle critical mineral mines, and everyday taxpayers will be the ones who pay the price, Mr. Speaker.

I hope that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will join us in standing up for American workers, American manufacturers, and American taxpayers and vote "yes."

In the end, we are asking you to vote for what you said you were voting for in your own law just 2 years ago in the inflation expansion act. To do otherwise is to keep putting more taxpayer money into the pockets, Mr. Speaker, of Chinese billionaires and the Chinese Communist Party.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to vote "yes" on this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 1430, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

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

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

#### MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. Dingell of Michigan moves to recommit the bill H.R. 7980 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The material previously referred to by Mrs. DINGELL is as follows:

Mrs. Dingell moves to recommit the bill H.R. 7980 to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

At the end of section 2, add the following:

(c) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN NEWLY OPERATIONAL, UNDER CONSTRUCTION, OR PLANNED, PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), the amendment made by this section shall not apply with respect to any battery produced, or vehicle manufactured, at any of the following projects:

- (1) The project of Nanotech Energy located at 311 Otterson Dr., Suite 60, Chico, CA 95928.
- (2) The project of Harbinger Motors located at 12821 Knott St., Garden Grove, CA 92841.
- (3) The project of Hyundai Motor Group, LGES located at 10484 US-280, Ellabell, GA 31308.
- (4) The project of Soulbrain MI located at 2141 N. Touby Pike, Kokomo, IN 46901.
- (5) The project of Toyota Material Handling located at 5559 Inwood Dr., Columbus, IN 47201.
- (6) The project of Tesla Inc., Panasonic Corp. located at Electric Avenue, Sparks, NV 89434.
- (7) The project of Tesla located at Electric Avenue, Sparks, NV 89434.
- (8) The project of Aqua Metals located at 5370 Kietzke Ln, Reno, NV 89511.
- (9) The project of Cirba Solutions located at 512 Hocking St., Lancaster, OH 43130.
- (10) The project of Grob Systems located at 1070 Navajo Dr., Bluffton, OH 45817.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 195, nays 210, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 416]

YEAS—195

Adams	Barragán	Blunt Rochester
Aguilar	Beatty	Bonamici
Allred	Bera	Bowman
Amo	Beyer	Boyle (PA)
Auchincloss	Bishop (GA)	Brown
Balint	Blumenauer	Budzinski



Bush  
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Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson  
Carter (LA)  
Cartwright  
Casar  
Case  
Casten  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cherfilus-  
McCormick  
Chu  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleave  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Craig  
Crockett  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Davids (KS)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (NC)  
Dean (PA)  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DeBene  
Deluzio  
DeSaulnier  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Españlat  
Fletcher  
Foster  
Foushee  
Frankel, Lois  
Frost  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Garcia, Robert  
Golden (ME)  
Goldman (NY)  
Gomez  
Gonzalez, V.  
Gottheimer  
Green, Al (TX)  
Harder (CA)  
Hayes  
Himes  
Horsford

Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hoyle (OR)  
Huffman  
Ivey  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson (NC)  
Jacobs  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Kamlager-Dove  
Kaptur  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (NJ)  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Landsman  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Lee (PA)  
Leger Fernandez  
Levin  
Lieu  
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Matsui  
McBath  
McClellan  
McCollum  
McGarvey  
McGovern  
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Mrvan  
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Norcross  
Ocasio-Cortez  
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Pappas  
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Pettersen  
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Pocan  
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Ramirez  
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Ross  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan  
Salinas  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Scholten  
Schrier  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Slotkin  
Smith (WA)  
Sorensen  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Stevens  
Strickland  
Suozi  
Swalwell  
Sykes  
Takano  
Thanedar  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tokuda  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Underwood  
Vargas  
Vasquez  
Veasey  
Velázquez  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Watson Coleman  
Wild  
Wilson (FL)

## NAYS—210

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Alford  
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Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
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Bentz  
Bergman  
Bice  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (NC)  
Boebert  
Bost  
Brecheen  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Burlison  
Calvert  
Cammack  
Carey  
Carl  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Chavez-DeRemer  
Ciscomani  
Cline  
Cloud

Clyde  
Cole  
Collins  
Comer  
Crane  
Crawford  
Curtis  
D'Esposito  
Davidson  
De La Cruz  
Diaz-Balart  
Donalds  
Duarte  
Duncan  
Dunn (FL)  
Edwards  
Ellzey  
Emmer  
Estes  
Ezell  
Fallon  
Feenstra  
Finstad  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Flood  
Fong  
Foxy  
Franklin, Scott  
Fry  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Garcia, Mike  
Gimenez  
Gonzales, Tony

Good (VA)  
Gooden (TX)  
Gosar  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Griffith  
Grothman  
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Guthrie  
Hageman  
Harris  
Harshbarger  
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Higgins (LA)  
Hill  
Hinson  
Houchin  
Hudson  
Huizenga  
Hunt  
Issa  
Jackson (TX)  
James  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (SD)  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kean (NJ)  
Kelly (MS)  
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Kiggans (VA)  
Kiley  
Kim (CA)  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
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Langworthy  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawler  
Lee (FL)  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Lopez  
Loudermilk  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luna  
Luttrell  
Mace  
Malliotakis  
Maloy  
Mann  
Massie  
Mast  
McCaul  
McClain  
McClintock  
McCormick  
McHenry  
Miller (IL)  
Miller (OH)  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Mills  
Molinaro  
Moolenaar

Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moran  
Murphy  
Nehls  
Newhouse  
Norman  
Nunn (IA)  
Obermoltz  
Ogles  
Owens  
Palmer  
Pence  
Perry  
Pfluger  
Posey  
Reschenthaler  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rodgers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Rosendale  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Rulli  
Rutherford  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Self  
Sessions  
Simpson

Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smucker  
Spartz  
Stauber  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Strong  
Tenney  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Turner  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Duyne  
Van Orden  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Waltz  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Williams (NY)  
Williams (TX)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yakym  
Zinke

## NOT VOTING—26

Graves (LA)  
Greene (GA)  
Grijalva  
Jayapal  
Keating  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Moore (WI)  
Pallone

□ 1031

Messrs. BERGMAN, DUARTE, CALVERT, WALTZ, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Messrs. BANKS and VAN DREW changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 192, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 417]

## YEAS—217

Aderholt  
Alford  
Allen  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bean (FL)  
Bentz  
Bergman  
Bice  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (NC)  
Boebert

Bost  
Brecheen  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Burlison  
Calvert  
Cammack  
Caraveo  
Carey  
Carl  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Chavez-DeRemer  
Ciscomani  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyde

Cole  
Collins  
Comer  
Crane  
Crawford  
Cuellar  
Curtis  
D'Esposito  
Davidson  
Davis (NC)  
De La Cruz  
Diaz-Balart  
Donalds  
Duarte  
Duncan  
Dunn (FL)  
Edwards  
Ellzey  
Emmer

Estes  
Ezell  
Fallon  
Feenstra  
Finstad  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Flood  
Fong  
Foxy  
Franklin, Scott  
Fry  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Garcia, Mike  
Gimenez  
Golden (ME)  
Gonzales, Tony  
Gonzalez, V.  
Good (VA)  
Gooden (TX)  
Gosar  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Greene (GA)  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hageman  
Harris  
Harshbarger  
Hern  
Higgins (LA)  
Hill  
Hinson  
Houchin  
Hudson  
Huizenga  
Hunt  
Issa  
Jackson (TX)  
James  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (SD)  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kean (NJ)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kiggans (VA)

Kiley  
Kim (CA)  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaLota  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Langworthy  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawler  
Lee (FL)  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Lopez  
Loudermilk  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luna  
Luttrell  
Mace  
Malliotakis  
Maloy  
Mann  
Massie  
Mast  
McClain  
McClintock  
McCormick  
McHenry  
Meuser  
Miller (IL)  
Miller (OH)  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Mills  
Molinaro  
Moolenaar  
Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moran  
Murphy  
Nehls  
Newhouse  
Norman  
Nunn (IA)  
Obermoltz  
Ogles  
Owens  
Palmer  
Pence  
Perez  
Perry

Pfluger  
Posey  
Reschenthaler  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Rosendale  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Rulli  
Rutherford  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Self  
Sessions  
Simpson  
Timmons  
Turner  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Duyne  
Van Orden  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Waltz  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Westerman  
Williams (NY)  
Williams (TX)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yakym  
Zinke

## NAYS—192

Adams  
Aguilar  
Allred  
Amo  
Auchincloss  
Balint  
Barragán  
Beatty  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bowman  
Boyle (PA)  
Brown  
Budzinski  
Bush  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson  
Carter (LA)  
Cartwright  
Casar  
Case  
Casten  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cherfilus-  
McCormick  
Chu  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleave  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Craig  
Crockett

Crow  
Davids (KS)  
Davis (IL)  
Dean (PA)  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DeBene  
Deluzio  
DeSaulnier  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Españlat  
Fletcher  
Foster  
Foushee  
Frankel, Lois  
Frost  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Garcia, Robert  
Goldman (NY)  
Gomez  
Gottheimer  
Green, Al (TX)  
Harder (CA)  
Hayes  
Himes  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hoyle (OR)  
Huffman  
Ivey  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson (NC)  
Jacobs  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Nickel  
Kamlager-Dove  
Kaptur  
Kelly (IL)

Kennedy  
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  
Menendez  
Meng  
Mfume  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moskowitz  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Mullin  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Nickel  
Norcross  
Ocasio-Cortez

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

## NOT VOTING—22

Babin	Garbarino	Quigley
Brownley	Granger	Salazar
Crenshaw	Graves (LA)	Trone
DesJarlais	Grijalva	Wexton
Evans	Jayapal	Wilson (FL)
Ferguson	Keating	Wilson (SC)
Gallego	McCauley	
Garamendi	Peltola	

□ 1040

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, Hurricane Francine preparation, response, and recovery efforts require my presence in south Louisiana, causing me to miss the vote series today. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 416 and YEA on Roll Call No. 417.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I was otherwise detained seeking medical attention after taking ill. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 416 and YEA on Roll Call No. 417.

# ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2024, TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 2024

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 4 p.m. on Monday, September 16, 2024, and further, when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at noon on Tuesday, September 17, 2024, for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1045

## 150 YEARS OF THE GRANGE FAIR

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize 150 years of the Centre County Grange Fair.

For the past 150 years, Centre County has welcomed visitors from across the world to the Grange Fair.

The Pennsylvania Grange Fair has served as a home away from home for families who stay in 1,000 tents and 1,500 recreational vehicles, plus those who visit on a daily basis.

It is a testament to our unique and enduring spirit that the Grange Fair stands as the only remaining tenting fair in the Nation.

This weeklong celebration encompasses the very best of our rural communities. From concerts to motorsports and craft shows to animal exhibits, the charm and nostalgia are everywhere.

With more than 200,000 visitors coming to Centre County every year, attendees immerse themselves in the rich traditions the fair provides.

Pennsylvania Grange is more than just a weeklong fair. It is a group dedicated to serving the community.

The Grange Fair has members of all ages and represents 5,440 Pennsylvanians across the Commonwealth.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the Grange for its dedication to supporting rural America and all the volunteers for making 150 years of the Grange Fair possible.

## HONORING JAMES LYLE BULLOCK ON HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY

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

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an exceptional North Carolinian and American hero, Mr. James Lyle Bullock, who recently celebrated his 100th birthday.

A U.S. Navy veteran, Mr. Bullock served our Nation with honor during World War II in the Pacific theater. As both a cook and a gunner, he played a crucial role in defending the freedoms we cherish.

Last weekend, I had the privilege to attend Mr. Bullock's 100th birthday celebration and present him with a flag flown over the Capitol in his honor.

While there is nothing we can do to adequately thank Mr. Bullock for his years of service, this is a small token of gratitude for his bravery and sacrifice, and it was so much fun meeting his entire family.

As we celebrate his remarkable life, let's recommit ourselves to ensuring that every veteran has access to the exceptional resources and care they deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Mr. Bullock a happy 100th birthday.

## CONGRATULATING PAUL GLEISER

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a true patriot, valued friend, and radio legend from east Texas, Paul Gleiser, who will be inducted into the Texas Radio Hall of Fame's Class of 2024.

I have grown to know Paul well, and each interaction leaves me more impressed with his business acumen, dedication to community, love of country, and generous spirit.

Paul has served east Texas for more than 30 years, leaving his mark on local news and broadcasting. He has followed his love of radio with unmatched passion and professionalism.

Everything he does is with excellence.

Many east Texans recognize his vocal call, "On this day in history . . ." Many more closely follow his segments "You Tell Me Texas" and "Constitution Minute." Paul has used his platform to reaffirm the truth of our history and the lessons we have learned from it.

As the owner of KTBB and KRWR, Paul has devoted years to producing quality, informative, and thought-provoking radio for his listeners.

Paul is the past chair of the Texas Association of Broadcasters and a vocal champion to preserve local broadcasting.

I know I speak for east Texans everywhere when I congratulate Paul on a job well done.

## JUNIOR LIFEGUARD HEADQUARTERS

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

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, State and local Newport Beach officials held a ribbon cutting for their new junior lifeguard headquarters.

Today, I rise to celebrate this improvement for our community's youth and safety, made possible by millions of Federal dollars that I, along with congressional Democrats, voted for that amounted to two-thirds of the total project funding.

For 40 years, Newport Beach's junior lifeguards operated out of makeshift trailers without basic amenities.

Now, with the help of our Federal investment, they have a state-of-the-art facility complete with locker rooms, restrooms, and administrative space, a remarkable improvement for these thousands of young participants each year.

The new junior lifeguard headquarters is a testament to what happens when different levels of government work cooperatively. As I continue to bring Federal support back to Orange County, I look forward to touring this Newport Beach junior lifeguard facility and for a chance to celebrate the success with Orange County families.

## AIRPORT FIRE

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank our first responders who are working day and night to contain the Airport fire that has spread across more than 23,000 acres in Orange and Riverside counties, which I represent, and injured at least five firefighters and two civilians.

Federal, State, and local first responders, community organizations, and individuals stepped up to help their neighbors by providing food and shelter, supporting animals, large and small, and being there for one another.

I have been in close contact with our fire, law enforcement, and community leaders on the ground, and I led a bipartisan letter to request Governor Newsom to declare a state of emergency to support our community's response and unlock Federal resources.

My team and I will keep doing all we can at the Federal level to keep residents safe and ensure our first responders have the tools they need.

Together we will get through this.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF BILL PASCRELL, JR.

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

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life, the work, and memory of one of this body's most senior and distinguished members, as well as my close and dear friend, Congressman Bill Pascrell.

I am heartbroken by Bill's passing. Bill was a teacher, professor, and a dedicated public servant to the people of New Jersey's Ninth District for nearly three decades. Bill was a true champion of working families. His tireless advocacy for fair trade policies that put American workers first was unmatched.

We first met when I was working as a New Jersey State director for the Mondale-Ferraro campaign in 1984. Bill was the mayor of Paterson, New Jersey. I just might tell you that Bill Pascrell yelled at me every single day for the 2 months that I was in New Jersey about what was right and what was wrong. I was really fearful that when he came to serve in Congress would we ever really have a civil conversation. We became the closest and dearest friends.

Bill was somebody who was always willing to lend a hand or advice, and I came to rely on him as a friend and an ally.

As a proud Italian-American leader, Bill brought our shared community values of fairness and justice to every aspect of his work, serving all of his constituents with passion and commitment over an exceptional career.

I knew that I could always count on Bill no matter how difficult the fight. Together, we pushed for improved trade policies that prioritized American workers and protected labor rights as with the bipartisan National Critical Capabilities Defense Act.

Bill's leadership on the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Oversight was instrumental in making sure our standards were not merely words on paper but strong and real policies that have upheld our Nation's values.

He co-chaired the Italian American Caucus here, preserving the rich culture and history of Italian Americans in this body and in this country. He was a proud son of Italy.

Bill's passing is a serious loss to New Jersey, the Congress, and the Nation. I send all of my love to Elsie, to his children, his family, and his friends during this time.

#### HONORING BRENDA ALLEN

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

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Brenda Allen of Campbellsville, Kentucky.

Mrs. Allen served as the mayor of Campbellsville for three terms, dedicating her life to bettering her community and serving all who called Campbellsville home.

Mayor Allen was a lifelong resident of Campbellsville and spent years before her time in public office as an active community leader and volunteer. She was the recipient of numerous awards and honors due to her many years of service to her community.

She served as city clerk for 4 years before being elected the first female mayor of Campbellsville. Over the years, I had the privilege of getting to know Mayor Allen very well. Her endless pride for Campbellsville and dedication to improving the lives of her city's citizens never wavered.

Campbellsville and Kentucky's First Congressional District have lost a great leader and public servant. Mayor Allen's life and her time in office were marked by numerous accomplishments, and her legacy will be felt for many years to come.

On behalf of the First Congressional District of Kentucky, I send my condolences to Mayor Allen's family and friends during this difficult time.

#### HONORING GREG MEYER

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

Ms. BUDZINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the incredible career of Blackburn College president, Dr. Greg Meyer, and to congratulate him on his retirement.

Dr. Meyer began his time at Blackburn College in 1981 as the college's first full-time chaplain. During his 43 years at Blackburn, Dr. Meyer served as interim dean of students, a college counselor, director of church relations, chair of the philosophy and religion department, and college president.

His long and diverse tenure reflects his tireless dedication to bettering the lives of his students.

Beyond teaching, Dr. Meyer led a student music group called The Joyful Noise and participated in Blackburn's Midwinter Folk Festival. From hosting an annual Christmas vacation board game night to marrying approximately 100 couples on campus in Clegg Chapel, Dr. Meyer was always finding ways to bring our community together, and I am so grateful to call him a friend.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Dr. Meyer for all that he has done to inspire and shape the next generation of thoughtful, passionate leaders, and I congratulate him on his retirement.

□ 1100

#### HONORING THE MEMORY OF CAPTAIN JON MCBRIDE

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

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the memory of a remarkable West Virginian, Captain Jon McBride, who passed away this August.

Captain McBride's life exemplifies the values of steadfast dedication, unwavering integrity, and a relentless pursuit of excellence. His distinguished career spanned flying 64 combat missions during the Vietnam war. As a NASA astronaut, he piloted the historic STS-41-G mission aboard the Space Shuttle Challenger.

McBride was inducted into the West Virginia Hall of Fame in 2014. He has received the honors of the Legion of Merit, the Defense Superior Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, and the NASA Space Flight Medal, among many others.

As we remember Captain Jon McBride, let us honor his legacy of inspiring all of us to reach for the stars while never forgetting the roots that ground us.

#### HONORING ANDREA ROPER FOR HER SERVICE TO WASHINGTON'S SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Andrea Roper for her 12 years of working on behalf of Washington's Sixth Congressional District.

A graduate UW-Tacoma, Andrea started on our team as a scheduler, went on to do outreach in Kitsap County, and is departing as our district director and deputy chief of staff.

Every day, she has shown professionalism managing an amazing team and being available and responsive to constituents around clock. Every day she has been committed to solving problems, whether leading the charge to fix traffic challenges in Gorst or advancing economic development initiatives for communities across our district. Every day, she has remembered

that the people of our district are our bosses.

Andrea developed and oversaw a community project funding process for our office that should be the model of how things work, bringing efficiency, community input, and accountability into the process.

Andrea will soon be bringing her talents to the city of Tacoma where I am confident she will do great.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in thanking Andrea Roper for her service and wishing her well.

#### PROTECTING PROPERTY RIGHTS ABROAD

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

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, U.S.-Mexico relations are at risk as President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador continues to take unprecedented and irresponsible steps to unlawfully seize American property. President AMLO is planning to take control of a quarry and port owned by Vulcan Materials Company on the Caribbean coast of Mexico.

Vulcan has been in litigation and arbitration with Mexico since 2018, under NAFTA and then the U.S.-Mexico-Canada agreement. Yet still, President AMLO has taken a vendetta against the company, continuously trying to expropriate the American company's property and operations and making claims of environmental damages.

My legislation, the Defending American Property Abroad Act, would protect U.S. companies in the Western Hemisphere experiencing similar attempts at expropriation so economic growth and national security may continue.

American companies operating abroad should not have to fear arbitrary government actions that undermine their property rights. This is a gross abuse by the Mexican Government and sets a dangerous precedent for other American companies operating in Mexico.

#### PROTECTING PROPERTY RIGHTS ABROAD

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

Mr. CARBAJAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call this body's attention to a dangerous violation of the rule of law across our southern border.

Two years ago, the Mexican Government seized a quarry owned and operated by Vulcan Materials Company, an American company, near Playa del Carmen.

This quarry is a vital part of our construction supply chain across North America, supplying materials that fuel the revitalization of our Nation made possible by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the Chips and Science Act,

the Inflation Reduction Act, and other landmark bills we have passed in recent years.

Every Member of this body should be concerned about the brazen action by an American ally and our largest trading partner.

In response, I helped introduce the Defending American Property Abroad Act, a bipartisan and bicameral legislation to deter such abuse.

As we urge President Lopez Obrador to reverse course, and as the Mexican Government continues to take disturbing steps that erode the rule of law and democratic ideals, I encourage each and all of my colleagues to sign onto our bill to protect American property and safeguard our future relationship with Mexico and other trading partners.

#### MOURNING THE LOSS OF WILLIAM ARTHUR "BILL" HUGHES

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn the loss of William Arthur "Bill" Hughes who, sadly, passed away at the age of 96.

Bill served for 3 years in the United States Marine Corps and attended FAA Aeronautical Center in Oklahoma City which launched him into his 28-year career as a dedicated air traffic controller.

After his time in Oklahoma City, Bill and his beloved wife, Nancy, lived in Wilmington, North Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; and Isle of Hope. After settling down in Isle of Hope, Bill began his second career as a starter of one of Skidaway Island's golf courses.

Mr. Hughes was also well known for his incredible athletic skills. Bill played on the Marine Corps football team, was a highly talented bowler, and was a great golfer. In fact, between his two sons, his three grandsons, and himself, they have 14 hole in ones, and all 14 of them belong to Bill.

Bill and his wife, Nancy, are survived by their three children, William, Martha, and Jennings.

Mr. Hughes was a hardworking individual who will be missed greatly by his family, friends, and co-workers.

I send my most sincere condolences to Bill's wife and three children. My thoughts and prayers are with all his family and friends in this sad, sad time.

#### TROPICAL STORM DEBBY

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

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Tropical Storm Debby ripped through eastern North Carolina this past month.

Less than 3 weeks before students were due to return from summer break,

Springfield Middle School and Lucama, North Carolina, sustained severe damage to the sixth and seventh grade hallways resulting from a tornado causing administrators to scramble.

We visited the school. Despite the fierce wind removing the roof and debris everywhere, American flags mounted in the classrooms continue to fly.

Superintendent Dr. Lane Mills and the school board are to be commended for efforts to return students back to their school.

We give a special shoutout to Principal Kelly Thomas, teachers, educational support professionals, and the community for so many generous contributions.

What a great display of resilience, and I wish the Wildcats a great school year.

#### TREN DE ARAGUA PATROLS AMERICAN COMMUNITY

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

Mr. LOPEZ. Mr. Speaker, today, a knock at the door will make the blood of families run cold. Today, armed prison gang members patrol the perimeter of an American community with their fingers on the trigger, waiting to dish out death and dread. Today, inhabitants will endure with gritted teeth, unable to ask for help for fear of reprisal, longing for a setting sun to cast shadows that will hide the brazen faces of foreign invaders.

Mr. Speaker, an outpost of hell has sprung up in the suburbs of Denver. Vicious thugs have descended on Aurora like a plague or a cancer. The government doesn't care. The police can't be found. The Governor says that it is all in their heads.

Tren de Aragua, a transnational criminal gang started in a Venezuelan prison, has invaded multiple apartment communities with all the ferocity of wild dogs. TDA extorts residents, intimidates witnesses, and has received clearance from their leadership to shoot cops. The Biden-Harris administration encourages this with a senseless border policy that refuses to prioritize Americans' safety.

Will TDA be the first virus not to spread, the first cancer not to metastasize?

If we don't wake up, the next knock on the door will be for us.

#### HONORING AMERICA'S BRAVE WILDLAND FIREFIGHTERS AND FIRST RESPONDERS

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

Ms. SALINAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor America's brave wildland firefighters and first responders. In Oregon and across the West, we

are seeing deadly wildfires on the rise. They are starting earlier and growing larger than in previous years.

Throughout this fire season, I have spent a lot of time attending inter-agency briefings, visiting fire camps, and talking with first responders on the ground. Just last week, I visited a camp near Mount Hood where wildland firefighters are battling through a heat wave to contain the Sandstone fire.

These heroes put their lives on the line to keep us safe. In return, we must provide them with the resources and support they need to continue doing their jobs and protecting our communities.

I have introduced legislation to do just that, including a bipartisan bill to help the U.S. Forest Service recruit, train, and place wildland firefighters in our communities to expand their firefighting capacity.

Understandably, fighting these blazes and being separated from home and family for weeks on end can be emotionally taxing. Another bill of mine would actually connect more firefighters with mental health services and help them cope with the trauma they face on a daily basis.

To our brave heroes: Thank you for your sacrifices. I will keep working to deliver the pay, benefits, and support you rightfully deserve.

#### HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF J. MICHAEL DOWNEY

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

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of J. Michael Downey, a giant in the labor movement who worked tirelessly to improve the lives of working Rhode Islanders.

Mike grew up in a union household. His father was the president of Local 28, the plumbers union, and executive director of the allied building trades.

He followed in his father's footsteps and worked as a plumber at the University of Rhode Island for over 27 years before becoming the chief plumbing investigator at the State Department of Labor and Training.

Mike worked a good job and wanted all workers in Rhode Island to have what he had, a fair and liveable wage, good benefits, and the opportunity to build a middle-class life.

That is what he fought for as president of ASFCME council 94, the State's largest public-sector employees union, and as president of Local 528, which represents workers at the University of Rhode Island.

Mike championed policies to protect members' wages and added several more locals under his leadership. Mike's work speaks for itself. He was re-elected as president five times.

Mike was also active in his own community, serving as the co-chair of Serve Rhode Island and as a council member for the town of Charlestown.

He will be remembered as a humble leader who dedicated his life and service to others. May his memory be a blessing.

#### WHICH FLAVOR CONTINUING RESOLUTION

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

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, all the talk in Washington is about whether we will have this flavor of a continuing resolution for government funding or that flavor of a continuing resolution.

What that does is it presents the entire funding of the United States Government as an up-or-down vote, an up-or-down proposition. That is precisely the reason we are nearly \$38 trillion in debt.

We have to break the fever dream of governing by omnibus spending bill and continuing resolution, and we have to get to single-subject spending bills where these agencies have to defend their budget in its programmatic review.

The reason that doesn't happen is because the lobbyists and the special interests who run this town and who own the leaders on both sides want it that way. They don't want any itemized review.

We have to get back to those single-subject bills or we will continue this path we are on where we are adding \$1 trillion in debt to the national debt every 100 days.

The American people don't want it. Only the folks in Washington want it, and I am going to keep demanding a change in the way we think, breaking the fever dream, and getting back to single-subject bills. I will vote against these continuing resolutions.

#### CHAMPION OF THE WEEK: TWINSBURG EDUCATOR NAMED OHIO'S TEACHER OF THE YEAR, DANEE PINCKNEY

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

Mrs. SYKES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Danee Pinckney, an English teacher at Twinsburg High School, as Ohio's 13th Congressional District Champion of the Week.

Danee was recognized by the State Board of Education as Ohio Teacher of the Year for various accomplishments in the classroom, such as the creation of an advanced course on African-American literature and addressing a need for representation sought by both students and community members. Using literature as the anchor, Danee also works to encourage students' engagement in community service and activism projects.

However, it comes as no surprise that this honor is not Danee's first award. In 2023, she was named the Twinsburg

City Schools Teacher of the Year and was a Martha Holden Jennings Foundation finalist for master teacher.

Danee represents the very best of what every educator should aspire to be, as she has a true passion for bettering our entire community through her work and the lessons she teaches her students.

I am grateful for Danee's tireless dedication to Twinsburg's students. She is a perfect example of why Ohio's 13th District is known as the birthplace of champions.

□ 1115

#### CALIFORNIA LEADS THE NATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BEAN of Florida). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from California (Mr. KILEY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, the United States Census Bureau has just announced that California once again leads the Nation in poverty. It has the highest poverty rate, according to the widely accepted supplemental measure, of any State in the country: 15.4 percent.

The Public Policy Institute of California, when you expand this definition to include those living at or near poverty, estimates the number to be at 31.1 percent. To put that in perspective, an adult with one child living in San Francisco, one study found, would have to work 22 hours a day, 7 days a week just to cover basic living expenses.

This is significant not only because it means life is more difficult than it needs to be for millions of people in our State but also because our Governor, Gavin Newsom, has said that California is a model for the Nation. Another Californian, Vice President KAMALA HARRIS, has said that California is a role model for what can be done around the country.

Newsom even recently put out a press release titled: "10 Ways California Leads the Nation." That is the title of his press release: "10 Ways California Leads the Nation."

The items on this list range from the meaninglessly vague, like belonging and unity, to the downright farcical, like transportation, with Newsom citing high-speed rail, even though The New York Times estimates that the California High-Speed Rail won't be completed this century. Even if it is completed, it will be the slowest and most expensive high-speed train in the world.

Of course, what wasn't on Newsom's list of the 10 ways California leads the Nation is poverty, even though California has held that dubious distinction for many years running. So, I thought I would take a moment this morning to go through a few other things that were not on Newsom's list. That is, a few other ways in which California leads the Nation yet he neglected to include on his press release.

In addition to poverty, California also leads the Nation in homelessness. In fact, it was just announced our homeless population grew again to 186,000 people. At this point, over half the unsheltered homeless in the entire country are in California.

California also leads the Nation when it comes to crime. On the list of cities with the worst retail theft problems, California is by far the most represented of any State in the country, and that is one of the reasons businesses are closing left and right, especially in our major cities like San Francisco.

If you are a business trying to operate in California, especially a small business, California leads the Nation in many ways. California leads the Nation in terms of having the worst business climate, routinely rated as having the most business-unfriendly set of regulations. California, also for that reason, leads the Nation in business departures.

California also leads the Nation as being the number one judicial hellhole—that is the technical term that is used—and California rated as having the most frivolous lawsuits of any State in the country.

If you are a worker, California also leads the Nation. For most of this year, we have been number one out of the 50 States in unemployment. In the last few years, California has been number one out of the 50 States in wage stagnation. That is, worker wages have gone up less in California than in any other State.

California is also number one when it comes to restrictions on worker freedom, being rated as having the most onerous and arbitrary restrictions on the right to earn a living, including, most egregiously, Assembly Bill 5, one of the most notorious laws in the history of the United States.

If you are just trying to get by and raise a family, California leads the Nation in all the wrong ways when it comes to the cost of living.

We have the highest gas prices of any State in the country, about \$1.50 above the national average. We are routinely in the top five when it comes to the cost of energy and electricity. We are number two in the country when it comes to water bills.

We are number two when it comes to the cost of housing and number one in the continental United States. Only Hawaii has higher housing costs than California does.

Largely, because of all this, we are routinely in the top few States in the entire country when it comes to inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient. Progressive California is leading the Nation in inequality.

If you are a citizen expecting a basic standard of service when it comes to public services, California also leads the Nation in dubious ways. We have the highest taxes of any State: highest income tax, highest gas tax. We have not only the largest budget but, by far,

the largest budget deficit. This last year, California had a \$68 billion budget deficit. Many other States were running a surplus.

California also leads the Nation in debt for our hundreds of billions of dollars in unfunded liabilities. Yet, despite all of this spending, California leads the Nation in terms of the disrepair of our roads, usually being in the top few States rated in terms of the lowest quality of our roads.

Our schools are also rated as among the worst in the country. We lead the Nation in illiteracy. That is, we have the lowest literacy rate in the United States. We also lead the continental United States when it comes to achievement gaps in our schools. Our education outcomes for students living in poverty are worse than any other State in the continental U.S. Only Alaska does worse in the whole country.

This Newsom leadership was compounded during COVID-19. California led the Nation in school shutdowns. It was the slowest of any State to get our kids back to school. Also, it led the Nation, first out of any State, in business shutdowns and church shutdowns.

California led the Nation in mandates by, for example, being the only State, Newsom being the only Governor, to announce a student vaccine mandate. Yet, California was also the slowest State in the country in actually getting therapeutics to people who wanted them.

There is one group for whom California's leadership—Gavin Newsom, specifically his leadership—might be viewed favorably. That is illegal immigrants. Currently, the San Diego border sector has the most illegal border crossings of any sector in the country. That is the first time that has been the case since the 1990s.

California also leads when it comes to the amount of money spent on illegal immigrants, being the only State in the entire country to offer free healthcare to everyone in the State illegally.

Now, as a result of all of this, California finally leads the Nation in one other way, and that is in U-Haul departures, U-Haul rentals on a per capita basis. California has now led the Nation 4 straight years when it comes to out-migration, the number of people leaving.

The effect is particularly pronounced in Gavin Newsom and KAMALA HARRIS' San Francisco, a city that, as it was put in the newspaper of record, the San Francisco Chronicle, is literally on the verge of collapse and, in fact, has been losing population faster than any major city in U.S. history, faster even than Detroit when it went bankrupt.

A former Governor of ours, Ronald Reagan, in his inaugural address as Governor, said that California should never take second place, but this was not what he had in mind, us leading the Nation in all the wrong ways.

So, when Gavin Newsom says California is a model for the Nation, when

KAMALA HARRIS says California is a role model for what can be done around the country, we can look at what has happened to our State for what the consequence of taking that playbook national will be.

It will mean more poverty. It will mean more homelessness. It will mean more crime, more inequality, a diminishment of economic opportunity, and an increase in the cost of living.

The good news, however, is this: California is not politically monolithic, and in my district in particular, we have established a different model, where we support law enforcement. We have compassionate and commonsense policies when it comes to things like homelessness. We support our workers and our small businesses. We are mindful of how we spend taxpayer dollars in a prudent way.

Because of that, we have maintained a quality of life, fighting against the headwinds of State policy that is much different than in places like San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Oakland. It is why, while people are leaving California as a whole, they are wanting to move into my district. In fact, it is the fastest growing part of California and, in some sense, some of the fastest growing communities in the entire country.

I am very proud of the model that we have established in my communities, and I think that, actually, you are starting to see that spread to the rest of California. That is, while Newsom and HARRIS say California is a model for the rest of the country, Californians themselves are starting to reject that model in our own State.

We are starting to see, after the Supreme Court's Grants Pass decision, homeless encampments finally being broken up and folks being brought to services, getting to shelters, and getting connected with the services that they need.

We are seeing reckless district attorneys being recalled from office. We are seeing cities that defunded their police departments now refunding their police departments. We are seeing that one of the worst laws in the history of our State and maybe even the country, Proposition 47, which is largely responsible for the increase in crime, homelessness, and conditions of disorder in our cities, is on the verge of being repealed, at least in its major provisions.

There is an initiative, a citizen-led initiative, on the ballot right now that Gavin Newsom has fought tooth and nail every step of the way but that has overwhelming public support. According to a recent poll from the LA Times, it has the support overwhelmingly not just of Republican voters and Independent voters but also Democratic voters by a 19-point margin.

I believe that when this initiative passes, it will be a new day for California, that we will finally turn the page on the failed model of Gavin Newsom and KAMALA HARRIS, and we can perhaps one day, as Reagan said,



start leading the Nation in the right ways again.

#### TART CONNECT REACHES MILLION MILESTONE

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Tahoe Truckee Area Regional Transit micro-transit service, known as TART Connect, for providing over 1 million rides in the North Lake Tahoe-Truckee region.

Since its inception in 2021, this free, on-demand, and curb-to-curb transportation solution has revolutionized public transportation in the Tahoe area. In order to participate in the program, residents and visitors simply order a ride from a mobile app and then, from there, can travel to a number of local spots or even connect to a mainline bus system.

Originally implemented in Placer and Washoe Counties, the popularity of this service has led to its expansion throughout the north shore and town of Truckee in the years since.

Recognizing that outdoor recreation and tourism is a main driver of Tahoe's economy, TART Connect provides a remedy to the traffic challenges posed by 15 million visitors per year. Not only has this program improved traffic conditions, reducing congestion and high vehicle volume on the roadway, but it also promotes environmental health and sustainability, protecting the stunning natural beauty of the Tahoe region while meeting the demands of economic growth.

Surpassing 1 million rides is a testament to the success of TART Connect and the vital role it plays in fostering sustainable and acceptable transportation options that enhance mobility and connectivity, enriching the lives of those who visit or live in Tahoe.

Therefore, on behalf of the United States House of Representatives and California's Third Congressional District, I am honored to recognize TART Connect in celebration of this historic milestone.

#### CELEBRATING 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF MONO BASIN NATIONAL FOREST SCENIC AREA

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the Mono Basin National Forest Scenic Area for its 40 years of protecting the remarkable ecological and cultural resources of the Mono Basin.

The basin is located immediately east of Yosemite National Park and hosts a diverse range of nature's beauty. From the famed Mono Lake at the heart of the basin to the volcanic Bodie Hills and the Mono Crater volcanoes, this area accommodates a plethora of thriving plant and animal species, some of which cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

Countless advocates devoted their efforts to the preservation of this unique diversity in the Mono Basin, which led to Congress' invention of the National Scenic Area in 1984. Mono Basin is proud to be the first in United States history of these National Scenic Areas dedicated by Congress, and it has continued to be a staple of rich history and wildlife.

Over the past four decades, the Mono Basin Scenic Area has committed itself to supporting natural resource protection and education, which can be found in its initiatives at the scenic area visitor center. Focusing on both the natural and human history of the Mono Basin, there are interactive activities, films, and galleries for patrons to explore.

The Mono Basin and its established centers and areas set a high standard for excellence in the preservation of ecological resources.

Therefore, on behalf of the United States House of Representatives, I am honored to join the United States Forest Service, Inyo National Forest, as well as Tribal, local, and State partners in celebrating the 40-year anniversary of the Mono Basin National Forest Scenic Area, and I applaud their ongoing efforts to maintain the natural beauty and history of the Mono Basin.

□ 1130

#### RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROCKLIN BOY SCOUT TROOP 29

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to mark and celebrate the 100-year anniversary of Boy Scout Troop 29, located in Rocklin, California.

Troop 29 was first chartered in 1924 in the historic Mother Lode region of Alta, Dutch Flat, and Gold Run. Reconstituting itself in 1949 and 1950, Troop 29 made its resurgence as an active force in Rocklin, and the Rocklin Lions Club became their official sponsor.

Since this debut, it has served as a youth-led troop that boasts approximately 60 Scouts at a time, who are focused on learning essential skills through an immersive merit badge system. This program bolsters the Scout values of leadership, citizenship, and responsibility, and works to build character in the next generation of leaders. They engage in a multitude of diverse fields, enriching our communities one project at a time.

Throughout the years, the Scouts of Troop 29, both alumni and current, have provided countless hours of volunteer service and leadership development in our communities. I applaud Troop 29 for their ongoing presence in Rocklin and their 10 decades of commitment to doing good and helping others.

It is because of organizations like Rocklin Boy Scout Troop 29 and the youth who participate that those around them are given a great sense of hope for the future. Their determination, resilience, and commitment to excellence of character is inspiring.

On behalf of the United States House of Representatives, I am honored to recognize Rocklin Boy Scout Troop 29 for reaching this significant milestone, their centennial celebration.

#### CELEBRATING CAPTAIN ANNALISA SANFILIPPO

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take a moment to celebrate and congratulate Captain Annalisa Sanfilippo on becoming the first female fighter pilot assigned to the 144th Fighter

Wing in the California Air National Guard.

Annalisa is a graduate of Vista del Lago High School in Folsom, California, and attended the University of Oklahoma in 2020 to earn her bachelor's degree in meteorology. It was here during college that she had the opportunity to shadow Air Force officers in ROTC and ultimately set her sights on flying.

After graduating college, she worked as an air quality specialist in the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District in Fresno, where she focused on forensic meteorology, determining sources of air pollution.

She just recently completed the F-15C fighter pilot training at Kingsley Field Air National Guard Base in Oregon and uses her degree in meteorology as an asset in her role as a pilot.

Annalisa will now go on to protect the constituents of California's Third Congressional District and the State of California with the 144th Fighter Wing, which provides air defense for the Western United States. The mission of the Wing is air dominance, a sentiment that Annalisa plans to fulfill and exceed in her position.

Her courage and commitment to her community and commitment to giving back to the place that she calls home is truly inspirational.

Therefore, on behalf of the United States House of Representatives, I am honored to recognize Captain Annalisa Sanfilippo for her historic accomplishment, as well as for her heroic and invaluable service to our State and our Nation.

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

#### HONORING ANDRES AND MARIA, THE CÁRDENAS FAMILY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Speaker, as we near the start of Hispanic Heritage Month 2024, I rise today in honor of my family, who arrived in the United States over 70 years ago.

I rise to speak of the Cárdenas family's journey and accomplishments and our impact on the diaspora of the Latino experience and history of the United States.

The presence of Latinos in the Americas is vast and has shaped the continent we know today for centuries. Even before colonists arrived, our ancestors, the Mayans, the Incas, the Olmecs, and the Aztecs, had already built great empires and civilizations that provided immense contributions to the world.

Today, we have come to define and represent the diverse Latino communities, with over 65 million spread across the country, and represent nearly 20 percent of the overall U.S. population. It is fitting to document our

history and generational stories and preserve them in our CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Much of our history is recounted through the stories of our parents, our aunts, our uncles, and our “grandmothers,” “abuelitas,” and “grandfathers,” “abuelitos.”

These stories passed on from one generation to another often allow us the opportunity to acknowledge the hard work and the difficult decisions of those who came before us.

We stand on their shoulders, benefiting from the hard work, tough decisions, and unwavering determination that paved the way for us. Today, new generations are initiating their own American-Latino stories and are embedding them in our country's history.

Today's Latino stories are being written by the new immigrants coming to this country, having overcome obstacles and incredible journeys.

As a proud son of Mexican immigrants, I know firsthand that when immigrants come to this country they work hard and contribute in countless ways to our great Nation.

Today, I stand before my colleagues to share the story of my family, the story of Andres and Maria Cárdenas, who were both raised and married in Temastian, Jalisco, Mexico. They came to this country, settled in California, and raised 11 American-born citizens. Their journey is a prime example of what people can achieve when given the opportunity to succeed.

My family reflects the United States of America's story. What my parents were able to accomplish is typical of many immigrant families. What my siblings and I were able to accomplish is confirmation and proof of what immigrants in this country have to offer to everyone and the benefits that are profound to everyone in our country.

With the long history of racism toward Latinos and xenophobia toward immigrants, the story of my family is a story that needs to be told.

Mr. Speaker, my family's story in the United States of America began in the 1920s, when my maternal grandfather, Ciriaco Pablo Gonzalez Quezada—yes, that is one person—migrated from Mexico to work for the railroad company in New Mexico. During his initial stay, Ciriaco lived in freight cars and moved anywhere work was available.

Like many immigrants, my grandfather just wanted the opportunity to work, provide for his family, and be a responsible, contributing member of the community.

In 1924, my grandmother, Clara Miramontes Quezada and her baby, Marcelo, came to California to join my grandfather, Ciriaco, who was working as an agricultural and construction worker at that time.

My mother, Maria Encarnacion “Chonita” Quezada, was born on March 25, 1928, in Avalon, Catalina Island, California. My mother was the third oldest child of Ciriaco and Clara, and she was one of nine siblings.

An American citizen by birthright, she spent the first 3 years of her life on the quaint island, as my grandfather, Ciriaco, who had earned a reputation of being a hard worker, was employed for 3 years by the famous industrialist and chewing gum magnate, William Wrigley Jr., to work in the construction of Catalina Island's now iconic casino.

However, good fortunes turned, and my family experienced one of the darkest times in our country's history. As our country faced the hardships of the Great Depression, hostility turned against Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants, who were blamed for the lack of employment opportunities and were given an ultimatum to leave the country voluntarily or endure a forceful deportation.

Between 1929 and 1939, the U.S. Government launched the Mexican Repatriation Program, the largest deportation effort of any people in our country's history, where an estimated 2 million people were forced out, of which 40 to 60 percent of whom were United States citizens. A majority were children.

Among them were my mother, Maria Encarnacion, and her sister, my aunt, Natalia, who were born here in the United States.

However, in 1931, my grandfather took into consideration the changing turn of events and decided, rather than put his wife and children through that humiliating and life-threatening ordeal, he chose to return to Mexico.

My father, Andres Soria, the son of Anastacio Cárdenas and Natalia Soria, was born on April 18, 1925, in Temastian, Jalisco, Mexico. Andres Cárdenas was the oldest of seven brothers and sisters.

Both my parents had a humble early life in Temastian. Not having access to resources like traditional schooling, they both loosely received the equivalent of a third-grade education, yet their personal values and education would be shaped by humble beliefs in their mutual Catholic faith.

My father developed his strong work ethic by working in his early years as a farmworker in the fields of Jalisco and Nayarit, Mexico. No matter how punishing or difficult the work was, he always did things without complaint.

My parents eventually met and fell in love in the little town of Temastian, Jalisco. On July 1, 1946, Andres and Maria Cárdenas got married at El Santuario del Señor de los Rayos Catholic Church. It was a marriage that was blessed with 11 children and would last 47 years until our father passed away.

Their time in Mexico as a newlywed couple would be brief. During and after World War II, the U.S. Government sought agriculture and railroad workers from Mexico to address their labor shortages and reversed their previous racist and xenophobic Depression-era deportation and repatriation policies.

This change in policy moved my grandfather, Ciriaco, to make his re-

turn to the United States in 1947 under their Bracero Program, and that is when my parents, Andres and Maria, chose to come to the United States to start a new life.

From 1942 to 1964, the Bracero Program issued temporary U.S. work permits to nearly 4 million Mexican workers. The program allowed the country to capitalize on cheap labor and benefit from the blood, sweat, and tears of families like mine.

Once in the United States, Andres and Maria Cárdenas settled in California's Central Valley, living in a farmhouse near Stockton, to work as farmworkers. It was a new beginning for Andres and Maria, one where they would see their family grow and be exposed to new and greater opportunities.

Within the years they lived in camp number 12 on McDonald Island, Andres and Maria Cárdenas would welcome the first 3 of their 11 children. Catalina “Katy” Cárdenas, the first child and daughter, was born on February 10, 1948. A year later, on February 19, 1949, they welcomed their second child, Elvira “Vera” Cárdenas. On April 1, 1950, they welcomed their third child and first son, Ricardo “Richard” Cárdenas, to the family.

For several years, my father worked in the fields, picking just about everything under the Sun, lemons, oranges, grapes, asparagus, and potatoes.

After working in the fields for various growing seasons, he moved his family further west to Antioch, California, to work as a railroad worker. The move to Antioch welcomed the addition of two more children.

Their fourth child, Eliza “Licha” Cárdenas, was born on November 19, 1951, and 2 years after, their fifth child was born on May 8, 1953, Maria Trinidad “Trini” Cárdenas.

My father, Andres, was always determined to work hard. When the opportunities presented themselves, he would always step up.

I recall the story he told me of the time he was promoted from a farmworker in the fields to operating the farm's tractor. When the English-speaking owner of the farm asked a group of Mexican and Filipino laborers if they knew how to operate the tractor, no one understood what he was saying.

My father took a risk and raised his hand. When the owner took him to the tractor and handed him the keys, my father waited for the man to leave to figure out how to turn the tractor on, and he began to teach himself how to operate that tractor.

□ 1145

My mother and father were humble people. They didn't brag about their life or their accomplishments. They chose not to indulge in vain conversations. There were times we learned some of their personal stories and accomplishments through the accounts of others.

One of the stories my siblings and I came to learn over 40 years after it occurred was about a time a fire broke

out while my father was working in the fields. A family friend, Victor Cervantes, the son of a farmworker by the name of Pedro Cervantes, shared the story that his father told him.

Pedro was burning the field in order to remove the crop residues of the previous harvest and things quickly got out of control. The water pump that connected to the levee for the purpose of controlling the burn suddenly stopped working and the fire quickly spread and surrounded him. Realizing his dire predicament, Pedro laid down and began to say his last prayer. At that moment, my father, Andres, drove the tractor through the flames and pulled Pedro out of the fire and saved his life.

My father and my mother never shared that story with any of their children. He was a hero. He saved a man's life that day, yet the story was unknown to us for over 40 years.

It was several years after my father's passing that our close family friend, Victor, shared the accounts of that day with my older sister, Nani, and she shared the story with me. Since my father had already passed away, I went to see my mother the next day to confirm the story. I asked my mother: Is it true that my dad saved a man's life when he was working in the fields many, many years ago? And without any emotion, she replied: "Si," which means "yes." Astonished by her response, I asked why they never shared the story with any of us, and she replied, "Hijo, nomas estaba haciendo su quehacer," which translates to, "Son, he was just doing his job."

Andres Cárdenas was not a firefighter. He was a farmworker working in the fields that day, and when he heard a cry for help, he responded and saved a man's life. My parents were humble and always believed that actions speak louder than words.

In early 1953, my parents decided to leave California's Central Valley, and they moved to the suburbs of Los Angeles. For a short time, they lived in San Gabriel, California, in a community that included relatives and friends who had emigrated to the United States from Temastian, Jalisco, and their neighboring towns.

The change of scenery from the clear skies of the Central Valley to the smog-filled skies of Los Angeles was a drastic change. As my parents and siblings adjusted to the move, San Gabriel's poor air quality became detrimental to my mother's health. She developed a serious respiratory issue that needed medical attention.

The access to quality and affordable healthcare has always been a barrier for immigrant families and communities throughout America. It was back then, and it is today. The high cost of care and medications often made immigrant families decide to avoid visiting the doctor, even if they find themselves in dire situations. This was certainly the case for the Cárdenas family and our household back then.

As my mother dealt with her medical condition, she began to worry for the health and well-being of her children. My father and mother decided what was best for their family was to move away from the bustling city and move to the suburbs in the San Fernando Valley.

Due to the redlining policies that existed at that time, Andres and Maria Cárdenas were only allowed to buy a home in Pacoima, California. Pacoima was deemed a redline community due to the mostly low-income White, Black, and Brown people who lived there. Yet, the redline stigma was never a concern for any of its residents, as it became a very welcoming community and a wonderful place to raise your children.

On November 17, 1955, my father, who at that time was working for the Laborers Local 300 Union, was able to purchase our family home on Filmore Street in Pacoima. This home, which to this day remains in the family, would see the Cárdenas family double in size with the birth of the next six Cárdenas children.

On April 3, 1955, my parents welcomed their sixth child, Andres "Papi" Cárdenas, Jr., to the family. Their seventh child, Maria "Nani" Cárdenas was born on February 2, 1957. The eighth child, Jose Cárdenas, was born on August 27, 1958. The last three of the children were all born in the 1960s. Maria del Rosario "Challo" Cárdenas was born on October 7, 1960, Ernesto "Ernie" Cárdenas was born on November 8, 1961, and I, ANTONIO "TONY" CÁRDENAS was the last of their 11 children to be born on March 31, 1963.

In Pacoima, our family's social and community involvement revolved around the Catholic church. My parents were devoted Catholics who always looked to be involved parishioners. My mother's devotion led her to dedicate herself to service of "Adoracion Nocturna," the Nocturnal Adoration Society and "Las Guadalupanas" Society, both part of the Santa Rosa Parish in the city of San Fernando. She also extended her service to "Las Guadalupanas" and "La Legion de Maria" of the Mary Immaculate Catholic Church of Pacoima.

Like many immigrant families, we were guided by our religious principles. We attended Sunday mass and participated in church events. My parents instilled in us the Golden Rule: In everything you do, do to others what you would have them do to you. They weren't just words. They led by example.

My father, Andres, took his responsibility as the breadwinner very seriously. His deep love for his family meant that he ensured there was always food on the table. His work ethic meant he would work 5, 6, or 7 days a week with an attitude of gratitude, appreciation, and without complaint.

For approximately 15 years, my father, Andres, worked as a construction laborer throughout Los Angeles. His

construction career led him to help build the foundation of the San Fernando Valley we know today. He was very proud of building the roads, highways, schools, and universities, the infrastructure that stands in the Valley to this day.

In the late 1960s, after years of working in construction, my father was able to begin his gardening business and, for the first time, his professional career took him to be his own boss.

He started with a few neighborhood clients and little by little began to expand his business across the valley.

During the San Fernando Valley's hot summer days, where we endured 100-degree weather, my father chose never to take a day off. As he sought to teach us strong work ethic, he would take all of his sons to work with him. We didn't appreciate it at the time, but his hard work ethic led all of us to be successful in all of our respective careers.

Maria Cárdenas was a homemaker. She raised and took care of her 11 children and in addition to the care, she provided us her love and extended that love to other neighborhood kids that she was entrusted to care for. My mother, Maria, gave the kids the loving care that every child deserves. In this picture, you might see that little girl at the bottom with the white ribbon in her hair. She looks a little different than the rest of us. That is Angel.

Angel was entrusted to our family and far too often, when her mother was supposed to pick her up, she wasn't there. She stayed overnight. She was with us. She became part of the family. That is the love that a mother with 11 children finds the ability to afford that to children who deserve that, too.

My mother was also a talented seamstress who was hired by fellow parishioners to sew dresses for their child's quinceaneras, communions, and their weddings.

I recall she had a natural skill of producing beautiful dresses just by listening to the requests from her customers or by following the rough sketches that they provided. I got to witness the faces of satisfaction once they received my mom's creations, sometimes bringing the bride to tears.

Beyond formal education, my parents taught us through their actions, giving us the most valuable lessons of all. In the Mexican culture, the most important education doesn't come from a degree, but from the instruction at home. It is where my parents instilled in us the values of compassion, love, respect for others, trustworthiness, and the importance of pouring your heart and soul into everything that you do.

All of Andres and Maria's 11 children attended Telfair Elementary, San Fernando Middle School, and San Fernando High School. Andres and Maria were proud to know that their children were able to achieve a formal education far beyond what they were able to achieve growing up in Mexico.

We grew up in a neighborhood with its share of challenges, but none of the Cárdenas children ever ended up in the back seat of a police car. We followed our parents' examples, took the advice of caring teachers and mentors, and always gave our best in everything that we did.

The next generation of the Cárdenas family have been blessed with opportunities and accomplishments that far exceeded the dreams of our parents, Andres and Maria Cárdenas.

The first child of Andres and Maria Cárdenas, Catalina "Katy" Cárdenas Gomez married Freddie Gomez, a Vietnam veteran and a former employee at Lockheed. My sister and Freddie are blessed with four children: Rosamaria Gomez, Freddie Gomez, III, Cristina Gomez, and their youngest child, Mike A. Gomez.

The Gomez family have welcomed Francisco Garcia through his marriage with their daughter, Cristina, and will soon welcome Maribel Medina to the family when she marries their son, Mike.

Today, Katy is enjoying her retirement after a long career at Kaiser Permanente. Katy and Freddie are celebrating 54 years of marriage. They love spending time with their eight grandchildren: Anthony, Gabriel, Landon, Braydon, Aaron, Mila, Ariana, and Ariel, as they attend all of their sporting and family events.

My sister, Elvira "Vera" Cárdenas Loa, the second child of Andres and Maria, married Richard Loa, an attorney with a longstanding career since 1977. Richard is an elected councilmember of the city of Palmdale, California. Richard and Vera have four children: Angelica Loa-Perez, Jesse Loa, Richard "Ricky" Loa, and Becky Loa. They also have welcomed Henry Perez to their family as he married their daughter, Angelica.

Today, both Vera and her husband, Richard, are celebrating 51 years of marriage and enjoy having the company of their five grandchildren: Elias, Natalia, Amaya, Maddox, and Jaxson.

The third child of Andres and Maria Cárdenas, Ricardo "Richard" Cárdenas, received his engineering degree from the University of California, Los Angeles, UCLA, and retired after a long career at the NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

Richard married Margaret and they have two children: Richard Andres Cárdenas and Kimberly Sara Cárdenas Munch. Richard Andres married Yvette Santana Cárdenas and Kimberly married David Munch.

Today, my brother, Richard, and Margaret are celebrating 48 years of marriage and are spending quality time with their four grandchildren: Diego, Vincent, Hudson, and Turner.

The fourth child, Elisa "Licha" Cárdenas Herrera, married Hector Herrera, a Vietnam veteran, and they have four children: Hector Herrera, Jr., Monica Herrera Sanchez, Elisa Maria Herrera Lomeli, and David Herrera.

Licha and Hector have welcomed two sons-in-law to their family, Rogi Sanchez, who is married to their daughter, Monica; and Richard Lomeli, who is married to their daughter, Elisa.

Today, Licha and Hector are celebrating 53 years of marriage and are enjoying the company of their six grandchildren: Kilie, Olivia, Lennon, Sienna, Lana, and Faora; and their great-grandchild, Atreus.

□ 1200

Maria Trinidad "Trini" Cárdenas Rodriguez, the fifth child, graduated from California State University, Northridge, with a bilingual K-12 teaching degree.

She married Luis J. Rodriguez, who is a writer, journalist, poet, and activist. They have four children, Ramiro Daniel Rodriguez, Andrea Victoria Rodriguez, Ruben Joaquin Rodriguez, and Luis Jacinto "Chito" Rodriguez. Their daughter, Andrea, is married to Sean Patrick Kenney.

Today, Trini and her husband, Luis, now spend much of their time with their five grandchildren, Ricardo, Ana, Amanda, Jack, and Catalina, and their seven great-grandchildren, Jayda, Liliana, Xavier, Andre, Jedidiah, Rose, and Niklaus.

My brother, the sixth child of Andres and Maria, Andres "Papi" Cárdenas, Jr., succeeded academically.

His teachers and counselors saw immense promise in Papi, so much so that the San Fernando High School nominated him to be a delegate to The American Legion California Boys State program. California Boys State celebrated and sought students who embodied the spirit of their schools and communities, and it was fitting that they chose Papi, a young man of great character who always looked to be of service to others.

Sadly, on July 4, 1971, during a family trip to Rosarito, Baja California, Mexico, Papi rescued someone from drowning and lost his life in the process. He died a hero, and he has been immortalized in the hearts of his family and friends.

Maria "Nani" Cárdenas, the seventh child of Andres and Maria, married Enrique Sanchez, and they had five children, Luzmaria Sanchez, Esperanza Sanchez, Enrique Sanchez, Jr., Cristal Sanchez, and Jose Andres Sanchez.

Today, Nani enjoys spending time with her three grandchildren, Gabriela, Sebastian, and Andres Mateo.

The eighth child of Andres and Maria, Dr. Jose Cárdenas, is a graduate of Baylor University and today works as a clinical community psychologist in the community that he grew up in. Jose is married to Rosalinda Rivera Cárdenas, a longtime educator, and they have three children, Benjamin Elias Cárdenas, Nicolas Antonio Cárdenas, and Cristian Rene Cárdenas.

Jose's family has grown with the addition of two daughters-in-laws, Lucerito Estela Cárdenas, who is married to Benjamin, and Nicole Elizabeth

Cárdenas, who is married to Nicolas. They will soon welcome Elizabeth Maria De Los Angeles Sanchez to the family as she is engaged to marry Cristian Rene.

Today, Jose and Rosalinda are celebrating 38 years of marriage and are enjoying the company of their two grandchildren, Nora and Nash.

My sister Maria del Rosario Cárdenas Cline, "Challo," is the ninth child and the last daughter of Andres and Maria. Challo completed UCLA's bilingual dental assistant grant program and for over 30 years worked in the dentistry field.

Challo is married to Richard Cline, a retired engineer, and they have spent 22 years together raising their five children, Selina Reyes Joll, Monique Reyes, Derek Cline, Lucas Cline, and Rebecca Cline.

Over the years, Challo and her husband, Richard, have welcomed new members to the Cárdenas-Cline family, with Selina's marriage to Jason Joll and Lucas' marriage to Amanda Cline.

The 10th child of Andres and Maria, my brother Ernesto "Ernie" Cárdenas, has a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the University of California, Santa Barbara, UCSB, and a master's degree in business administration from the California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

Ernie married Isabel Calderon, and they have three children, Armando Gabriel Cárdenas, Daniel Esteban Cárdenas, and Marcos Adrian Cárdenas. Ernie and Isabel have also welcomed to the family Alex, who is married to their son Marcos.

Today, Ernie and Isabel are celebrating 33 years of marriage together, and he is enjoying retirement after a long career working for Pacific Bell, SBC, and AT&T.

As the last child born to Andres and Maria Cárdenas, I benefited from witnessing my siblings' life experiences and examples as it helped shape some of my academic and professional pursuits.

I am the last of 11 children to attend and graduate from San Fernando High School. I was accepted to the University of California Santa Barbara, UCSB, where I earned my degree in electrical engineering.

In 1992, I made my best decision and married the love of my life, Norma. We have been married for 32 years, and I have enjoyed her love, patience, counsel, and her full support.

We have raised our four incredible children, Vanessa Marie De La Rosa, Cristian David Cárdenas, Andres Antonio Cárdenas, and Alina Brianna Cárdenas.

Through my daughter Vanessa's marriage, we have welcomed our son-in-law, Brian De La Rosa, to the family and have been blessed with two amazing grandchildren, Joaquin Cruz and Jimena Luna.

For nearly 29 years of public service, I was honored to have the trust of the incredible people of the Northeast San Fernando Valley.

In 1996, I ran for the California State Assembly and became the first Latino to represent the San Fernando Valley in our State's capitol. I was elected to the State assembly for three terms.

In 2003, I won a seat on the Los Angeles City Council to represent the Sixth District. I proudly represented San Fernando Valley residents for nearly a decade in city hall.

In 2012, with the support of Norma and the rest of my family, I decided to run for the United States Congress. I have the distinction of being the first Latino to represent the San Fernando Valley in the United States House of Representatives.

After 12 years serving in Congress, I decided to retire from my position to focus more time on my family and allow the next generation of leaders the opportunity I was granted.

I would like to take a point of privilege and acknowledge the United States Senator from California who is here in the Chambers with us who also grew up in Pacoima and who is also the son of immigrant parents from Mexico. That is what I mean when it is time for me to move on and leave the opportunity for great leadership to flourish and continue to represent us.

I thank United States Senator ALEX PADILLA for all the commitment he has given, not only to the community of the northeast valley but to the State of California and to our country. Again, in the spirit of the Hispanic Heritage Month, I thank him.

Today, I think of my parents and their journey, of their love and instruction, and I wish they could have seen all of our accomplishments. I hope that by telling their story today, they are proud of us all.

Andres Cárdenas Soria passed away at his home in Pacoima, California, on July 3, 1993. He was surrounded by his family and the friends who respected and loved him dearly.

Six years after our father's passing, on October 26, 1999, Maria Encarnacion "Chonita" Quezada Cárdenas passed away while she was spending time with family and friends in her hometown of Temastian, Mexico.

Andres and Maria Cárdenas were survived by their 10 children, 38 grandchildren, 35 great-grandchildren, and 8 great-great-grandchildren.

In 1997, my siblings and I decided to honor our father's legacy and formed the Andres Cárdenas Family Foundation. Two years later, after our mother passed away, we decided to change the foundation to the Andres y Maria Cárdenas Family Foundation.

As Andres and Maria had encouraged their children to seek higher education opportunities and saw their children earn degrees, we decided to give back to deserving students and families of the Northeast San Fernando Valley by providing scholarships and support for their higher education pursuits.

Now, for over 25 years, the Andres y Maria Cárdenas Family Foundation has supported the educational goals of

local students by raising and giving away over \$1.5 million in scholarship funds in support of over 1,400 valley students.

On March 9, 2009, the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks renamed the Blythe Street Park in Panorama City, California, to the Andres and Maria Cárdenas Recreation Center. The local not-for-profit organizations requested the name be changed as they felt my parents' story was representative of the local neighborhood and of its values of hard work and community commitment and how immigrants can make it in America.

Three years later, on March 19, 2012, the Valley Region No. 9 Elementary School, which was brand new, located in Van Nuys, California, was named the Andreas and Maria Cárdenas Elementary School. The local community wanted the school to bear the name of immigrant parents, who, despite facing enormous challenges, were able to promote education in their households and produce successful, contributing members of our great Nation.

The story of Andres and Maria Cárdenas is just a small part of the enormous legacy of immigrants. Like many immigrant families, my parents dedicated their life's work, "para sacar su familia adelante," which means "to help their family advance in life."

The story of Andres and Maria Cárdenas is America's story, one of hard work and achievements in the pursuit of the American Dream. Their journey from Mexico to the United States and their ability to raise their 11 successful children in the face of many challenges is a testament to the strength and resilience of many Latino and immigrant families across our great country.

Andres and Maria Cárdenas embody the values that make our country great, and their legacy lives on through their descendants and the contributions they continue to make to our society.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MORAN). The gentleman from California has 22 minutes remaining.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. The Andres and Maria Cárdenas Family Foundation was created and built in the spirit of community. Like many families across this great Nation, it is easy to take things for granted, to assume that this is the way it should be, that things become easy.

The reality is for far too many families in every community across America, hardworking parents, sometimes working two or three jobs, when their child says, Mom, Dad, I got accepted to Brown University, first of all, their parents are, like, *que es Brown?* What does that mean?

Far too often, many immigrant families see that there is a college right down the street, maybe a community college, and they say, *mijo, mija*, why

don't you just go to school there, not realizing that their child is actually living their dream come true, to go to one of the most prestigious universities in the world.

It takes organizations like the Andres y Maria Cárdenas Family Foundation to bring those parents in and to congratulate them and say, your daughter is going to Berkeley, your son is going to MIT, and to let them know how proud they should be, and they are proud, and to help them understand how important it is that they support them.

Many parents, especially immigrant parents, struggle with the idea of letting their little *mija*, their little daughter, go thousands of miles away to go to school when there is a campus right down the street.

These are the kind of cultural nuances, the kind of things that some Americans don't understand, but the Andres y Maria Cárdenas Family Foundation, built by the Cárdenas family and the community, understands that and, along with that, giving those young people the resources and the dollars that they earned and deserve that their parents, on many occasions, cannot afford to give them to be able to achieve their dreams, the dreams of many families who come to this country when those dreams were denied to them in their home country.

□ 1215

Another organization that my sister, Trini, and her husband, Luis, started, a not-for-profit, just like the Andres and Maria Cárdenas Foundation, is Tia Chuchas, which happens to be—now that bookstores have been disappearing from communities across the Nation—the only bookstore in the northeast valley.

It is free for anybody to come and enjoy the scene or come on open mike night and express themselves and to feel at home and to buy books. In some cases, if they can't afford it, they receive books for free to increase their knowledge and to dream, to grow, and to know that in a community like the northeast valley there is always a home for you. No matter how much money you make or don't make, there is always a place where you can go where you are loved and you are respected and you are allowed to be whoever you are and dream about being whatever you want to be.

This is a not-for-profit that has been going on for decades and a not-for-profit that will continue for many, many years to come, born out of the heart and the minds of Trini Cárdenas, my sister, and my brother-in-law, Luis Rodriguez.

Another not-for-profit started by one of my family members is Luminarias by Jose Cárdenas and his wife, Rosalinda. Rosalinda was a lifelong educator. Jose Cárdenas, when he graduated from college with his doctor of psychology degree, came right back home to the community to be one of

the few bilingual psychologists to serve a community of hundreds of thousands of people. He did it purposefully because he didn't want to be anywhere else but in the community that gave him so much.

Today, their not-for-profit serves parents and children, students in the northeast valley in Spanish and English and allows them to get true, real healthcare and mental health care access, something that too many people in America just don't have access to.

Mental health is something that is a stigma in many communities, and it is a stigma in our community, the Hispanic community. It is wonderful to see that people are willing to dedicate themselves and to give of themselves to break those barriers and to make life better for others and literally to save lives.

When you are a psychologist like my brother or a teacher like my sister-in-law, Rosalinda, you know that the suicide rate for children is far too high in this country. They need not only psychological support, but they need to know that they are loved and appreciated and that they matter.

I also want to talk about some things that occurred, and unfortunately still occur to a certain degree to this day, and that is that women are not encouraged to pursue their dreams as much as men are in this country.

I am the youngest of 11, born in 1963. My eldest sister was born in 1948. That means when Catalina and Elvira, Licha, and Trini were going to school, that was in the 1960s. When they met with their counselor and asked what classes I should take, the counselor would say you should take typing and home economics to learn how to cook because you should just think of getting married, and he will take care of you.

I don't think that is very good advice, and my wife, Norma, doesn't think that is very good advice, either. However, that is the advice that too many women in America received back then, and to this day too many women receive that advice, as well.

My sister, Licha, used to help me with my math homework. She was better at math than me, but yet I became the engineer because society kept reminding her that it was not necessary to go to college. She could have; she should have. She is smarter than me, and in some ways a better person.

I tell you that, Mr. Speaker, because it is important for people to understand that sometimes struggles are manmade. A counselor who should be advising a child and encouraging them to live their dreams tries to discourage them. That is a shame. That is unfortunate. That is not good.

When I got to San Fernando High School, I found out later that this kind of situation happened not only to my brothers and sisters but thousands and thousands of kids who grew up in our neighborhood who went to our high

school and the neighboring high schools.

When I got to my high school, my counselor asked me what I wanted to be when I grow up, and I said I wanted to be an engineer.

She said, I am going to put you in wood shop, auto shop, and metal shop—we had that back in the day—so that, you know what, you could make a fine mechanic. I am sure you are good with your hands.

I had to argue with my counselor to take the classes that I needed to even be able to be admitted to college because in order for you to be able to be admitted to a university in America, you have to take certain high school courses. If you don't, you are not allowed to even be accepted.

Why did I know that? I was lucky; I was the youngest of 11. I saw my brother, Richard, become an engineer; my sister, Nani, go to CSUN; my sister, Trini, go to CSUN. All this activity that I happened to know helped me better than that counselor to know what I needed to do. Luckily for me, I won that argument. I took the courses I needed to take.

Then something even worse happened. In my 12th grade year at San Fernando High School, I was accepted to the University of California, Santa Barbara electrical engineering department. Somebody told me later it was the third toughest engineering school to get into in the country. I made it. I earned it.

When I told my 12th grade math teacher the next day after receiving that letter at my home, he didn't let me finish my sentence when I said I got accepted to UC Santa Barbara, and I am going to be an engineer. He cut me off and said don't even try it. You can't cut it. They will eat you alive.

I tell that story to young children all the time, and I remind them, how dare any of your teachers or counselors or anybody in your community tell you that you can't be this or you can't be that. I ask them: How many of you think I am a straight-A student? Being that I am a Congressman, most of the kids raise their hands. I am flattered.

I was never a straight-A student, but I always tried my best. I always gave everything my all, and that is what I tell the children: Do not believe the lies, the lies that were told to many of the people in this photo, who despite those lies achieved their dreams.

I get to be a United States Congressman. Mr. Speaker, as you and I know, the honor to be a Member of this Chamber is overwhelming. It is a tremendous responsibility. The reason I get to speak to you this way today is because you have to be a Member of Congress to be acknowledged and recognized to speak on this floor.

Yes, you have seen the President speak, and that is because he is invited, and we allow him that honor. You have seen heads of state do the same. The only way that they can do that is they have to be invited by this body and be allowed to do so.

My community elected me to be their Representative, a kid from Pacoima, someone who was told you can't make it. You can't do it. I was someone who had just enough of the right people in my life. Mr. Johnson, my 10th grade English teacher, who stayed after school to make sure that I finally learned how to read and write so that I could some day go to college.

I found out later in life, in one grade level, Mr. Johnson got me to read two-and-a-half grade levels higher by the time I left his class from the time I arrived in his class. That is love. That is a professional. That is an American who pours his heart and soul into what he does. Lucky for us, we have had just enough people in our lives to help us do that.

Hispanic Heritage Month is something that is celebrated in the United States of America, and we have many months to celebrate many communities because we are a country that is great, with a tapestry of people who have been here for hundreds of years and some people who just arrived yesterday.

A country that is great is a country that appreciates all of its citizens, all of its residents, all of the people who give of themselves and work hard and just dream for a better life for the next generation. That is the United States of America that I am proud to be a part of. That is the United States of America, Mr. Speaker, that I have had the honor and privilege to enjoy.

I stand on the shoulders of many, and I am so proud to stand on the shoulders of the men and women right here beside me—humble people who always give it their all. Humble people who do things without complaint. Beautiful people who are American citizens, who are making this country wonderful, beautiful, and great in every little act that they have ever done.

I also want to say that it is not lost on me that I have heard my brothers and sisters talk about how in their jobs they are always asked to be promoted. Sometimes they say yes. Sometimes they say no, thank you. Why is that? Because they give it their all. They put their heart and soul into what they do.

To me, that is all Andres and Maria dreamed of, to have children who understand what it is to respect ourselves, to respect others, to work hard, to play by the rules, and to never think twice about giving, giving, giving.

Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say a few names of some great Latinos and Latinas who have influenced me, my family members: Cárdenas, Sanchez, Loa, Martinez, Padilla, Rivas, Rodriguez, Guzman, Gutierrez, Zaragoza, Gavidia, Franco, Herrera, Gomez, Rivera, Reyes, Pacheco, Montes, Ramos, Quezada, Pinedo, Perez, Menendez, Acevedo, Delgado, Schneider, Espallat, Garcia,



Barragan, Casar, Torres, Polanco, Escutia, Jimenez, Vargas, Napolitano, Vela, and the list goes on and on and on.

I have been blessed, and I hope and pray that whatever I have done or whatever I do, I can be some kind of a positive example and help bring blessings to others. It is an honor to stand before you today and to share their story, our story, an American story and to celebrate the rich heritage and contributions of Latinos and Latinas throughout the history of our country.

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

□ 1230

#### MAJOR ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Well, it has been about 6 weeks now since Congress last met, and I think it is time to review some of the major issues of the day that I do not feel the mainstream press is doing an adequate job of covering.

We continue to have people stream across our southern border. The Biden administration has made some changes after 3½ years mildly reducing the amount. Nevertheless, in the most recent month available, we still have an estimated 145,000 people crossing the southern border per month.

It is not difficult to go back to the prior administration and find monthly numbers 4 years ago of about 8,000 people a month. You can say that is due to COVID, but if you go back even before COVID, you would have monthly figures of about 11,000 people crossing the southern border, so we go from 11,000 to 145,000. That is despite the fact that we are pausing, waiting for another 30,000 a month to cross as they redo their parole program, so we will have an extra 30,000 from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela. In addition to that, we have another 6,000 to 7,000 a month in another program coming across from Afghanistan.

Why do we not talk more about this, the scope of the problem that we have—even after the reduction—10 or 12 times as many people crossing the southern border compared to the last administration? And that is just the numbers coming here.

In addition to that, we have the human tragedy of people coming here, the people drowning in the Rio Grande which they don't report, the people drowning in the Pacific Ocean, which they don't report, the people dehydrating in the Arizona desert, which they don't report.

The last time I was down there I asked one more time the woman who was in charge of vetting, or meeting the new people crossing the southern border, and she admitted a high number of women were being sexually as-

saulted as they came north, north through the lands that are controlled by the Mexican drug cartels.

Where is the party that purports to be the party of women as these women are being sexually molested?

These are issues that should be covered daily in the newspapers in this country, but the scope of the problem is not covered. There is no reason why this 140,000 a month, 150,000 a month should not be reduced down to 10 or 11,000 a month as it was 4 years ago.

I would like to see a little bit more coverage about that in the newspapers.

The next thing that should be talked about is while we were out, Mark Zuckerberg talked about the degree to which he was leaned on to restrict speech in his business.

Freedom of speech is something a lot of us have taken for granted, although I am a little bit afraid that the average American is beginning to waver on their commitment to free speech. Nevertheless, it is something that should be brought up as we head toward the elections in November.

Is it appropriate that Mark Zuckerberg's huge company, one of the wealthiest people in America, should be leaned on by the Federal Government to restrict the free flow of information?

And, by the way, the more this happens, the more the American public begins to accept it, which is really scary. The share of U.S. adults that say the Federal Government should restrict false information—and, of course, who is going to determine what false information is?—has gone up from 40 percent to 55 percent. Over half of Americans think the Federal Government ought to weigh in on restricting false information.

I think this is particularly a problem, sadly, with the Democratic Party. When I was a child, the Democratic Party prided itself on unfettered free speech, and they got into things like pornography and that sort of thing. Now, it becomes the Democratic Party who is more in favor of restricting speech compared to Republicans, 70 percent to 40 percent.

Americans have to wonder: Do we want to turn this country into a country more similar to the Soviet Union or Maoist China in which the government decides what is truth and what is not truth?

This is one of the things that makes America unique, one of the reasons why we are proud to be Americans, and now people are beginning to say that this is perhaps not a good idea at all.

But now I will deal with the third issue that I think is incredibly important, maybe other than the southern border, the most important issue facing America today, and that is the breakdown of the family.

There have always been people—people that say mom and apple pie is everybody's favorite, they are profamily and wish they could have a mom and a dad at home. In fact, there

have always been powerful people in history beginning with the radical leftists in the mid-1800s who felt the family was restricting and felt that it is something that we should break away from, destroy. This is one of the things that began to come out of the French Revolution in the 1780s, and to this day, some people view the French Revolution as something that should be looked upon favorably.

In 1848, Karl Marx—and many people read Karl Marx to this day—believed there was a need to abolish the family. He put that in “The Communist Manifesto.”

Mr. Speaker, 50 years later with the rise of the feminist movement, or 100 years later, radical feminist, Kate Millett, said that destroying the American family was necessary to bring about the cultural revolution that she wanted. Powerful feminists in the 1960s, a time of upheaval in America, a time when changes were made in America, the radical feminists wanted to weaken the American family.

A lot of times people aren't that outspoken about it because I believe the majority of Americans believe strong families are good, but there is a small minority, a very powerful minority, who wants to break down the family.

Angela Davis, a powerful radical, well respected by the hard left, in the sixties, seventies, and eighties came out against the traditional family.

Later on, Black Lives Matter, which exploded on the scene about 5 years ago, called for an end of the western-prescribed nuclear-family structure. Think about all the businesses that gave money to Black Lives Matter. Think of all the prominent politicians—many of them in this room. Now, they may say, oh, I wasn't for that part of their program. Think about that, people wanted to get rid of the “western-prescribed nuclear family.” Black Lives Matter were all on board and presented it to be a positive thing.

Now, to what degree has this institution, the American Government and the U.S. Congress played in weakening the American family?

Beginning in the 1960s with the Great Society, Lyndon Johnson—who I think was the worst President we ever had certainly until now—began a program in which an ever-expanding number of entitlements were doled out almost conditioned upon not having two parents, usually not a father, in the household.

George Gilder in the late seventies wrote a book “Wealth and Poverty” about this program. And what he pointed out is that certain segments of society felt it was great when somebody got pregnant out of wedlock because they would be eligible for all sorts of government benefits, be it food stamps, in particular; be it the low-income housing tax credits, which also benefited the very rich; be it the earned income tax credit, which is much easier to get if both parents are

not living together; be it the TANF grants, which also seem to be disproportionately doled out to families in which they get the man out of the picture. If you add up all these programs—I am told there are over 70 programs which, in essence, penalize couples who decide to get married. It varies from person to person, obviously, how many different programs they take advantage of, but it certainly is not unusual to have people suffer a \$20,000 penalty if a couple who have had a child get married rather than living apart. Perhaps in the first couple years of these programs people were not aware of the effect of them, but they have unquestionably, over the next 30 to 40 years, greatly reduced the number of children without a mother and father at home.

There was some progress made during the Clinton administration when Newt Gingrich forced Bill Clinton reluctantly to pare back some of these programs, but the programs are taking off again. Again, in his proposed budget, President Biden, and presumably, certainly KAMALA HARRIS, have tried to grow these programs which are kind of conditioned upon not having two working adults in the home.

I hope the press talks about this marriage penalty and forces our candidates to take a side one way or the other as to whether this is a good thing or a bad thing. In any event, it has fundamentally changed the American family. I think in many ways it has made America a less livable place since these programs went into effect, since the Great Society went into effect, and the question is: Should Congress, when they return in January, consider the fact that we are spending so much money to try to destroy the nuclear family as the great feminists thought we should, as Karl Marx thought we should, as the French revolutionaries thought we should, or should we step back from these programs, try to tailor them a little bit more to not display the hate for the old-fashioned American, westernized, nuclear family?

I would hope that we would get some commitments that we are going to look at these programs.

One more thing I want to address here for the American public that I think we have not dealt with to the degree to which we should is a lot has been said about the so-called Inflation Reduction Act. For whatever reason, as we write the history of the last 4 years in this building, we have focused on the Inflation Reduction Act but not on other acts that also passed during that time period that are responsible for the huge amount of inflation that Americans are dealing with—inflation that I think is weakening American families because in an old-fashioned, American family you would have a house with backyard for the children to play in. Now it has become increasingly difficult to afford a house, much less even afford food.

So we have to remember there were actually three programs that were

passed. Under normal circumstances every year in this institution we pass a regular appropriation bill or what people back home would refer to as a budget bill of about \$1.7 trillion. That is really too much because we keep driving our country more and more into debt. But in addition to the regular \$1.7 trillion program, there were three other bills that were passed: an American Rescue Plan of \$1.8 trillion; an infrastructure bill—and a few irresponsible Republicans voted for that as well—of \$1.2 trillion; and an Inflation Reduction Act of another \$1.2 trillion.

What is not reported on and should be reported on is as outlandish as these spending bills were, the Inflation Reduction Act was originally called the Build Back Better Act, and that asked for \$3.5 trillion. If it weren't for the Democrat Senator from West Virginia paring that \$3.5 trillion down to \$1.2 trillion, it would have been literally \$2 trillion more.

I think our slumbering press corps ought to be asking the people in this building: Do you wish that that act which started out at \$3.5 trillion and was reduced to \$1.2 trillion, should we be adding another \$2 trillion to that figure or not?

Do you think it was a good or bad thing that Senator MANCHIN wound up weighing in and reducing that act to a still irresponsible \$1.2 trillion?

I think it is important for the American public to know there was not reticence among the Democrat Party in passing it. They wanted a significantly higher spending amount, and I can't imagine what the cost of a house or the cost of a dozen eggs or whatever would have been had they gotten that \$3.5 trillion that they all seemed to want at that time.

In any event, we have covered five issues that all candidates should be asked to respond to, issues that the press corps should be bringing forth so that they force Congress here to deal with these issues.

□ 1245

I think when our forefathers wanted a free press, they anticipated the press doing a little bit of work on their own. So we hope when we return next week we read a little bit more on the difference in immigration laws for immigrants coming across our southern border between today and where we were at 4½ years ago.

I wish we would have more discussion as to whether penalizing people over \$20,000 per couple for getting married is good public policy.

I think we should be asking people if they come back here next January: Are they going to want to add the other \$2 trillion that Senator MANCHIN pulled out of the Inflation Reduction Act or Build Back Better Act?

Is there concern that a growing number of Americans, including, by the way, the Biden administration, have apparently leaned on Mark Zuckerberg to restrict free speech?

Additionally, are we going to see any more of this from those politicians who get re-elected and are returned here in January?

Hopefully, over the weekend some of these members of the press corps can wake up and cover these issues.

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

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, September 16, 2024, at 4 p.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-5279. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351; Public Law 97-258, Sept. 13, 1982; (96 Stat. 927); to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-5280. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting an interim response for a report on the Defense Production Act (DPA) Title III Fund for Fiscal Year 2023, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 4534(f)(3); Sept. 8, 1950, ch. 932, title III, Sec. 304 (as added by Public Law 111-67, Sec. 7); (123 Stat. 2017); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-5281. A letter from the President and Chair, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to India, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3); July 31, 1945, ch. 341, Sec. 2 (as added by Public Law 102-266, Sec. 102); (106 Stat. 95); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-5282. A letter from the President and Chair, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to South Korea, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3); July 31, 1945, ch. 341, Sec. 2 (as added by Public Law 102-266, Sec. 102); (106 Stat. 95); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-5283. A letter from the President and Chair, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Morocco, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3); July 31, 1945, ch. 341, Sec. 2 (as added by Public Law 102-266, Sec. 102); (106 Stat. 95); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-5284. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's reports titled "Community Services Block Grant Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021" and "Community Services Block Grant Performance Measurement Report"; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

EC-5285. A letter from the Executive Director, Southeast Compact Commission for Low-Level Radioactive Waste, transmitting the Fiscal Year 2023 Annual Reports of the Southeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission that include the Annual Commission Audit; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-5286. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Ukraine that was declared in Executive Order 13660 of March 6, 2014, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-5287. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Venezuela that was declared in Executive Order 13692 of March 8, 2015, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-5288. A letter from the Congressional and Public Affairs Specialist, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Additions of Entities to the Entity List [Docket No.: 220818-0172] (RIN: 0694-AI79) received August 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-5289. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Report of Proposed Exports, Department Notification Number: DDTC 24-066, pursuant to section 40(g)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780 (g)(2)); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-5290. A letter from the Executive Director, Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, transmitting the Commission's audited Eighty Third Financial Statement for the period of October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2023; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-5291. A letter from the Branch Chief, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Atka Mackerel in the Central Aleutian District of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 230306-0065] (RTID: 0648-XD231) received August 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-5292. A letter from the Branch Chief, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 230306-0065; RTID: 0648-XD208] received August 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-5293. A letter from the Branch Chief, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's notification of quota transfers — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Bluefish Fishery; Quota Transfers From VA and DE to NC [Docket No.: 221215-0272; RTID: 0648-XD447] received August 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-5294. A letter from the Branch Chief, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch

in the West Yakutat District of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 230224-0053; RTID: 0648-XD061] received August 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-5295. A letter from the Branch Chief, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Blackspotted and Rougheye Rockfish in the Central Aleutian and Western Aleutian Districts of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 230306-0065] (RTID: 0648-XD147) received August 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-5296. A letter from the Branch Chief, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's notification of quota transfer — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer From NC to RI [Docket No.: 221223-0282] (RTID: 0648-XD123) received August 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-5297. A letter from the Branch Chief, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Fishing Year 2023 Recreational Management Measures [Docket No.: 230808-0187] (RIN: 0648-BM22) received August 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-5298. A letter from the Branch Chief, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2024 Commercial Closure for Gag in the South Atlantic [Docket No.: 140819686-5999-02; RTID: 0648-XE065] received August 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-5299. A letter from the Branch Chief, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Recreational Management Measures for the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fisheries; Fishing Year 2023 [Docket No.: 230804-0184] (RIN: 0648-BM09) received August 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-5300. A letter from the Branch Chief, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands; Revised Final 2023 and 2024 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish [Docket No.: 231129-0281; RTID: 0648-XC365] received August 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-5301. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Electronic

Monitoring Program; Correction [Docket No. 1511169999493-03] RIN 0648-BF52) received August 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-5302. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan [Docket No.: 171205999-8274-02] (RIN: 0648-BH45) received August 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-5303. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a social security totalization agreement with Romania, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 433(e)(1); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title II, Sec. 233(e)(1) (as amended by Public Law 95-216, Sec. 317(a)); (91 Stat. 1539) (H. Doc. No. 118—166); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

## 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. STEIL:

Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 8399. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to further restrict contributions of foreign nationals, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-663 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCCAUL:

Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 3334. A bill to provide for the imposition of sanctions on members of the National Communist Party Congress of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-664 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WESTERMAN:

Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 1657. A bill to provide for a land exchange in the Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-665). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WESTERMAN:

Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 4094. 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 (Rept. 118-666). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WESTERMAN:

Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 5490. A bill to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to expand the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-667). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WESTERMAN:

Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 2468. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Utah certain Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management within the boundaries of Camp Williams, Utah, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-668). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WESTERMAN:

Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 4596. A bill to reauthorize the Bureau of Reclamation to provide cost-shared funding to implement the endangered and threatened fish recovery programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins (Rept. 118-669). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WESTERMAN:

Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 7422. A bill to amend the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 to provide cost-recovery authority for the Department of the Interior; with an amendment (Rept. 118-670). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WESTERMAN:

Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 2950. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, through the Coastal Program of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, to work with willing partners and provide support to efforts to assess, protect, restore, and enhance important coastal landscapes that provide fish and wildlife habitat on which certain Federal trust species depend, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-671). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WESTERMAN:

Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 6852. A bill to designate Holcombe Rucker Park, in Harlem, New York, as a National Commemorative Site, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-672). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 7858. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Medicare incident to modifier for mental health services furnished through telehealth; with amendments (Rept. 118-673, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WESTERMAN:

Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 8790. A bill to expedite under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and improve forest management activities on National Forest System lands, on public lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, and on Tribal lands to return resilience to overgrown, fire-prone forested lands, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-674, 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 Committee on Oversight and Accountability discharged from further consideration. H.R. 8399 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on the Judiciary discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3334 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Ways and Means discharged from further consideration. H.R. 7858 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committees on Agriculture and Science, Space, and Technology discharged from further consideration. H.R. 8790 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 Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEEMER, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 9549. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 125 South 1st Avenue in Hillsboro, Oregon, as the "Elizabeth Furse Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. DESAULNIER (for himself, Ms. SHERILL, and Ms. MATSUI):

H.R. 9550. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to require the provision of training and information to certain personnel relating to food allergy identification and response, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. SALAZAR (for herself, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. SCHIFF):

H.R. 9551. A bill to protect intellectual property rights in the voice and visual likeness of individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SALAZAR (for herself, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. ALFORD):

H.R. 9552. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to exempt ticket agents that are small businesses from the requirement to provide refunds for cancelled or significantly delayed or changed flights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. AGUILAR (for himself, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. LIEU, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. RUIZ, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 9553. A bill to authorize funding of enriched resident services in federally assisted affordable housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 9554. A bill to amend Public Law 89-108 to modify the authorization of appropriations for State and Tribal, municipal, rural, and industrial water supplies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. CAMMACK:

H.R. 9555. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to certain senior officials of the Chinese Communist Party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CAREY (for himself and Mrs. BEATTY):

H.R. 9556. A bill to establish a National STEM Week to promote American innovation and enhance STEM education pathways for all students, including those in rural, urban, and underserved communities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CASAR (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DELUZIO, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. TONKO, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. TAKANO, and Ms. ESCOBAR):

H.R. 9557. A bill to provide additional benefits to American workers whose employment has been impacted as a result of the transition to a clean energy economy; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. CASTEN:

H.R. 9558. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to collect, calculate, and publish information regarding emissions of carbon dioxide and methane outside the boundaries of the United States that are associated with exports of fossil fuels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts (for herself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Ms. PETTERSEN, and Ms. TOKUDA):

H.R. 9559. A bill to amend the Child Care Access Means Parents in School Program under the Higher Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. CROCKETT (for herself and Ms. ADAMS):

H.R. 9560. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to provide for administrative costs with respect to the Heirs' Property Relending Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. DE LA CRUZ (for herself, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEEMER, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Mr. BACON, and Mr. LUTTRELL):

H.R. 9561. A bill making appropriations for the salaries and expenses of certain U.S. Customs and Border Protection employees working during a Government shutdown in fiscal year 2025, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DELUZIO (for himself and Mr. LIEU):

H.R. 9562. A bill to require the inclusion of an authorization of appropriations for the Department of Veterans Affairs in any authorization for use of military force or declaration of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HUNT (for himself, Mr. IVEY, Mr. ISSA, Mr. NADLER, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Ms. LEE of Florida):

H.R. 9563. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to limit the availability of civil actions affected by United States sanctions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself and Mr. PHILLIPS):

H.R. 9564. A bill to authorize the imposition of sanctions with respect to the Houthis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Ms. STEFANK):

H.R. 9565. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Transportation from entering into, extending, or renewing a contract with or awarding a grant to an entity that uses or procures light detection and ranging technology from certain foreign entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LANGWORTHY (for himself and Mr. TIMMONS):

H.R. 9566. A bill to require governmentwide source code sharing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. BEYER):

H.R. 9567. A bill to ensure the digital contents of electronic equipment and online accounts belonging to or in the possession of United States persons entering or exiting the United States are adequately protected at the border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MACE (for herself, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. GAETZ, and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana):

H.R. 9568. A bill to prohibit any person from using a motor vehicle to intentionally run over or kill a wild animal on public lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 9569. A bill to reauthorize the national service laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. MCBATH (for herself and Ms. BROWN):

H.R. 9570. A bill to provide grants to local educational agencies to help public schools reduce class size in the early elementary grades, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM:

H.R. 9571. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to include cold-blooded species as animals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 9572. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase penalties for group health plans and health insurance issuers for practices that violate balance billing requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on 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. NADLER (for himself, Ms. CHU, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARSON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. BALINT, Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Ms. BUSH):

H.R. 9573. A bill to impose an assessment related to fossil fuel emissions, to establish the Polluters Pay Climate Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. NEHLS (for himself, Mr. PERRY, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. BURLISON, Ms. BOEBERT, Mr. HUNT, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 9574. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to eliminate a waiver under that Act, to eliminate an authorization for States to use new motor vehicle emission and new motor vehicle engine emissions standards identical to standards adopted in California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. OGLES (for himself, Mrs. LUNA, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 9575. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to eliminate the fees payable on home loans made or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PHILLIPS (for himself, Mr. FINSTAD, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. BACON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 9576. A bill to authorize a grant to encourage recruitment of law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RASKIN (for himself and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 9577. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a grant program to support models for providing stabilization services to individuals with serious thoughts of suicide, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RASKIN (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. KILMER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. PETERS):

H.R. 9578. A bill to establish the use of ranked choice voting in elections for the offices of Senator and Representative in Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ROSE:

H.R. 9579. A bill to establish the Joint Advisory Committee on Digital Assets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. ROSS (for herself, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. MCHENRY, Ms. FOXX, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. EDWARDS, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Ms. MANNING, Mr. NICKEL, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, and Ms. ADAMS):

H.R. 9580. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2777 Brentwood Road in Raleigh, North Carolina, as the "Millie Dunn Veasey Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. SALINAS (for herself, Mr. MOLINARO, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO):

H.R. 9581. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish the Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Behavioral and Mental Health Workforce Scholarship Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SELF (for himself and Mr. NEHLS):

H.R. 9582. A bill to amend chapter 211 of title 18, United States Code, to modify venue for certain offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 9583. A bill to improve cybersecurity practices and improve digital literacy among veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 9584. A bill to promote digital citizenship and media literacy; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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 Mrs. STEEL (for herself, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. MOYLAN, Mrs. BICE, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. RADWAGEN, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 9585. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to prohibit certain contracts for port operations and management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. STEUBE (for himself, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. ROSENDALE):

H.R. 9586. A bill to prohibit Federal funds from being used to provide certain gender transition procedures to individuals in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Health and Human Services; 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. TENNEY (for herself and Mr. WILLIAMS of New York):

H.R. 9587. A bill to establish the Fort Ontario National Monument in the State of New York as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 9588. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to issue certain regulations with respect to the safe transportation of lithium-ion batteries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. TOKUDA (for herself, Mr. POCAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 9589. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to treat expenditures as coordinated with a candidate, an authorized committee of a candidate, or a committee of a national, State, or local political party if the making of the expenditures is materially consistent with instructions, directions, guidance, and suggestions from such candidate or committee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 9590. A bill to establish minimum Federal standards for sports betting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. BONAMICI (for herself, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. TITUS, and Ms. NORTON):

H. Res. 1443. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that all young children and families should have access to high-quality, affordable child care and early education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

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

H. Res. 1444. A resolution acknowledging and thanking America's birth centers for their high quality and high value model of health care, and expressing support for the recognition of the week of September 14 through 20, 2024, as "National Birth Center Week"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CHU (for herself, Mr. TRONE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. PIN-GREE, and Ms. MENG):

H. Res. 1445. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of September 15 through September 21, 2024, as "Community School Coordinators Appreciation Week"; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee (for himself, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mr. MOSKOWITZ):

H. Res. 1446. A resolution denouncing the human trafficking and forced labor of and profiteering from Cuban medical personnel serving in third-world countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. COSTA, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. KILMER, Ms. MACE, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BARR, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. KEATING, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. MANNING, Mr. TONKO, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. NICKEL, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. MANN, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. LOPEZ, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. BALDERSON):

H. Res. 1447. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of September 22 through September 28, 2024, as "Gold Star Families Remembrance Week"; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. SYKES (for herself, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. WILD, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RYAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TONKO, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. DELUZIO, Ms. PORTER, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. BUSH, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BROWN, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CARSON, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BALINT, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Ms. CARAVEO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SCHKOWSKY, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. RAMI-

REZ, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. PETERSEN, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. AMO, Mr. MCGARVEY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HOYER, Ms. OMAR, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. SORENSSEN, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. STANTON, Mr. NICKEL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. MENG, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. CROW, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. POSTER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRJALVA, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. BEYER):

H. Res. 1448. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that every person has the basic right to emergency health care, including abortion care; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

ML-149. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, relative to Concurrent Resolution No. 1460, rescinding, repealing, canceling, voiding, nullifying, and superseding any and all prior applications by the Legislature to the Congress of the United States of America to call a Constitutional Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States pursuant to the terms of Article V of the Constitution of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the 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 Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 9549.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the U S Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 125 South 1st Avenue in Hillsboro, Oregon, as the "Elizabeth Furse Post Office Building".

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 9550.

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

Article I, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the provision of training and information to certain personnel relating to food allergy identification and response.

By Ms. SALAZAR:

H.R. 9551.

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: Intellectual Property Rights

By Ms. SALAZAR:

H.R. 9552.

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: Transportation.

By Mr. AGUILAR:

H.R. 9553.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To create a grant program for affordable housing services to provide supportive services to their residents.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 9554.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend Public Law 89-108 to modify the authorization of appropriations for State and Tribal, municipal, rural, and industrial water supplies, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. CAMMACK:

H.R. 9555.

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

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To impose sanctions on senior officials of the Chinese Communist Party.

By Mr. CAREY:

H.R. 9556.

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

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish a National STEM Week to promote American innovation and enhance STEM education pathways for all students, including those in rural, urban, and underserved communities.

By Mr. CASAR:

H.R. 9557.

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

Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide additional benefits to American workers whose employment has been impacted as a result of the transition to a clean energy economy.

By Mr. CASTEN:

H.R. 9558.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to collect, calculate, and publish information regarding emissions of carbon dioxide and methane outside the boundaries of the United States that are associated with exports of fossil fuels, and for other purposes.

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 9559.

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

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

The single subject of this legislation is:

Child care

By Ms. CROCKETT:

H.R. 9560.

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

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:



Heirs' Property

By Ms. DE LA CRUZ:

H.R. 9561.

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

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7

The single subject of this legislation is:

To pay our Border Patrol agents during a potential government shutdown.

By Mr. DELUZIO:

H.R. 9562.

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:

Veterans Affairs

By Mr. HUNT:

H.R. 9563.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Law

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 9564.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To investigate and authorize the imposition of sanctions with respect to human rights abuses committed by the Houthis

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 9565.

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:

To prohibit the Secretary of Transportation from entering into, extending, or renewing a contract with or awarding a grant to an entity that uses or procures light detection and ranging technology from certain foreign entities, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LANGWORTHY:

H.R. 9566.

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

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Would require the heads of federal agencies to store custom developed code into at least one public or private repository.

By Mr. LIEU:

H.R. 9567.

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

U.S. Const., Art. 1, Sec. 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Data privacy

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 9568.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit any person from using a motor vehicle to intentionally run over or kill a wild animal on public lands

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 9569.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Reauthorizes and modernises the AmeriCorps programs

By Mrs. MCBATH:

H.R. 9570.

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

Interstate Commerce Clause—Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

to award grants for local educational agencies to reduce class sizes in the early elementary grades (grades K–3) in targeted public elementary schools by recruiting, hiring, and supporting qualified teachers

By Ms. MCCOLLUM:

H.R. 9571.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Animal Welfare Act

By Mr. MURPHY:

H.R. 9572.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase penalties for group health plans and health insurance issuers for practices that violate balance billing requirements, and for other purposes.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 9573.

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. NEHLS:

H.R. 9574.

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

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Clean Air Act to eliminate a waiver under that Act, to eliminate an authorization for States to use new motor vehicle emission and new motor vehicle engine emissions standard identical to standards adopted in California, and for other purposes.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 9575.

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 eliminate the fees payable on home loans made or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H.R. 9576.

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

Art. I, §8, cl. 3 of the Constitution of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill authorizes grants to encourage recruitment of state and local law enforcement officers.

By Mr. RASKIN:

H.R. 9577.

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. RASKIN:

H.R. 9578.

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 4 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

to establish the use of ranked choice voting in elections for the offices of Senator and Representative in Congress.

By Mr. ROSE:

H.R. 9579.

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 would create a joint advisory committee between the CFTC and the SEC to harmonize digital asset regulation.

By Ms. ROSS:

H.R. 9580.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7

The single subject of this legislation is:

Designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2777 Brentwood Road in Raleigh, North Carolina, as the "Millie Dunn Veasey Post Office"

By Ms. SALINAS:

H.R. 9581.

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

Pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

To create a scholarship program for students pursuing careers in mental health, behavioral health, and substance use disorder treatment fields.

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 9582.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Allow criminal defendants to transfer federal court venues.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 9583.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: 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:

This bill requires the Department of Veterans Affairs to establish a program to promote digital citizenship and media literacy among veterans by awarding grants to eligible entities, which include civil society organizations and congressionally chartered veterans service organizations.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 9584.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: 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:

This bill directs the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to award grants to state and local educational agencies, public libraries, and qualified nonprofit organizations to develop and promote media literacy and digital citizenship education for elementary and secondary school students.

By Mrs. STEEL:

H.R. 9585.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Transportation

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 9586.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 4, and 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit federal funds from being used to provide certain gender transition procedures to individuals in the custody of

the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Health and Human Services

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 9587.

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

Article one

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish the Fort Ontario National Monument in the State of New York as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

By Ms. TITUS

H.R. 9588.

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:

Hazardous Materials

By Ms. TOKUDA:

H.R. 9589.

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

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1; and

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Amending the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to classify expenditures as coordinated with a campaign if they are made in a manner materially consistent with instructions, directions, guidance, or suggestions from a campaign.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 9590.

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

“The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, as enumerated in Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

A bill to regulate and establish public health guardrails for states operating sports betting programs.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS TO PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 205: Ms. ADAMS.  
H.R. 1002: Mr. COURTNEY.  
H.R. 1101: Mr. PANETTA.  
H.R. 1277: Mr. KHANNA.  
H.R. 1413: Mr. DONALDS, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. BUSHON, and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.  
H.R. 1507: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.  
H.R. 1613: Mr. MORELLE.  
H.R. 1692: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.  
H.R. 1833: Ms. PEREZ.  
H.R. 1841: Mr. PFLUGER.  
H.R. 2401: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. CHU, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. MAGAZINER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PORTER, and Ms. DELBENE.  
H.R. 2474: Mr. LAWLER.  
H.R. 2700: Mr. CRANE.  
H.R. 2743: Ms. DE LA CRUZ and Mr. LATTI.  
H.R. 2808: Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 2965: Ms. PINGREE.  
H.R. 2976: Mr. FROST and Ms. MATSUI.  
H.R. 3032: Ms. BROWNLEY.  
H.R. 3498: Mr. CORREA.  
H.R. 3549: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 3593: Mr. CARBAJAL.  
H.R. 3600: Ms. BROWNLEY.  
H.R. 3649: Mr. BILIRAKIS.  
H.R. 3970: Mr. CLYBURN.  
H.R. 4118: Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 4148: Ms. SLOTKIN.  
H.R. 4274: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H.R. 4340: Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Ms. PEREZ.  
H.R. 4518: Mr. PFLUGER.  
H.R. 4818: Mr. SUOZZI.  
H.R. 4896: Mr. CAREY and Mr. STEUBE.  
H.R. 5103: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.  
H.R. 5314: Mr. OGLES.  
H.R. 5401: Mr. PHILLIPS.  
H.R. 5530: Mr. PFLUGER.  
H.R. 5827: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.  
H.R. 5995: Mr. MCGARVEY.  
H.R. 6049: Ms. UNDERWOOD.  
H.R. 6077: Mrs. FOUSHEE.  
H.R. 6371: Ms. ROSS.  
H.R. 6415: Mr. MENENDEZ.  
H.R. 6451: Mr. BERA and Mr. RUIZ.  
H.R. 6479: Mr. PFLUGER.  
H.R. 6518: Mrs. DINGELL.  
H.R. 6534: Mr. MOLINARO.  
H.R. 6598: Mr. NADLER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Mr. MEEKS.  
H.R. 6691: Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. TRONE.  
H.R. 6727: Mr. BERGMAN.  
H.R. 6751: Ms. BALINT, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. MRVAN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, and Mrs. FLETCHER.  
H.R. 6887: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. NADLER.  
H.R. 6957: Mr. BURGESS.  
H.R. 7195: Mr. NEWHOUSE.  
H.R. 7212: Mr. MOLINARO.  
H.R. 7220: Mrs. KIM of California.  
H.R. 7297: Mr. GUEST.  
H.R. 7361: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.  
H.R. 7380: Mr. WENSTRUP.  
H.R. 7414: Mr. MOYLAN and Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.  
H.R. 7450: Mr. NEWHOUSE.  
H.R. 7469: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.  
H.R. 7906: Mrs. HINSON.  
H.R. 8066: Mr. BABIN, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. LOUDERMILK.  
H.R. 8147: Mrs. MCCLAIN.  
H.R. 8164: Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania and Mr. SORENSEN.  
H.R. 8231: Ms. BROWN, Mr. SABLON, Mr. CARSON, and Mrs. BEATTY.  
H.R. 8301: Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 8340: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.  
H.R. 8545: Mr. CISCOMANI.  
H.R. 8600: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BALINT, Mr. AMO, Mr. EVANS, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Ms. PINGREE.  
H.R. 8617: Mr. CARSON and Mr. HUIZENGA.  
H.R. 8653: Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. LATTI, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. CARL.  
H.R. 8758: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. PETERS.  
H.R. 8796: Mr. CASAR.  
H.R. 8963: Ms. WILD and Ms. HOULAHAN.  
H.R. 9001: Mrs. BICE and Mr. VALADAO.  
H.R. 9096: Mr. NORMAN.  
H.R. 9113: Ms. PETERSEN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. ROSS, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. DESJARLAIS, and Mr. KILMER.  
H.R. 9158: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 9169: Mr. SELF and Mr. CRANE.  
H.R. 9182: Mr. VASQUEZ.  
H.R. 9189: Ms. TOKUDA.  
H.R. 9244: Ms. BROWNLEY.  
H.R. 9255: Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, and Mr. LAWLER.  
H.R. 9260: Mr. NEWHOUSE.  
H.R. 9268: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey and Mr. QUIGLEY.  
H.R. 9283: Mr. MANN.  
H.R. 9319: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.  
H.R. 9406: Ms. DELBENE and Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 9480: Ms. PETERSEN.  
H.R. 9493: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ and Ms. STANBURY.

H.R. 9525: Mr. BUCHANAN.  
H.R. 9531: Mr. DUARTE.  
H.R. 9534: Mr. ROSENDALE and Ms. TENNEY.  
H.R. 9535: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. PANETTA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, and Mr. LEVIN.  
H.R. 9544: Mr. COMER.  
H.R. 9545: Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE.  
H.J. Res. 164: Mr. NEWHOUSE.  
H.J. Res. 170: Mrs. HINSON.  
H.J. Res. 193: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H. Con. Res. 115: Ms. TITUS.  
H. Con. Res. 122: Mr. GUEST.  
H. Res. 1131: Mr. LEVIN.  
H. Res. 1203: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.  
H. Res. 1327: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.  
H. Res. 1419: Mr. SORENSEN.  
H. Res. 1435: Mr. COSTA.

## DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petition was filed:

Petition 16, September 10, 2024, by Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana on House Resolution 1410, was signed by the following Members: Mr. Graves of Louisiana, Ms. Spanberger, Mr. Landsman, Ms. Scholten, Ms. Tokuda, Ms. Bonamici, Mr. AMO, Mr. Higgins of Louisiana, Ms. Strickland, Ms. Houlihan, Mrs. Foushee, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Mike Garcia of California, Ms. McCollum, Mr. Carbajal, Ms. Manning, Mrs. Fletcher, Ms. Schrier, Ms. Lois Frankel of Florida, Mrs. Ramirez, Ms. Budzinski, Mr. Lawler, Ms. Brown, Ms. Balint, Ms. Petersen, Ms. Caraveo, Ms. Wexton, Mr. Carter of Louisiana, Mr. Carey, Ms. McClellan, Mrs. Sykes, Mr. DeSaulnier, Ms. Kamlager-Dove, Mrs. Beatty, Mr. Cleaver, Ms. Blunt Rochester, Ms. Kaptur, Mr. Lieu, Mr. Ruppersberger, Ms. Clarke of New York, Mr. Golden of Maine, Ms. Stevens, Mr. Stauber, Ms. Scanlon, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Meeks, Mr. Quigley, Ms. Lofgren, Mr. Bishop of Georgia, Mr. Foster, Ms. Letlow, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, Mr. Suozzi, Mr. Tonko, Mr. Keating, Ms. Jacobs, Ms. Titus, Mr. Horsford, Mr. Ruiz, Ms. Pingree, Ms. Hoyle of Oregon, Mr. Pallone, Ms. Ross, Mr. Beyer, Ms. Kelly of Illinois, Ms. Slotkin, Mrs. Trahan, Mrs. Chavez-DeRemer, Mr. Kilmer, Mr. Davis of Illinois, Ms. Stansbury, Mr. Magaziner, Mr. Ivey, Mrs. Watson Coleman, Ms. Meng, Mr. Raskin, Mrs. Steel, Mr. Nickel, Mr. Norcross, Mr. Jackson of Illinois, Mr. Gottheimer, Mr. Goldman of New York, Ms. Underwood, Mrs. Cherfilus-McCormick, Mr. Van Drew, Mr. Frost, Mr. Sorensen, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Scott of Virginia, Mr. Auchincloss, Mr. Mullin, Mr. Casten, Mrs. Hayes, Ms. Crockett, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Allred, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Correa, Mr. Bera, Mr. Panetta, Ms. Ocasio-Cortez, Ms. Leger Fernandez, Mr. Vicente Gonzalez of Texas, Mr. Cuellar, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Carson, Mr. Sherman, Mr. McGarvey, Ms. Adams, Mr. Cardenas, Ms. Wild, Mr. Connolly, Mr. Thanedar, Mr. Boyle of Pennsylvania, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Levin, Mr. LaMalfa, Ms. Schakowsky, Mr. Takano, Mr. Davis of North Carolina, Mr. Robert Garcia of California, Mr. Gimenez, Ms. Lee of Nevada, Mr. Carter of Texas, Mr. Khanna, Ms. Porter, Mr. Valadao, Ms. Lee of California, Mr. Harder of California, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Pappas, Mr. Pocan, Ms. Garcia of Texas, Mr. Stanton, Ms. Barragan, Mrs. Kiggans of Virginia, Ms. Perez, Mr. Luttrell, Mr. Carl, Mr. Ezell, Mr. Van Orden, Ms. Salinas, Mr. Gallego, Ms. Craig, Mr. Green of Texas, Mrs. Dingell, Ms. Sherrill, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Espallat, Mr. Sarbanes, Ms. Pressley, Mr. Armstrong, Ms. Williams of Georgia, Mr. Krishnamoorthi, Mr. James, Mr. Torres of New York, Mr. Vasquez, Ms. Lee of Pennsylvania, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Neguse, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Kim of New Jersey, Ms. DeLauro,

Mr. Crow, Mr. Mann, Mrs. Miller-Meeks, Mr. Costa, Mr. Soto, Mr. Mfume, Mrs. McBath, Mr. Schneider, and Mr. Ciscomani.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—  
ADDITIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 14 by Ms. TITUS on House Resolution 1302: Ms. Slotkin, Mr. Raskin.

Petition 15 by Ms. WILD on House Resolution 1346: Ms. Porter.

The following Member's name was withdrawn from the following discharge petition.

Petition 16 by Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana on House Resolution 1410: Mrs. McBath.



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 118<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 170

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2024

No. 142

## 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.

Eternal God, our shelter in life's storms, Your Kingdom is above all earthly kingdoms. Today, empower the Members of this body with the wisdom, courage, and strength needed for our times. Infuse them with the passion to act in ways that honor Your Name.

Lord, preserve their health and strength by Your mercy and power. May they find Your grace sufficient for every need.

Bless also the citizens of this great land. Give them the wisdom to pray for our government and our leaders, so that all people may live quiet and peaceful lives in all goodness and holiness.

We pray in Your merciful 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, September 12, 2024.

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.

### EXECUTIVE SESSION

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Laura Margarete Provinzino, of Minnesota, to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

#### GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, now before the month is out, both parties in both Chambers must unite on the most important goal of this work period: keeping the government open with a temporary extension of Federal funding. A continuing resolution, as we all know, is not a substitute for the appropriations process, but, rather, a tool to give us more time for the appropriators

to do their work. And, fortunately—in this body at least—Democratic and Republican appropriators have a very good track record of working together.

In divided government, the only way Congress has been able to pass CRs is through bipartisan cooperation. We have seen that again and again and again these last 2 years.

Unfortunately, House Republicans have regrettably forgotten that lesson. About a week ago, they introduced a 6-month CR that, from the first, proved to be unserious, partisan, and insufficient. And given what has happened in the House in the last few days, it is becoming clearer and clearer that only a bipartisan solution will work. We have been saying this all along, but the events of the past few days even further confirm just how much it is true.

A real proposal for avoiding a shutdown would be the one that both sides write together, but House Republicans wrote their CR behind closed doors, without any input from the Democratic leader in the House, the President, myself, or any of the Democratic appropriators. A real proposal for avoiding a shutdown would avoid poison pills, but House Republicans wrote their CR with poison pills front and center. They know perfectly well this approach doesn't work.

A real proposal for avoiding a shutdown is one that doesn't hamstring our national defense, doesn't weaken our border security, and doesn't hurt our veterans and farmers and so many others. And instead of a short-term extension of the deadline, the House Republicans released a bill that kicks the can down the road for half a year.

That is no way to govern; particularly on military affairs, it is no way to govern. You can't run a military with a 6-month funding patch like House Republicans' leader proposed. It would slow down everything: insufficient resources for recruitment and troop pay increases and research. This 6-month CR would hurt the awarding of

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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new military contracts and cause immediate and immense uncertainty and cost increases for the old ones.

So I urge Speaker Johnson to set aside this CR proposal and try again. We have already lost 1 week in this 3-week work period. We all know what we need to do if we want to ensure the government does not shut down: We need a bipartisan bill, a temporary extension. The Democratic leader in the House and I are ready and willing to work with the Speaker, as we have done before.

#### INFLATION

Mr. President, now on inflation, yesterday Americans got another piece of excellent news in the fight against inflation. According to the Department of Labor, the consumer price index was measured at 2.5 percent in August compared to a year ago. This floor chart illustrates just that: 2 years ago, 2 years after we passed the Inflation Reduction Act and Chips and Science, inflation has now slowed to a 3-year low. Here is what it was in 2022; here is what it is right now. It went from 8.3 percent when the Chips and Science Act and the Inflation Reduction Act were passed to 2.5 percent today. Let me repeat: 2 years after the Inflation Reduction Act and the Chips and Science Act, inflation has slowed to a 3-year low.

Republicans claimed investing in America would make inflation skyrocket and drive our economy into a recession. Instead, the United States has had the strongest post-COVID recovery in the world. Manufacturing, construction at an alltime high, nearly triple its peak during the past administration, and inflation continues to trend lower. And inflation has slowed, despite Senate Republicans trying to block and derail so many of the bills we have pushed in this Chamber to lower costs and make life easier for American families.

Remember, when Republicans had a chance to vote for lower prescription drug costs for seniors, they voted no. When Republicans had a chance to cap insulin at \$35 a month for Americans on Medicare, they voted no. When Republicans had the chance to dramatically expand the child tax credit and cut child poverty in this country in half, they voted no. And when Republicans had the chance to invest in rebuilding America and bringing advanced manufacturing jobs back to our shores and open new factories for EVs and solar and chips, many of them still voted no—though, then back home, they tried to take credit for these jobs. For 3 years, Republicans have proudly been the party of “no”: no solutions, no plans, no attempts to fix our country’s problems.

But today’s report shows that the Democratic agenda is working. This is dramatic. And despite Republicans’ best efforts to derail our country’s recovery, we have moved forward in a very positive way. We have a lot of work still to do. People still need a lot

of help to make ends meet and save for retirement and provide for their families, but we are on our way. We are on our way, as this chart shows.

#### PROJECT 2025

Mr. President, now on Project 2025, the more people learn about Donald Trump’s 2025 agenda, the more they realize how devastating it would be for our country. Later today, I will join with my Democratic colleagues to shine a light on this revolting MAGA agenda.

On its surface, Project 2025 proposes the most conservative, most radical, most unhinged collection of policies in modern history. Let me say that again: Project 2025 proposes the most conservative, the most radical, the most unhinged collection of policies in modern history.

And when you dig even deeper, Project 2025 is even worse than that. It reads like a hard-right wish list for some of the nastiest, most harmful policies you can imagine. Project 2025 would devastate American education by abolishing the Department of Education and eliminating Head Start for 2.9 million students.

Republicans claim they care about families, but eliminating Head Start means Republicans want to kill a program that studies show makes it far more likely that low-income kids will graduate high school, attend college, earn more money, and lead healthier lives. That is what Republicans would eliminate by killing Head Start.

Project 2025 would send the cost of healthcare and prescription drugs soaring, repealing the \$35 cap on insulin for seniors on Medicare that Democrats enacted into law. The \$35 cap on insulin for seniors was a lifesaving reform—literally, a lifesaving reform. It will help ensure seniors won’t go broke trying to manage their diabetes. But Project 2025 callously, cruelly would kill that measure and tell seniors who struggle to afford insulin that they are on their own—utter cruelty.

Project 2025 would also intensify the GOP’s war on reproductive freedom by laying the groundwork for a national abortion ban, pushing States to monitor women’s pregnancies. Let me repeat that: Project 2025 pushes States to monitor women’s pregnancies.

This is what they call freedom? Give me a break.

Project 2025 would betray our veterans by cutting disability benefits for veterans and defunding VA hospitals, including the only VA on Long Island. The Northport VA could potentially, given their cuts, be defunded.

And, finally, 2025 would make it harder for Americans to own a home by privatizing Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, causing dramatic spikes in mortgage rates.

Owning a home is a hallmark of the American Dream. We shouldn’t make it harder for people to own homes, and that is precisely what 2025 would do.

So let me be clear: Project 2025 is the Trump agenda. Its staff reads like a

who is who of the first Trump administration, and many of them would be part of a second Trump administration and be in charge of writing policy. So make no mistake, America, if Donald Trump returns to the White House, Project 2025 will be the playbook his staff will use for implementing the policies of his new administration, and we are all in danger should that occur.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

#### NATIONAL SECURITY

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I would like to begin by reminding our colleagues of a report released before the August State work period. It is a report Congress commissioned in the fiscal year 2022 NDAA, produced by a panel of experts that Congress appointed—the bipartisan Commission on the National Defense Strategy.

The Commission was tasked with reviewing the Biden administration’s national defense strategy and conducting an independent assessment of the threats and requirements of our common defense.

Any of our colleagues who haven’t yet taken a close look at this report should. But I would like to reiterate a few of its conclusions that I discussed just last month as the Appropriations Committee finalized defense spending legislation for the coming year.

This ought to grab our attention, from the report:

[T]he U.S. military lacks both the capabilities and the capacity required to be confident it can deter and prevail in combat.

[T]he U.S. defense industrial base . . . is unable to meet the equipment, technology, and munitions needs of the United States and its allies and partners.

[T]he U.S. public are largely unaware of the dangers the United States faces or the costs (financial and otherwise) required to adequately prepare.

The report doesn’t flinch in assessing the full scale of the threats posed by major adversaries: Russian victory in Ukraine would make Moscow “an emboldened and likely stronger power, requiring NATO to build and deploy additional forces, potentially at the expense of other locations where these resources could be applied.

China is outpacing the United States and has largely negated the U.S. military advantage in the Western Pacific through two decades of focused military investment.

And, perhaps most alarmingly, the growing partnership and collaboration between our adversaries “increases the

likelihood that a conflict with one would expand to multiple fronts, causing simultaneous demands on U.S. and ally resources.

It is a sobering assessment with some urgent recommendations to go along with it. The question now is what we are willing to do about it.

Congress has a constitutional duty to provide for the common defense. We have a responsibility to align resources with our requirements and our strategy to provide funding adequate to ensure American military superiority.

Unfortunately, this is work Congress must do without help from this administration. And as one Commissioner, Roger Zakheim, has observed, President Biden's 2022 NDS mentioned neither "budget," "funding," nor "dollar."

But after a week back in Washington, Congress is no closer to delivering full-year top-line defense spending than we were back on August 1. The critical increases Vice Chair COLLINS secured over the President's anemic budget request are no closer to becoming law, neither is the National Defense Authorization Act, which the Democratic leader has yet to schedule for floor time.

So it is one thing to request expert analysis; it would be quite another to do the urgent work that analysis rightly prescribes.

#### **PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS**

Mr. President, on another matter, one of the few details Vice President HARRIS has shared about her governing agenda is a pledge to implement price controls at the grocery store to end so-called price-gouging.

The eerie echoes of Marxist propaganda in that talking point have already attracted attention. But we don't have to dig too far back in the history books to find an example that she may be drawing from.

The Biden-Harris administration itself has used similar language to describe another socialist-inspired price control scheme: the one to combat supposed price-gouging in the market for lifesaving pharmaceutical treatments.

And so far, prescription drug socialism is not working out too well. According to a recent study, nearly 3.5 million beneficiaries are expected to pay higher—higher—out-of-pocket costs as a result of the administration's proposed scheme.

But that hasn't stopped them. Last month, the administration released the maximum fair price for the first 10 medicines selected for its coercive negotiation program. Of course, when you dig into the details, the scheme sounds less like a negotiation than a shake-down.

If the dictated maximum fair price is not feasible, drugmakers have two choices: They can pay an exorbitant excise fee or they can withdraw entirely from participating in Medicaid and Medicare.

Now, remember, the real losers from this misguided policy are the vulner-

able patients who are left with fewer lifesaving cures.

Roche and AstraZeneca have indicated that they will be discontinuing certain drug trials or considering delaying launching cancer medications due to the financial penalties from the Inflation Reduction Act, and yet Biden and HARRIS seem largely unbothered.

Last month, President Biden went on the road to celebrate the results of the Cancer Moonshot Initiative, an accomplishment I was proud to partner with him on. But he hasn't reckoned with estimates that the Inflation Reduction Act could eliminate nine times the amount of funding for cancer research that the Cancer Moonshot created.

Let me say that again.

He hasn't reckoned with estimates that the Inflation Reduction Act could eliminate nine times the amount of funding for cancer research that the Cancer Moonshot created.

Vice President HARRIS, similarly blinded to the consequences of her work, has recently bragged about her role in passing the Inflation Reduction Act.

I can't imagine that Americans facing rare disease diagnoses are as proud of that record as she is.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority whip.

#### **SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM**

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, there was a time not that long ago when families had a similar challenge across America: what to do with mom and dad. At that time, there wasn't much to turn to. If you were fortunate, your parents, during the course of their lifetime, saved up enough money to take care of themselves.

But in my family and many others, it was common to have that spare bedroom for grandma and grandpa because there was no place else to go. It was part of American family life. It caused some hardship. The kids had to double up in the bedrooms, and some of the activities in the family were limited. But you did it because you loved them and they needed help and they couldn't take care of themselves.

In 1939, that started to change. A President named Franklin Delano Roosevelt thought, It is time for us to give some relief to these families, to give dignity to seniors in their retirement years. And he created a program called Social Security—now one of the most popular programs in the United States.

You don't hear many candidates for President standing up and saying, "I am going to cut Social Security benefits," do you? It is worshiped and venerated and respected and followed by families across America. But the critics in the creation of Social Security called it socialism. Socialism: Too much government, leave us alone; let mom and dad live in that spare bedroom; don't give them a separate savings account they can accumulate during their lifetime. If they do it, fine. If they don't, fine too. Socialism.

Fast forward to the 1960s. Now we have a new concern: How are we going

to pay for the healthcare of seniors now that they are living longer because of Social Security? What are we going to do about it?

There was a concern in Washington that the cost of medical care—surgeries and treatment—was just too expensive for the average person. And so President Lyndon Baines Johnson created Medicare. Medicare was a health insurance program for senior citizens across America.

When it started, it ushered in a dramatic change in healthcare in America. The construction of hospitals started expanding their pace across this country. Medicare made a big difference.

What did they say about it in criticizing it? Socialism: Too much government trying to provide healthcare for senior citizens. Of course, Medicaid came on its heels, as well, to take care of low-income individuals facing the same challenge.

"Socialism"—we hear that time and again. This morning, the Republican Senate leader criticized efforts to lower pharmacy drug costs across America. He called it prescription drug socialism. Here we go again. Any effort to help the average family who is trying to get by and trying to make ends meet that involves the government is criticized as socialism. The argument was made by the Republican leader that this socialism, this lowering of prescription drug prices, is ultimately going to stifle research and competition. He failed to mention one or two things.

First, he failed to mention that virtually every single prescription drug that is now making a difference across America started with government research. The National Institutes of Health—the premier medical research Agency in the world—did the basic research for virtually every single one of these drugs. As much as I admire the private sector—and I do—and as much as I wish the pharmaceutical industry well, the fact is, if they are honest about it, they are simply bargaining with the government that helped them get started to find profitable products.

The second thing I want to note that the Republican leader did not mention this morning is that, for decades now, we have allowed the Veterans Health Administration to negotiate drug prices. In other words, what we are now doing in Medicare, we have been doing for veterans. Our theory was our veterans deserve the best, and we have got to be able to afford it as a government, and they have to be able to afford it as individuals. So we negotiated these drug prices. I didn't hear any screaming and hollering about helping our veterans, because it was the right thing to do.

Doing that for veterans is virtually the same thing that is happening in other countries. Why are exactly the same drugs that are made in the United States sold in Canada for a fraction of the cost? Because the Canadian



Government negotiated—just like the Veterans Health Administration in the United States—for reasonable prices for Canadian citizens. Now we are doing the same thing. Finally, after decades of promise, it is happening. This notion that the top 10 drugs under Medicare are now going to be negotiated so that we can bring prices within reach of the government and individuals is simply an extension of what we have been doing at the VA for years. I have to tell you it makes a difference, a serious difference.

Imagine that the Biden-Harris proposal not only allows for negotiating prices down to a reasonable level for Medicare, but it also says that you in Medicare are limited to a \$2,000 annual expenditure for prescription drugs. And \$2,000 is a lot of money. Don't get me wrong. For a lot of people, it is a hardship to come up with that kind of money, but it is within the reach for most Americans to pay that amount of money. We know that drugs, otherwise, are too darned expensive for them.

Now, the critics of that, like the Senator from Kentucky, this morning, call it socialism. I call it the American approach to helping families—a realistic approach that says that pharmaceutical drugs should be affordable. If I understood the position of the Kentucky Senator this morning, he thinks it is a big mistake. I think it is a breakthrough. Finally, we are going to reach the day when we can negotiate prices for those not in Medicare who will be helped as well. So I wanted to start my remarks with that.

#### VENEZUELA

Mr. President, in 2018, 6 years ago, I visited Venezuela—a once prosperous, albeit imperfect, democracy suffering terrible economic and political decline.

As we drove around the streets of Caracas, the person from the Embassy in the car said: Take a look at something you might not notice. Notice the belts that the people of Caracas are wearing, particularly the men, and notice how long the end of the belt is and how many notches they have put in the belt. The people are starving in this country because of the government of Nicolas Maduro.

I told President Maduro at a meeting during that visit that the upcoming election, which was just months away, would only be credible if it was monitored and honest. He went ahead with the discredited election anyway. The result was as predicted: an exodus of millions of desperate people fleeing repression and economic collapse.

A few weeks ago, Venezuela held another Presidential election in which the regime had arbitrarily blocked key opposition candidates from the ballot and had tried to undermine the preelectoral process. This is an indication of what activities are going on. Venezuelan opposition candidate Edmundo Gonzalez eventually left the country, even though it was pretty clear from the results that we were able to glean from the Venezuelan elec-

tion that he was the winner. Ten million Venezuelans peacefully had voted. Results that were meticulously documented by credible monitors showed an overall win for this opposition candidate. Despite this, the Maduro regime refused to release the results and announced that they had won instead. It arbitrarily arrested thousands of opposition supporters and issued an outrageous warrant for the arrest of Gonzalez, forcing him to leave the country.

Enough of this madness. Enough of this outright theft of the Venezuelan voters' overwhelming choice for a better future. This week, I have introduced a simple 2-page bill terminating all U.S. petroleum cooperation and related trade with Venezuela until the legitimate results of the election are respected. I also filed it as an amendment to the annual Defense authorization bill.

The entrenched regime clings to power using oil revenues dependent on U.S. involvement. Under my bill, that is going to end and so will Maduro's financial strength. It is simply that simple. Are we going to do business as usual with a dictator who ignores the results of a freely held election?

I also appealed to our democratic allies in the region, including the democracies of the Caribbean, to stand resolute in the defense of a sweeping and clear vote by the Venezuelan people. They cannot sit idly by for another 6 years amidst regime-inflicted suffering and economic collapse in Venezuela. Our neighbors in Venezuela deserve better.

#### JUDICIAL CONFIRMATIONS

Mr. President, on a separate topic, over the past 3 years, something profound has happened on the floor of the Senate. We have been building on the most important accomplishments of the Biden-Harris administration: the confirmations of highly qualified, independent, even-handed judges to the Federal bench.

To date, we have confirmed 208 judges to lifetime positions on the Federal judiciary during my time as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee over the last 3½ years. This is progress. We have stayed on pace with the number of judges confirmed during the Trump administration, even though we have had the longest evenly divided Senate in history. We now only have a narrow majority of 51 to 49.

These confirmations highlight the Senate Judiciary Committee's and Biden-Harris administration's commitment to filling vacancies with highly qualified, diverse candidates who will ensure the fair administration of justice. This is a historic slate of judges we have approved who will rule with reason and restraint. They respect the rule of law, adhere to precedent, and answer only to the Constitution.

I have served on the Senate Judiciary Committee for more than two decades, including as chair for the past 3½ years. During that time, I have evaluated and voted on more than 1,000 judi-

cial nominees. The record is clear: President Biden's nominees to the Federal bench represent the best. Every single one—every single one—of the President's 208 judges so far has received at least a “qualified” rating from the American Bar Association, an indication that their peers found them to be high in integrity, professional competence, and judicial temperament.

Something that also stands out about President Biden's nominees, aside from their exceptional qualifications, is the professional and demographic diversity they bring. We have made history on the Senate Judiciary Committee and in the Senate in confirming more Black women to the Federal circuit courts than all of the previous Presidents of the United States combined. Of course, we have confirmed the first-ever Black woman to serve on the Supreme Court, Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson.

With Hispanic Heritage Month beginning this weekend, I would like to celebrate the historic nature of the Hispanic and Latino judges whom President Biden has nominated and we have approved. Just this week, we confirmed Jeannette Vargas to the Southern District of New York. During the Biden administration, the Senate has confirmed 37 Hispanic judges, more than any other President in history. President Biden also has appointed historic firsts to the bench, including the first-ever Hispanic judge to sit on the DC Circuit and the first Latina to sit on the Fifth. In my home State, Judge Nancy Maldonado became Illinois' first Latina Federal judge and, more recently, the first-ever Hispanic judge to serve on the Seventh Circuit.

Beyond this demographic diversity, there is recordbreaking professional diversity. In the past 3 years, we have confirmed more public defenders and circuit judges than all prior Presidents combined. There is nothing wrong with a former prosecutor being a Federal judge. I have voted for dozens of them, and I am sure they are competent in doing a good job. But if we want balance on the bench, we should make sure that we have diversity in professional background.

Another notable aspect of this record is that the vast majority—nearly 90 percent—of the Federal judges approved during the Biden administration have been bipartisan. This includes three-quarters of the appellate nominees. I want to thank my several Republican colleagues who have joined us in good faith to make this happen.

This focus on qualified, consensus nominees will go a long way to restoring trust in the judiciary. The American people want judges who look like America and understand the American experience in all of its forms. We will continue elevating judges who are qualified, principled, and committed—above all—to faithfully following the Constitution. The American people deserve nothing less.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### AUGUST WORK PERIOD

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, like many of our colleagues, I spend a lot of summer days on the road in my home State of South Dakota. The longer summer recesses give me the opportunity to travel the State far and wide, and with so much going on in South Dakota during the season, it is a great time for me to see familiar faces and to meet new folks as well.

I spend a lot of these summer days listening because what I hear from South Dakotans informs a lot of the work that I do here in the U.S. Senate.

In Howard, SD, I heard from healthcare professionals about some of the important programs that help them provide healthcare in rural areas.

Homebuilders in the Sioux Falls area told me about the headwinds they face from the Biden-Harris administration's overregulation, which has made building new homes more difficult and expensive.

At a Dakotafest in Mitchell, agricultural producers expressed their frustration that Congress has still not passed an updated farm bill—a frustration that I share. I have been pushing hard for Congress to take up a bill and will continue to do everything I can to advance this legislation. Another extension is no substitute for the certainty an updated farm bill would give farmers and ranchers as they make plans for the future, and getting it done should be a priority for Congress.

Traveling around South Dakota also gives me the chance to meet the people who keep our communities going.

I dropped in to hear from local officials in Leola and Eureka.

I got to learn about some of the things happening at Black Hills State University, and I toured South Dakota State's nursing simulation center in Brookings.

I visited the Liberty Center in Box Elder and saw the great work the Black Hills community does to make the area a welcoming place for service-members stationed at Ellsworth Air Force Base and for their families.

Whether it is Kuchen in Eureka, a quick bite at Ricky's Restaurant in Roscoe, or, of course, the Tubby Burger at the Brown County Fair, I know I can always find some good food to keep me fueled wherever I am traveling in South Dakota.

What would the summer be without a few celebrations? I was out in Rapid City for the annual Military Appreciation Barbecue, I joined the Fort Pierre 4th of July Parade, and I was back in my hometown of Murdo celebrating the 70th anniversary of the legendary Pio-

neer Auto Show and honoring the life of longtime museum owner Dave Geisler, who passed away earlier this year.

I had the opportunity to travel with my family in the Black Hills. We made stops in Spearfish Canyon, Hill City, Keystone, Lake Pactola, and Spearfish, among other places.

This summer was also notable for the successes of South Dakota's athletes. It was great to see two South Dakotans competing in the Olympics and Paralympics this year. Sioux Falls native Taryn Kloth competed in beach volleyball, and Miles Krajewski, a Yankton native and freshman at the University of South Dakota, made history as the first American to medal in badminton at the Paralympics, bringing home a silver medal in mixed doubles.

The Sioux Falls Little League All Star Team made it to the Little League World Series this summer, and by all accounts, they played well in Williamsport. They should be proud of their success, and I am glad to hear they were able to befriend fellow players from across the country and the world along the way.

It was great to be in Brookings this past weekend for the South Dakota State Jackrabbits' home opener, as they look to defend their back-to-back national titles this season.

Summer is a wonderful time in South Dakota, and it is a privilege to be able to spend part of it exploring our great State. The sunshine on the open prairie, the smell of the ponderosa pine, and the good people I meet along the way remind me how lucky I am to be a South Dakotan and what an honor it is to represent this special place in the U.S. Senate.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### DISASTER RELIEF FUNDING

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, Congress has one task over the next 2 weeks, and it is relatively straightforward: to keep the government open and avoid a pointless and costly shutdown that would hurt most Americans. And as we do that, there is one priority that we can't afford to neglect or punt, and that is providing disaster aid to communities across the country that are still waiting.

All across our country, in more than 20 States and territories, millions of Americans are reeling from disasters: wildfires, hurricanes, droughts, floods. And having lost their homes, their communities, their livelihoods, they count on the Federal Government to help.

For people on Maui, help is needed immediately. More than a year after the deadly fires that leveled an entire town, claimed 102 lives, and stole just about everything from those lucky enough to survive, nothing is normal yet. Survivors in temporary housing are being forced to move every few months. Many have moved five times in the last year, shattering any semblance of stability that they have been able to cobble together. Meanwhile, not a single home has been rebuilt so far. Not a single home has been rebuilt so far. That is a dire emergency for any community in any scenario, but it is especially worrying given that temporary housing assistance from FEMA is due to expire in 5 months.

The long and difficult recovery is squeezing survivors in other ways as well. With fewer jobs and smaller paychecks, people are having to figure out whether they can afford the most basic necessities. A recent poll of Maui wildfire victims found that 70 percent of survivors are cutting back on food and groceries—70 percent cutting back on food in the United States of America—and more than half are cutting back on medicine and other healthcare expenses.

So it is no surprise that people whose families have lived on Maui for generations are considering giving up and leaving the island altogether. And worse, thousands more are on the cusp of doing the same. For Lahaina to fully recover, it needs its people. For Lahaina to recover, it needs its people. And what those people need right now is tangible help—help with building a home, with finding a job, help with rebuilding their small businesses—the kind of help that will finally provide a reprieve from the constant worrying about what is next and hope that a better future awaits them after months of unimaginable suffering.

Providing that kind of help and relief to our fellow Americans in their hour of need is central to the promise of the Federal Government. There are not that many things that the Federal Government absolutely must do. There are not that many things that the Federal Government absolutely must do, but one of them is, when there is a disaster and a State or a county or an island or a reservation or a town is devastated by a natural disaster and the impact of that natural disaster exceeds the ability for that local unit of government to handle it, the President declares a disaster. And then FEMA comes in.

After that, HUD comes in with the support of the Congress through a program called Community Development Block Grants-Disaster Recovery. What does that mean? It is flexible funding for those communities to rebuild. FEMA came to the table and did the disaster response. Now we have to recover. People are not recovered. People are not recovered.

So we have an opportunity not to do something extraordinary but to do

something absolutely essential. We have an opportunity not to pass the Civil Rights Act but to do the thing that Congress always does, do the thing that Congress always does, which is, when a community gets flattened, we are there.

Now, the good news is that even though the House proposal for a continuing resolution sort of fell flat on its face for other reasons—because it was 6 months and because it had this other nonsense in it—it did have \$10 billion for disaster recovery. Now, that was a very narrow program called the Disaster Relief Fund, which absolutely needs those dollars, but the Republican House position is to fund disaster relief in the continuing resolution. We have got the chair and the ranking member in the U.S. Senate and the chair and the ranking member in the U.S. House of the Appropriations Committee saying they want to do disaster relief. We are not fighting about this as a partisan issue. We are not fighting about this as a partisan issue.

So we have an opportunity, again, not to do something unusual but to do the thing that we have always done. What would be unusual is to keep communities waiting for years now—years now. Wildfires in New Mexico. Unfortunately, there are some wildfires in Nevada as we speak. Twenty States waiting on help: Mississippi, Texas, Florida. All over the country, these communities need help.

A lot of stuff we do is really hard. A lot of stuff we do is really partisan. This is neither of those things. We just have to decide that among the things that the Federal Government does is that we come to the table for any American when a disaster hits. Let's get this done.

I yield the floor.

#### NOMINATION OF LAURA M. PROVINZINO

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today the Senate will vote to confirm Laura Provinzino to the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota.

Born in St. Cloud, MN, Ms. Provinzino received her B.A. from Lewis & Clark College, her B.A. from Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar, and her J.D. from Yale Law School. After law school, she served as a law clerk to Judge Diana E. Murphy on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in Minneapolis.

Following her clerkship, Ms. Provinzino worked at Robins Kaplan LLP as a litigation associate, where her work involved civil litigation and criminal defense. Since 2010, she has been an assistant U.S. attorney in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Minnesota. She handles all aspects of criminal investigation and prosecution and has prosecuted a wide variety of Federal crimes. Ms. Provinzino has served as a missing and murdered indigenous persons assistant U.S. attorney since 2023, after previously serving as deputy chief of the violent and major crimes section, deputy chief of the major crimes section, human traf-

ficking coordinator, and Project Safe Childhood coordinator. She has tried 16 cases to verdict, all of which were jury trials.

The American Bar Association unanimously rated Ms. Provinzino as "well qualified" to serve on the district court. She has deep ties to the District of Minnesota, and she enjoys the strong support of both of her home State senators, Ms. KLOBUCHAR and Ms. SMITH. Ms. Provinzino's nomination has also received support from a range of individuals and organizations, including law enforcement officers, former Federal prosecutors, and organizations working to combat human trafficking.

Ms. Provinzino's significant litigation background and extensive experience in Federal court ensure that she will be a valuable addition to the district court. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting her nomination.

#### VOTE ON PROVINZINO NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Provinzino nomination?

Mrs. COLLINS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

The result was announced—yeas 54, nays 41, as follows:

#### [Rollcall Vote No. 238 Ex.]

##### YEAS—54

Baldwin	Graham	Padilla
Bennet	Hassan	Peters
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Reed
Booker	Helmy	Sanders
Brown	Hickenlooper	Schatz
Butler	Hirono	Schumer
Cantwell	Kaine	Shaheen
Cardin	Kelly	Sinema
Carper	King	Smith
Casey	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Collins	Lujan	Tester
Coons	Manchin	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Markley	Warner
Cramer	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warren
Durbin	Murphy	Welch
Fetterman	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden

##### NAYS—41

Barrasso	Daines	McConnell
Blackburn	Fischer	Moran
Boozman	Grassley	Mullin
Braun	Hagerty	Paul
Britt	Hawley	Ricketts
Budd	Hoeven	Risch
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Romney
Cassidy	Johnson	Rubio
Cornyn	Lankford	Schmitt
Cotton	Lee	Scott (FL)
Crapo	Lummis	Scott (SC)
Cruz	Marshall	

Sullivan	Tillis	Wicker
Thune	Tuberville	Young

#### NOT VOTING—5

Ernst	Rosen	Vance
Kennedy	Rounds	

The nomination was confirmed.

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). The clerk will report the Ritz nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Kevin Gafford Ritz, of Tennessee, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

#### GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, it is no secret that the Senate has a long to-do list this month. The National Defense Authorization bill, the farm bill, and all 12 appropriations bills should be signed into law before the end of this month, but with 9 working days left on the schedule, we all know that is likely not to happen. But these deadlines are not a surprise. We have known about them for a long, long time, and many of them, like government funding, come up every year as well as the NDAA, which we have done for 60-plus years in a row.

Despite that, we find ourselves staring down the barrel at the end of the fiscal year without a clear direction from Leader SCHUMER on how he intends to see that the government is funded. It is astounding that the monumental task of funding the government has lingered in purgatory on the Senate calendar as the Democratic leader chooses to spend this Chamber's time, limited time, on political show votes on a number of partisan nominees.

I would also like to remind this Chamber of what the Democratic leader has wasted the Senate's time voting on this year. We have voted on things like protecting access to contraception—not in dispute; IVF, in vitro fertilization—not in dispute; and neither of which is under any kind of threat, but we had to have show votes to try to gain political advantage in the run-up to the November 5 election even if the narrative supporting the vote outcome is a false narrative.

We also voted on sweeping tax policy and a bill that never went through a single committee in the Senate and received zero input on the Republican side. We voted again on a border bill that didn't address major contributors to the massive illegal immigration we have seen during this administration. The majority leader has scheduled these show votes to give his vulnerable incumbents a political lifeline, putting politics over doing the most basic things that the Senate should be doing.

We spent weeks voting on the Biden-Harris administration's controversial nominees, many of whom are unqualified to fill the jobs that they have been nominated to. This partisan gamesmanship, when so much important

work remains to be done, is a waste of time, and it is an opportunity lost.

So let me just put this in greater context. It is not for the lack of effort on behalf of Senate committees. Both the Senate Appropriations Committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee have done their work in a bipartisan manner. On appropriations, Chair MURRAY and Vice Chair COLLINS have made serious progress on the appropriations bills. Virtually all of them have passed out of the Appropriations Committee with either unanimous support or strong bipartisan support.

The majority leader could have put those bills on the floor last July, not 9 days before a government shutdown, but he chose not to do it. So he points the finger of blame at our colleagues in the House of Representatives, who are trying to figure this out, but this is a wholly man-made disaster in the making, and it could have been avoided. We could have been voting on funding bills months ago instead of days, weeks, and months creeping by without even an inch of progress. These are bills like the National Defense Authorization bill, for example, that pay our service-members and ensure that government operations, big and small, continue day-to-day.

I would say that the work done by our Senate committees on a bipartisan basis is not necessarily easy work. It takes a lot of time and consideration by our colleagues on the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees. But the majority leader has sabotaged this productive bipartisan work by imposing a part-time work schedule on the Senate. It doesn't give us much room to maneuver or much time to actually debate, vote on, and pass legislation. Of course, when the Senate is in recess, which we have just come off of for about 6 weeks, committees can't meet, and it makes it difficult, if not impossible, to solve the biggest problems facing our country, of which there are many.

There is also this newfound phenomenon under the majority leader's schedule called recess Mondays. This means the Senate doesn't even come back to Washington until Tuesday, and then we are gone Thursday afternoon. It is hard to get real work done working part time. How on Earth are members of the various committees and subcommittees supposed to debate, amend, and advance 12 funding bills when the Senate is only working 2½ days a week? With this type of schedule, there just simply are not enough hours for our colleagues to complete the mountain of work ahead of them.

Our current posture shows the folly of this approach. Including today, we are only scheduled to be in session 9 days before adjourning for October, the entire month of October, just after coming off of a 6-week break.

Again, Chairman MURRAY and Vice Chair COLLINS have both said repeatedly that they want us to return to the normal appropriations process, not this

contrived narrative of an imminent government shutdown, with all that that would entail.

I want to say, I appreciate the good work that has been done by our colleagues on the Armed Services Committee and on the Appropriations Committee. Again, this is not easy. These are huge, important, and challenging issues that they have debated and voted on and produced bills that now await the majority leader scheduling them on the Senate floor. But because of the leader's inability or, rather, unwillingness to plan, we may end up kicking the can down the road in the form of a continuing resolution.

For those listening, a continuing resolution just means the status quo. It means just moving the deadline further down the road. We will still have to deal with these issues again—perhaps in December, perhaps in March, depending on how long the continuing resolution is.

But it is somewhat embarrassing to be a Member of the world's greatest deliberative body and to find ourselves in this situation once again. Again, this isn't a surprise. This isn't something that just popped up. We know what the deadline is, and we know we should have been doing our work a lot earlier.

There is no question that stopgap bills are better than a shutdown but just barely. It isn't a perfect solution, especially for critical missions like national defense.

As the Presiding Officer knows, during continuing resolutions, the Pentagon can't engage in any new starts, and basically they can't plan beyond the timeframe of the continuing resolution. Yet we know that there are wars raging in Ukraine, in the Middle East, and threats in the Indo-Pacific and in places like North Korea.

This is the most dangerous environment that our country has seen since World War II. Don't you think we would want to be able to fund the government on a timely basis so that the Pentagon can plan, so they don't have to worry about government shutdowns? Don't you think we would take up the National Defense Authorization bill that, again, passed out of committee months ago and has been available for floor action? This is the most basic function of the Senate when it comes to national defense, is passing the National Defense Authorization bill, but we are not going to do it because there simply isn't time.

I appreciate our colleagues in the House trying to figure out how to handle this under difficult circumstances—again, completely unnecessary—but I think we all understand that government shutdowns are not in anybody's best interest. We know that the problem that caused the shutdown is still going to be there staring us in the face when the government reopens, and the truth is, it is a whole lot more expensive and a whole lot more disruptive than it needs to be.

The bottom line is this: We have a duty and responsibility to pass full-

year, on-time appropriations bills. That is the bare minimum of governing. Short-term funding bills don't allow for long-term planning or stability when it comes to important functions like national defense or any other aspect of the Federal Government.

It is unfortunate that we are in this situation because the majority leader, who is the only person who can schedule action on the floor, has given us so few session days in which to consider these critical bills.

Strengthening defense, funding the government, and safeguarding our supply of food and fiber—these are essential to the welfare of our Nation.

The way the Senate has been run under the current management is no way to treat its most basic responsibilities. I can only hope that come November, there will be a new management elected by the American people because they don't have to put up with the status quo; they can change it. That is one of the great things about democracy. Democracies are capable of course correction. When they don't like the direction you are heading in, they can change it, and they could do that at the ballot box starting on November 5.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

#### 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. 778.

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 Mary Kathleen Costello, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

#### 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. 778, Mary

Kathleen Costello, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Laphonza R. Butler, Benjamin L. Cardin, Mazie Hirono, Chris Van Hollen, Ben Ray Lujan, Brian Schatz, Thomas R. Carper, Margaret Wood Hassan, Christopher Murphy, Tammy Duckworth, Tina Smith, Jack Reed, Patty Murray, Amy Klobuchar.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call for the cloture motion filed today, September 12, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

IVF

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, from the moment the MAGA Supreme Court reversed Roe, as Donald Trump promised they would, many of us warned that the hard right would not stop there in eliminating reproductive freedoms. Over the past few months, we have seen how IVF has become the hard right's next target.

A few months ago, the Alabama Supreme Court jeopardized access to IVF within their State, causing millions of women and couples to fear that even their freedom to start a family was now in danger.

So, in June, Democrats brought forward legislation to ensure IVF access would never be at risk and expand insurance coverage for this treatment, but almost every single Senate Republican voted against this vital legislation to have access to IVF.

Republicans can't claim to be pro-family only to block protections for IVF. The American people deserve another chance to see if Republicans are for access to IVF or against it; it is that simple. So next week, Mr. President, the Senate will vote once again to take up the very same bill we voted on earlier this summer, establishing a nationwide right to IVF and making it easier for people to access this critical treatment. Our bill should have passed in June, and it is more than good enough to pass now.

So let me say it again: Republicans can't claim to be pro-family on one hand only to block pro-family policies like Federal protections for IVF and the child tax credit. But that is what they did this summer, and I hope we get a different outcome when we vote for a second time.

The American people will be watching.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### NOMINATION OF KEVIN GAFFORD RITZ

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, it is really so unfortunate and really quite sad that I have to come to the floor today and speak because, today, the Senate Democrat leadership is moving forward with a vote that undermines the longstanding bipartisan traditions that this institution relies upon to serve the American people and, indeed, for each of us to be able to serve the citizens of our State.

In just a few moments, the Democrat leadership is going to move forward with a cloture vote on a judicial nominee, Kevin Ritz, whose home State Senators, which are Senator HAGERTY and me, were not properly consulted by the White House during his nomination process.

The consultation process between home State Senators and the White House on judicial nominees is essential to ensuring that a nominee is well suited to serve on the Federal bench. It is a part of our duty to provide advice and consent.

Of course, Senator HAGERTY and I attempted to work in good faith with the Biden-Harris administration to identify highly qualified nominees to fill the vacancy—the Tennessee vacancy—on the Sixth Circuit. We presented well-qualified nominees.

Yet, contrary to bipartisan precedent, the White House barely even worked with us. Apparently, what became quite evident was this White House—the Biden-Harris administration—preferred backroom deals to open deliberation.

This administration prefers a backroom deal to hearing the voice of the people from a State. This administration prefers backroom deals as opposed to considering nominees who have chosen to step forward and go through a nomination process with full transparency.

To be sure, this vote is all the more shameful because Mr. Ritz is deeply unsuited to serve on the Federal bench. That is not just something that I say; these are comments that have come to us from dozens—dozens—of Tennesseans.

In our country, every individual accused of a crime is entitled to due process of law. That is a bedrock principle of our justice system. Yet, as a Federal prosecutor and U.S. attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, Mr. Ritz has repeatedly flouted basic professional ethics.

Mr. Ritz, for example, has been accused of using highly unethical bait-and-switch tactics to trick indigent criminal defendants into accepting plea deals that they didn't agree to. And when defense attorneys pushed back on him, Mr. Ritz has been accused of making outright false statements to the court to cover up his misdeeds.

Indeed, Mr. Ritz has chosen to surround himself with those who seemingly treat their ethical obligations

with disdain. Mr. Ritz's deputy, for example, received a 1-year probation for prosecutorial misconduct.

To be clear, Mr. Ritz's record of unethical conduct is not my only objection to his nomination. There are Tennesseans who, for these same reasons, have come to us to object to his nomination.

Now, under his watch, as the chief Federal law enforcement officer, the city of Memphis has tragically become one of the most dangerous places to live in the United States.

In 2023, Memphis had the most homicides in its history and continues to lead the Nation in homicide rates this year. Now, there is a reason for this, and I think it is a reason that this Chamber needs to hear.

And it is not a reason that is supposition. It is a reason that is grounded in statistics and fact. And it is a reason that citizens in Tennessee, in Shelby County, in the Western District have raised to us, because they are concerned about crime; they are concerned about what is happening in their communities; they are concerned about juvenile crime and the rates that are there.

Now, here is their reason, and this is instructive to the Chamber as we consider this vote. As I said, Memphis has become one of the most dangerous places to live in the United States of America. In 2023, Memphis had the most homicides in its history and continues to lead the Nation in homicide rates this year.

And here comes your reason: Under Mr. Ritz's predecessor, the U.S. attorney's office in Memphis had a policy of charging 100 percent of prosecutable gun crimes. They charged them all. Yet, under his watch, Mr. Ritz has failed to uphold that prosecutorial standard which helped keep Memphians safe and helped keep dangerous people locked up behind bars.

And here is an example for you: Mr. Ritz's office failed to charge an individual with unlawful possession of a firearm, so this guy gets out and he goes on and he murders a Memphis police officer.

So when we hear about violent crime and the people we represent and we love are saying "do something about violent crime," they want these criminals locked up.

But if you are not going to charge them with prosecutable gun crimes, they are not going to be locked up, and they are going to do like this criminal in Memphis and they are going to go out and they are going to murder.

And the unfortunate thing is, in Memphis, they murdered a Memphis police officer. No one deserves a promotion—especially to one of the highest courts in the country—a lifetime appointment with a track record like Mr. Ritz.

Just because the White House wants to ignore this fact doesn't mean that the Senate should ignore this fact. Listen to the voices of Tennesseans who

have reached out to us and who have said to us: He does not deserve this seat.

I would urge all of my colleagues to oppose this reckless, unqualified nominee.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. CAPITO. I would ask that we proceed with the rollcall vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

#### CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 649, Kevin Gafford Ritz, of Tennessee, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Debbie Stabenow, John W. Hickenlooper, Sheldon Whitehouse, Tina Smith, Alex Padilla, Tammy Baldwin, Tammy Duckworth, Christopher Murphy, Patty Murray, Jack Reed, Angus S. King, Jr., Gary C. Peters, Peter Welch, Margaret Wood Hassan, Brian Schatz.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Kevin Gafford Ritz, of Tennessee, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 49, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 239 Ex.]

#### YEAS—49

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Helmy	Sanders
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Schatz
Booker	Hirono	Schumer
Brown	Kaine	Shaheen
Butler	Kelly	Smith
Cantwell	King	Stabenow
Cardin	Klobuchar	Tester
Carper	Lujan	Van Hollen
Casey	Manchin	Warner
Coons	Markey	Warnock
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warren
Duckworth	Murphy	Welch
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Fetterman	Ossoff	Wyden
Gillibrand	Padilla	
Hassan	Peters	

#### NAYS—42

Barrasso	Fischer	Paul
Blackburn	Graham	Ricketts
Boozman	Grassley	Risch
Braun	Hagerty	Romney
Britt	Hawley	Rubio
Budd	Hoeven	Schmitt
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Lankford	Sinema
Cornyn	Lee	Sullivan
Cotton	Lummis	Thune
Cramer	McConnell	Tillis
Crapo	Mullin	Tuberville
Cruz	Murkowski	Young

#### NOT VOTING—9

Daines	Marshall	Rounds
Ernst	Moran	Vance
Kennedy	Rosen	Wicker

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BUTLER). On this vote, the yeas are 49, the nays are 42.

The motion is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

#### BORDER SECURITY

Mr. LANKFORD. Madam President, I ended up being a topic of conversation for the past month and a half or so in a lot of political conversations about immigration and the border. So I want to be able to come to this body and to say the immigration issues are still unresolved, but there has been a lot of re-writing of what actually has happened in the past year and all the negotiations.

Vice President HARRIS made a comment publicly just a few weeks ago, when she said:

Let me be clear. After decades in law enforcement, I know the importance of safety and security, especially at our border. Last year, Joe and I brought together Democrats and conservative Republicans to write the strongest border bill in decades.

I mean no disrespect to the Vice President, but we had 4 months of negotiations. She neither initiated those negotiations nor participated in a single second of those negotiations—not one second.

The Vice President's staff was never involved in any of the negotiations. The negotiations took 4 months because the people that sat down at the table all determined: We are in a very bad place. We need to resolve the chaos that is happening at our southern border.

For the first 6 weeks of those negotiations, the White House refused to participate at all in the negotiation—either from the President's staff, the President, or the Vice President or

Vice President's staff. So for the first 6 weeks of the 4 months of negotiations, the White House didn't want to discuss it. After 6 weeks, the White House then got involved in the negotiations. So it was three Senators and the White House to be able to walk through that.

Then, again for the next 3 months of our negotiations, it was a constant fight to get anything agreed to to secure our southern border. What we came up with and was the final agreement wasn't everything that I wanted, but it was enough to, at least, begin to make a change in what was happening at our southern border.

It was a pretty straightforward process. Asylum is very difficult to achieve. Only about 3 percent of the people that actually go through the hearings actually achieve asylum, but you don't find out that until usually 6 or 8 years after you have already been and have already gone through this long process.

So now we have thousands of people crossing our border asking for asylum, not because they believe they qualify but because they know they will stay here somewhere between 6 and 10 years while they wait for the hearing. And they, at least, get a decade in America, and then many of them then disappear.

So what we could get to agreement was, when you cross the border, you would cross the border—first person each day, they would have a much faster screening than would take hours or days, and they would be screened at the standard that was at the end. So instead of waiting 6 or 8 years or 10 years to get that final decision, you would get it rapidly.

So the first person that would cross each day would cross, would be quickly screened under a brandnew process, and then 97 percent of them would be deported immediately because they don't qualify for asylum, and everyone knows the joke. So first day, first person: You cross, quickly screened under a new process, deported immediately.

But if we got 5,000 people crossing, we don't have enough staff to screen that many people, so we created a border emergency authority that if you cross the border and you have got 5,000 people flooding the border and we don't have the staffing to do it, no one gets screened; you just get arrested and deported. So first person: cross, screened, deported. If we are overwhelmed by the cartels with high numbers, you just are deported immediately, and no one is screened. That is what we could finally come up with as an agreement.

Now, I have to tell you, I felt like that would dramatically slow the flow at our southern border and it would deal with the core issue that is the abuse of asylum. But there were a lot of issues I couldn't get agreement on that, quite frankly, many of my colleagues on the Republican side were very frustrated that we couldn't make progress on, some of those very commonsense things; for instance, if you are going to request asylum, you have to request asylum at a port of entry.



You can't come across the border between the ports of entry in the open desert or swim the river and then say when you get caught: Oh, I want asylum. It was obvious you were trying to sneak into the country.

And we were saying: If you are a true asylum seeker and you believe you are requesting asylum, come to a port of entry. We thought that was a pretty commonsense thing to say: We will expedite your process to asylum if you come to a port, not if we have to chase you in the desert. I couldn't get that agreement. My Democratic colleagues would not agree to that. That was a great frustration on the Republican side.

We wanted to be able to require the "Remain in Mexico" program. The Supreme Court had already spoken and said that had to be done. It was not being done. So that if we were flooded with people, they are not waiting for 8 or 10 years here; they are actually waiting in another country to be able to come through the process. They would still get their appointment. My Democratic colleagues would have none of that.

We also wanted an end to the two big parole programs that the Biden administration has created. One of them is called CBP ONE. That is, if you come to a port of entry and tell DHS ahead of time "I'm coming," then DHS, when you arrive at the port of entry, will quickly give you paperwork, will give you a work permit that day, and will release you into the country for a decade as you await your hearing.

It was a fast-track process into the country that was actually inviting more people to illegally cross into the country. We now have 1,500 people a day that are coming through that process. We have no idea if they qualify for asylum because they are not being screened for asylum.

We wanted an end to that process because we felt like it is actually inviting more illegal immigration rather than trying to deter it. And it is not just us saying that. The inspector general for the Department of Homeland Security made this statement. They felt that CBP did not gather intelligence or conduct sufficient analysis of data generated by CBP ONE appointments to protect against fraudulent applications and misuse and public safety threats.

That is not us saying that; that is the inspector general saying that. We wanted an end to that program. Through the negotiations that were long and hard, I got agreement that that program would end, that we would put a stop to that program.

But there was a second program called the CHNV program. This is 30,000 people a month that are coming in. These are folks from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela—30,000 a month. This was another program that was wholly created out of the Biden administration that has never existed in any other administration. It was a parole

authority to say: If you will contact us before you come from one of these countries and someone here in the United States will "sponsor" you or at least say "I know them," then you can get into the country and be paroled into the country. This is not even an asylum request. This is just you are just released into the country.

We wanted to have a stop to that program as well because there are all kinds of issues with that program. But that one, my Democratic colleagues would not agree to and said: No. We will stop the CBP ONE parole program. We won't stop the slowdown of Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans coming in, in very high numbers.

By the way, the deal was supposedly that we would take in 30,000 of those folks and Mexico would take in 30,000 of those folks. The problem is, we have asked for the numbers that Mexico has taken in; and, so far, the State Department won't give us an answer, and DHS won't give us an answer. As far as we can tell, the Mexican side has been zero while we have been 30,000.

Now, we felt there was a problem with the way the program was being run. And by the way, again, we are not the only ones that think that. DHS itself shut down that program for part of this summer because they found what they called egregious fraud problems; that is, some sponsors sponsoring dozens of people to be able to come in and an overflow of individuals not being properly screened. There are major problems with the program. Unfortunately, the program has restarted again.

Now, why do I walk through this? I keep hearing this rewrite of history that it was President Trump himself that told all Republicans: It is a great deal, but don't do it. Now, there is no doubt President Trump made a statement that it is not enough. He wanted everything in it, and he said: Don't do it. No question that statement was made, but no question that belief was already shared by several folks on my side of the aisle saying we wanted an end to all these parole programs. We also want to stop applying between ports of entry and, if you are going to apply, only at ports of entry.

And several of my colleagues said the House bill—that was H.R. 2—it was that or nothing. They wanted everything or nothing. And suddenly, this whole system falls apart.

I stood here at this exact same spot saying to my colleagues on my side of the aisle: We should do as much as we can do. This is as much as we can get right now with a Democratic Senate, with a Democratic White House. Let's do all we can to be able to stop it.

Obviously, I didn't win that part of the debate, but I also don't want people rewriting history and what actually occurred in the debate because there were serious issues that were unresolved in the bill that are still out there.

My frustration is, all of it is still out there. We still have the same issue

with asylum that this bill would have fixed. We still have the same issue between ports of entry. That is still unfixed. And we still have not one of those parole programs but both of those parole programs happening.

Interestingly enough, in the last couple of months, the numbers at the border have started slowing down. It has been very interesting. I don't know if you noticed even during the Presidential debate that happened earlier this week, ABC News asked Vice President HARRIS: The number of border crossings for illegal immigration was very high during your first 3 years, but they seem to have slowed down the closer we are getting to the election. Why?

She actually didn't answer that question at all. She totally skipped it. And ABC News didn't follow up with her, shockingly, to be able to do a followup question to say: You didn't answer the initial question. You said everything else but why.

Well, I can give you a couple of things on that. Two things have occurred in the past few months: Mexico has had their elections, and we are having ours. So suddenly, Mexico is starting to enforce their border a little better, and this administration is enforcing the border a little better with the authorities they already have.

Now, when I say "a little better," it has gone from 5,000 people illegally crossing a day to about 3,400 people illegally crossing a day. That number is still five times what were crossing during the Obama administration.

My request has been the same for President Biden all along: If you won't enforce the border the same way President Trump enforced it, at least enforce it the same way President Obama enforced it. Under President Obama, we had half a million people illegally crossing a year. Now, we have 2½ million people illegally crossing in a year. Same law—same exact law, enforced completely differently.

Why is this an issue? It is not just an issue in our economy. It is not just an issue in our schools. It is not just an issue in crime in our communities. It is also a national security issue.

In June, the FBI picked up eight ISIS-affiliated individuals that were in our country, that had come across our southern border and had asked for asylum. They were from Tajikistan. And they had gotten the quick review at the border and had been released, like hundreds of thousands of others had that same month. But these eight were different. They are ISIS-affiliated. And they scattered around the country to Philadelphia, New York, and Los Angeles and began their flight. Thankfully, our FBI picked them up. But of the 2½ million people that have crossed just last year, how many did we miss?

I have been very outspoken on this issue. We moved from the border issue being just an issue about how do we manage our own border and illegal immigration to a national security issue.

Madam President, 3,400 people a day illegally crossing our border is still an epic high number. And while the media has looked away because now it is no longer 5,000 a day, 3,400 a day is still way too high. Our system is still overwhelmed, and we still have tens of thousands of people coming in of what this administration calls special-interest aliens. That is folks that, by their own definition, are considered a national security threat. But there are so many, we don't have the opportunity to be able to follow all of them.

That was those eight that were picked up that were ISIS-affiliated. They had been designated as special-interest aliens. Thankfully, we were later able to find them and pick them up, but there are thousands of them currently in the country. Hopefully, they mean us no harm, but currently we have no idea.

That is something that needs to change. National security should not be a partisan issue. I understand it is an election year. This should not be a partisan issue. This should be a how-do-we-fix-this issue; this should be a how-do-we-resolve-this issue. And if the numbers are going down after I was told that the numbers were sky-high because of climate change—that was really what I was told by DHS. In fact, the White House, in 2021, put out a report on climate change and migration, saying that we have dramatically increased numbers because of climate change, not because of lack of border enforcement.

My response to them now is: Well, if the numbers are going down at the border, apparently the climate is getting better worldwide because the numbers are coming down. It is not an issue of climate migration; it is an issue of enforcement at our southern border. If that occurs, the numbers go down. If it doesn't, the numbers skyrocket because we are the United States of America, and people want to be able to be in the greatest country in the world. And I don't blame them.

We, as Americans, though, also have the right to be able to know we live in security and the people that are coming into our country, we know who they are, we know where they are from, and we verified any kind of criminal background that may or may not be there. That is not an unfair request to be able to make.

One last thing. Currently, the House has passed what they call the SAVE Act, and there is an ongoing debate in the House right now how this will fit. The SAVE Act is a pretty simple thing. The SAVE Act just says if you are not legally present in the United States, you can't vote.

Now, it is already Federal law that no one who is a noncitizen can vote in Federal elections. That is already the law. That is the trust part though. There is no verify portion of this. One of the basic principles of trust is verify. Right now, we are all trust. It is against the law, but there is no verification.

The SAVE Act just says we are not going to just trust that people that are not legally present here don't vote; we are going to verify that. You can't register to vote until you can show that you are actually a citizen of the United States. That shouldn't be a radical concept. It should be straightforward.

I have been one of the folks that have asked the current Attorney General: Can you show us any prosecutions or even any attempts to be able to prosecute individuals that were not legally present in the United States that attempted to vote? Because we know some stories. There are some newspaper stories scattered around the country of a few of those stories. We just asked a simple question: Can you tell us any prosecutions?

In Oklahoma, we have about 40 people every election across our State—about 40 people vote twice. They will do absentee voting and then they will show up and vote again. Do you know what they get? They get a knock on the door from law enforcement a couple of months later saying you violated State law; you voted twice. We actually enforce our law that discourages people in the future from then coming and trying that again because they know they are being enforced.

We thought it is a reasonable question to ask the Attorney General: How are you enforcing Federal law in this area? It is not that we are asking for something new. It is how are we enforcing what is existing. So far, the Attorney General, after months of asking the question, has given us no answer.

I look forward to the day that this body can sit down with each other and say: Let's solve the national security issues because we all know they are there. We all see it. We all go through the same briefings. Let's solve those, and let's have an immigration system where we honor legal immigration and deter illegal immigration. That is what most countries do. But for some reason, our politics have gotten in the way of us solving this.

Let's find a way to be able to solve this in the days ahead. I have no delusions that it is going to get solved in the next 2 weeks, but we do need to sit down and resolve this in the days ahead.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). The Senator from California.

## LEGISLATIVE SESSION

### MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for 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.

## 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MAXWELL SCHOOL OF CITIZENSHIP AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to congratulate Syracuse University's Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs on its 100th anniversary.

One Hundred Years. A remarkable milestone. A remarkable legacy. A remarkable school.

The Maxwell School is the oldest school of its kind in America and was once again ranked the No. 1 school for public affairs in 2024 by U.S. News & World Report.

Success and excellence is the norm for the Maxwell School: It has held the No. 1 spot every year save one since these rankings began more than 30 years ago.

Founded in 1924, thanks to the investment and vision of Syracuse University alumnus and entrepreneur George H. Maxwell, the Maxwell School is dedicated to supporting impactful research and preparing students to become leaders who seek evidence-based solutions, encourage civil discourse, and commit to leaving the world better than they found it.

You can get a sense of what the Maxwell School stands for by pondering the words of the Athenian Oath, which is inscribed on its foyer wall. It encourages us to ever strive to "transmit this city not only not less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

And the Maxwell School does live up to those ideals.

The school's more than 38,500 graduates are living and working across the globe, helping to inform public policy, including key legislation that has come before us here, helping to forge compromise amid divide, bringing aid to those in need and defending democracy.

Its alumni include foreign ambassadors, legislators, journalists, economists, and numerous familiar names such as former Congresswoman and HHS Secretary Donna Shalala, New York State Governor Kathy Hochul, Syracuse Mayor Ben Walsh, and former Detroit Mayor Dave Bing.

The school is home to 15 interdisciplinary research centers and institutes focused on pressing societal issues. One especially dear to me is named for the late Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan; the Moynihan Institute of Global Affairs serves as a critical hub for collaboration, research, and examination of complex global issues.

The Maxwell School offers a rich mix of undergraduate, graduate professional, and scholarly M.A. and Ph.D. programs across the social sciences.

Though it is based in Syracuse, it has a strong presence here in the Nation's Capital, offering programs and internship opportunities and world class instruction through a partnership with the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Thanks to a unique relationship with the Council of Europe and Syracuse

University's five study abroad centers, the Maxwell School also offers students and scholars increasing opportunities for global engagement.

The Maxwell School's work supports the foundations and institutions of democracy itself, here and across the globe. This is vital at this time in our world's history.

I congratulate Syracuse University, the Maxwell School, Chancellor Kent Syverud, Maxwell Dean David Van Slyke, and the school's faculty, students, staff, and alumni for everything they do to leave the world better than they found it.

#### NOMINATION OF JOHN BRADFORD WIEGMANN

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I am announcing my intent to object to any unanimous consent request to proceed to the nomination of John Bradford Wiegmann to be the General Counsel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), subject to the Department of Justice fulfilling its commitment to me to provide a list of certain legal opinions.

Opinions of the Department's Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) carry enormous weight, guiding government agencies and providing legal bases for entire programs. They have precedential value, continuing in force from administration to administration. Yet Congress and the public have limited insight into these opinions. The potential risks of this secret law are most apparent in the world of intelligence, where the OLC wrote opinions green-lighting warrantless surveillance and torture without the oversight or awareness of the congressional intelligence communities.

In December 2023, I made a modest request of the Justice Department. Christopher Fonzzone, then ODNI General Counsel, had been nominated to be Assistant Attorney General in charge of OLC. I asked him for a list of OLC opinions directed to an element of the intelligence community and any other opinions related to surveillance authorities. The Department of Justice then committed to responding to my request "as expeditiously and thoroughly as possible." Nine months later, I have not received the list.

It is my intent to lift the hold on Mr. Wiegmann as soon as the Department abides by its commitment and provides me with the list I requested.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO NILS JOHNSON

• Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, along with my Idaho congressional delegation colleagues Senator Jim Risch and Representatives Mike Simpson and Russ Fulcher, we honor and thank Nils Johnson for his years of service to Idaho. We know that we are joined by all those who served in the Idaho con-

gressional delegation from 1991 until now, particularly Senator Larry Craig, who was Nils' boss during his tenure in the U.S. Senate. Those former Members of Congress include: Senators Dirk Kempthorne, the late Steve Symms, and the late James McClure; and former Representatives Raul Labrador, Bill Sali, the late Helen Chenoweth, C.L. "Butch" Otter, Walt Minnick, Richard Stallings, and Larry LaRocco.

Originally from New Hampshire, Nils has dedicated much of his professional career to working on behalf of Idahoans, and we are profoundly grateful. Although he left working for Congress more than 20 years ago, he continued to serve Idaho through other positions, including his current position as director of legislative and regulatory affairs at Holland & Hart for the past 17 years, where his focus has been on issues of particular importance to Idaho among Western States. This includes public land and natural resource management, Western water quality and quantity, nuclear waste, Federal and State mining, Federal energy, and Federal appropriations issues. Previously, he served as a senior consultant at MGN, Inc., and he was principal and partner at McClure, Gerard and Neuenschwander, Inc.

Throughout, he has utilized and built on his significant experience in both Houses of Congress and natural resources to advance needed improvements to Federal policy. Nils had a more than 15-year career as a hydrologist for the U.S. Forest Service before coming to the Hill. This knowledge base undoubtedly shaped his approach to his work in the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served as Republican staff director of the House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Mining, Energy, Interior, and Insular Affairs and his later more than a decade of service as director of natural resources, environment and energy and senior legislative assistant to U.S. Senator for Idaho Larry E. Craig. Working on natural resources issues for Idaho requires tackling some of the most pressing challenges in our great State, where the productivity and beauty of our public and private lands also carry competing interests requiring his practical and thoughtful problem solving. He established himself as a mentor for younger, newer staffers throughout the delegation and provided insight and leadership as our State has navigated some difficult natural resources and energy issues.

Upon leaving the Senate in 2000, we have also greatly benefited from Nils' steadfast management of a regular breakfast on Capitol Hill for the past 20 or so years. These breakfasts, called the Idaho Industries Breakfasts, have been held regularly in Washington, DC, when Congress is in session. They bring together representatives of Idaho's businesses and producers with the Idaho congressional delegation and staff for valuable, informal personal gatherings. The breakfasts have been

instrumental in broadening friendships and advancing the many common interests in our vast but still deeply connected State. It is impossible to quantify the relationships that have been strengthened and the progress Nils has had a hand in shaping through his unwavering commitment to organizing these forums all these years.

As we thank Nils for the years of hard work he has devoted to Idaho and our country, we wish him well as he retires from DC life to spend more time between Maryland and South Carolina with his family, particularly his six grandchildren. We hope the years ahead afford him the fulfillment of more time spent enjoying the natural resources he worked to sustain through his decades of sound and pragmatic work. Nils, we congratulate you and wish you all the best.●

##### TRIBUTE TO JAMES FAUTH

• Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today I have the distinct honor of recognizing James Fauth of Phillips County for his record-breaking chinook salmon he caught while boating on Fort Peck Lake.

Fauth, a retired power company lineman from Malta, took his 25-year-old pontoon boat out for a leisure day of fishing alongside his wife Nancy and friends Tony and Emily Simonsen. After several hours of patience and perseverance, Fauth noticed his spinning rod come to life off a downrigger and jumped into action. He figured it was a salmon because he had been tracking them deep on his sonar and the fish was putting up a fight. The rod's original 20-pound line had never been replaced, so Fauth was hopeful it wouldn't break. After approximately 5 minutes of back-and-forth battling with the fish on the other end, Fauth was overjoyed when his \$29 Wal-Mart rod and reel proved to get the job done as he landed the chinook in the boat.

The enormous salmon, weighing an astounding 32.62 pounds and measuring 38 inches long with a 28-inch girth, broke the previously held State record set by Greg Haug in 2020 with a 32.05 pound salmon, also taken from Fort Peck Lake. The area is no stranger to impressive catches, but Fauth's recent trophy stands out for obvious reasons. The story of Fauth's historic catch will live on in history, and residents of River's Bend Assisted Living in Malta will soon get a special up-close look at the record breaking salmon, as Fauth has chosen to donate it to the facility so residents can enjoy it. What makes this story all the more special is that the assisted living facility is owned by Tony and Emily Simonsen, who got to bear witness to the historic catch on the Fauth family pontoon.

It is my distinct honor to recognize James Fauth for his once-in-a-lifetime catch that earned him the title as Montana's new State record salmon angler. This historic catch is a celebration of the Treasure State's natural resources

and a nod to our shared Montana way of life rooted in our passion for the great outdoors. Way to go, James; your story will forever be tied to one of the greatest catches ever made on Fort Peck Lake. You make Montana proud.●

#### TRIBUTE TO GENERAL MIKE MINIHAN

● Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to General Mike Minihan, U.S. Air Force. After 34 distinguished years of exceptional service to our Nation, General Minihan will soon retire from his position as commander, Air Mobility Command (AMC), Scott Air Force Base, IL.

As commander, Air Mobility Command, General Mike Minihan led U.S. Transportation Command's air component, executing the air mobility mission in support of the joint force, allies, and partners with a fleet of nearly 1,100 aircraft. The command encompasses Eighteenth Air Force, the U.S. Air Force Expeditionary Center, the 618th Air Operations Center, 17 wings, and two groups, which provide rapid global mobility from more than 100 locations worldwide. Nearly 104,000 Active-Duty, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve airmen, and civilians comprise the air mobility Total Force, providing command and control of inter-theater and intra-theater airlift, air refueling, aeromedical evacuation, global air mobility support, and Presidential and senior leader air transport in support of national interests.

General Minihan entered the Air Force in April 1990 after receiving his commission through the ROTC program at Auburn University. He completed undergraduate pilot training in 1991 and has served as an aircraft commander, instructor pilot, and evaluator pilot in the C-130 Hercules. He has commanded in garrison, crisis, and combat and at the squadron, wing, and task force levels. He also held numerous joint, combined and Air Force staff assignments. Prior to his current position, General Minihan served as deputy commander for U.S. Indo-Pacific Command.

As commander, Air Mobility Command, General Minihan radically redesigned and shifted the culture of the command from a force focused on moving cargo, personnel, and fuel to the preeminent mechanism for Joint Force Maneuver. General Minihan re-envisioned Exercise Mobility Guardian in 2023, transitioning the exercise from a service-specific test of air mobility and logistics training executed over the continental United States to a joint and combined large-scale exercise in the Pacific. This exercise displayed unrivaled mobility air power, showcasing America's unique ability to provide rapid global mobility and put the world on notice that AMC can explode into theater to meet any combatant commander's requirements. In addition, General Minihan oversaw the rapid deployment of assistance to

Ukraine and, later, to Israel and Gaza, taking appropriate proactive measures to sense and seize the environment to allow the combatant commander to project and sustain forces and demonstrate U.S. resolve and will.

General Minihan retires as a command pilot with more than 3,400 flying hours and qualifications in C-130, KC-10, and C-32 aircraft. Over General Minihan's distinguished career he has earned numerous joint and Air Force decorations including the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, three Legions of Merit, six Air Medals, and seven Aerial Achievement Medals. He has also led his airmen through several joint and Air Force organizational awards recognizing team excellence that include Joint Meritorious Unit Award, Meritorious Unit Award, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, Republic of Korea Cheonsu Medal, and the Order of Saint Maurice.

General Minihan has served his Nation for over three decades honorably and with passion and love for his airmen, and we thank him for all he has done for our great Nation.●

#### TRIBUTE TO GENERAL JACQUELINE D. VAN OVOST

● Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, it is with great pride and gratitude that I rise to celebrate the career of General Jacqueline D. Van Ovost, who is retiring after 36 years of honorable service in the U.S. Air Force. General Van Ovost currently serves as the commander of U.S. Transportation Command, where she is responsible for projecting and sustaining our Nation's military power globally to assure our friends, deter our adversaries, and if necessary, respond to win decisively. She has undoubtedly excelled in executing her duties.

In her time as USTRANSCOM's commander, she directed mobility operations supporting the movement of 60 Presidential Drawdown Authorities to deliver aid critical to Ukraine's defense against Russia's unprovoked invasion. Additionally, she has directed mobility forces to respond to the shifting strategic environment in western Africa, unrest in Haiti, and regional threats in the Middle East and the Red Sea, ultimately ensuring the safety of our deployed servicemembers, allies, and commercial shipping fleets from around the world.

General Van Ovost began her career at the U.S. Air Force Academy. Following her commissioning, she graduated from pilot training. Over the course of her time in service, she deployed multiple times and was one of the first women to fly in combat. She is also a graduate of the U.S. Air Force Test Pilot School, which gave her the opportunity to fly over 30 aircraft throughout her career. She commanded two flying wings, served on joint staff and as the chief of staff for Headquarters Air Force, and commanded Air Mobility Command during the non-

combatant evacuation operation from Afghanistan, moving over 124,000 evacuees to safety.

General Van Ovost is a mobility leader and strategic thinker who expertly directed those under her command and leveraged commercial support to provide the best options possible for our senior leaders. In every position that she held, she led with unmatched grace, dedication, dignity, professionalism, and respect for all those she encountered. Her character and leadership had untold positive impacts on thousands of servicemembers and their families.

She advanced our Nation's mobility and logistics capabilities, supported our allied and partner nations, and advanced our strategic objectives to defend our citizens.

General Van Ovost is a true military leader, one whom our country is endlessly grateful for having amongst its ranks. I thank her for her over 36 years of dedicated and faithful service to the United States of America.●

#### REMEMBERING REBECCA WENCHI WONG

● Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor and commemorate the extraordinary life of Rebecca Wenchong Wong, whose journey epitomizes resilience, sacrifice, and the pursuit of a better future for her family. Rebecca Wong's story is not just a testament to her strength and determination, but also a poignant reminder of the countless sacrifices made by immigrants in search of a better life for their families here in this country.

Born in Shanghai, China, Rebecca Wenchong Wong experienced the severe hardships of famine and political turmoil. Amidst the dire conditions of Communist China, she made the heart-wrenching decision to send her 6-year-old daughter away to safety, so that she might have a chance at life free from hunger and oppression. They were separated for 21 years, enduring the pain of isolation and absence while holding fast to hope of reunion.

In 1982, Rebecca was reunited with her daughter in Shanghai, marking the end of a long and painful separation. Her daughter Chantale Yok-Min Wong, who is now the esteemed U.S. Ambassador to the Asian Development Bank, stands as a testament to the love and sacrifices of her mother.

Rebecca's life was marked by service and resilience. Before the Cultural Revolution, she worked as a surgical nurse, eventually becoming the head of the nursing staff. During the poorest periods in Communist China's history, she served as a barefoot doctor, providing essential medical care to rural communities. This selfless service took a toll on her health, but her spirit remained unbroken.

After joining her daughter in the United States in 1990 and along with her son, Rebecca and her husband

Frank Yaoyung Wong settled in San Francisco. Despite their advanced age, they embraced their new life with vigor and curiosity, exploring new cultures and continually learning. Rebecca's sharp mind and strong will made her a central figure in her family and community.

In her later years, Rebecca and her husband became beloved members of the OnLok 30th Street Senior Center, where they engaged in various activities, enriching their lives and those around them. Even in her 90s, Rebecca remained a source of wisdom and care, particularly for her husband until his passing.

Rebecca's passing at the age of 98 marks the end of a life filled with love, sacrifice, and resilience. Her legacy lives on through her children, grandchildren, and the countless lives she touched.

I ask my colleagues in the Senate to join me in honoring the life and legacy of Rebecca Wenchu Wong for her indomitable spirit, her unwavering love for her family, and her lifelong commitment to service. Her story is a beacon of hope and inspiration for all who strive for a better future.●

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 1:08 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, 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. 1516. An act to establish Department of Homeland Security funding restrictions on institutions of higher education that have a relationship with Confucius Institutes, and for other purposes.

H.R. 9456. An act to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 with respect to foreign investments in United States agriculture, 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. 1516. An act to establish Department of Homeland Security funding restrictions on institutions of higher education that have a relationship with Confucius Institutes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 9456. An act to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 with respect to foreign investments in United States agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### MEASURES DISCHARGED

The following concurrent resolution was discharged from the Committee on the Budget pursuant section 300 of the Congressional Budget Act and placed on the calendar:

S. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year

2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

#### MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 8580. An act making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8771. An act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8774. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8998. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes.

#### MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

H.R. 820. An act 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.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. SCHATZ, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment:

S. 4000. A bill to reaffirm the applicability of the Indian Reorganization Act to the Lytton Rancheria of California, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-223).

By Mr. SANDERS, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 4755. A bill to reauthorize traumatic brain injury programs, and for other purposes.

S. 4762. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize programs and research relating to autism, and for other purposes.

S. 4776. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2025 through 2029, 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. CASSIDY:

S. 5029. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to establish a research and development-intensive small biotech manufacturer exception from the Medicare drug price negotiation program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 5030. A bill to establish a National Critical Minerals Council within the Executive

Office of the President to develop and coordinate the implementation of a national critical mineral strategy for the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. BUTLER (for herself and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 5031. A bill to promote a 21st century artificial intelligence workforce and to authorize the Secretary of Education to carry out a program to increase access to prekindergarten through grade 12 emerging and advanced technology education and upskill workers in the technology of the future; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. WARREN:

S. 5032. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restrict the sale and procurement of certain weapons and ammunition by the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 5033. A bill to amend the Child Care Access Means Parents in School Program under the Higher Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. CASEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 5034. A bill to provide additional benefits to American workers whose employment has been impacted as a result of the transition to a clean energy economy; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 5035. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish an external provider scheduling program to assist the Department of Veterans Affairs in scheduling appointments for care and services under the Veterans Community Care Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CRUZ:

S. 5036. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rate of the special pension payable to Medal of Honor recipients, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. COONS):

S. 5037. A bill to strengthen the role of the United States with respect to the Indian Ocean region, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. RICKETTS):

S. 5038. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to eliminate a waiver under that Act, to eliminate an authorization for States to use new motor vehicle emission and new motor vehicle engine emissions standards identical to standards adopted in California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER:

S. 5039. A bill to establish a mineral and mining innovation program within the Department of Energy to advance domestic mineral resources, economic growth, and national security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 5040. A bill to provide for the regulation of certain communications regarding prescription drugs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 5041. A bill to provide grants to local educational agencies to help public schools reduce class size in the early elementary grades, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. 5042. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to prohibit the use of Federal funds for the exercise of eminent domain for the construction or modification of electric transmission facilities and to protect State control over the siting of electric transmission facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 5043. A bill to require coordination among Federal agencies that administer sanctions lists with respect to the inclusion of individuals and entities on such lists; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Ms. BUTLER):

S. 5044. A bill to authorize grants to implement school-community partnerships for preventing substance use and misuse among youth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 5045. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to modify a provision relating to criminal penalties for damaging or destroying pipeline facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. PAUL, Mr. KING, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LUJAN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 5046. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, to publish a final rule relating to nonclinical testing methods; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. WARREN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 5047. A bill to require carbon scoring by the Congressional Budget Office; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. WELCH:

S. 5048. A bill to establish the use of ranked choice voting in elections for the offices of Senator and Representative in Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 5049. A bill to modify the definition of disaster in the Small Business Act to include low or no snowfall amounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. DAINES:

S. 5050. A bill to prohibit the importation of certain minerals from the Russian Federation; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. FETTERMAN (for himself, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 5051. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility of designating Washington's Trail—1753 as a national historic trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. TESTER:

S. 5052. A bill to prohibit the importation of critical minerals from the Russian Federation; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. REED, Mr. WICKER, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. 5053. A bill to reauthorize the national service laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 5054. A bill to impose an assessment related to fossil fuel emissions, to establish the Polluters Pay Climate Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

## SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. MULLIN):

S. Res. 812. A resolution supporting the designation of September 20, 2024, as "National Concussion Awareness Day"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. RISCH):

S. Res. 813. A resolution honoring the life of Steven D. Symms, former United States Senator for the State of Idaho; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BRITT, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. KING, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. Res. 814. A resolution designating September 2024 as "National Literacy Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BUTLER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. KELLY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. Res. 815. A resolution designating the week beginning on September 9, 2024, as "National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RICKETTS (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. ROMNEY):

S. Res. 816. A resolution recognizing the 73rd anniversary of the signing of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Philippines and the strong bilateral security alliance between our two nations in the wake of persistent and escalating aggres-

sion by the People's Republic of China in the South China Sea; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. Con. Res. 41. A concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034; placed on the calendar.

## ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 141

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 141, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve certain programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs for home and community based services for veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 633

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 633, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Everett Alvarez, Jr., in recognition of his service to the United States.

S. 656

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 656, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the rules for approval by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of commercial driver education programs for purposes of veterans educational assistance, and for other purposes.

S. 711

At the request of Mr. BUDD, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 711, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the invaluable service that working dogs provide to society.

S. 1007

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1007, a bill to establish in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor of the Department of State a Special Envoy for the Human Rights of LGBTQI+ Peoples, and for other purposes.

S. 1185

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1185, a bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture from prohibiting the use of lead ammunition or tackle on certain Federal land or water under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

S. 1274

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut



(Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1274, a bill to permanently exempt payments made from the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account from sequestration under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

S. 1669

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor 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. 1960

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) and the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1960, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for violations of the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 1998

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1998, a bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to include Indian Tribes in certain provisions relating to priority resource concerns.

S. 2311

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2311, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Los Angeles, California.

S. 2897

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2897, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to molecularly targeted pediatric cancer investigations, and for other purposes.

S. 3125

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3125, a bill to reauthorize the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, and for other purposes.

S. 3236

At the request of Mr. WELCH, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3236, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide Medicare coverage of ambulance services that do not include transportation.

S. 3525

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. HELMY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3525, a bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to maintain a peer-to-peer support line to provide emotional support, information, brief intervention, and mental

health resources to youth who are experiencing stress or who are at risk of, or affected by, mental health disorders, and to establish a grant program for local educational agencies to employ school-based mental health coordinators.

S. 3532

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. HELMY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3532, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a Task Force on Youth Mental Health Data Integration.

S. 3751

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3751, a bill to expand and modify the grant program of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide innovative transportation options to veterans in highly rural areas, and for other purposes.

S. 3812

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 3812, a bill to provide firearm licenses an opportunity to correct statutory and regulatory violations, and for other purposes.

S. 4075

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) were added as cosponsors of S. 4075, a bill to prohibit payment card networks and covered entities from requiring the use of or assigning merchant category codes that distinguish a firearms retailer from a general merchandise retailer or sporting goods retailer, and for other purposes.

S. 4141

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 4141, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the FIFA World Cup 2026, and for other purposes.

S. 4285

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4285, a bill to amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 to improve cooperation between the United States and Israel on anti-tunnel defense capabilities.

S. 4363

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4363, a bill to secure the rights of public employees to organize, act concertedly, and bargain collectively, which safeguard the public interest and

promote the free and unobstructed flow of commerce, and for other purposes.

S. 4426

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4426, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish a time-limited conditional approval pathway, subject to specific obligations, for certain drugs and biological products, and for other purposes.

S. 4832

At the request of Mrs. BRITT, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4832, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to amend the rules of the Commission to include a shark attack as an event for which a wireless emergency alert may be transmitted, and for other purposes.

S. 4919

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4919, a bill to establish a regulatory sandbox program under which agencies may provide waivers of agency rules and guidance, and for other purposes.

S. 5023

At the request of Mr. KING, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5023, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to improve falls prevention research and activities, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 39

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 39, a joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the article of amendment commonly known as the "Equal Rights Amendment" has been validly ratified and is enforceable as the 28th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the Archivist of the United States must certify and publish the Equal Rights Amendment as the 28th Amendment without delay.

S.J. RES. 87

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 87, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Treasury relating to "Clean Vehicle Credits Under Sections 25E and 30D; Transfer of Credits; Critical Minerals and Battery Components; Foreign Entities of Concern".

S.J. RES. 93

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 93, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Commerce relating to "Revision of Firearms License Requirements".

S.J. RES. 96

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 96, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance".

S.J. RES. 103

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 103, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission relating to "Safeguarding and Securing the Open Internet; Restoring Internet Freedom".

S. RES. 669

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 669, a resolution designating October 10, 2024, as "American Girls in Sports Day".

S. RES. 687

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 687, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758 (XXVI) and the harmful conflation of China's "One China Principle" and the United States "One China Policy".

AMENDMENT NO. 3138

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3138 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3177

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3177 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3189

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a co-

sponsor of amendment No. 3189 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3262

At the request of Mr. HICKENLOOPER, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3262 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 5040. A bill to provide for the regulation of certain communications regarding prescription drugs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 5040

*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 "Protecting Patients from Deceptive Drug Ads Online Act".

#### SEC. 2. REGULATION OF CERTAIN COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

(a) REGULATION OF COMMUNICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(h)(1) In the case of a social media influencer or health care provider who makes false or misleading communications regarding a drug approved under section 505 or licensed under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act, and subject to section 503(b), shall be liable to the United States for a civil penalty in an amount described in paragraph (g)(1), in accordance with a process similar to the process described in paragraph (g)(2).

"(2) For purposes of this paragraph—

"(A) the term 'false or misleading communications'—

"(i) means advertisements or promotional communications on a social media platform from which there is a financial benefit to the person engaging in such communications regarding such drug—

"(I)(aa) that are made knowingly or recklessly; and

"(bb) contain a false or inaccurate statement or material omission of fact regarding a drug described in subparagraph (1); or

"(II) fail to include information in brief summary relating to side effects, contra-

indications, and effectiveness of the drug in the same manner and to the same extent as such information is required in prescription drug advertisements pursuant to section 502(n); and

"(ii) does not include—

"(I) statements that take place in the course of bona fide patient care or medical research that are made by professionals engaged in such patient care or medical research; or

"(II) statements that describe the person's own experience, opinion, or value judgment; and

"(B) the term 'social media influencer' means a private individual who has perceived credibility or popularity and who expresses their opinions, beliefs, findings, recommendations, or experience on social media platforms to an audience, including in a manner conveying trust or expertise on a topic, for the purpose to promoting or advertising certain information or products or inducing behavior by the audience."

(2) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the "Secretary") shall issue guidance on how the Secretary will administer paragraph (h) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333), as added by paragraph (1), including with respect to the factors that will be considered in determining whether a communication is false or misleading communication, as defined in such paragraph (h), including—

(A) the various types of statements or omission of facts regarding a prescription drug that would constitute false or misleading, such as statements or omissions related to safety, efficacy, approved or unapproved uses, directions for use from the label approved by the Food and Drug Administration, scientific information, or other similar attributes;

(B) whether the inclusion of the information in brief summary described in paragraph (h)(2)(A)(i)(III) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333), as added by paragraph (1), alone is sufficient in each circumstance to avoid such a determination;

(C) actions taken by the social media influencer, health care provider, or other person to demonstrate compliance with such paragraph (h); and

(D) characteristics specific to various social media platforms, and the speed of dissemination of the content on such platform.

(3) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TELEHEALTH PROVIDERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 502(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 352(n)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "For purposes of this paragraph, 'manufacturer, packer, or distributor' includes a person who issues or causes to be issued an advertisement or other descriptive printed matter with respect to a specific drug subject to section 503(b)(1) and who directly or indirectly offers to bring together a potential patient and a prescriber or dispenser through use of electronic information and telecommunication technologies to engage in prescribing or dispensing of any drug subject to section 503(b)(1). Nothing in this paragraph shall apply to a private communication between a practitioner licensed by law to prescribe or dispense a prescription drug (or an individual under the direct supervision of such a practitioner) and an individual patient or their representative."

(B) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall update the regulations promulgated to carry out section 502(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21

U.S.C. 352(n)) in accordance with the amendments made by subparagraph (A).

(4) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this subsection, including the amendments made by this subsection, precludes a drug manufacturer from taking any corrective action to mitigate the potential for patient harm from false or misleading communications described in paragraph (h)(2)(A) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 353), as added by paragraph (1).

(5) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by paragraphs (1) and (3) shall take effect 180 days after the date on which the regulations described in paragraph (3)(B) are finalized.

(b) **REPORTING REQUIREMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Any payment described in paragraph (2) with respect to the promotion of, or communications regarding, a covered drug shall be treated as a payment from an applicable manufacturer to a covered recipient for purposes of section 1128G of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a-7h), and shall be reported to the Secretary of Health and Human Services by the drug manufacturer or health care provider making the payment and made publicly available by the Secretary in accordance with such section 1128G.

(2) **PAYMENTS DESCRIBED.**—A payment described in this paragraph is—

(A) a payment by a drug manufacturer to a health care provider, including a telehealth company or other similar entity, or social media influencer; or

(B) a payment by a health care provider, including a telehealth provider or other similar entity, to a social media influencer.

(3) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection—

(A) the terms “applicable manufacturer” and “covered recipient” have the meanings given such terms in section 1128G(e) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a-7h); and

(B) the term “covered drug” means any drug, including a biological product (as defined in section 351(i) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262(i))), for which payment is available under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) or a State plan under title XIX or XXI of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.) (or a waiver of such a plan).

(c) **MARKET SURVEILLANCE OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG ADVERTISING OR PROMOTION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may conduct market surveillance activities regarding any promotion of prescription drugs on social media platforms. The activities under this section may include—

(A) activities, carried out directly or by contract, relating to—

(i) aggregating and analysis of public communications (which may involve the use of artificial intelligence applications), including to establish any relationship between a manufacturer of a prescription drug and individuals engaging in communications about such drug;

(ii) analytical tools to review submissions of promotional communications;

(iii) engagement with representatives of social media platforms on strategies and opportunities to address false or misleading promotion of prescription drugs, including through methods of technology or functionality to identify and assess false or misleading communications;

(iv) developing and disseminating public facing communications and educational materials and programs for prescription drug manufacturers, social media platforms, and the public, which may include communications and educational materials and programs regarding the Bad Ad program of the Food and Drug Administration;

(B) hiring additional staff for the Office of Prescription Drug Promotion of the Center

for Drug Evaluation and Research and the Advertising and Promotional Labeling Branch of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research for the review of advertising or promotion of prescription drugs on digital platforms, such as social media, and such other purposes as the Secretary determines appropriate; and

(C) establishing a task force, jointly with the Federal Trade Commission, to coordinate and enhance communication between the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration related to monitoring of, and compliance activities relating to, prescription drug advertising or promotion.

(2) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to affect the authority of the Secretary to carry out activities described in such paragraph pursuant to other provisions of law.

(3) **FDA NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.**—The Secretary may establish a process for providing information to the holder of an approved application of a prescription drug under section 505 of this Act or section 351 of the Public Health Service Act for the purpose of notifying such holder of instances of communications by health care providers or social media influencers that fail to include information in brief summary relating to side effects, contraindications, and effectiveness of the drug in the same manner and to the same extent as such information is required in prescription drug advertisements pursuant to section 502(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 352(n)).

(4) **REPORTING.**—The Secretary shall—

(A) not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this subsection;

(B) not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress, and make publicly available, a report on the activities carried out under this subsection; and

(C) make publicly available on the website of the Food and Drug Administration notice of all enforcement actions taken under paragraph (h) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333), as added by subsection (a).

(5) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—To carry out this subsection, there are authorized to be appropriated \$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029.

(d) **SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCER.**—In this section, the term “social media influencer” has the meaning given such term in paragraph (h) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333), as added by subsection (a).

(e) **SEVERABILITY.**—If any provision of this Act or of any amendment made by this Act, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of the provisions of this Act and of the amendments made by this Act and the remainder of the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), and the application of any such provision or amendment to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances, shall not be affected.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 812—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 20, 2024, AS “NATIONAL CONCUSSION AWARENESS DAY”

Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. MULLIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 812

Whereas mild traumatic brain injury, otherwise known as a concussion, is an important health concern for children, teens, and adults;

Whereas, according to information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—

(1) there are as many as 1,600,000 to 3,800,000 sports-related concussions annually;

(2) as many as 5,300,000 individuals live with the long-term effects of a traumatic brain injury;

(3) between 2010 and 2016, an estimated 2,000,000 children under age 18 visited an emergency department because of a traumatic brain injury sustained during sports- or recreation-related activities;

(4) each year an estimated 283,000 children seek care in emergency departments in the United States for a sports- or recreation-related traumatic brain injury, with traumatic brain injuries sustained in contact sports accounting for approximately 45 percent of those visits;

(5) research suggests that many children with a traumatic brain injury do not seek care in emergency departments or do not seek care at all, resulting in a significant underestimate of prevalence; and

(6) approximately 15 percent of all high school students in the United States self-reported 1 or more sports- or recreation-related concussions within the preceding 12 months;

Whereas the seriousness of concussions should not be minimized in athletics, and return-to-play and return-to-learn protocols can help ensure recovery;

Whereas concussions can affect physical, mental, and social health, and a greater awareness and understanding of proper diagnosis and management of concussions is critical to improved outcomes; and

Whereas the Senate can raise awareness about concussions among the medical community and the public: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of September 20, 2024, as “National Concussion Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes that mild traumatic brain injury, otherwise known as a concussion, is an important health concern;

(3) commends the organizations and individuals that raise awareness about mild traumatic brain injury;

(4) encourages Federal, State, and local policymakers to work together—

(A) to raise awareness about the effects of concussions; and

(B) to improve the understanding of proper diagnosis and management of concussions; and

(5) encourages further research and prevention efforts to ensure that fewer individuals experience the most adverse effects of mild traumatic brain injury.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 813—HONORING THE LIFE OF STEVEN D. SYMMS, FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF IDAHO**

Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. RISCHE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

**S. RES. 813**

Whereas Steven D. Symms—

(1) was born in Nampa, Idaho, in 1938; and  
(2) graduated from the University of Idaho, in Moscow, Idaho, in 1960 with a Bachelor of Science in Horticulture;

Whereas Steven D. Symms served proudly in the United States Marine Corps, achieving the rank of First Lieutenant;

Whereas, after his military service, Steven D. Symms returned to Symms Fruit Ranch to build the family business;

Whereas Steven D. Symms was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1972, and was reelected in 1974, 1976, and 1978;

Whereas Steven D. Symms was elected to the United States Senate in 1980, and was reelected in 1986;

Whereas, during the tenure of Steven D. Symms in the United States Senate, he—

(1) served on the Committee on Finance, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Armed Services, the Joint Economic Committee, and chaired the Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the Committee on Environment and Public Works

(2) helped shape and enact the 1981 Reagan tax cuts;

(3) worked to enact legislation that enhanced the highway infrastructure system of the United States; and

(4) advanced improvements for Mountain Home Air Force Base, Gowen Field, and the Idaho National Laboratory;

Whereas, after retiring from the United States Senate in 1992, Steven D. Symms worked as a consultant and later joined the partnership of Perry, Romani, DeConcini, and Symms in Washington, D.C., where he was respected by colleagues across the political spectrum;

Whereas Steven D. Symms received the “Iron Mike” award from the United States Marine Corps League for his contributions to the United States and the Marine Corps;

Whereas Steven D. Symms received the Idaho Statesman of the Year Award from Idaho State University, recognizing his steady leadership in political circles;

Whereas Steven D. Symms worked across the aisle for the betterment of Idaho and our country, as he bravely defended our freedoms;

Whereas Steven D. Symms was predeceased by his—

(1) wife, Loretta Fuller Symms;  
(2) former wife, Frances Stockdale Symms;  
(3) son, Daniel Thomas Symms;  
(4) brother, R.A. “Dick” Symms; and  
(5) his sister, Shirley Maggard Ickes; and  
Whereas Steven D. Symms is survived by his—

(1) sister, Ginger Kleweno (Gilbert);  
(2) sister-in-law, Nancy Symms;  
(3) cousins Jim and Kathy Mertz and Roger and Jan Bacon;

(4) daughters Susan Stauffer (Darris), Amy Crabtree (Charles), and Katy Senkus (Stephen);

(5) stepchildren Vickie Fuller (Jeff), Jodi Fuller (Diane), Brad Fuller (Jeffrey); and

(6) many loving grandchildren, great-grandchildren, nieces, and nephews: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That—

(1) the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Steven D. Symms, former Member of the Senate;

(2) the Senate directs the Secretary of the Senate to—

(A) communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives; and

(B) transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Steven D. Symms; and

(3) when the Senate adjourns today, it stands adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Steven D. Symms.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 814—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2024 AS “NATIONAL LITERACY MONTH”**

Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BRITT, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. KING, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

**S. RES. 814**

Whereas reading is a cornerstone for personal growth, economic opportunity, and a strong society;

Whereas recent assessments, such as the National Assessment of Educational Progress, report unacceptably poor student reading proficiency, highlighting the need for effective literacy instruction;

Whereas the Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies estimates that 48,000,000 adults in the United States cannot read above a third-grade level;

Whereas educational disparities persist among students in various States and districts, particularly impacting students of color, those from low-income backgrounds, and English learners;

Whereas citizens who struggle to achieve reading proficiency are less likely to graduate high school or be employed and are more likely to be incarcerated;

Whereas the interim report by the National Reading Panel found that the cost to taxpayers of adult illiteracy is \$224,000,000,000 per year and that United States companies lost nearly \$40,000,000,000 annually because of illiteracy;

Whereas reading proficiency is linked to economic mobility and overall life success;

Whereas an interdisciplinary body of research, known as the science of reading, demonstrates the effectiveness of evidence-based reading strategies in improving literacy outcomes;

Whereas access to print reading materials and robust content knowledge is essential for literacy success, with disparities affecting millions of children, particularly those from low-income households and communities of color;

Whereas evidence-based reading strategies include reading instruction and interventions based on rigorous scientific research that have demonstrated effectiveness in improving literacy development and skills in phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension; and

Whereas the Federal Government currently invests in literacy education through programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (29 U.S.C. 3271 et seq.), and the

Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9101 et seq.); Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2024 as “National Literacy Month”; and

(2) calls on the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, libraries, non-profit organizations, businesses, and the people of the United States to observe National Literacy Month with appropriate programs and activities.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 815—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING ON SEPTEMBER 9, 2024, AS “NATIONAL HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS WEEK”**

Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BUTLER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. KELLY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

**S. RES. 815**

Whereas Hispanic-serving institutions are degree-granting institutions that have a full-time equivalent undergraduate enrollment of at least 25 percent Hispanic students;

Whereas Hispanic-serving institutions play an important role in educating many low-income and underserved students and creating opportunities and increasing access to higher education for such students;

Whereas, in the 2022–2023 academic year, 600 Hispanic-serving institutions operated in the United States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, enrolling more than 5,200,000 students;

Whereas Hispanic-serving institutions are engines of economic mobility and a major contributor to the economic prosperity of the United States;

Whereas Hispanic-serving institutions represent 20 percent of all institutions of higher education, yet serve 31.7 percent of all undergraduate students and 66.2 percent of all Hispanic undergraduate students;

Whereas Hispanic-serving institutions are located in 28 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico;

Whereas the number of emerging Hispanic-serving institutions, defined as institutions that do not yet meet the threshold of 25 percent Hispanic full-time equivalent enrollment but serve a Hispanic student population of between 15 and 24.9 percent, stands at 412 institutions operating in 43 States and the District of Columbia;

Whereas Hispanic-serving institutions are actively involved in empowering and improving the communities in which the institutions are located;

Whereas Hispanic-serving institutions are leading efforts to increase Hispanic participation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (commonly known as “STEM”);

Whereas 9 of the top 10 institutions of higher education ranked by the Social Mobility Index were Hispanic-serving institutions;

Whereas celebrating the vast contributions of Hispanic-serving institutions strengthens the culture of the United States; and

Whereas the achievements and goals of Hispanic-serving institutions deserve national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the achievements and goals of Hispanic-serving institutions across the United States;

(2) expresses support for the designation of “National Hispanic-serving institutions Week”; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for Hispanic-serving institutions in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 816—RECOGNIZING THE 73RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES AND THE STRONG BILATERAL SECURITY ALLIANCE BETWEEN OUR TWO NATIONS IN THE WAKE OF PERSISTENT AND ESCALATING AGGRESSION BY THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA**

Mr. RICKETTS (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 816

Whereas the United States and the Philippines have maintained diplomatic relations for 78 years, founded on the basis of deeply interconnected strategic and economic interests and close bonds between our two populations;

Whereas the United States-Philippines partnership was forged in blood, as more than 20,000 Americans and hundreds of thousands of Filipinos were killed during the Philippines campaigns during World War II;

Whereas, following the Japanese invasion and occupation of the Philippines from 1941 to 1945, the former United States commonwealth secured its official independence on July 4, 1946;

Whereas, in March 1947, the United States and the Philippines signed a Military Bases Agreement;

Whereas, on August 30, 1951, the United States and the Philippines signed a Mutual Defense Treaty;

Whereas the Mutual Defense Treaty makes clear the United States-Philippine collective intent to resolve international disputes peacefully, undertake separate and joint development of the capacity to resist attack, and consult with one another when the territorial integrity, political independence, or security of the United States or the Philippines is under threat of external armed attack in the Pacific;

Whereas the Mutual Defense Treaty is the foundation of our security alliance and all other enabling defense agreements between the United States and the Philippines, including the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement;

Whereas the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement allows for a strengthened United States military presence in the Philippines to increase bilateral cooperation and interoperability and to provide training to the Armed Forces of the Philippines, with increased rotation of United States military

personnel and assistance devoted to strengthening the territorial defense and humanitarian and maritime operations of the Philippines;

Whereas, in February 2023, the United States and the Philippines committed to designating four additional locations under the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement, increasing the total from five to nine;

Whereas those locations have strategic value for the United States and the Philippines, increase confidence in the alliance, and provide real opportunities for operational cooperation to advance shared security priorities;

Whereas the Mutual Defense Treaty serves as a deterrent against the increasing territorial aggression by the People’s Republic of China in the South China Sea;

Whereas, in 2009, the People’s Republic of China began unlawfully extending its territorial and sovereignty claims in the South China Sea under its “nine-dash line” construct, violating the territorial rights and internationally recognized exclusive economic zones of the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia, and Vietnam;

Whereas, since 2014, the People’s Republic of China has substantially expanded its ability to monitor and project power throughout the South China Sea via the construction of militarized artificial islands;

Whereas, on September 25, 2015, at the White House, President of the People’s Republic of China Xi Jinping stated that “China does not intend to pursue militarization” of the Spratly Islands and China’s outposts would not “target or impact any country”;

Whereas, on July 12, 2016, the arbitral tribunal constituted under Annex VII to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea unanimously decided to invalidate the People’s Republic of China’s claim to nearly 90 percent of the South China Sea, including areas determined by the tribunal to be part of the Philippines’ exclusive economic zone and continental shelf;

Whereas, despite the decision being final and legally binding, the People’s Republic of China, which refused to participate in the arbitration, has continued to reject and further violate the decision;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China has employed a variety of assertive and aggressive tactics against the Philippines, including through its coast guard, research vessels, and commercial maritime vessels, to coerce and enforce its arbitrary and unlawful territorial claims in the South China Sea, such as by ramming, shadowing, blocking, encircling, firing water cannons at, and using military-grade lasers against Philippine civilian ships and military vessels;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China has repeatedly denied the Philippines from lawfully delivering humanitarian supplies to members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines stationed at the BRP Sierra Madre at Second Thomas Shoal;

Whereas, on June 17, 2024, coast guard sailers from the People’s Republic of China brandished knives and other weapons in a clash with Philippine naval vessels attempting to resupply marines on Second Thomas Shoal, resulting in a severe injury to a member of the Armed Forces of the Philippines;

Whereas, on August 8, 2024, the People’s Republic of China dangerously and provocatively dropped flares in the path of a Philippine Air Force aircraft conducting a routine patrol over the Scarborough Shoal;

Whereas, on August 19, 2024, People’s Republic of China Coast Guard vessels performed aggressive maneuvers in the South China Sea, recklessly colliding with and damaging two Philippine Coast Guard vessels near the Sabina Shoal;

Whereas, on August 27, 2024, the Commander of the United States Indo-Pacific Command, Admiral Samuel Paparo, said the United States military is open to consultations with the Philippines about escorting Philippine ships delivering food and other supplies to the Armed Forces of the Philippines in the South China Sea;

Whereas, on August 31, 2024, a People’s Republic of China Coast Guard ship rammed a Philippine Coast Guard ship, the BRP Teresa Magbanua, three times without any provocation, causing damage to the Philippine ship near the Sabina Shoal; and

Whereas August 30, 2024, marked the 73rd anniversary of the signing of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Philippines: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates the 73rd anniversary of the signing of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Philippines and the longstanding alliance between our two nations;

(2) appreciates the trust of the Philippine people in the bilateral alliance and their support for increased defense cooperation and United States military presence in the Philippines;

(3) acknowledges the determination of the Philippine people and the Armed Forces of the Philippines to resist coercion by the People’s Republic of China;

(4) condemns the People’s Republic of China’s persistent and unprovoked aggression in the South China Sea to enforce its unlawful territorial and sovereignty claims;

(5) reaffirms that Article IV of the Mutual Defense Treaty extends to armed attacks on the Armed Forces, public vessels, or aircraft of the Philippines, including the Philippine Coast Guard, anywhere in the South China Sea;

(6) considers aggression by the People’s Republic of China in the Philippines’ internationally recognized exclusive economic zone to be a direct assault on its sovereignty and territorial integrity;

(7) urges the President to take appropriate and necessary actions in response to escalatory behavior of the People’s Republic of China in order to restore deterrence and help the Philippines defend itself;

(8) supports the unwavering commitment of the United States to deepening security cooperation with the Philippines, including advancing Philippine defense modernization and enhancing interoperability through military exercises, training, joint patrols, and increased information sharing;

(9) supports other nations growing their political and security partnerships with the Philippines;

(10) commits to advance cooperation among the United States, the Philippines, Japan, South Korea, and Australia; and

(11) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to the right to freedom of navigation and overflight, respecting maritime rights under international law, and ensuring a free and open Indo-Pacific.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 41—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2026 THROUGH 2034**

Mr. PAUL submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. CON. RES. 41

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

# SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2025 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2025.

## TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

### Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

### Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 1201. Social Security in the Senate.

Sec. 1202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

## TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 2001. Deficit reduction fund for efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings.

Sec. 2002. Reserve fund relating to health savings accounts.

## TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS

Sec. 3001. Voting threshold for points of order.

Sec. 3002. Emergency legislation.

Sec. 3003. Enforcement of allocations, aggregates, and other levels.

Sec. 3004. Point of order against legislation providing funding within more than 3 suballocations under section 302(b).

Sec. 3005. Duplication determinations by the Congressional Budget Office.

Sec. 3006. Breakdown of cost estimates by budget function.

Sec. 3007. Sense of the Senate on treatment of reduction of appropriations levels to achieve savings.

Sec. 3008. Prohibition on preemptive waivers.

Sec. 3009. Adjustments for legislation reducing appropriations.

Sec. 3010. Authority.

Sec. 3011. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

## TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

### Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

#### SEC. 1101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2034:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2025: \$3,751,008,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$4,052,877,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$4,365,167,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$4,500,675,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$4,635,385,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: \$4,799,347,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031: \$5,047,893,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2032: \$5,226,529,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2033: \$5,442,436,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2034: \$5,662,382,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2025: —\$44,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: —\$197,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: —\$445,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: —\$442,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: —\$432,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: —\$430,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031: —\$450,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032: —\$473,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033: —\$498,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034: —\$522,000,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2025: \$5,256,764,378,612.

Fiscal year 2026: \$4,898,244,964,427.

Fiscal year 2027: \$4,600,960,065,632.

Fiscal year 2028: \$4,292,582,465,867.

Fiscal year 2029: \$4,089,998,581,272.

Fiscal year 2030: \$4,424,315,565,903.

Fiscal year 2031: \$4,657,250,004,865.

Fiscal year 2032: \$4,823,876,001,217.

Fiscal year 2033: \$4,994,989,055,218.

Fiscal year 2034: \$5,214,324,916,610.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2025: \$5,160,162,200,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$4,850,552,708,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$4,559,519,785,520.

Fiscal year 2028: \$4,285,948,838,389.

Fiscal year 2029: \$4,028,792,148,085.

Fiscal year 2030: \$4,369,347,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031: \$4,597,893,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032: \$4,753,529,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033: \$4,944,436,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034: \$5,140,382,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2025: \$1,453,154,200,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$994,675,708,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$639,352,785,520.

Fiscal year 2028: \$227,273,838,389.

Fiscal year 2029: —\$174,592,851,915.

Fiscal year 2030: \$0.

Fiscal year 2031: \$0.

Fiscal year 2032: \$0.

Fiscal year 2033: \$0.

Fiscal year 2034: \$0.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(a)(5)), the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2025: \$38,096,473,200,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$41,137,820,400,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$43,632,330,108,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$45,836,752,893,520.

Fiscal year 2029: \$47,709,467,731,909.

Fiscal year 2030: \$49,163,300,879,994.

Fiscal year 2031: \$50,830,253,879,994.

Fiscal year 2032: \$52,540,238,879,994.

Fiscal year 2033: \$54,624,047,879,994.

Fiscal year 2034: \$56,952,711,879,994.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2025: \$31,115,711,200,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$34,060,482,400,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$36,632,836,108,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$38,932,622,893,520.

Fiscal year 2029: \$40,901,576,731,909.

Fiscal year 2030: \$42,551,392,879,994.

Fiscal year 2031: \$44,465,462,879,994.

Fiscal year 2032: \$46,479,173,879,994.

Fiscal year 2033: \$48,573,124,879,994.

Fiscal year 2034: \$50,771,176,879,994.

#### SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2025 through 2034 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$991,176,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$929,919,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,014,463,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$970,070,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,037,537,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,000,183,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,060,744,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,032,754,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,084,648,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,045,646,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,109,415,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,074,867,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,135,231,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,098,638,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,162,639,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,122,094,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,190,775,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,159,703,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,218,935,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,180,388,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$98,438,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$80,751,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$92,331,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$90,852,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$94,223,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$93,444,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$96,071,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$93,763,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$98,062,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$95,273,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$100,095,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$95,898,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$102,219,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$97,808,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$104,439,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$99,788,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$106,654,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$101,834,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$108,941,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$103,887,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$42,550,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$42,458,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,427,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$42,888,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$44,301,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$43,906,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,163,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$43,995,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$46,080,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$44,755,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$47,041,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$45,546,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$48,041,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$46,493,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$49,093,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$47,484,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,140,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$48,499,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$51,234,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$49,555,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$40,987,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$39,028,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$41,176,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$46,978,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$45,131,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$54,852,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$44,925,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$52,752,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$48,151,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$53,690,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$46,736,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$49,283,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031:  
(A) New budget authority, \$47,422,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$48,091,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2032:  
(A) New budget authority, \$50,659,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$49,198,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2033:  
(A) New budget authority, \$35,296,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$34,091,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2034:  
(A) New budget authority, \$26,910,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$25,770,000,000.  
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$75,354,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$72,235,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$77,025,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$81,529,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$70,785,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$84,654,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$72,272,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$82,895,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$73,716,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$80,456,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$75,083,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$77,337,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031:  
(A) New budget authority, \$76,650,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$76,433,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2032:  
(A) New budget authority, \$78,514,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$76,120,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2033:  
(A) New budget authority, \$80,323,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$77,805,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2034:  
(A) New budget authority, \$82,068,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$79,664,000,000.  
(6) Agriculture (350):  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$29,767,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$33,302,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$28,774,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$30,564,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$29,984,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$30,951,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$31,893,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$32,132,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$33,103,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$32,418,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$31,268,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$30,305,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031:  
(A) New budget authority, \$31,427,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$30,321,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2032:  
(A) New budget authority, \$32,132,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$30,825,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:  
(A) New budget authority, \$32,560,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$31,063,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2034:  
(A) New budget authority, \$32,938,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$31,645,000,000.  
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$25,369,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, — \$6,342,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$28,241,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, — \$9,037,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$22,395,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, — \$6,094,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, — \$62,726,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, — \$70,351,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$23,099,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$12,983,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$23,422,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$8,897,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031:  
(A) New budget authority, \$23,559,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$3,314,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2032:  
(A) New budget authority, \$23,536,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, — \$404,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2033:  
(A) New budget authority, \$19,348,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, — \$8,344,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2034:  
(A) New budget authority, \$27,488,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, — \$1,816,000,000.  
(8) Transportation (400):  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$165,696,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$141,215,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$168,779,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$149,712,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$170,839,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$159,064,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$172,908,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$166,576,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$174,750,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$171,764,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$171,336,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$171,271,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031:  
(A) New budget authority, \$173,112,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$174,798,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2032:  
(A) New budget authority, \$181,681,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$184,365,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2033:  
(A) New budget authority, \$184,080,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$187,678,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2034:  
(A) New budget authority, \$186,734,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$191,056,000,000.  
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$57,988,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$58,816,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$59,064,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$59,905,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$60,193,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$58,739,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$61,188,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$57,458,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$62,402,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$57,170,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$63,664,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$57,113,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:  
(A) New budget authority, \$64,947,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$57,031,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2032:  
(A) New budget authority, \$66,152,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$56,955,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2033:  
(A) New budget authority, \$67,517,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$57,114,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2034:  
(A) New budget authority, \$68,877,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$58,158,000,000.  
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$151,113,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$168,952,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$153,590,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$163,144,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$156,002,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$151,632,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$159,376,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$153,809,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$162,476,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$156,803,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$165,906,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$159,958,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031:  
(A) New budget authority, \$169,423,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$163,276,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2032:  
(A) New budget authority, \$173,080,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$166,732,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2033:  
(A) New budget authority, \$176,554,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$170,135,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2034:  
(A) New budget authority, \$179,653,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$173,309,000,000.  
(11) Health (550):  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$908,003,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$899,441,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$889,530,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$891,587,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$923,708,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$921,838,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$967,468,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$963,437,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$1,018,895,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,006,453,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$1,063,034,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,050,620,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031:  
(A) New budget authority, \$1,101,712,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,098,694,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2032:  
(A) New budget authority, \$1,154,956,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,151,136,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2033:  
(A) New budget authority, \$1,215,985,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,204,908,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2034:  
(A) New budget authority, \$1,257,586,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,246,466,000,000.  
(12) Medicare (570):  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$943,898,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$943,538,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$1,007,605,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,007,286,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$1,076,885,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,076,551,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$1,225,301,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,224,971,000,000.



## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,146,865,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,146,553,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,309,494,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,309,195,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,401,970,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,401,686,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,499,559,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,499,305,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,740,208,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,739,943,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,757,574,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,757,266,000,000.

## (13) Income Security (600):

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$714,147,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$707,121,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$702,201,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$699,981,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$706,187,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$701,521,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$727,377,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$728,578,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$731,506,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$718,414,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$751,744,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$743,338,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$768,056,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$759,139,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$787,710,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$777,960,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$810,722,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$807,559,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$821,201,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$811,246,000,000.

## (14) Social Security (650):

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$62,603,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$62,603,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$74,593,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$74,593,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$80,801,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$80,801,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$84,852,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$84,852,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$89,448,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$89,448,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$94,332,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$94,332,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$99,100,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$99,100,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$104,219,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$104,219,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$110,088,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$110,088,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$115,917,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$115,917,000,000.

## (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$347,115,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$343,802,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$367,944,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$373,118,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$389,956,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$389,394,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$411,627,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$429,583,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$430,098,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$406,023,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$450,187,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$446,172,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$469,669,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$465,585,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$489,775,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$486,235,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$510,709,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$531,303,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$532,021,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$532,116,000,000.

## (16) Administration of Justice (750):

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$87,681,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$86,154,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$87,274,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$85,800,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$89,518,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$87,838,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$91,770,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$89,784,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$94,104,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$91,914,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$96,612,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$94,109,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$99,184,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$96,373,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$107,101,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$103,931,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$110,106,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$106,755,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$112,766,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$109,717,000,000.

## (17) General Government (800):

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$31,041,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$41,296,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$31,550,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$42,266,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$32,576,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$43,143,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$33,672,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$44,398,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$34,617,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$44,275,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$35,249,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$40,610,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$36,044,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$39,400,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$37,080,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$36,829,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,111,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$37,592,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,192,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$38,659,000,000.

## (18) Net Interest (900):

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,075,933,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,075,933,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,117,417,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,117,417,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,137,024,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,137,024,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,186,166,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,186,166,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,244,744,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,244,744,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,317,426,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,317,426,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,405,186,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,405,186,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,502,400,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,502,400,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,612,929,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,612,929,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,730,442,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,730,442,000,000.

## (19) Allowances (920):

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, -\$55,051,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, -\$30,556,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, -\$56,342,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, -\$46,465,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, -\$57,565,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, -\$52,620,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, -\$58,775,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, -\$55,731,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, -\$60,173,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, -\$57,881,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, -\$61,613,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, -\$59,629,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, -\$63,088,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, -\$61,212,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, -\$64,622,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, -\$62,742,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, -\$66,172,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, -\$64,305,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, -\$67,813,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, -\$65,879,000,000.

## (20) New Efficiencies, Consolidations, and Other Savings (930):

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, -\$410,291,621,388.  
(B) Outlays, -\$402,751,800,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, -\$899,877,035,573.  
(B) Outlays, -\$891,115,292,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, -\$1,373,252,934,368.  
(B) Outlays, -\$1,360,884,214,480.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, -\$1,918,228,534,133.  
(B) Outlays, -\$1,915,264,161,611.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, -\$2,303,761,418,728.  
(B) Outlays, -\$2,269,285,851,915.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, -\$2,318,985,434,097.  
(B) Outlays, -\$2,290,180,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, -\$2,381,314,995,135.

(B) Outlays, —\$2,350,971,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2032:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$2,559,447,998,783.  
(B) Outlays, —\$2,522,131,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2033:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$2,868,401,944,782.  
(B) Outlays, —\$2,839,381,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2034:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$2,901,217,083,390.  
(B) Outlays, —\$2,860,071,000,000.  
(21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$126,752,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$126,752,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$130,520,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$130,520,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$136,267,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$136,417,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$140,461,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$140,608,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$142,831,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$142,823,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$147,130,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$147,121,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$151,299,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$151,290,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2032:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$156,779,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$156,770,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2033:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$162,542,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$162,533,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2034:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$167,122,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$167,113,000,000.

#### Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

##### SEC. 1201. SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE SENATE.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2025: \$1,287,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$1,341,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,391,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,443,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,498,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: \$1,555,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031: \$1,613,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2032: \$1,673,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2033: \$1,734,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2034: \$1,796,000,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2025: \$1,549,110,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$1,647,112,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,740,634,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,838,483,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,938,394,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$2,040,598,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031: \$2,146,676,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032: \$2,255,005,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033: \$2,364,405,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034: \$2,478,100,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,670,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,536,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,873,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,782,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,075,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,002,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,279,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,206,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,488,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,415,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,704,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,628,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,925,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,847,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,157,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,076,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,393,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,309,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,640,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,553,000,000.

##### SEC. 1202. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$282,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$282,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$292,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$292,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$303,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$303,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$313,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$313,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$324,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$324,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$335,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$335,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$346,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$346,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$358,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$358,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$370,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$370,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$382,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$382,000,000.

#### TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

##### SEC. 2001. DEFICIT REDUCTION FUND FOR EFFICIENCIES, CONSOLIDATIONS, AND OTHER SAVINGS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would reduce the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2025 through 2029 and the period of the total of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

##### SEC. 2002. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to health savings accounts by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes.

#### TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS

##### SEC. 3001. VOTING THRESHOLD FOR POINTS OF ORDER.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “covered point of order” means a point of order—

(1) under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.), or a concurrent resolution on the budget; and

(2) which, but for subsection (b), may be waived only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn.

(b) VOTING THRESHOLD.—In the Senate—

(1) a covered point of order may be waived only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn; and

(2) an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a covered point of order.

##### SEC. 3002. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(a) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—In the Senate, with respect to a provision of direct spending or receipts legislation or appropriations for discretionary accounts that Congress designates as an emergency requirement, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, in such measure, the amounts of new budget authority, outlays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from that provision shall be treated as an emergency requirement for the purpose of this section.

(b) EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—Any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from any provision designated as an emergency requirement, pursuant to this section, in any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report shall not count for purposes of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, and sections 401 and 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010. Designated emergency provisions shall not count for the purpose of revising allocations, aggregates, or other levels pursuant to procedures established under section 301(b)(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(b)(7)) for deficit-neutral reserve funds and revising discretionary spending limits set pursuant to section 301 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

(c) DESIGNATIONS.—If a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under this section, the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall include an explanation of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria in subsection (f).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “direct spending”, “receipts”, and “appropriations for discretionary accounts” mean any provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that affects direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those terms have been defined and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.).

(e) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report, if a point of order is made by a Senator against an emergency designation in that measure, that provision making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

(A) WAIVER.—Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(B) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

(3) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a provision shall be considered an emergency designation if it designates any item as an emergency requirement pursuant to this subsection.

(4) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(5) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(f) CRITERIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, any provision is an emergency requirement if the situation addressed by such provision is—

(A) necessary, essential, or vital (not merely useful or beneficial);

(B) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;

(C) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(D) subject to paragraph (2), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(E) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(2) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(g) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 4001(a) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, shall no longer apply.

#### SEC. 3003. ENFORCEMENT OF ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER LEVELS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—During each of fiscal years 2025 through 2034, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would cause the amount of new budget authority, outlays, or deficits to be more than, or would cause the amount of revenues to be less than, the amount set forth under any allocation, aggregate, or other level established under this resolution.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

#### SEC. 3004. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION PROVIDING FUNDING WITHIN MORE THAN 3 SUBALLOCATIONS UNDER SECTION 302(b).

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that appropriates amounts that are within more than 3 of the suballocations under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)).

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

#### SEC. 3005. DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section—

(1) the term “covered bill or joint resolution” means a bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by any committee of Congress (including the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget of either House);

(2) the term “Director” means the Director of the Congressional Budget Office;

(3) the term “existing duplicative or overlapping feature” means an element of the Federal Government previously identified as an area of duplication, overlap, or fragmentation in a GAO duplication and overlap report;

(4) the term “GAO duplication and overlap report” means each annual report prepared by the Comptroller General under section 21 of Public Law 111–139 (31 U.S.C. 712 note); and

(5) the term “new duplicative or overlapping feature” means a new Federal program, office, or initiative created under a covered bill or joint resolution that would duplicate or overlap with an existing duplicative or overlapping feature.

(b) DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS.—For each covered bill or joint resolution—

(1) the Comptroller General of the United States shall, to the extent practicable—

(A) determine the extent to which the covered bill or joint resolution creates a risk of a new duplicative or overlapping feature and, if the risk so warrants, identify—

(i) the name of the new Federal program, office, or initiative;

(ii) the section of the covered bill or joint resolution at which the new duplicative or overlapping feature is established; and

(iii) the GAO duplication and overlap report in which the existing duplicative or overlapping feature is identified; and

(B) submit the information described in subparagraph (A) to the Director and the committee that reported the covered bill or joint resolution; and

(C) publish the information prepared under subparagraph (A) on the website of the Government Accountability Office; and

(2) subject to subsection (c), the Director may include the information submitted by the Comptroller General under paragraph (1)(B) as a supplement to the estimate for the covered bill or joint resolution to which the information pertains submitted by the Director under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653).

(c) ESTIMATE BY DIRECTOR.—If the Comptroller General of the United States has not submitted to the Director the information for a covered bill or joint resolution under subsection (b)(1)(B) on the date on which the Director submits the estimate for the covered bill or joint resolution to which the information pertains under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653), the Director may, on the date on which the Comptroller General submits the information to the Director, prepare and submit to each applicable committee the information as a supplement to the estimate for the covered bill or joint resolution.

#### SEC. 3006. BREAKDOWN OF COST ESTIMATES BY BUDGET FUNCTION.

Any cost estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office shall specify the percentage of the estimated cost that is within each budget function.

#### SEC. 3007. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TREATMENT OF REDUCTION OF APPROPRIATIONS LEVELS TO ACHIEVE SAVINGS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) H. Con. Res. 448 (96th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1981, gave authorizing committees reconciliation instructions which amounted to approximately two-thirds of the savings required under reconciliation.

(2) The language in H. Con. Res. 448 resulted in a debate about how reconciling discretionary spending programs could be in order given that authorizations of appropriations for programs did not actually change spending and the programs authorized would be funded through later annual appropriation. The staff of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the counsel to the Majority Leader advised that upon consultation with the Parliamentarian, the original instructions on discretionary spending would be out of order because of the phrase, “to modify programs”. This was seen as too broad and programs could be modified without resulting in changes to their future appropriations.

(3) To rectify this violation, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate reported S. Con. Res. 9 (97th Congress), revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1981, 1982, and 1983, to include reconciliation, which revised the language in the reconciliation instructions to change entitlement law and “to report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee sufficient to reduce appropriations levels so as to achieve savings”.

(4) This was understood to mean changes in authorization language of discretionary programs would be permissible under reconciliation procedures provided such changes in law would have the result in affecting a change in later outlays derived from future appropriations. Further it was understood that a change in authorization language that caused a change in later outlays was considered to be a change in outlays for the purpose of reconciliation.

(5) On April 2, 1981, the Senate voted 88 to 10 to approve S. Con. Res. 9 with the modified reconciliation language.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that committees reporting changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee sufficient to reduce appropriations levels so as to achieve savings shall be considered to be changes in outlays for the purpose of enforcing the prohibition on extraneous matters in reconciliation bills.

#### SEC. 3008. PROHIBITION ON PREEMPTIVE WAIVERS.

In the Senate, it shall not be in order to move to waive or suspend a point of order under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) or any concurrent resolution on the budget with respect to a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report unless the point of order has been specifically raised by a Senator.

#### SEC. 3009. ADJUSTMENTS FOR LEGISLATION REDUCING APPROPRIATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations in effect under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) and the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2001 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the reduction in the amount of discretionary appropriations for a fiscal year caused by the measure.

#### SEC. 3010. AUTHORITY.

Congress adopts this title under the authority under section 301(b)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(b)(4)).

#### SEC. 3011. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the Senate and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the Senate to change those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate.

### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3266. Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Mr. BUDD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3267. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3268. Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3269. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3270. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3271. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3272. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3273. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3274. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3275. Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3276. Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mr. LANKFORD)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Schumer to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3266. Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Mr. BUDD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### DIVISION \_\_\_\_\_—FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES FOR SERVICEMEMBERS

##### SEC. \_\_\_\_ 01. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act”.

##### SEC. \_\_\_\_ 02. ENHANCED PROTECTION AGAINST DEBT COLLECTOR HARASSMENT OF SERVICEMEMBERS.

(a) COMMUNICATION IN CONNECTION WITH DEBT COLLECTION.—Section 805 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692c) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING SERVICE-MEMBER DEBTS.—

“(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘covered member’ means—

“(A) a covered member or a dependent as defined in section 987(i) of title 10, United States Code; and

“(B)(i) an individual who was separated, discharged, or released from duty described

in such section 987(i)(1), but only during the 365-day period beginning on the date of separation, discharge, or release; or

“(ii) a person, with respect to an individual described in clause (i), described in subparagraph (A), (D), (E), or (I) of section 1072(2) of title 10, United States Code.

“(2) PROHIBITIONS.—A debt collector may not, in connection with the collection of any debt of a covered member—

“(A) threaten to have the covered member reduced in rank;

“(B) threaten to have the covered member’s security clearance revoked; or

“(C) threaten to have the covered member prosecuted under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).”.

(b) UNFAIR PRACTICES.—Section 808 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692f) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(9) The representation to any covered member (as defined under section 805(e)(1)) that failure to cooperate with a debt collector will result in—

“(A) a reduction in rank of the covered member;

“(B) a revocation of the covered member’s security clearance; or

“(C) prosecution under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).”.

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_ 03. GAO STUDY.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and submit a report to Congress on the impact of this division on—

(1) the timely delivery of information to a covered member (as defined in section 805(e) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, as added by this division);

(2) military readiness; and

(3) national security, including the extent to which covered members with security clearances would be impacted by uncollected debt.

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_ 04. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this division shall be construed to prevent legally informing servicemembers of their debt and collecting the debt from servicemembers through legal means.

SA 3267. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_ USE OF ROYALTY GAS AT MCALESTER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT.

Section 342 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15902) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(j) MCALESTER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT.—At the request of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary shall—

“(1) take in-kind royalty gas from any lease on the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant in McAlester, Oklahoma; and

“(2) sell such royalty gas to the Department of Defense in accordance with subsection (h)(1), for use only at that plant, only for energy resilience purposes, and only to the extent necessary to meet the natural gas needs of that plant.”.

SA 3268. Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment

intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

**SEC. 1095. BENJAMIN HARRISON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA AND WILDERNESS.**

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—The term “Advisory Committee” means the advisory committee for the National Recreation Area established under subsection (d)(1).

(2) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The term “Management Plan” means the management plan for the National Recreation Area and Wilderness developed under subsection (e)(1).

(3) **MAP.**—The term “map” means the map entitled “Benjamin Harrison National Recreation Area and Wilderness Establishment Act of 2023” and dated March 27, 2024.

(4) **NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.**—The term “National Recreation Area” means the Benjamin Harrison National Recreation Area established by subsection (b)(2).

(5) **NATIONAL RECREATION AREA AND WILDERNESS.**—The term “National Recreation Area and Wilderness” means the Benjamin Harrison National Recreation Area and Wilderness established by subsection (b)(1).

(6) **NONWILDERNESS CORRIDOR.**—The term “nonwilderness corridor” means the land 100 feet in width from either side of the centerline of the existing trails and roads, as depicted on the map as “Non-Wilderness Corridor”, which is not included as part of the “Proposed Wilderness”, as depicted on the map.

(7) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(8) **STATE.**—The term “State” means the State of Indiana.

(9) **WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—The term “Wilderness addition” means the land added to the Charles C. Deam Wilderness by subsection (b)(3).

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established in the State the Benjamin Harrison National Recreation Area and Wilderness as a subunit of the Hoosier National Forest, consisting of—

- (A) the National Recreation Area; and
- (B) the Wilderness addition.

(2) **BENJAMIN HARRISON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.**—There is established in the State the Benjamin Harrison National Recreation Area, consisting of approximately 29,382 acres of National Forest System land depicted on the map as “Proposed National Recreation Area (NRA)”.

(3) **CHARLES C. DEAM WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—The approximately 15,300 acres of National Forest System land in the State generally depicted on the map as “Proposed Wilderness” shall be added to and administered as part of the Charles C. Deam Wilderness in accordance with Public Law 97-384 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 96 Stat. 1942), consisting of—

(A) the approximately 2,028.8 acres of National Forest System land in the State generally depicted on the map as the “Deckard Ridge Units A, B, and C”;

(B) the approximately 2,633 acres of National Forest System land in the State generally depicted on the map as the “Panther Creek Units A and B”;

(C) the approximately 5,456.9 acres of National Forest System land in the State gen-

erally depicted on the map as the “Nebo Ridge Units A, B, C, D, and E”;

(D) the approximately 2,141.4 acres of National Forest System land in the State generally depicted on the map as the “Browning Mountain Unit”;

(E) the approximately 2,161.9 acres of National Forest System land in the State generally depicted on the map as the “Hickory Ridge Units A, B, C, D, and E”;

(F) the approximately 878.3 acres of National Forest System land in the State generally depicted on the map as the “Mose Ray Branch Unit”.

(4) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file the map, and make the map available for public inspection, in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(c) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary shall manage—

(1) the Wilderness addition (other than the nonwilderness corridors) in a manner that is consistent with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(2) the National Recreation Area in a manner that ensures—

(A) the protection of the water quality of the public water supply of Monroe Reservoir in the State in accordance with section 303(e)(1) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6542(e)(1)); and

(B) the promotion of recreational opportunities in the National Recreation Area.

(3) **HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall allow hunting, fishing, and trapping in the National Recreation Area and Wilderness.

(B) **LIMITATIONS.**—The Secretary, in consultation with designees from the State Department of Natural Resources and the Corps of Engineers, may, for reasons of public safety, species enhancement, or management of a species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), designate areas in which, and establish seasons during which, no hunting, fishing, or trapping is permitted in the National Recreation Area and Wilderness.

(C) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the National Recreation Area and Wilderness.

(4) **RECREATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall—

(i) in the National Recreation Area, continue to permit and provide for appropriate nonmotorized and motorized recreational uses, including hiking, viewing of nature and wildlife, camping, horseback riding, mountain biking, and other existing recreational uses; and

(ii) permit the nonmechanized recreational use of the Wilderness addition, in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) within the boundary of the “Proposed Wilderness” indicated on the map.

(B) **LIMITATIONS.**—The Secretary, in consultation with designees from the State Department of Natural Resources and the Corps of Engineers, may designate zones in which, and establish periods during which, a recreational use shall not be permitted in the National Recreation Area and Wilderness under subparagraph (A) for reasons of public safety, species enhancement, or management of a species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(C) **TRAIL PLAN.**—Notwithstanding any provisions of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) or any other provision of law, the Secretary, in consultation with interested parties, shall establish a trail plan—

(i) to maintain existing mountain biking, hiking, and equestrian trails in the non-wilderness corridors; and

(ii) to develop mountain biking, hiking, and equestrian trails in the National Recreation Area.

(5) **VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.**—

(A) **WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Consistent with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), timber removal or management shall not be permitted in the Wilderness addition, except as the Secretary determines to be necessary for public safety and management of diseases, as described in section 293.3 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

(B) **NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.**—Vegetation management within the National Recreation Area shall be consistent with—

(i) the Management Plan; and

(ii) any applicable Forest Service land management plan.

(d) **NATIONAL RECREATION AREA FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory committee to advise the Secretary with respect to the management of the National Recreation Area.

(2) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Advisory Committee shall be composed of members appointed by the Secretary, from among—

(A) representatives of local government;

(B) forest ecologists;

(C) experts in dispersed recreation;

(D) local residents who own or reside in property located not more than 2 miles from the boundary of the National Recreation Area;

(E) representatives of conservation and outdoor recreation groups;

(F) consulting foresters;

(G) the Director of the State Department of Natural Resources (or designees);

(H) wildlife experts; and

(I) designees from the Corps of Engineers.

(e) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive management plan for the long-term protection and management of the National Recreation Area.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The Management Plan shall—

(A) be developed—

(i) in consultation with the Advisory Committee;

(ii) after providing an opportunity for public comment; and

(iii) after engaging with interested or affected federally recognized Indian Tribes, other Federal agencies, and State and local governments, including the State Department of Natural Resources;

(B) address management issues associated with the National Recreation Area, including—

(i) fires;

(ii) invasive species;

(iii) the response to insect and disease infestations;

(iv) measures needed to protect the public water supply provided by Monroe Reservoir;

(v) the establishment, maintenance, and closure of camp sites, campgrounds, trails, and roadways; and

(vi) any other issues identified by the Advisory Committee; and

(C) include—

(i) measures to preserve and protect native and historical resources, flora, fauna, and recreational, scenic, and aesthetic values within the National Recreation Area; and

(ii) measures to prevent degradation of the public water supply provided by Monroe Reservoir.

## (f) FUNDING.—

(1) No ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.

(2) USE OF EXISTING FUNDS.—This section shall be carried out using amounts otherwise made available to the Secretary.

## (g) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

(1) affects the Corps of Engineers use permits for flowage rights within the National Recreation Area and Wilderness established by the order entitled “Joint Order Interchanging Administrative Jurisdiction of Department of the Army Lands and National Forest Lands” (35 Fed. Reg. 10382 (June 25, 1970));

(2) prevents the Corps of Engineers from carrying out the water control management plan of the Corps of Engineers within the National Recreation Area and Wilderness as described in the Corps of Engineers water control manual;

## (3) prevents the Corps of Engineers from—

(A) disposing of, or otherwise managing, real estate interests held by the Corps of Engineers as of the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) acquiring additional real estate interests required to support the operation or maintenance of Monroe Lake;

(4) affects the use of motor vessels (as defined in section 2101 of title 46, United States Code) on Monroe Lake;

(5) results in the closure of any State or county roadway in the National Recreation Area and the nonwilderness corridors;

(6) precludes the ownership, use, or enjoyment of private land within the National Recreation Area and Wilderness;

(7) otherwise affects access to private land or cemeteries within the National Recreation Area and Wilderness;

(8) affects the access to land within the nonwilderness corridors and within 100 feet of the outer boundary of the Wilderness addition by any State or private entity or organization with a permit, special use authorization, or other right to access land within the Wilderness addition, as described in section 5(a) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)), for the purpose of maintaining infrastructure located within the Wilderness addition, including access by—

(A) the Smithville Telephone Company;

(B) Jackson County Water Utility;

(C) Jackson County Rural Electric;

(D) the ANR Pipeline Company;

(E) the Monroe County commissioners;

(F) Hoosier Trails Council, BSA; and

(G) the State Department of Natural Resources; or

(9) affects the access to land within the Wilderness addition by the State Department of Natural Resources or appropriate public safety officers with the use of motor vehicles, mechanized equipment, or motorboats for emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the Wilderness addition, in accordance with section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(c)).

**SEC. 1096. ADDITIONS TO ROUGH MOUNTAIN AND RICH HOLE WILDERNESSES.**

(a) ROUGH MOUNTAIN ADDITION.—Section 1 of Public Law 100–326 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 102 Stat. 584; 114 Stat. 2057; 123 Stat. 1002) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(21) ROUGH MOUNTAIN ADDITION.—Certain land in the George Washington National Forest comprising approximately 1,000 acres, as generally depicted as the ‘Rough Mountain Addition’ on the map entitled ‘GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST – South half – Alternative I – Selected Alternative Management Prescriptions – Land and Resources Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement’ and dated March 4, 2014, which is incorporated in the Rough

Mountain Wilderness Area designated by paragraph (1).”

## (b) RICH HOLE ADDITION.—

(1) POTENTIAL WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain land in the George Washington National Forest comprising approximately 4,600 acres, as generally depicted as the “Rich Hole Addition” on the map entitled “GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST – South half – Alternative I – Selected Alternative Management Prescriptions – Land and Resources Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement” and dated March 4, 2014, is designated as a potential wilderness area for incorporation in the Rich Hole Wilderness Area designated by section 1(2) of Public Law 100–326 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 102 Stat. 584).

(2) WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.—The potential wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) shall be designated as wilderness and incorporated in the Rich Hole Wilderness Area designated by section 1(2) of Public Law 100–326 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 102 Stat. 584) on the earlier of—

(A) the date on which the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) publishes in the Federal Register notice that the activities permitted under paragraph (4) have been completed; or

(B) the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—Except as provided in paragraph (4), the Secretary shall manage the potential wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

## (4) WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To enhance natural ecosystems within the potential wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) by implementing certain activities to improve water quality and aquatic passage, as set forth in the Forest Service document entitled “Decision Notice for the Lower Cowpasture Restoration and Management Project” and dated December 2015, the Secretary may use motorized equipment and mechanized transport in the potential wilderness area until the date on which the potential wilderness area is incorporated into the Rich Hole Wilderness Area under paragraph (2).

(B) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary, to the maximum extent practicable, shall use the minimum tool or administrative practice necessary to carry out that subparagraph with the least amount of adverse impact on wilderness character and resources.

**SA 3269.** Mr. KAINÉ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

**SEC. 1095. ADDITIONS TO ROUGH MOUNTAIN AND RICH HOLE WILDERNESSES.**

(a) ROUGH MOUNTAIN ADDITION.—Section 1 of Public Law 100–326 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 102 Stat. 584; 114 Stat. 2057; 123 Stat. 1002) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(21) ROUGH MOUNTAIN ADDITION.—Certain land in the George Washington National Forest comprising approximately 1,000 acres, as generally depicted as the ‘Rough Mountain Addition’ on the map entitled ‘GEORGE

WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST – South half – Alternative I – Selected Alternative Management Prescriptions – Land and Resources Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement’ and dated March 4, 2014, which is incorporated in the Rough Mountain Wilderness Area designated by paragraph (1).”

## (b) RICH HOLE ADDITION.—

(1) POTENTIAL WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain land in the George Washington National Forest comprising approximately 4,600 acres, as generally depicted as the “Rich Hole Addition” on the map entitled “GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST – South half – Alternative I – Selected Alternative Management Prescriptions – Land and Resources Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement” and dated March 4, 2014, is designated as a potential wilderness area for incorporation in the Rich Hole Wilderness Area designated by section 1(2) of Public Law 100–326 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 102 Stat. 584).

(2) WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.—The potential wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) shall be designated as wilderness and incorporated in the Rich Hole Wilderness Area designated by section 1(2) of Public Law 100–326 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 102 Stat. 584) on the earlier of—

(A) the date on which the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) publishes in the Federal Register notice that the activities permitted under paragraph (4) have been completed; or

(B) the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—Except as provided in paragraph (4), the Secretary shall manage the potential wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

## (4) WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To enhance natural ecosystems within the potential wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) by implementing certain activities to improve water quality and aquatic passage, as set forth in the Forest Service document entitled “Decision Notice for the Lower Cowpasture Restoration and Management Project” and dated December 2015, the Secretary may use motorized equipment and mechanized transport in the potential wilderness area until the date on which the potential wilderness area is incorporated into the Rich Hole Wilderness Area under paragraph (2).

(B) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary, to the maximum extent practicable, shall use the minimum tool or administrative practice necessary to carry out that subparagraph with the least amount of adverse impact on wilderness character and resources.

**SA 3270.** Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

**Subtitle —PENSION PLANS****SEC. 10. GUARANTEED BENEFIT CALCULATION FOR CERTAIN PLANS.**

Subtitle B of title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29



U.S.C. 1321 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“SEC. 4024. GUARANTEED BENEFIT CALCULATION FOR CERTAIN PLANS.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) INCREASE TO FULL VESTED PLAN BENEFIT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of determining what benefits are guaranteed under section 4022 with respect to an eligible participant or beneficiary under a covered plan specified in paragraph (4) in connection with the termination of such plan, the amount of monthly benefits shall be equal to the full vested plan benefit with respect to the participant.

“(B) NO EFFECT ON PREVIOUS DETERMINATIONS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to change the allocation of assets and recoveries under sections 4044(a) and 4022(c) as previously determined by the corporation for the covered plans specified in paragraph (4), and the corporation’s applicable rules, practices, and policies on benefits payable in terminated single-employer plans shall, except as otherwise provided in this section, continue to apply with respect to such covered plans.

“(2) RECALCULATION OF CERTAIN BENEFITS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which the amount of monthly benefits with respect to an eligible participant or beneficiary described in paragraph (1) was calculated prior to the date of enactment of this section, the corporation shall recalculate such amount pursuant to paragraph (1), and shall adjust any subsequent payments of such monthly benefits accordingly, as soon as practicable after such date.

“(B) LUMP-SUM PAYMENTS OF PAST-DUE BENEFITS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the corporation, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor, shall make a lump-sum payment to each eligible participant or beneficiary whose guaranteed benefits are recalculated under subparagraph (A) in an amount equal to—

“(i) in the case of an eligible participant, the excess of—

“(I) the total of the full vested plan benefits of the participant for all months for which such guaranteed benefits were paid prior to such recalculation, over

“(II) the sum of any applicable payments made to the eligible participant; and

“(ii) in the case of an eligible beneficiary, the sum of—

“(I) the amount that would be determined under clause (i) with respect to the participant of which the eligible beneficiary is a beneficiary if such participant were still in pay status; plus

“(II) the excess of—

“(aa) the total of the full vested plan benefits of the eligible beneficiary for all months for which such guaranteed benefits were paid prior to such recalculation, over

“(bb) the sum of any applicable payments made to the eligible beneficiary.

Notwithstanding the previous sentence, the corporation shall increase each lump-sum payment made under this subparagraph to account for foregone interest in an amount determined by the corporation designed to reflect a 6 percent annual interest rate on each past-due amount attributable to the underpayment of guaranteed benefits for each month prior to such recalculation.

“(C) ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS AND BENEFICIARIES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, an eligible participant or beneficiary is a participant or beneficiary who—

“(I) as of the date of the enactment of this section, is in pay status under a covered plan or is eligible for future payments under such plan;

“(II) has received or will receive applicable payments in connection with such plan (within the meaning of clause (ii)) that does not exceed the full vested plan benefits of such participant or beneficiary; and

“(III) is not covered by the 1999 agreements between General Motors and various unions providing a top-up benefit to certain hourly employees who were transferred from the General Motors Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan to the Delphi Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan.

“(ii) APPLICABLE PAYMENTS.—For purposes of this paragraph, applicable payments to a participant or beneficiary in connection with a plan consist of the following:

“(I) Payments under the plan equal to the normal benefit guarantee of the participant or beneficiary.

“(II) Payments to the participant or beneficiary made pursuant to section 4022(c) or otherwise received from the corporation in connection with the termination of the plan.

“(3) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) FULL VESTED PLAN BENEFIT.—The term ‘full vested plan benefit’ means the amount of monthly benefits that would be guaranteed under section 4022 as of the date of plan termination with respect to an eligible participant or beneficiary if such section were applied without regard to the phase-in limit under subsection (b)(1) of such section and the maximum guaranteed benefit limitation under subsection (b)(3) of such section (including the accrued-at-normal limitation).

“(B) NORMAL BENEFIT GUARANTEE.—The term ‘normal benefit guarantee’ means the amount of monthly benefits guaranteed under section 4022 with respect to an eligible participant or beneficiary without regard to this section.

“(4) COVERED PLANS.—The covered plans specified in this paragraph are the following:

“(A) The Delphi Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan.

“(B) The Delphi Retirement Program for Salaried Employees.

“(C) The PHI Non-Bargaining Retirement Plan.

“(D) The ASEC Manufacturing Retirement Program.

“(E) The PHI Bargaining Retirement Plan.

“(F) The Delphi Mechatronic Systems Retirement Program.

“(5) TREATMENT OF PBGC DETERMINATIONS.—Any determination made by the corporation under this section concerning a recalculation of benefits or lump-sum payment of past-due benefits shall be subject to administrative review by the corporation. Any new determination made by the corporation under this section shall be governed by the same administrative review process as any other benefit determination by the corporation.

“(b) TRUST FUND FOR PAYMENT OF INCREASED BENEFITS.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury a trust fund to be known as the ‘Delphi Full Vested Plan Benefit Trust Fund’ (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Fund’), consisting of such amounts as may be appropriated or credited to the Fund as provided in this section.

“(2) FUNDING.—There is appropriated, out of amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as are necessary for the costs of payments of the portions of monthly benefits guaranteed to participants and beneficiaries pursuant to subsection (a) and for necessary administrative and operating expenses of the corporation relating to such payments. The Fund shall be credited with amounts from time to time as the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Director of the corporation, determines

appropriate, out of amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

“(3) EXPENDITURES FROM FUND.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available for the payment of the portion of monthly benefits guaranteed to a participant or beneficiary pursuant to subsection (a) and for necessary administrative and operating expenses of the corporation relating to such payment.

“(c) REGULATIONS.—The corporation, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor, may issue such regulations as necessary to carry out this section.”.

**SEC. 10. PENSION-LINKED EMERGENCY SAVINGS ACCOUNT CONTRIBUTIONS.**

(a) EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974 AMENDMENT.—Section 801(d)(1)(A)(i) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1193(d)(1)(A)(i)) is amended by striking “\$2,500” and inserting “\$5,000”.

(b) INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986 AMENDMENT.—Section 402A(e)(3)(A)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “\$2,500” and inserting “\$5,000”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect as though included in the enactment of the SECURE 2.0 Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-328).

**SA 3271.** Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XVI, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . PHYSICAL AND CYBERSECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGHLY CAPABLE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The term “artificial intelligence” has the meaning given such term in section 5002 of the National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020 (15 U.S.C. 9401).

(2) COVERED ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY.—The term “covered artificial intelligence technology” means a technology specified in the guidance developed under subsection (c)(3), including all components of that technology, such as source code and numerical parameters of a trained artificial intelligence system, and details of any proprietary methods used to develop such a system.

(3) COVERED ENTITY.—The term “covered entity” means an entity that enters into a Department of Defense contract that engages in the development, deployment, storage, or transportation of a covered artificial intelligence technology.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Source code, numerical parameters, and related technology associated with highly capable artificial intelligence systems in the possession of private artificial intelligence companies are an invaluable national resource that would pose a grave threat to United States national security if stolen by a foreign adversary through a cyber operation or insider threat.



(2) Numerous foreign adversaries have the capacity to engage in cyber operations to extract important data from private companies, absent the most stringent cybersecurity protections.

(c) SECURITY FRAMEWORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy, shall develop a framework describing best practices for artificial intelligence cybersecurity, physical security, and insider threat mitigation to address or mitigate risks relating to national security or foreign policy, including to protect vital national resources from theft that would do grave damage to the United States and to protect the proprietary trade secrets used in the development of covered artificial intelligence technologies which, if compromised, may create risks to United States national security or foreign policy.

(2) RISK-BASED FRAMEWORK.—The framework developed under paragraph (1) shall be risk-based, with stronger security corresponding proportionally to the national security or foreign policy risks posed by the artificial intelligence technology being stolen or tampered with. The framework shall include multiple security levels, where—

(A) at least one security level shall be equivalent to the requirements described in NIST Special Publication 800-181 (relating to protecting controlled unclassified information in nonfederal systems and organizations);

(B) at least one security level shall be equivalent to the requirements described in NIST Special Publication 800-172 (relating to enhanced security requirements for protecting controlled unclassified information); and

(C) at least one security level shall be stronger than NIST Special Publication 800-172 (relating to enhanced security requirements for protecting controlled unclassified information) and shall describe a security posture capable of mitigating risks posed by the highest threat actors, including foreign intelligence agencies of peer and near-peer nations.

(3) COVERED ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES.—

(A) GUIDANCE.—The framework developed under paragraph (1) shall provide clear guidance about which artificial intelligence technologies are covered under the framework. Such technologies shall be those that, if obtained by a foreign adversary, would pose a grave threat to the national security of the United States.

(B) OBJECTIVE EVALUATION PROCEDURES.—Where feasible, the guidance provided under subparagraph (A) shall be specified in terms of objective evaluation procedures that measure or estimate the national security implications of the artificial intelligence technology, either before, during, or after it has been developed.

(4) USE OF EXISTING FRAMEWORKS.—To the maximum extent feasible, the framework developed under paragraph (1) shall be implemented using one or more existing cybersecurity frameworks developed by the Department of Defense or other Federal agencies, such as the Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification framework. Where needed, the Secretary may augment those frameworks to implement additional security levels as described in paragraph (2).

(d) SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may amend the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, or take other similar action, to require covered entities to implement the best practices described in the framework developed under subsection (c).

(2) RISK-BASED RULES.—Requirements implemented in rules developed under para-

graph (1) shall be as narrowly tailored as practicable to the specific covered artificial intelligence technologies developed, deployed, stored, or transported by a covered entity, and shall be calibrated accordingly to the different tasks involved in development, deployment, storage, or transportation of components of those covered artificial intelligence technologies.

(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary, shall submit to the congressional defense committees an update on the status of implementation of the requirements of this section.

**SA 3272.** Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1266. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR WUHAN INSTITUTE OF VIROLOGY OR ECOHEALTH ALLIANCE.**

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2025 for the Department of Defense may be made available—

(1) for the Wuhan Institute of Virology for any purpose; or

(2) to fund any work to be conducted in the People's Republic of China by EcoHealth Alliance, Inc., including—

(A) work to be conducted by—

(i) any subsidiary of EcoHealth Alliance, Inc.;

(ii) any organization directly controlled by EcoHealth Alliance, Inc.; or

(iii) any individual or organization that is a subgrantee or subcontractor of EcoHealth Alliance, Inc.; and

(B) any grant for the conduct of any such work.

**SA 3273.** Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1216. ENHANCING FLEXIBILITY WITH RESPECT TO SENIOR USAID PERSONNEL.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including sections 5314 and 5315 of title 5, United States Code, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) may modify the annual rate of basic pay for one USAID employee receiving compensation at the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for Level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, to Level III of the Executive Schedule under section 5314 of such title.

**SA 3274.** Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amend-

ment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XVI, insert the following:

**SEC. —. IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO CYBER WORKFORCE AND LEADERSHIP.**

(a) MODIFICATION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SENIOR MILITARY ADVISOR FOR CYBER POLICY AND DEPUTY PRINCIPAL CYBER ADVISOR.—Section 392a(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking “the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy” and inserting “the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “, the following:” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking “the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy” and inserting “the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “Under Secretary” and inserting “Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy”; and

(C) in clause (iii), by striking “Under Secretary of Defense for Policy” and inserting “Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy”; and

(D) by striking clause (iv).

(b) MILITARY DEPUTY PRINCIPAL CYBER ADVISORS.—Section 392a of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) MILITARY DEPUTY PRINCIPAL CYBER ADVISORS.—

“(1) APPOINTMENT.—For each Principal Cyber Advisory appointed under subsection (c)(1)(A) for a service, the secretary concerned shall appoint a member of the armed forces from the respective service to act as a deputy to the Principal Cyber Advisor for that service.

“(2) REQUIREMENT.—Each deputy appointed pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be appointed from among flag officers of the respective service.”

(c) CYBER WORKFORCE INTERCHANGE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall plan and coordinate an interchange agreement for the cyber workforce in the Cyber Excepted Service of the Department of Defense that is similar to the Defense Civilian Intelligence Personnel System Interchange Agreement that was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITION EQUIVALENTS WITHIN CYBER EXCEPTED SERVICE.—The Secretary may establish Senior Executive Service position (as defined in section 3132(a) of title 5, United States Code) equivalents, including senior level and scientific and professional positions as well as highly qualified experts, within the Cyber Excepted Service in a manner similar to the Defense Civilian Intelligence Personnel System (DCIPS) so that the Department of Defense can recruit and retain civilians with superior qualifications and experience with greater hiring flexibility.

**SA 3275.** Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. TESTER)

submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . COUNTERING CCP DRONES.**

(a) **DETERMINATION OF WHETHER UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS MANUFACTURERS ARE CHINESE MILITARY COMPANIES.**—Pursuant to the annual review required under section 1260H(a) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283; 10 U.S.C. 113 note), the Secretary of Defense shall determine if any entity that manufactures or assembles unmanned aircraft systems (as defined in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code), or any subsidiary, parent, affiliate, or successor of such an entity, should be identified under such section 1260H(a) as a Chinese military company operating directly or indirectly in the United States.

(b) **ADDITION OF CERTAIN EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES OF DJI TECHNOLOGIES AND AUTEL ROBOTICS TO COVERED COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES LIST.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 2 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1601) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following:

“(5) The communications equipment or service being—

“(A) communications or video surveillance equipment produced or provided by—

“(i) Shenzhen Da-Jiang Innovations Sciences and Technologies Company Limited (commonly known as ‘DJI Technologies’);

“(ii) Autel Robotics; or

“(iii) with respect to an entity described in clause (i) or (ii) (referred to in this clause as a ‘named entity’)—

“(I) any subsidiary, affiliate, or partner of the named entity;

“(II) any entity in a joint venture with the named entity; or

“(III) any entity to which the named entity has issued a license to produce or provide that telecommunications or video surveillance equipment; or

“(B) telecommunications or video surveillance services, including software, provided by an entity described in subparagraph (A) or using equipment described in that subparagraph.

“(6)(A) The communications equipment or service being any communications equipment or service produced or provided by an entity—

“(i) that is a subsidiary, affiliate, or partner of an entity that produces or provides any communications equipment or service described in any of paragraphs (1) through (5) (referred to in this subparagraph as a ‘covered entity’);

“(ii) that is in a joint venture with a covered entity; or

“(iii) to which a covered entity has issued a license to produce or provide that communications equipment or service.

“(B) An executive branch interagency body described in paragraph (1) may submit to the Commission a petition to have an entity recognized as an entity to which subparagraph (A) applies.”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) **INAPPLICABILITY TO AUTHORIZED INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.**—

“(1) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection, the terms ‘intelligence’ and ‘intelligence community’ have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

“(2) **INAPPLICABILITY.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an action by the Commission under subsection (b)(1) based on a determination made under paragraph (5) or (6) of subsection (c) shall not apply with respect to any—

“(A) activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.);

“(B) activity of an element of the intelligence community relating to intelligence; or

“(C) activity of, or procurement by, an element of the intelligence community in support of an activity relating to intelligence.”.

(2) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—Section 2 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1601) is amended by striking “paragraphs (1) through (4)” each place that term appears and inserting “paragraphs (1) through (6)”.

(3) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This subsection, and the amendments made by this subsection, shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) **FIRST RESPONDER SECURE DRONE PROGRAM.**—

(1) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection:

(A) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “eligible entity” means an agency of an entity described in clause (ii) that has as a primary responsibility the maintenance of public safety.

(ii) **ENTITY DESCRIBED.**—An entity described in this clause is any of the following:

(I) Each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(II) A political subdivision, including a unit of local government, of an entity described in subclause (I).

(III) A Tribal Government.

(B) **ELIGIBLE SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM.**—The term “eligible small unmanned aircraft system” means a small unmanned aircraft system, as defined in part 107 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), that—

(i) was not designed, manufactured, or assembled, in whole or in part, by a foreign entity of concern; or

(ii) does not include software or 1 or more critical components from a foreign entity of concern.

(C) **FOREIGN ENTITY OF CONCERN.**—The term “foreign entity of concern” has the meaning given the term in section 9901 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (15 U.S.C. 4651).

(D) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Transportation.

(E) **UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM.**—The term “unmanned aircraft system” has the meaning given such term in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code.

(2) **AUTHORITY.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a program, to be known as the First Responder Secure Drone Program, to provide grants to eligible entities to facilitate the use of eligible small unmanned aircraft systems.

(3) **USE OF GRANT AMOUNTS.**—An eligible entity may use a grant provided under this subsection to—

(A) purchase or lease eligible small unmanned aircraft systems;

(B) purchase or lease software, training, and other services reasonably associated

with the purchase or lease of eligible small unmanned aircraft systems; and

(C) dispose of unmanned aircraft systems owned by the eligible entity.

(4) **APPLICATION.**—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, an eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including an assurance that the eligible entity or any contractor of the eligible entity, will comply with relevant Federal regulations.

(5) **FEDERAL SHARE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Federal share of the allowable costs of a project carried out using a grant provided under this subsection shall not exceed 50 percent of the total allowable project costs.

(B) **WAIVER.**—The Secretary may increase the Federal share under subparagraph (A) to up to 75 percent if an eligible entity—

(i) submits a written application to the Secretary requesting an increase in the Federal share; and

(ii) demonstrates that the additional assistance is necessary to facilitate the acceptance and full use of a grant under this subsection, due to circumstances such as alleviating economic hardship, meeting additional workforce needs, or any other uses that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(6) **SUNSET OF PROGRAM.**—The program established under this subsection shall end on the date that is 2 years after the date on which the Secretary establishes the program.

**SA 3276.** Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mr. LANKFORD)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X, insert the following:

**Subtitle \_\_\_\_—Antisemitism**

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ 1. NATIONAL COORDINATOR TO COUNTER ANTISEMITISM.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established within the Executive Office of the President the position of National Coordinator to Counter Antisemitism (in this section referred to as the “National Coordinator”). The individual serving in the position of National Coordinator shall not have, or be assigned, duties in addition to the duties of the position of National Coordinator if those additional duties infringe on the National Coordinator’s duties as described in this subtitle.

(b) **DUTIES OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATOR.**—Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the President, the National Coordinator shall—

(1) serve as the principal advisor to the President on countering domestic antisemitism;

(2) coordinate Federal efforts to counter antisemitism, including ongoing and multiyear implementation of Federal Government strategies to counter antisemitism;

(3) conduct a biennial review of the implementation of Federal Government strategies to counter antisemitism for a period of 10 years, including—

(A) an evaluation of all actions that have been implemented; and

(B) recommendations for any updates to those actions, as necessary; and

(4) review the internal and external antisemitism training and resource programs of Federal agencies and ensure that such programs include training and resources to assist Federal agencies in understanding, deterring, and educating people about antisemitism.

#### SEC. 2. INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE TO COUNTER ANTISEMITISM.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The President shall establish an Interagency Task Force to Counter Antisemitism (in this section referred to as the “Task Force”).

(b) **APPOINTMENT.**—The President shall appoint the members of the Task Force, which shall include representatives from any agency the President considers to be relevant.

(c) **CHAIR.**—The National Coordinator established in section 1(a) shall be the Chair of the Task Force.

(d) **ACTIVITIES OF THE TASK FORCE.**—The Task Force shall carry out each of the following activities:

(1) Coordinate implementation of Federal Government strategies to counter antisemitism.

(2) Measure and evaluate the progress of the United States in the areas of—

(A) providing education about antisemitism;

(B) countering antisemitism; and

(C) providing support, protection, and assistance to individuals and communities targeted by antisemitism.

(3) Create and implement interagency procedures for collecting and organizing data, including research results and resource information from relevant agencies (as described in subsection (b)) and researchers, on domestic antisemitism, while—

(A) respecting the confidentiality of individuals targeted by antisemitism; and

(B) complying with any Federal, State, or local laws affecting confidentiality, such as laws applying to court cases involving juveniles.

(4) Engage in consultation with Congress, nonprofit organizations, including Jewish community organizations, and other entities, as determined to be appropriate by the Task Force, to advance the purposes of this section.

(e) **ACTIVITIES OF THE CHAIR.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 6 months thereafter until the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair of the Task Force shall provide a briefing on the activities of the Task Force to—

(1) the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate; and

(2) the Speaker and minority leader of the House of Representatives.

#### NOTICE OF INTENT TO OBJECT TO PROCEEDING

I, Senator RON WYDEN, intend to object to proceeding to the nomination of John Bradford Wiegmann, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, dated September 12, 2024.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Ms. BUTLER. Madam President, I have six requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

#### COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 12, 2024, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

#### 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, September 12, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 12, 2024, 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, September 12, 2024, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

#### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 12, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

#### COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 12, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

#### TRACKING AND REPORTING ABSENT COMMUNITY-MEMBERS EVERYWHERE ACT

Ms. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 2120 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title. The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2120) 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.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. BUTLER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2120) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 2120

*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 “Tracking and Reporting Absent Community-Members Everywhere Act” or the “TRACE Act”.

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ATTORNEY GENERAL.**—The term “Attorney General” means the Attorney General, acting through the Director of the National Institute of Justice.

(2) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “Federal land” means land owned by the United States that is under the administrative jurisdiction of—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture;

(B) the Secretary of the Interior (except land held in trust for the benefit of an Indian Tribe); or

(C) the Secretary of Defense only with respect to land and water resources projects administered by the Corps of Engineers.

#### SEC. 3. DATA FIELD IN THE NATIONAL MISSING AND UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS SYSTEM RELATED TO FEDERAL LAND.

The Attorney General shall include in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System a data field to indicate whether the last known location of the missing person was confirmed or was suspected to have been on Federal land, including any specific location details about the unit of Federal land that was the last known location of the missing person.

#### SEC. 4. REPORT.

Not later than January 15 of the second calendar year that begins after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that contains, for the previous calendar year, the number of cases in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System for which the missing person's last known location was confirmed or was suspected to have been on Federal land.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF STEVEN D. SYMMS, FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF IDAHO

Ms. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 813, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 813) honoring the life of Steven D. Symms, former United States Senator for the State of Idaho.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions 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 resolution (S. Res. 813) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

#### NATIONAL LITERACY MONTH

Ms. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 814, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 814) designating September 2024 as "National Literacy Month".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions 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 resolution (S. Res. 814) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

#### MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 820

Ms. BUTLER. Mr. President, I understand that 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 (H.R. 820) 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.

Ms. BUTLER. Mr. President, 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 be read a second time on the next legislative day.

#### ORDERS FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 2024

Ms. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned under the provisions of S. Res. 813 until 3 p.m. on Monday, September 16; that 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 Ritz nomination postclosure; further, that all time be considered expired at 5:30 p.m. on Monday and that if any nominations are confirmed during Monday's session, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Ms. BUTLER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order following the remarks of Senator McCONNELL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Republican leader.

#### TRIBUTE TO DAVID HAUPTMANN

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, when I announced back in February that I would be wrapping up my time as Republican leader, I assured our colleagues that I wouldn't be bowing out of worthwhile fights anytime soon, and, of course, I meant that. But it is never too early to tell the folks you work with that you appreciate them. There is no such thing as saying "thank you" too often. So this is as good a time as any to brag a bit about the team I have been so fortunate to have in my Capitol office.

Today, I would like to focus on a number of my talented communications staff, beginning with the longest serving member of our team, senior research adviser David Hauptmann. David himself has joked once or twice that he came with the furniture in the Leader's office, but I would rather not give up the credit for making such a great personnel decision myself.

In a line of work where turnover and burnout aren't uncommon, David's longevity is truly remarkable. But, like me, he relishes a worthy fight. We have seen plenty of them over the years together, and there always seems to be another one just around the corner.

By my count, David has been on hand for the last six Supreme Court nomination fights. Time and again, with tenacious focus, he has sifted through archives, combed media coverage, and lent deep institutional knowledge that equips my entire team for success. More than once, his research quite literally changed the course of confirmations.

But as much as I would like to believe this principled public servant has stuck around all this time out of personal loyalty, it is clear to anyone who knows David that what animates his work the most is a deep devotion to the Senate as an institution. Every last-minute project, every weekend session

spent away from his lovely wife Allison—all in defense of what makes the Senate the Senate. I know he agrees it has been worth every second.

So, David, thank you so much.

#### TRIBUTE TO MATTHEW BURTON

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, that is just half of the office's all-star research team. In any organization that has been around for a while, bringing in fresh ideas is essential, and Matt Burton has brought an invaluable new perspective as research director over the past year.

As is so often the case with recovering House staffers, I like to think Matt wasted no time at all becoming a Senate guy through and through, and behind his mild manner are killer political instincts and an unbeatable attention to the smallest details. These are, of course, essential qualities in a team I literally lean on for everything from equipping the conference with background research on the issues of the day, to vetting the records of pending nominations, to catching factual errors in drafts of my remarks. Simply put, nothing—nothing—gets past Matt Burton.

So this speech is a rare occasion when Matt hasn't seen and scoured an advance copy. We are in uncharted territory, and I hope he will forgive me for breaking protocol just this once.

Matt, it has been great having you on the team. Thank you for having my back.

#### TRIBUTE TO RYAN FLYNN

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, of course, the excellent work of our researchers and the whole team gets a major leg up thanks to the talents of my digital director, Ryan Flynn.

For as long as digital media have played a major role in politics, I have been fortunate to have a maven on the team making sure we could compete in a fast-changing online landscape. Each one has brought a unique perspective and incredible talents.

Ryan has met this high bar and pushed it even higher. He has excelled at a job that requires him to wear multiple hats. In a single day, he is in the trenches of online messaging campaigns and racing around the Capitol in real life to capture and preserve important moments for posterity.

Aside from a small handful of senior-most advisers, Ryan is often the only one in the room with me in the highest profile meetings with foreign heads of state and other notables, and he just takes it all in stride.

I am grateful that Ryan's wife Clare allows us to occupy so much of his time. I know the team is particularly grateful for Ryan's ability to lighten even the most demanding situations—sometimes with sincere encouragement, sometimes with a practical joke.

Ryan, thank you for all the hard work. Or as you say yourself, "Thanks for playing."

# TRIBUTE TO KAILY GRABEMANN

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, now, Ryan is not the only one with the tough job of making me look good. That task also rests in the capable hands of my broadcast media adviser, Kaily Grabemann.

Kaily is simply the best in the business at what she does. Whether it is a quick radio call-in from the road or a big prime-time interview in the studio, Kaily makes sure I am armed and ready, including the occasional visual touch-ups she likes to refer to as “glam.”

As our colleagues know, I am not always a frequent flyer on the cable news networks. But with Kaily's help, I keep a close eye on who is. And in that regard, I am hardly the only beneficiary of her media savvy. For years now, colleagues across the Republican conference have come to rely on Kaily as a clearinghouse for media advisability, helping Senators get on the air with important messages and helping producers get the Senators they are looking for.

For the sake of their sanity, most folks in this town try to avoid spending too much time glued to the news. To my good fortune, Kaily doesn't have that luxury. There are a number of things I am sure Kaily would rather do with her evenings or Sunday mornings—like, perhaps, train for the next marathon—but I am grateful she has been so willing to keep a watchful eye out instead.

Kaily, thank you so much.

# TRIBUTE TO SCOTT SLOOFMAN

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, now, this entire operation I have just described is rowing in the same direction thanks to the staff director of the Senate Republican communications center, Scott Sloofman.

Scott is actually a two-timer on my staff. The first time around, he hitched a ride back to Washington after steering my campaign's research operation through a vigorous reelection fight in 2014. It was clear from the beginning that he had a knack for politics like few people I have ever met.

As it turns out, “Sloof” felt so at home in the trenches of campaign life that we had to let him go out and win a few other races before he was ready to settle into life here in the Senate. When he came back, we wanted to make him feel at home so we lined up a couple of high-stakes Supreme Court confirmation battles and budget reconciliation fights.

Through it all, Sloof has displayed unflappable political instincts. And as the coordinator of a multipronged communications team, he has never been afraid to bet big on the right message. Time and again, his willingness to question assumptions, challenge conventional wisdom, and play devil's advocate have made his colleagues and me sharper and better prepared to take on tough challenges.

So, Sloof, I am glad to have you in my corner. Thank you so much.

# TRIBUTE TO CATHERINE FRANCOIS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, now, the fine work of the communications center only makes it here to the floor because we have talented wordsmiths like my deputy speech writer, Catherine Francois, on the job. From her seat in the same noisy bullpen where the rest of the team wrestles with the news cycle, Catherine is engaged in a relentless process of air traffic control: digesting the latest news and research, helping me organize my thoughts on a given topic, running interference with fact checks and formatting, and getting the best possible draft on paper by the time the Senate opens every day, before doing it all over again the next day. It is a workflow that could make anyone's head spin, but Catherine's grace amid the chaos is all the more impressive when you consider that my team managed to poach her from the comparatively steady, contemplative world of policy analysis and think tanks.

So the comms center may have been quite a culture shock, but the habits of a true policy wonk die hard. Catherine has lent us an invaluable knack for hunting down fresh sources, interesting data, and underdiscussed angles on the issues of the day and then helping me package them in a compelling way for delivery from this podium. And I am so grateful for her contributions.

Catherine, thank you very much.

# TRIBUTE TO DYLAN VORBACH

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, now on my chief speech writer, Dylan Vorbach. I admit that when Dylan's long-time predecessor, Andy Quinn, told me he was leaving, I worried what I would do without him. After all, the rapport you build with a speech writer is built on a lot of trust.

I shouldn't have worried. Dylan stepped right into the senior role and quickly became an invaluable partner in my preparations for all sorts of speaking engagements, especially on the topic of American leadership, which is what I have focused on so heavily.

Dylan is a consummate professional: loyal, reliable, and steady. He is a high-capacity, low-drama individual—an ideal combination for a job where everything can change on you in an instant.

When we engage in daily partisan warfare, Dylan's pen is as sharp as they come. But Dylan carries a unique piece of his own portfolio as well.

This institution is special, and the Senate leaders have a responsibility to the institution on certain occasions to speak not only for ourselves but also for our colleagues: a funeral for a beloved colleague, a tribute to a retiring doorkeeper, a heroic Congressional

Gold Medal recipient, or the Senate spouses who really keep all of us grounded. In each and every moment, Dylan strikes the perfect grace note. He makes us look better than we are, and that serves us all very, very well.

I am not quite sure how a young man raised in New England has managed to become an honorary son of the South, but ever since Dylan came to us from our former colleague Luther Strange, he has hung onto an extra talent for channeling the best parts of our country.

But Dylan's talents extend far beyond putting words on a page. Somehow, his idea of unwinding on the weekend is a multiday baking project or an off-road bike race. I am just grateful he hasn't broken any of his typing fingers.

So, Dylan, thank you so much.

# TRIBUTE TO JERRY CALENGOR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, now, some of my staff can do their work from the relative peace and quiet of the office, but the last two folks I would like to thank today are dug in on the frontlines.

First, my deputy press secretary, Jerry Calengor. As some of our colleagues may recall, I have had good luck in the past hiring sharp communicators from the State of Minnesota. It must be something in one of those lakes.

Serious pride in his roots, along with a wicked sense of humor, helped him hit the ground running in the busy bullpen where much of this team spends their days. He wasted no time becoming an essential member of the research team, particularly when it came to carefully vetting nominations.

But it didn't take long to recognize Jerry's aptitude for dealing with the press more directly, and I am proud of the way Jerry has grown as a trusted adviser I turn to as I prepare for interviews, including our weekly stakeout. Appropriately, he still keeps an old hockey helmet at his desk for days when the incoming barrage from the press corps is especially thick.

Jerry is fortunate that his wife Grace tolerates this rough-and-tumble day job. As I didn't understand it, she was willing to road-trip back from their wedding so he could be in the office for a busy Monday.

On top of it all, Jerry is responsible for taking a last careful look at just about every public statement and press release I make, and then making sure people actually see them. I am grateful to have his good judgment and eagle eye double-check our work.

So, Jerry, thank you.

# TRIBUTE TO DOUG ANDRES

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, finally, to folks around the Senate—or Twitter, as I understand—this last one needs no introduction: my trusted press secretary, Doug Andres. Doug is,

without a doubt, the most skilled navigator of the Capitol Hill press corps a Senator could hope for.

I hired him specifically for his reputation as an unmatched flack. Over his years in the Speaker's office, he had already tilted successfully with the House and executive branch press corps, and I had a feeling he would do the same here in the Senate. Boy, was I right. It may have something to do with his disarming, deadpan wit. It certainly helps that Doug is the kind of guy everyone wants to be friends with outside of work.

Whatever the reason, Doug has got an uncanny nose for news. He is consistently able to predict stories that are still miles off and around the bend. Frankly, I shudder to think how many headaches he could create for the rest of us if he wanted to switch sides.

For now, there is only one thing I ever worry could distract Doug from his duties as my early warning system with the press, and that is his growing role as ringleader of a group of prominent figures who actually share his name. We had a Doug running for President earlier this year, and another one is the Second Gentleman. But there is no doubt that the heart and soul of the "Doug Caucus" is right here in the Senate, and I know my entire team sleeps safer with Doug on the job.

So, Doug, thank you for everything.

Mr. President, I will need another few speeches to adequately thank the whole team around me in the leader's office for all of their outstanding work—work that is not nearly finished. It is a great problem to have, and I will have much more to say soon.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 16, 2024, AT 3 P.M.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 3 p.m., Monday, September 16, 2024, and does so as a further mark of respect to the late Steven D. Symms, former Senator from Idaho.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 3:30 p.m., adjourned until Monday, September 16, 2024, at 3 p.m.

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#### CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by  
the Senate September 12, 2024:

##### THE JUDICIARY

LAURA MARGARETE PROVINZINO, OF MINNESOTA, TO  
BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT  
OF MINNESOTA.

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE LEGACY OF  
MARGARET M. MEDELLIN

**HON. JIM COSTA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the distinguished life and incomparable spirit of Margaret "Marge" M. Medellin, an inspiration and trailblazer of public service.

Born on October 8, 1937, to Mary and James Martinez, Marge was a lifetime resident of Madera, California. As a child, she discovered her love of reading and learning, laying the foundation of her 46-year career at the Madera County Office of Education beginning in July 1956. Married in July 1957 to Victor M. Medellin, Marge and Victor raised four children. They were blessed with 35 years of marriage before his passing in 1991.

Dedication to her community and a call to service led her to run for Madera City Council. Beginning her campaigning in 1977, she won her first term as the First Councilwoman in the City of Madera. This was Marge's first step in her successful political journey spanning 1978 to 2002. Winning her second term in 1982 and elected as mayor of Madera on April 20th, Marge was recognized as California's First Hispanic Female Mayor in the State of California. She served for two consecutive terms and an additional 4-year term.

In December 2016, Marge and her son, Andy Medellin, made history when she swore him in as the mayor of Madera. They are believed to be the first mother and son duo that have been elected mayor of the same city in California.

Marge's passion for learning and love of helping people was not limited to her career in office. Serving on countless boards and commissions, she worked to understand and assist residents of the Central Valley. She was a founding member of the Pan American Club which provides college scholarships for young Hispanic students. She was also a founding member of Latinas Unidas which empowers young Hispanic women.

In Marge's passing, we celebrate a life that has left an indelible mark on the world and all who were fortunate enough to know her. Marge's legacy lives on in her family: son, Paul Medellin and Frances Harris; Rick Medellin and Fiancé Tammy Parnow; Andy and Marsela Medellin; daughter Teri (Medellin) and Sid Greene; 8 grandchildren and 7 great-grandchildren. I extend my deepest condolences to her family, friends, and all who mourn the loss of this remarkable Californian. May we draw inspiration from Marge Medellin, a catalyst of change and beloved friend to the Central Valley.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my esteemed colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the memory of Marge Medellin, a true pioneer, advocate, and mentor.

RECOGNIZING MR. JULES GOUDY

**HON. VICTORIA SPARTZ**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Jules D. Goudy, a native Hoosier, and a World War II veteran whose unique contribution as a bugler brought both service and music to the war effort.

Born in 1925, Mr. Goudy enlisted in the U.S. Army on October 4, 1943, in Indianapolis, Indiana, ready to serve his country in a time of great need. Assigned as a bugler in the 343rd Regiment, Mr. Goudy played a key role in maintaining the morale of his fellow soldiers. The sound of his bugle not only communicated critical orders but also brought comfort and unity to troops during some of the war's darkest moments.

Music has always had the power to inspire and heal, and Mr. Goudy's service as a bugler did just that. In times of uncertainty and hardship, his bugle calls served as a reminder of home, resilience, and the camaraderie that bound these men together. Whether signaling the start of a new day or honoring the fallen, his music was a source of strength and hope.

Mr. Goudy's enlistment during World War II reflected his dedication to both his nation and his fellow soldiers. A high school graduate, Mr. Goudy left his civilian life behind to serve for the duration of the war and beyond, ensuring that his service did not end until victory was secured.

On behalf of the people of Indiana's 5th District, I thank Mr. Jules D. Goudy for his service to our Nation, for the music he brought to the battlefield, and for the lasting impact he had on his fellow soldiers. His dedication will forever be remembered.

PROTECTING AMERICAN AGRICULTURE FROM FOREIGN ADVERSARIES ACT OF 2024

SPEECH OF

**HON. JAKE ELLZEY**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2024*

Mr. ELLZEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. Newhouse for bringing H.R. 9456 to the House floor, and for his good work leading the Western Caucus.

The Chinese Communist Party is infiltrating America. Over the last decade the CCP has spread its tentacles into our backyards by the purchase of airable lands—the very ranches and farmlands we need to feed our country and the world.

Their acquisitions of agricultural land in the U.S. have increased tenfold, posing a serious threat to our national security, economic stability, and food supply.

We can better protect ourselves from foreign adversaries, like the CCP, through support

of Mr. Newhouse's H.R. 9456, the Protecting American Agriculture from Foreign Adversaries Act.

This bill would prohibit foreign adversaries, such as the CCP, from buying U.S. agricultural land.

Just like making sure weeds do not overtake a field, this legislation better allows us to weed out bad foreign actors from our ag lands.

By passing this legislation, Congress is standing firm against our adversaries and making it clear: we have the backs of the American people. We are taking a strong stance to protect our land, our economy, and our food supply from foreign enemies like the CCP.

This is a direct action to safeguard our Nation's future, and we will not allow those who seek to harm us to gain control over America's agricultural resources. We're not just strengthening our defenses—we're sending a message that we will always stand against those who threaten our security and way of life.

I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

God bless our farmers and ranchers.

RECOGNIZING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONAL SANITATION FOUNDATION

**HON. DEBBIE DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) on the 80th anniversary of their founding. For the last 8 decades, NSF has been setting the standards for food and water sanitation in Michigan, North America, and around the world, and their contributions to the health of our people and our planet is worthy of commendation.

NSF was founded in 1944 by Walter Snyder, Henry Vaughan, and Nathan Sinai as a part of the University of Michigan School of Public Health in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Shortly afterwards the NSF formed the Council of Public Health Consultants, which introduced NSF Standards 1 and 2, marking the inception of food equipment standards in the United States. To date, NSF has developed more than 80 public health and safety standards that have been accepted by the American National Standards Institute.

In the decades since, the mission of NSF has become much larger and more diversified. They now not only have a Food Division, but also Health Sciences, Consumer Products, and Biological Safety. Education and training in food safety, water, health sciences, and consumer products is also offered to those in the industries. Serving manufacturers operating in over 180 countries, NSF has earned the Collaborating Center designations by the World Health Organization (WHO) for Food

• 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.



and Water Safety and Indoor Environment. Its 1,200+ staff includes microbiologists, toxicologists, chemists, engineers, food safety specialists, food scientists and public health professionals.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring NSF for their accomplishments over the last 80 years. Their commitment to public health, safety, and the protection of the environment has fundamentally changed how the world operates, and their influence is crucial as we try to tackle the challenges facing our people and the planet in the 21st century. We thank them for their dedication and are excited to see the developments they make over the next 80 years. Thank you to NSF.

## U.S. GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

### HON. J. FRENCH HILL

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, history has a way of “upending” best laid plans or the logical outcome; the wishful thinking; or even the old admonition that “things work for the best”.

It was a beautiful calm day . . . until it wasn’t—at 4:30 a.m. in Charleston on April 12, 1861; 7:55 a.m. Honolulu time on December 7, 1941; at 8:46 a.m. on that spectacular early fall day of September 11, 2001; and, horrifically, at 5:07 a.m. on an overcast cold morning of February 22, 2022, in Kyiv, Ukraine.

Wishful thinking is not a strategy.

Across our Nation there is a growing movement of wishful thinking that somehow the United States is best when isolated from the world’s woes of war, and authoritarian communism and radical religious fanatics who are “committed to the death” of America or Western Values.

I witness it on the floor of the House of Representatives.

I see and hear it in both mainstream and social media.

And I am face to face with it in regular conversations at home in Arkansas.

The consistent line goes something like this:

We should give no money to other nations because we are running huge deficits.

We should only spend national security money here on our borders and our defense, not the defense of some other nation’s freedom or their sovereign borders.

We should abandon the United Nations because our contributions there just fund those who hate us.

We must end our support of Ukraine as Putin has no beef with us; Ukraine and Crimea are Russia’s anyway; and Ukraine is a failed, corrupt state.

Some even argue why bother to continue to support Taiwan—it belongs to China anyway.

Of course, these type of arguments are not new.

We have faced these movements as a part of our politics since our founding.

In stark contrast, without allied financial support, no one denies that there would simply be no United States of America.

Our beacon on liberty would have been still born.

Yet thankfully the Continental Congress took the risk based on Benjamin Franklin’s wise ob-

servation that “we must all hang together, or most assuredly we will hang separately” by dispatching Dr. Franklin and John Adams to French Court and the Dutch bankers, respectively, to achieve essential military and financial aid.

In a modern context we have learned the age-old maxim that appeasement does not work—and, as successive U.S. Presidents in both political parties have urged: peace is, in fact, achieved through strength.

Appeasement of Hitler was advocated by many in the 1930s, including famous Americans, flyer Charles Lindbergh and FDR’s own ambassador to the United Kingdom, JFK’s father, Joseph Kennedy.

These partners in a Munich Mentality were in stunned silence after Hitler’s invasion of Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Appeasement coupled with weak, ineffective security capabilities—demonstrated by history, and reality—result in failure, misery and subjugation.

So, we must ask ourselves, what is the response to these arguments by these successors of Lindbergh?

Yes, our federal spending levels are unsustainable. We all agree on this.

And, yes, I will also agree that there could be tremendous improvements in the scope and effectiveness of U.S. defense spending.

But, our support of our allies’ freedom, strategic foreign aid in key regions, and our global military and economic leadership are not driving our deficits.

Our deficits are driven by our unreformed mandatory spending programs and big government advocates that continue to initiate new massive, multitrillion dollar federal spending programs as well as enormous, often overdone and poorly structured federal intervention as in the 2008 financial crisis or the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic.

Such intervention is always clouded by the fog of the “unknown unknowns” of the particular predicament.

To those Americans that continue to resist NATO, the United Nations, and are cool on our allies in Israel, Ukraine and Taiwan, my message to them is that these institutions and alliances are a key to peace through strength.

America is a less prosperous place when we abdicate leadership. Global leadership without the United States is a “Venn Diagram” with no intersection. And, very importantly, to be successful, peace through strength is not achieved alone.

And this is the lesson of the post-Cold War decades. Looking at the world through the lens of the post war period of 1945 to 1995 is a mistake.

We now reside in a multipolar world with changing alliances and new risks.

The binary choice of Soviet Union vs. United States is dead.

In that post war period, the United States rode in as the cavalry in any conflict pitched as counter to our national interests or “the heads we win, tails you lose” cold conflict with the Soviets.

Today, achieving open seas, improved trade market access, deterrence of warfare and invasion on land, under the sea, in space or via a computer network are all at the core of the U.S. led global order.

But in a multipolar environment, accomplishing these agreed upon outcomes require more complex diplomacy and partnership.

To be against the global order is to be for chaos and expanding threats and destruction.

This will result in fewer sales and fewer jobs for the world’s largest economy and her families—us, our home, our country, the United States.

I believe that to be for America First, then one must support U.S. diplomacy crafting flexible alliances that while built on the foundations of the post war period, are in no way nostalgic.

Standing against this global order of open seas, open markets, deterrence of invasion of sovereign nations, safe and secure use of cyber and space are the self-described “axis of resistance”—China, Russia, Iran, North Korea.

And, in my view, their very active proxies around the world: state actors like Cuba, Syria, and Belarus, and nonstate fundamentalist terror groups like Hezbollah, Hamas, Al Qaeda, ISIS; and the Houthis.

Their coordinated malevolence has only grown since the 2002 now almost quaint description by President George W. Bush of this group of actors as the “axis of evil.”

Unfortunately, through “resets, unenforced red lines, and appeasement, the Obama Administration empowered this axis of resistance and any constraints imposed by Trump officials have, for the most part, been dismantled by the Obama 2.0 policies by the Biden-Harris administration.

Iran sells 80 percent of its oil—free from sanctions by President Biden—to China.

Iran takes this funding, and additional funds freed by President Biden in frozen accounts in South Korea and Iraq and uses it to build its weapons arsenal and spread its disorder:

Sending drones and missiles to Russia to kill Ukrainians.

Sending Shia militia to Iraq and Syria to protect the murderous Assad regime, and to kill Americans along with Syrian women and children.

Sending missiles and targeting technology to the Houthi rebels in Yemen to kill Yemenis, attack cargo ships and U.S. and Allied vessels in the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea.

Sending money and weapons to Hamas in the Gaza Strip to kill Israelis and start the now 11-month long war.

Sending millions of dollars in weapons to Hezbollah in Lebanon to attack and kill Israelis and, ensure that beautiful Lebanon is a bankrupt, failed state.

China and North Korea are aiding Russia with material necessary for its continued economic advance as it bombs children’s hospitals in Ukraine.

North Korea and Iran continue to advance their offensive nuclear weapon capabilities.

And, in the midst of its invasion of Ukraine, Russia, according to public reporting, is launching a nuclear weapon in space in violation of treaties and as a threat to the entire global civilization.

The December 1950 Time magazine quoted one of Putin’s role models, Lenin as saying—“the road to Paris lies through Peking” signaling Russia will partner with China to advance global domination of communism.

Never has it been more true.

These new authoritarian axis powers have set out to achieve global domination by way of countering the United States and the rule of law and by poisoning the minds of millions with cyber warfare propaganda.

To preserve our economic vitality and opportunity for our future, the United States and likeminded peoples, must echo Churchill in his commitment to repel the Nazis . . .

We must commit to fight this toxic blend of communism and terror on the beaches, in the streets, on the seas, in the air—but also on the network and in orbit.

Failure to do so will impoverish our economic future and our American spirit best voiced by President Kennedy in his inaugural address when he promised:

“Let every nation know, whether it wishes well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to ensure the survival and the success of liberty.”

Or maybe, as we are in a multipolar world you may find an old Chinese proverb (a favorite of Mao's) more compelling: “you have to choose between killing the Tiger or being eaten by it.”

#### HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF MAJOR RANDELL VOAS

#### HON. ANGIE CRAIG

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 2024

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Major Randall Voas of Lakeville, Minnesota. Maj. Voas tragically lost his life on April 9, 2010, in an aircraft crash during a combat mission in Afghanistan. Though he lost his life that day, his heroic actions and flying skills helped save the lives of sixteen other passengers on board the aircraft.

Maj. Voas was a man of honor and integrity, serving our country in the United States Army and Air Force for nearly twenty years before his death. During that time, he served in Germany, Korea, England, Iraq, and Afghanistan. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, Major Voas participated in the largest airdrop operation since Vietnam, earning a Cheney Award for his exemplary conduct during the mission.

Maj. Voas' military career was one of remarkable service and immense sacrifice. In May of this year, the Air Force Special Operations Command honored that sacrifice by presenting his family with a Distinguished Flying Cross in honor of his extraordinary aerial skill in saving the lives of sixteen other souls on board his aircraft.

I want to both congratulate, and offer my deepest condolences to Maj. Voas's wife, Jill, his children Maddeline and Mitchell, and the rest of his family on this posthumous recognition of Maj. Voas's service to our country. May his memory be a blessing to them all.

#### CELEBRATING CARROLL DALE

#### HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 2024

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Super Bowl Champion Carroll Dale. Mr. Dale dedicated his career to the sport of football, playing in the National Football League as a wide receiver for several seasons.

Born in Wise, Virginia on April 24, 1938, Mr. Dale attended Wise's very own J.J. Kelly High School.

As an athlete for Virginia Tech Football, Mr. Dale excelled at his preparation and game routine. He played 39 games between 1956 through 1959 for Virginia Tech, amassing 15 touchdowns and over 1,000 yards receiving, which was unusual in the 1950's. These statistics caught the eyes of NFL scouts. The university also retired his No. 84, being the first Virginia Tech athlete to receive such an honor.

Following his collegiate career, Mr. Dale entered the 1960 NFL Draft. In the 8th round, the Los Angeles Rams selected Mr. Dale with the 86th overall pick. In his NFL debut, Mr. Dale scored on a 57-yard touchdown pass.

After 5 NFL seasons with the Rams, Vince Lombardi came calling. Mr. Dale was traded to the Green Bay Packers in 1965, where he became a receiver for one of the best pro football teams.

In his first season with the Packers, Mr. Dale provided a versatility to the team's passing attack. The Packers played the Cleveland Browns and Hall of Fame running back Jim Brown in the 1965 NFL Championship. Mr. Dale scored the first points of the game on a 47-yard touchdown pass from quarterback Bart Starr in the first quarter, helping the Packers win the championship match 23–12. Mr. Dale was a world champion.

In 1966, the Packers returned to the NFL Championship game. Mr. Dale scored on a 51-yard passing touchdown. Lead by Hall of Famers such as his coach Vince Lombardi and quarterback Bart Starr, the Packers then advanced to Super Bowl I.

In Super Bowl I, Mr. Dale caught four passes for 59 yards. He also scored on a 64 yard touchdown pass in the 2nd quarter, but a motion penalty was called on Green Bay and negated the touchdown play. Despite the penalty call, the Packers defeated the Kansas City Chiefs and won the first ever Super Bowl.

The following season, the Packers played the Oakland Raiders in Super Bowl II. Mr. Dale caught four passes for 43 yards in the Packers victory and won a second Super Bowl ring.

Still catching throws from Bart Starr, Mr. Dale was selected to his first Pro Bowl appearance because of his 1968 season. This was the first of three consecutive Pro Bowl selections in as many seasons.

For the 1973 season, his last in the NFL, Mr. Dale played for the Minnesota Vikings. The Vikings advanced to the Super Bowl but lost to the AFC champion Miami Dolphins.

Overall, in 14 NFL seasons Mr. Dale put together 52 receiving touchdowns and 438 receptions for 8,277 receiving yards.

His No. 84 is one of only ten numbers retired by the Hokies football program. Since his retirement, he has served the UVA-Wise athletic program to play a role in its growth and development.

As impressive as his accolades are, Mr. Dale maintained devout spiritual beliefs throughout his life. When he signed with the Packers, he signed a 10 percent tithing provision so the money could go to Hunt United Methodist Church in Bristol. His appreciation for the Lord was always evident.

I wish Mr. Dale well and thank him for being a role model for kids and athletes that grow up in Southwest Virginia.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 2024

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I was otherwise detained seeking medical attention after taking ill. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 412; YEA on Roll Call No. 413; NAY on Roll Call No. 414; YEA on Roll Call No. 415; NAY on Roll Call No. 410; YEA on Roll Call No. 411; and YEA on Roll Call No. 409.

#### RECOGNIZING MR. MARK PLECKER

#### HON. VICTORIA SPARTZ

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 2024

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Hoosier Hero, Mr. Mark Plecker, of Noblesville, Indiana, who has led a life of dedicated service to our nation and his community.

A graduate of Noblesville High School, Mr. Plecker joined the U.S. Air Force in May 1964, and deployed as an air traffic controller during the Vietnam War, stationed in both Vietnam and Thailand from 1966 to 1967. His role was crucial in ensuring the safety of countless missions, as he managed the complex and high-stress task of his mission objectives.

After his honorable discharge in 1968, Mr. Plecker returned home to Indiana and dedicated himself to his community through a career in plumbing. At 80 years old, Mr. Plecker is still working in his field—truly showing the gumption and work ethic of the generations preceding us.

This year, Mr. Plecker has the privilege of joining the Indy Honor Flight to Washington, D.C., where he will visit the Vietnam Memorial and Arlington Cemetery—his first trip to our Nation's Capital. He will be accompanied by his daughter, Kris Noe, making this a very special family moment as well.

Mr. Plecker's life is a testament to service, both in uniform and in the years since. His dedication to his country and community reflects the true spirit of a veteran, and I am honored to recognize his service here today. From myself and on behalf of Indiana's Fifth Congressional District, I thank Mr. Plecker for his service.

#### REMEMBERING AND HONORING MAHSA AMINI

#### HON. KEVIN MULLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 2024

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mahsa Amini on the second anniversary of her heinous murder. I join people around the world in remembering her life and legacy for the Iranian people.

Mahsa Amini was devoted to her family; especially her parents and younger brother. From a young age she felt a call to service and set her sights on entering medicine to help keep her community safe. Tragically, this

dream was cut short when the Iranian Regime's morality police arrested, beat, and murdered Ms. Amini over an alleged dress code violation.

Yet, in the aftermath of her death; the world witnessed firsthand that Ms. Amini's story would not be defined by that horrible day. Her sacrifice galvanized hundreds of thousands of Iranians to stand up to the Iranian government's draconian oppression of its people, particularly its treatment of women. The Iranian people refused to be silent and formed the Woman, Life, Freedom movement as a powerful force for change. For weeks, thousands of protestors risked and lost their lives to bring justice for Ms. Amini and freedom for Iran. I am confident that Ms. Amini's memory and the Woman, Life, Freedom movement will not fade but serve as an enduring symbol of the Iranian people's struggle for freedom and equality.

The United States has an obligation to advocate for women like Ms. Amini, whose voices are too often marginalized. We must forcefully oppose human rights abuses and gender-based subjugation, wherever it occurs. This is the only way to properly honor the memory of the valiant individuals who have lost their lives in service of a better future.

Today, as we honor Mahsa Amini's life and legacy, we should also recognize the Iranian people's fortitude and perseverance. Despite heartbreaking setbacks and daunting odds, they are working to chart a new course for their country. I, alongside many of my Congressional colleagues, stand with the Iranian people in their fight for freedom, self-determination, and a democratic society.

#### PROTECTING OUR FOOD SUPPLY: THE CCP'S GROWING THREAT AND THE DANGERS OF THE EATS ACT

#### HON. NANCY MACE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to add my voice to those of my colleagues who are coming to the Floor this week to speak about, and to legislate in response to, the growing threat from the Chinese Communist Party. The threat is real, it is significant, and it is the solemn duty of this body to respond to it.

You will hear a lot this week about the threat to our intellectual property. You will hear about the threat to our privacy, our economic security, and our national security. But I rise today to make sure we don't overlook the very real threat of food security.

I've heard Members of both parties say, "Food security is national security." But tucked into the current version of the House Farm Bill is the H.R. 4417—EATS Act of 2023, a bill that would be a gift to the CCP. It's been lauded by the Chinese media as a way for Chinese-owned companies to dominate market share in the American food industry.

Mr. Speaker, the American Farm Bill should benefit American farmers and protect the American food supply. It should not make it easier or "more efficient" for the CCP to control our food supply.

After all, food security is national security.

#### HONORING HEAVEN ROSE ARCHULETA

#### HON. TERESA LEGER FERNANDEZ

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an inspiring young girl from my hometown of Las Vegas, New Mexico—Heaven Rose Archuleta. Heaven Rose, a seventh grader at West Las Vegas Middle School, has already proven herself to be a remarkable young leader. At only 13 years old, she delivered a powerful TED Talk about teachers' salaries, earning her first place at the Educators Rising National Competition in Washington, D.C.

Heaven Rose is not only a passionate advocate for strengthening our education system, but also an active member of her school and community. She participates in cross country, track, and Mathematics, Engineering, Science, Achievement (MESA) at West Las Vegas Middle School and serves at her local church. Her dedication, passion, and commitment to her community and education have made her a true role model for her peers.

Her achievements have been recognized across the state. At the first New Mexico Highlands University football game this season, she was honored at halftime for her accomplishments.

Heaven Rose Archuleta continues to shine brightly, representing her state, city, community, and school district with distinction. She is a source of pride for all of us, and I look forward to seeing the many ways she will continue to lead and inspire others in the future.

#### TRIBUTE TO KEVIN UHRICH

#### HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Kevin Uhrich, the long-time editor of the Pasadena Weekly from 1999 to 2020, who passed away on August 23, 2024.

I had the pleasure of knowing and working with Mr. Uhrich for many years. His unwavering dedication, passion for the issues, and intellect were on full display for those of us who were lucky enough to work with him and read his work. He was truly a remarkable and inspiring individual—a champion for social justice issues committed to covering the vulnerable and disadvantaged of our community.

At all times, like any good journalist, Mr. Uhrich sought to uncover the truth, and fight for what he felt was right and good in his community—always standing up for those whose voices were marginalized and who had few other advocates. He could be tough on elected officials—I can say that too from personal experience—but that was part of his job, part of holding those in power accountable, and he was always fair, professional and transparent in his analysis.

Mr. Uhrich was born on February 24, 1959, and raised in Lebanon, Pennsylvania. He moved to Southern California in 1979 to pursue a career in journalism. After stints at the LA Daily News and the Pasadena Star-News,

Uhrich landed at the Weekly, serving as its editor for twenty-one years.

In his passing, Kevin leaves a legacy of service to his community. Through his commitment to the public's right to information and truth, he went above and beyond, not only addressing the critical local issues that demanded attention but also shining a light on the often-overlooked stories that mattered just as much. Kevin truly cared about the people he served and made every effort to truly understand the people within his articles.

Mr. Uhrich's dedication was recognized through many prestigious accolades throughout his journalism career, including the John Anson Ford Award and awards from the Association of Alternative Newsmedia (AAN), California News Publishers Association (CNPA) and the LA Press Club.

My thoughts go out to Marina, Ted, and the rest of Mr. Uhrich's family. His legacy will resonate for years to come, and he will always be remembered for his work and the bright essence of his spirit.

#### HONORING BILL MASSEY ON HIS 40TH ANNIVERSARY AT THE PENINSULA AGENCY ON AGING

#### HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate a remarkable individual and a significant milestone. Today, we celebrate Bill Massey, the President & CEO of the Peninsula Agency on Aging, on his 40th anniversary with the organization.

For 4 decades, Mr. Massey has shown his commitment and compassion for older adults in Hampton Roads, and his work has empowered both older adults and their caregivers. Mr. Massey has been a cornerstone in the Hampton Roads community, working tirelessly to ensure the Peninsula Agency on Aging fulfills its mission to promote healthy aging by offering a wide range of services to seniors tailored to their specific needs.

The Peninsula Agency on Aging offers older generations the opportunity to foster greater independence, security, and an improved quality of life. The organization specifically implements several vital programs authorized under the Older Americans Act—the country's preeminent law that supports our nation's seniors. The Peninsula Agency on Aging also provides seniors with information regarding Medicare and Medicaid, as well as other supports for families and caregivers. In 2022, under his leadership, the Peninsula Agency on Aging served over 10,200 clients and provided 183,000 home delivered meals to senior citizens as well as transportation for non-emergency medical appointments. Simply put, Mr. Massey and his organization have helped Virginians stay healthy and safe.

Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Bill Massey's 40 years of service with the Peninsula Agency on Aging, I want to express my gratitude for all of his hard work and dedication to supporting seniors, understanding the obstacles they face. His dedication has made a lasting impact.

RECOGNIZING DEPUTY QUINTEN L. MIGHT

**HON. LARRY BUCSHON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the lifesaving efforts of Deputy Quinten L. Might of the Gibson County Sheriff's Office and thank him for his continuing service to his community and state.

Deputy Might grew up in the community that he serves today, attending and graduating from Wood Memorial High School in Gibson County. After graduation, he enlisted in the United States Army where he served as a medic. He continued his record of service when he joined the Gibson County Sheriff's Office in 2019 as a correctional officer and was sworn in as a deputy in 2021. At only 25 years old, Quinten has proven that he is willing and ready to protect and save the lives of those in his community, including in four separate incidents since July of 2023.

One of these lifesaving occasions was on May 24, 2024, when Deputy Might and another deputy responded to a personal injury accident involving a two-vehicle collision. Upon arrival, Deputy Might came to the aid of an individual who was unconscious and not breathing. Despite multiple small explosions from the fire of the crash, the two deputies moved the victim to safety, and hooked up an AED unit and began two-person CPR until the individual thankfully regained consciousness, ultimately surviving the incident.

More recently, on August 9, 2024, Deputy Might responded to a residence call about a two-year old girl who fell into a swimming pool and was unresponsive. As soon as he arrived, Deputy Might called an ambulance and quickly moved the child from the backyard to the front, during which time he freed up her airway by striking her back, likely saving her life.

I am grateful that we have law enforcement officers like Deputy Quinten Might serving our communities today and thank him for his service and dedication to Gibson County, and the State of Indiana.

CELEBRATING THE 80TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF BERMAN AND VIOLET LAYER

**HON. MICHAEL R. TURNER**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate a husband and wife from my Congressional district in Dayton, Ohio, who have reached a rare milestone, celebrating their 80th wedding anniversary.

Berman Layer and his wife Violet Layer are both 101 years old. They were married on Berman's 21st birthday, on September 16, 1944. At the time, Berman served in Europe as an aerial photographer in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. After serving three years in both France and Germany, Berman retired from the military and returned home to the United States. He used the GI Bill to attend Ohio State University, and graduated in 1950.

During their eight decades of marriage, Berman and Violet have served as business and

civic leaders in their community. They owned and managed a small business called Layer Repair Solutions in Dayton. Berman was elected to the Miami Township Board of Trustees in Montgomery County and served from 1978 through 1997. He helped establish the Miami Township Park Board, was a member of the Ohio Township Association, and served as an officer for that organization for 15 years.

Berman and Violet have been faithful members of the Parkview Methodist Church in Miamisburg for the past 70 years. They served as nature tour guide volunteers for school children at Cox Arboretum for over 40 years. They have visited all 50 states and toured 23 foreign countries. The couple have one son, two daughters, and eleven grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Berman and Violet's love for each other has kept them together for more years than many people live. Together, they have shared the joys and challenges of marriage, and set a fine example for many young husbands and wives.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Berman and Violet Layer as they each celebrate 101 years of a life well-lived, and 80 years of love and treasured memories. I wish them more years of good health and happiness together.

RECOGNIZING COLONEL SUZANNE C. NIELSEN FOR HER SERVICE

**HON. PATRICK RYAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Colonel Suzanne C. Nielsen, Professor and Head of the Department of Social Sciences at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

She graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in the class of 1991 with a B.S. in political science. She holds a master's degree from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and is an alumna of the National War College. She also has a Ph.D. in political science from Harvard University. Colonel Nielsen serves on the governing council of the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Upon commissioning, Colonel Nielsen moved to Augsburg, Germany, where she served as a Platoon Leader, Company Executive Officer, and Operations Officer for the 204th MI Battalion, 66th MI Brigade. She then went on to serve in many roles in the United States Military, both at home and abroad, from 1995 to 2009, including serving in Korea and Iraq. Her career at West Point began in 1999 as an Instructor and Assistant Professor with the Department of Social Sciences. Colonel Nielsen assumed the role of Professor and Deputy Head of the Department of Social Sciences at West Point in 2013 and became the head of the department in 2016, where she has served since.

Colonel Nielsen has written six books, including her most recent American National Security, published by Johns Hopkins University Press in 2018. Over her distinguished 34-year career, Colonel Nielsen has proven herself to be a superb Soldier, an inspirational leader, and an outstanding educator. As the Head of

the Department of Social Sciences for the past eight years, Colonel Nielsen's leadership has positioned the department to provide a 21st-century outlook for cadets, faculty, staff, and the Army.

Colonel Nielsen's unwavering dedication to duty and her lifelong impact on the careers of faculty members and future Army officers have contributed immeasurably to the Department of Social Sciences and the United States Military Academy. I commend Colonel Nielsen for her life-long service and wish her all the best as she transitions to civilian life and continues to serve in new ways.

CONGRATULATING MAJOR GENERAL BOBBY M. GINN, JR. ON HIS NEW ROLE AS THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD

**HON. MICHAEL GUEST**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Major General Bobby M. Ginn, Jr. on his new role as the Adjutant General of the Mississippi National Guard.

Major General Bobby Ginn was appointed by Governor Tate Reeves on August 1, 2024. From Tylertown, Mississippi, Major General Bobby Ginn has a long history of military tradition. His grandfather served in WWI, and his father served in WWII, both mobilizing through Camp Shelby, Mississippi—the very same military post that Major General Ginn commanded from July 2017 through November 2020.

Ginn has over 34 years of service in the Armed Forces. He started his career in 1990 as an enlisted soldier and was commissioned as a Logistics Officer in 1993 through Officer Candidate School. He became a Supply Officer for Headquarters and Headquarters Co., 114th Area Support Group, and then was assigned as a platoon leader in 1994 of the 367th Maintenance Company—a unit he later commanded. Ginn has completed many critical assignments, including playing a vital role in the response effort after Hurricane Katrina in 2005. He answered the call in 2007–2008 when he was deployed overseas during Operation Iraqi Freedom. In 2017, he was appointed commander at Camp Shelby and, most recently, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. Ginn earned a B.S. from the University of Southern Mississippi and a Master of Strategic Studies degree from the United States Army War College.

Major General Ginn is a decorated officer having earned the Bronze Star, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Iraqi Campaign Medal, the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, the Humanitarian Service Medal, a Meritorious Unit Commendation, and many other commendations.

I am proud of his appointment as the new Adjutant General of the Mississippi National Guard. His service both to our Nation and the State of Mississippi are well recognized, and I am thankful for his leadership. Major General Bobby Ginn is a true American patriot.

RECOGNIZING THE DISTINGUISHED  
CAREERS OF THREE RECENTLY  
RETIRED KVOA JOURNALISTS

**HON. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize the remarkable careers of three distinguished journalists who have recently retired from KVOA, one of Tucson's premier news organizations: Lupita Murillo, Frank Velasco, and Al Mazeika.

Lupita Murillo joined the KVOA team in 1978 as a general assignment reporter, specializing in crime reporting. A pioneer in her field, Lupita was the first Hispanic female in broadcasting in South Texas before moving to Tucson. Her career at KVOA spans an impressive 46 years, during which she has garnered numerous accolades, including awards from the Arizona Press Club, United Press International, and the Associated Press. She has also been honored with several Edward R. Murrow awards and has received national recognition from the American Women in Radio and Television. Lupita's commitment to community service is exemplified by her involvement with organization such as the Boys & Girls Clubs of Tucson and Santa Cruz County, the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation, and the University of Arizona's Mel and Enid Zuckerman College of Public Health. Her dedication extends beyond the newsroom, making her a cherished member of the Tucson community.

Frank Velasco has been a steadfast presence at KVOA since 1965, starting with janitorial work and rising to become the station's first official news photographer in 1973. Over his extensive career, Frank has witnessed and adapted to significant technological changes in the industry. His passion for videography and production has left an indelible mark on the station, and his creative contributions have shaped many of the station's memorable broadcasts. Frank's deep-rooted connection to KVOA is evident in his long tenure and his role in helping the station evolve over decades.

Al Mazeika joined KVOA in 1975, initially as a part-time booth announcer and eventually transitioning into roles such as audio technician, technical director, and commercial producer. With nearly 50 years at the station, Al's versatility and dedication have made him an integral part of the KVOA family. Known for his engaging voice and behind-the-scenes work, Al has not only contributed to commercial production but has also made occasional on-air appearances. His enduring commitment to KVOA and his personal connection to the station, including meeting his wife Cathy through KVOA, highlight the deep ties he has with the organization.

Together, Lupita Murillo, Frank Velasco, and Al Mazeika have exemplified excellence in journalism and broadcasting. Their careers have enriched the Tucson community and the field of journalism through their unwavering dedication, innovative contributions, and deep connections to their work and audience.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude and best wishes to Lupita, Frank, and Al in their retirement and life after journalism. Their legacy of service and excellence will continue to inspire

and influence the next generation of journalists and broadcasters.

RECOGNIZING MR. JAMES MARTIN

**HON. VICTORIA SPARTZ**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. James Martin, a Hoosier hero of the Vietnam War who has dedicated so much to our country and to Indiana. Drafted into the U.S. Army on St. Patrick's Day of 1965, Mr. Martin took on multiple roles in the Army, including mailman, fireman, battery clerk, and supply clerk. In Vietnam, he was a critical element to the 2nd Howitzer Battalion, 17th Artillery, within the notorious 1st Cavalry Division.

Mr. Martin's unit was vital to the war effort, often serving as a lifeline to fellow soldiers and the South Vietnamese Army via cover and support. He and his fellow men were known as "Shining Star" by those they saved in combat.

After returning home in 1967, Mr. Martin continued to serve in a different way—working in finance with Northwestern National Bank, which later became Wells Fargo, and eventually shifting to computer work in the final 20 years of his career.

Since moving to Noblesville in 1998, Mr. Martin has been actively involved in Memorial Day and Veterans Day services, contributing his time and passion to honoring fellow veterans.

We are forever thankful to the service of Mr. Martin, and so many others who answered the call and sacrifice so much for our Nation. From me and on behalf of the people of Indiana's 5th District, I thank Mr. Martin.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY  
OF COLONEL JACOB HELGESTAD

**HON. ANGIE CRAIG**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent, Colonel Jacob Helgestad, who recently passed away after a valiant battle with cancer.

Col. Helgestad was born and raised in Lonsdale, Minnesota. He attended New Prague High School where he played football, hockey, and baseball. His life of service started earlier than most—before he even graduated high school, he joined the National Guard as a private. He continued to serve in the National Guard while he attended college at Mankato State University, where he met his wife, Karry.

In 2001, Col. Helgestad deployed to Saudi Arabia as an enlisted chemical reconnaissance specialist. A few months later, in the wake of the tragic events of 9/11, he made the selfless choice to dedicate his life to serving our country. He attended Officer Candidate School and was commissioned as an Infantry Officer in Ft. Benning, Georgia. He was then deployed to Kosovo and later Iraq as a company executive officer of an infantry company in the Al Anbar province where he spent two

years leading the soldiers of Charly Company in Operation Iraqi Freedom.

For his final deployment, Col. Helgestad served as the Battalion Commander of the 1-194 Armor Regiment. He led a historic deployment for Operation Spartan Shield based out of Camp Buehring, Kuwait. Under his leadership, 425 soldiers participated in the evacuation of Kabul, Afghanistan in August 2021 by securing vital sectors of Hamid Karzai International Airport and providing humanitarian assistance. His battalion was awarded the Army Presidential Unit Citation, the U.S. military's highest unit award, for their work. Col. Helgestad's life and career were characterized by great personal sacrifice and exemplary service. He represented the best that this country has to offer.

I offer my deepest condolences to Col. Helgestad's family—his wife, Karry, and his two children, Lucy and Sam. And I thank him and his family for their service and dedication to our country.

CELEBRATING CHAIR JHEANELLE  
WILKINS, THE PEOPLE'S POLICY-  
MAKER

**HON. KWEISI MFUME**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a Maryland leader who is a visionary when it comes to policymaking and the epitome of Black excellence. Delegate Jheanelle Wilkins is a commanding trailblazer in our state who is currently serving as the Chair of the Legislative Black Caucus of Maryland.

Delegate Wilkins was born in Kingston, Jamaica, and moved to the United States at just five years old. She was raised in neighboring Delaware and attended the University of Delaware before concluding her studies with a master's degree from American University.

Chair Wilkins has always been steadfast in her lifelong mission of enacting policy change that makes a substantial difference in people's lives. Before she ever held public office, Wilkins began her professional career as an intern at the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights. She would impressively develop within the organization from her position as an intern all the way to her current full-time role as the Director of State and Local Government Affairs working fiercely in the realms of immigration reform, education equity, and civil rights legislation.

Wilkins' first steps into the political arena were through her positions on the board of the Montgomery County Association of Black Democrats and the Montgomery County Young Democrats. In 2014, she was elected to the Montgomery County Democratic Central Committee.

Then, in 2016, she was appointed to fill the vacant state delegate seat in the Maryland House of Delegates 20th District—becoming the first African American woman to assume this position. From the moment she took office, Delegate Wilkins has been a passionate and powerful voice in the House of Delegates on behalf of all of her constituents in Montgomery County, Maryland. She is respected by so many of her peers for being unapologetic in her fight for what is right.

Delegate Wilkins masterfully embraces the spirit of legislating and swiftly transforms her legislative ideas into law. As the Vice Chair of the House Ways and Means Committee, she has used her standing within the legislature boldly to lead the passage of election policy and expanding voter access—including the passage of Maryland's permanent mail-in ballot list, voting access for incarcerated individuals, and expansion of early voting sites.

Her other legislative pursuits have encompassed other consequential policy areas including the passage of legislation pertaining to racial profiling and justice reform, maternal health, and increasing educational outcomes for all students. Wilkins' monumental record in the House of Delegates resulted in her being elected Chair of the Legislative Black Caucus of Maryland in 2022.

Without question, Chair Wilkins displays steadfast resoluteness with the Legislative Black Caucus of Maryland as she paves the path forward for Maryland's diverse communities at the helm of the nation's largest state Black Caucus. Her tenure as the Caucus Chair has been forward thinking, dedicated, and triumphant fighting every day to improve the quality of life for Marylanders everywhere.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pen these words to commend Chair Jheanelle Wilkins for her pride, determination, and spirit. I am eager and enthusiastic for her future, and Maryland's future, with Chair Wilkins at the forefront of our historic State House.

RECOGNIZING THE CENTENNIAL  
ANNIVERSARY OF KANSAS  
CITY'S UNION MISSION CHURCH

**HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I jubilantly rise today in celebration of the centennial anniversary of Kansas City's Union Mission Church. For the past century, City Union Mission has valiantly and faithfully dedicated itself to its Godly mission of serving the Fifth Congressional District's community. As a public servant, I am eternally grateful for its tireless work and endless sacrifice in service of our community. As a pastor, I am awestruck by the institution's relentless devotion to God and unwavering faith in His mission. Please join me as we take a moment to recognize City Union Mission's one hundred years of service to the Fifth congressional district and to the Lord.

In 1924, Rev. David Bulkley, an inspired minister and veteran U.S. Army Chaplain created City Union Mission Church. Rev. Bulkley served in France during the First World War and was understandably shaken by the carnage and human cruelty he witnessed there. Upon his return, he and his wife, Beulah, made it their mission to prevent the suffering at home that David had seen abroad. The Bulkley family set up shop in Kansas City's West Bottoms neighborhood and immediately began serving free meals to the area's poor

and houseless. From there, City Union Mission only continued to grow, expanding to provide shelter, as well as food, in the 1930s, and eventually evolving into the citywide enterprise we know today.

City Union Mission's vision has stayed consistent with its original purpose: to meet the spiritual, physical, and emotional needs of men, women, and children who are underserved. The problem the Bulkley family observed in our society is still prevalent today; in 2024, around 1,798 Kansas Citians are without a place to sleep on any given night. As relentless and persistent as poverty and homelessness have been in Kansas City, City Union Mission has been equally relentless in fighting these dire issues. Last year, the Church provided shelter for 210 people a day on average, providing a total of around 76,899 nights of safe shelter. Its work has not stopped there, however; last year, City Union Mission provided around 137,834 meals, administered 4,733 medical services, and taught 30,236 hours of job training and hands-on experience for Kansas Citians. In its full century of operation, City Union Mission has developed an inspired, multifaceted approach that successfully addresses the needs of Kansas City's most needy.

Our community's most vulnerable are also more at risk of substance abuse issues and mental health concerns, a harsh reality that the folks at City Union Mission were sure to recognize. The Church initially addressed this problem in 2018 by establishing the L. Minor Care Center, a safe living facility for men with barriers to care and special needs, including behavioral health challenges, mental illness, and emotional struggles. The L. Minor Care Center is a testament to City Union Mission's ability and willingness to adapt to the times and recognize that mental health is just as important as physical health and is similarly imperiled for those who already face the challenges of poverty and homelessness.

When I think about City Union Mission Church, I am reminded of Matthew 22:39: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," as I believe that City Union Mission embodies it so perfectly. City Union Mission has demonstrated unconditional love for its fellow Kansas Citians and their humanity. The organization has executed a such flawless vision for a century now to demonstrate the extent of Christian charity in its tireless endeavors to serve Kansas City's most vulnerable. On behalf of the United States Congress and Missouri's Fifth District, I applaud City Union Mission Church on 100 years of faithful service.

IN APPRECIATION OF COLONEL  
JOHN D. FOY FOR HIS SERVICE  
TO THE UNITED STATES HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES

**HON. MICHAEL WALTZ**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2024*

Mr. WALTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great American and an exceptional leader in our U.S. Air Force.

Colonel John "JD" Foy has distinguished himself through his professional character and dedication by serving this Nation in uniform. For the past two years, Colonel Foy served admirably as the Director of Congressional Affairs for U.S. Transportation Command where he led his team to plan and execute over one hundred congressional engagements between the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command and Members of Congress.

Colonel Foy has had a remarkable twenty-three-year career after graduating from the U.S. Air Force Academy and commissioning as a Second Lieutenant. After graduating with honors from Specialized Undergraduate Navigator Training and C-130 Navigator Qualification Training, Colonel Foy deployed seven times and accrued over eight hundred combat hours, earning the Air Medal six times in Iraq and Afghanistan. In 2010, he won the U.S. Air Force's Cheney Award for leading thirty-six Airmen to establish an airfield in Pakistan providing aid and relief to over 20 million flood victims. From 2018 to 2020, as a Squadron Commander in Japan, he led over three hundred maintainers and aerial porters to support over twelve thousand missions throughout the Indo-Pacific region.

Later, the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command selected Colonel Foy to serve as her Director of Legislative Affairs after graduating U.S. Marine Corps War College. As the primary liaison between Members of Congress, our staffs, committees, and U.S. Transportation Command, Colonel Foy communicated the commander's legislative priorities and ensured appropriations for three sea-lift vessels valued at \$300 million into the Ready Reserve Force and enrollment of the first ten tankers into the Tanker Security Program. Colonel Foy also led the charge in coordinating the commander's support for appropriations of a digital U.S. Coast Guard credentialing system that will drastically improve accountability of our U.S. merchant mariners.

Mr. Speaker, next month Colonel Foy will assume command of the 621st Contingency Response Group at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey. It has been a great pleasure to work with Colonel Foy during his time representing U.S. Transportation Command on Capitol Hill. On behalf of our grateful Nation, it is my honor to recognize the selfless service and sacrifice of Colonel Foy and his wife, Natacha. I wish them the very best as they continue their journey in our U.S. Air Force. They have dedicated their lives to the service of our great Nation.

Together, We Deliver.

# Daily Digest

## Senate

### Chamber Action

*Routine Proceedings, pages S6005–S6039*

**Measures Introduced:** Twenty-six bills and six resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 5029–5054, S. Res. 812–816, and S. Con. Res. 41.

**Pages S6018–19**

**Measures Reported:**

S. 4000, to reaffirm the applicability of the Indian Reorganization Act to the Lytton Rancheria of California. (S. Rept. No. 118–223)

S. 4755, to reauthorize traumatic brain injury programs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 4762, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize programs and research relating to autism, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 4776, to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2025 through 2029, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

**Page S6018**

**Measures Passed:**

**Tracking and Reporting Absent Community—Members Everywhere Act:** Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. 2120, 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 the bill was then passed.

**Page S6036**

**Honoring the Life of Steven D. Symms:** Senate agreed to S. Res. 813, honoring the life of Steven D. Symms, former United States Senator for the State of Idaho.

**Pages S6036–37**

**National Literacy Month:** Senate agreed to S. Res. 814, designating September 2024 as “National Literacy Month”.

**Page S6037**

**Ritz Nomination—Agreement:** Senate continued consideration of the nomination of Kevin Gafford Ritz, of Tennessee, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

**Pages S6010–11, S6012–13**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 49 yeas to 42 nays (Vote No. EX. 239), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

**Page S6013**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senate resume consideration of the nomination, post-cloture, at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, September 16, 2024; and that all time be considered expired at 5:30 p.m.

**Page S6037**

**Costello Nomination—Cloture:** Senate began consideration of the nomination of Mary Kathleen Costello, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

**Page S6011**

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 Kevin Gafford Ritz, of Tennessee, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

**Pages S6011–12**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session.

**Page S6011**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination.

**Page S6011**

**Nomination Confirmed:** Senate confirmed the following nomination:

By 54 yeas to 41 nays (Vote No. EX. 238), Laura Margarete Provinzino, of Minnesota, to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota.

**Pages S6010, S6039**

**Messages from the House:** **Page S6018**

**Measures Referred:** **Page S6018**

**Measures Discharged:** **Page S6018**

**Measures Placed on the Calendar:** **Page S6018**

**Measures Read the First Time:** **Pages S6018, S6037**

**Additional Cosponsors:** **Pages S6019–21**

**Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:** **Pages S6021–30**

**Additional Statements:** **Pages S6016–18**



**Amendments Submitted:** Pages S6030–36  
**Notices of Intent:** Page S6036  
**Authorities for Committees to Meet:** Page S6036  
**Record Votes:** Two record votes were taken today.  
(Total—239) Pages S6010, S6013

**Adjournment:** Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Steven D. Symms, former United States Senator for the State of Idaho, in accordance with S. Res. 813, at 3:30 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, September 16, 2024. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S6037.)

## Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

### NOMINATIONS

*Committee on Armed Services:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Lieutenant General Steven S. Nordhaus, USAF, to be general and Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and Vice Admiral Alvin Holsey, USN, to be admiral and Commander, United States Southern Command, both of the Department of Defense, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

### PROTECTING AMERICANS’ MONEY

*Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine protecting Americans’ money, focusing on combatting scams and frauds against seniors and savers, including S. 1481, to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 to postpone the date of payment or satisfaction upon redemption of certain securities in the case of the financial exploitation of specified adults, after receiving testimony from Carri Grube Lybarker, South Carolina Department of Consumer Affairs Administrator and Consumer Advocate, Columbia; Sheryl Harris, Cuyahoga County Department of Consumer Affairs, Cuyahoga, Ohio; and Amy Nofziger, AARP Fraud Watch Network, Washington, D.C.

### ADVANCED COMPUTING

*Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Department of Energy’s lead role in conducting advanced computing research, application, and security, after receiving testimony from Helena Fu, Director, Office of Critical and Emerging Technologies, and Shaun Gleason, Director, Science-Security Initiative Integration, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, both of the Department of Energy; and Divyansh Kaushik, American Policy Ventures, Washington, D.C.

### 2025 TAX POLICY DEBATE

*Committee on Finance:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine the 2025 tax policy debate and tax avoidance strategies, after receiving testimony from Indivar Dutta-Gupta, Georgetown University McCourt School of Public Policy, Bob Lord, Patriotic Millionaires, Jeff Brabant, National Federation of Independent Business, and Daniel Bunn, Tax Foundation, all of Washington, D.C.

### ANTI-NGO LAWS

*Committee on Foreign Relations:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine anti-NGO laws and other tools of democratic repression, after receiving testimony from Douglas Rutzen, International Center for Not-For-Profit Law, and Yaqiu Wang, Freedom House, both of Washington, D.C.; and Eka Gigauri, Transparency International Georgia, Tbilisi.

### STEWARD HEALTH CARE BANKRUPTCY

*Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine the bankruptcy of Steward Health Care, focusing on how management decisions have impacted patient care, after receiving testimony from Louisiana Representative Michael Echols, Monroe; Mayor Staci Albritton Mitchell, West Monroe, Louisiana; and Ellen MacInnis, formerly of the Steward St. Elizabeth’s Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts, and Audra Sprague, formerly of the Steward Nashoba Valley Medical Center, Lunenburg, Massachusetts, both on behalf of the Massachusetts Nurses Association.

# House of Representatives

## *Chamber Action*

**Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced:** 42 public bills, H.R. 9549–9590; and 6 resolutions, H. Res. 1443–1448, were introduced. **Pages H5228–30**

**Additional Cosponsors:** **Page H5232**

**Reports Filed:** Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 8399, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to further restrict contributions of foreign nationals, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–663, Part 1);

H.R. 3334, to provide for the imposition of sanctions on members of the National Communist Party Congress of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–664, Part 1);

H.R. 1657, to provide for a land exchange in the Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–665);

H.R. 4094, 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 (H. Rept. 118–666);

H.R. 5490, to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to expand the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–667);

H.R. 2468, to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Utah certain Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management within the boundaries of Camp Williams, Utah, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–668);

H.R. 4596, to reauthorize the Bureau of Reclamation to provide cost-shared funding to implement the endangered and threatened fish recovery programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins (H. Rept. 118–669);

H.R. 7422, to amend the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 to provide cost-recovery authority for the Department of the Interior, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–670);

H.R. 2950, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, through the Coastal Program of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, to work with willing partners and provide support to efforts to assess, protect, restore, and enhance important coastal landscapes that provide fish and wildlife habitat on which certain Federal trust species depend, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–671);

H.R. 6852, to designate Holcombe Rucker Park, in Harlem, New York, as a National Commemorative Site, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–672);

H.R. 7858, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Medicare incident to modifier for mental health services furnished through telehealth, with amendments (H. Rept. 118–673, Part 1); and

H.R. 8790, to expedite under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and improve forest management activities on National Forest System lands, on public lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, and on Tribal lands to return resilience to overgrown, fire-prone forested lands, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–674, Part 1). **Pages H5227–28**

**Speaker:** Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Mary E. Miller (IL) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H5205**

**End Chinese Dominance of Electric Vehicles in America Act of 2024:** The House passed H.R. 7980, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude vehicles the batteries of which contain materials sourced from prohibited foreign entities from the clean vehicle credit, by a yeas-and-nays vote of 217 yeas to 192 nays, Roll No. 417. **Pages H5206–14**

Rejected the Dingell motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means by a yeas-and-nays vote of 195 yeas to 210 nays, Roll No. 416. **Pages H5212–13**

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted. **Page H5206**

H. Res. 1430, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 1398), (H.R. 1425), (H.R. 1516), (H.R. 7980), (H.R. 9456), and (H.R. 9494) was agreed to Tuesday, September 10th.

**Meeting Hour:** Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 4 p.m. on Monday, September 16th, and further when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at noon on Tuesday, September 17th for Morning Hour debate. **Page H5214**

**Quorum Calls—Votes:** Two yeas-and-nays votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5212–13 and H5213–14.

**Adjournment:** The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 12:47 p.m.

## *Committee Meetings*

No hearings were held.

## *Joint Meetings*

No joint committee meetings were held.

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 2024

*(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)*

### Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

### House

No hearings are scheduled.

*Next Meeting of the SENATE*

3 p.m., Monday, September 16

## Senate Chamber

**Program for Monday:** Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Kevin Gafford Ritz, of Tennessee, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation thereon at 5:30 p.m.

*Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

4 p.m., Monday, September 16

## House Chamber

**Program for Monday:** House will meet in Pro Forma session at 4 p.m.

## Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

## HOUSE

Bucshon, Larry, Ind., E893  
 Cleaver, Emanuel, Mo., E895  
 Costa, Jim, Calif., E889  
 Craig, Angie, Minn., E891, E894  
 Dingell, Debbie, Mich., E889  
 Ellzey, Jake, Tex., E889

Griffith, H. Morgan, Va., E891  
 Grijalva, Raúl M., Ariz., E894  
 Guest, Michael, Miss., E893  
 Hill, J. French, Ark., E890  
 Leger Fernandez, Teresa, N.M., E892  
 Mace, Nancy, S.C., E892  
 Mfume, Kweisi, Md., E894  
 Mullin, Kevin, Calif., E891

Ryan, Patrick, N.Y., E893  
 Schiff, Adam B., Calif., E892  
 Scott, Robert "Bobby", Va., E892  
 Spartz, Victoria, Ind., E889, E891, E894  
 Turner, Michael R., Ohio, E893  
 Waltz, Michael, Fla., E895  
 Wilson, Joe, S.C., E891



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