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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

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

Holy God, our refuge and our protection, our shield and defense, into Your hands we commend our Nation's police force.

Even as these men and women, our compatriots, place their lives on the line in service to their hometowns, their communities, their country, and this Capitol, we pray Your spirit be upon them.

For their countless acts of dedication, selfless service, and heroism, and for the 394 men and women whose names were added to the National Law Enforcement Memorial this year, and for all who have gone above and beyond, paying the ultimate price so that we would enjoy security on our streets and in our cities, we are deeply indebted.

We pray that You keep them safe as they step into the fray each day. We also ask that You enable them, when they find themselves in volatile and complex environments that we can't even begin to fathom, to discern the precarious lines they walk between public protection and self-preservation and between skilled insight and rash judgment.

Remind us, O God, whether in uniform or as common citizens, that You have given each of us full armor to guard us from the hazards of each day. May we be willing to put on the belt of truth and the breastplate of righteousness. May our feet and our whole selves be equipped with a readiness that has prepared us to walk always the path of peace.

It is in the strength of Your name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HILL led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

HONORING THE LIFE OF ROSEMARY LAWLEY

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to mark the sad occasion of the passing of Rosemary Lawley of Williamsville, New York.

Entering into her eternal rest a few short months ago, Mrs. Lawley was the matriarch of the Lawley family of Buffalo and western New York and was loved by all those who came into her life. She was a champion for those who had none.

Born Rosemary O'Connor in south Buffalo, she was a graduate of Mount Mercy Academy and nursing school at D'Youville College. Rosemary met the love of her life, Bill, and together, they raised six children who each continue in the footsteps of their parents, giving back generously to the western New York community.

Rosemary Lawley was one of a kind—a graceful and thoughtful woman whose commitment to faith, family, and community set examples for so many to follow, and, most particularly, her grandchildren and her great-grandchildren.

While her loss leaves an irreplaceable void at the top of the Lawley family, her legacy shines on through her family and through her many charitable works for which she is best known. I am honored to remember her on this beautiful day on the floor of the United States House of Representatives in this good and generous Nation and the Capitol of the United States of America.

CELEBRATING THE RETIREMENT OF JOHN McAULIFFE

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

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the retirement of John McAuliffe, a central New York native, visionary, and driving force behind the Onondaga Lake cleanup effort.

In 2002, John McAuliffe was named program director for the Honeywell Company's $450 million cleanup of Onondaga Lake, one of the most polluted sites in America caused by Honeywell's predecessor.

McAuliffe tirelessly worked with Federal and State environmental regulators and oversaw teams of engineers and technicians to clean up a lake laden with more than 165,000 pound of mercury and other toxic substances.

Today, Onondaga Lake is the site of the Loop-the-Lake Trail, as well as the Lakeview Amphitheater, a popular music venue, and hosts thousands of boaters, fishers, and nature enthusiasts each year. It has also become a favorite place for bald eagles, especially in the winter months. The lake has experienced an extraordinary revival due to John McAuliffe's remarkable vision and unwavering commitment.

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Central New York owes John a debt of gratitude for an enduring legacy of doing something that many thought was impossible. I wish John a happy retirement.

MILITARY APPRECIATION MONTH

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

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Military Appreciation Month.

Serving in America's Armed Forces is one of the most courageous and selfless decisions citizens of this country can make. It is a decision we should never cease to honor and celebrate. Too frequently, however, our Active Duty servicemembers and their families do not receive the essential care and support they need and deserve.

Force readiness is contingent on a servicemember's ability to be confident that their family is kept safe when they are called to serve. Too often we find that these families aren't safe. They are living in homes with toxic mold and no recourse. Their drinking water has been poisoned by years of chemical dumps with no recourse.

It is simply unacceptable. As a new member of the House Armed Services Committee, I will always stand up to ensure that those who have so bravely defended our freedoms have access to the essential resources and support they need to thrive.

Military families serve too, and it is time we recognize this and act to show them the appreciation they deserve.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF IRMA H. ROBERTS

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

Mr. KUSTOFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the upcoming 100th birthday of Irma Roberts, probably the most famous high school librarian in the history of Memphis City Schools.

Irma Roberts was the librarian at White Station High School from 1963 to 1986. Aside from being the librarian, she was the school's student council sponsor. She planned the homecoming and directed the annual Queen of Clubs.

Without a doubt, Irma Roberts had a great influence on my life and on so many other students at White Station High School. She is truly an inspiration to a couple of generations of students at White Station High School. She was a tremendous educator.

Dodson, DeAnn, Dabney, Bob, Bill, and Ryan know how terrific their mother and grandmother is as a person. Now, so does everyone else.

Irma Roberts, congratulations on your 100th birthday.

CRUMBLING INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, in the beginning of this week because of the routine inspection by the Department of Transportation in Arkansas, it was discovered that the Hernando De Soto Bridge that crosses the Mississippi River between Memphis and Arkansas had a major crack in a structural beam. As a result, that bridge which carries 50,000 cars across it and much of America's commerce along I–40 is closed, and it may be closed for as much as months—not days or weeks, but months.

Traffic is diverted to a 1949 bridge, the Memphis-Arkansas Bridge, which is currently serving the need, but it is difficult, and it is causing traffic problems in Memphis.

Mr. Speaker, 700 barges are stopped on the Mississippi River—370 going south and 330 going north—which cannot go under the bridge for fear that the bridge could fall and not support its own weight and damage the barges.

I am calling on the Department of Transportation to get involved, to lend its expertise, and to lend money and finances to get this bridge open. This is a national tragedy, and it shows why we need an infrastructure bill immediately.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of National Police Week and to honor the brave men and women in blue who selflessly serve in law enforcement across our Nation.

I want to extend my sincere gratitude to the officers back in central Arkansas, throughout the country, and right here in the U.S. Capitol who fearlessly defend our families and communities. Our communities could not run smoothly without the service and sacrifice that law enforcement officers make for us on a daily basis.

The best way to ensure better community-based policing is to support our law enforcement agencies with the proper training and the proper funding that they need. I will always support our law enforcement here in Washington, and I hope that our country can bond where all our communities are proud like I am to back the blue.

Once again, I thank all of our dedicated officers in this important week for their sacrifices and, importantly, their families' sacrifice as they serve all of our families on a daily basis.

RELIEF PACKAGE

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

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight a historic piece of the American Rescue Plan: the expanded child tax credit. Prior to this relief package, the child tax credit left behind one-third of all children because their parents earned too little to access the full benefit.

The American Rescue Plan changed that by making the credit fully refundable, increasing the credit to $3,000 per child per year, $3,600 for kids under the age of 6, and providing the credit in monthly payments starting this July. This 1-year expansion was a critical first step, but we must go further to rebuild our middle class. Children don't grow up in just 1 year or 5 years. We must make this expansion permanent.

In Washington State, this is estimated to benefit 1.4 million children and reduce childhood poverty by 40 percent. I will continue fighting to make this expansion permanent and provide all kids with a fair opportunity to succeed.

PRESIDENT BIDEN'S INFLATION

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Tuesday was a media alarm. The biased Washington Post reported accidentally in The State newspaper that ''Joe Biden's free spending could ignite inflation that would outstrip wage gains.'' The President's $6 trillion spending spree of borrowing and taxing will burden the youth of America with debt and threaten the savings of older Americans with a worthless dollar.

Already, The Post and Courier of Charleston reprinted how lumber costs in the average house have skyrocketed $36,000 this year, undermining homeownership. The Wall Street Journal revealed used cars have hit a record of over $25,000 which denies many the ability to purchase a car.

The New York Stock Exchange suffered a staggering loss of nearly 500 points as inflation was clearly being pushed by the outrageous spending schemes of President Biden destroying jobs.

I appreciate the courageous leaders, like Ambassador Nikki Haley, who are standing up for America. She has sent me a symbol of the consequence of borrowing and taxing which we see in Venezuela: the 100 Bolivar note which is now worth less than a dime.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

IMPROVING LIVES OF WORKING FAMILIES

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

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, this week I was so proud to announce that $330 million from the American Rescue

Plan is on its way to my district to keep frontline public workers on the payroll; that $50 million is coming to my district to help our colleges, universities, and their students recover from this horrible pandemic; and that advance monthly child tax credit payments—a tax cut for working families with children—stand to benefit 126,000 children in my district alone.

These are more than just numbers on a page. They represent the promise of life returning to this country as part of the American Rescue Plan which has put checks back in pockets, put people back in jobs, put the shots in the arms, and put our kids back in the schools.

This is the American Rescue Plan, and it is working.

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HONORING THE SERVICE OF JEFF HENDRED

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a man from Iowa's Second Congressional District for his countless hours of service to our community.

Recently, Wilson Elementary School principal and Polar Xpress frozen yogurt shopowner Jeff Hendred, from my hometown of Ottumwa, was awarded the President's Volunteer Service Award by the United Way of Wapello County.

The volunteer service award is given to honor individuals who have gone above and beyond to leave a positive impact in their community and for inspiring others to pay it forward through community service of their own.

Jeff was instrumental in coordinating the annual celebration of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and has dedicated countless hours to the Emergency Youth Food Program.

It is truly inspiring, and I am incredibly thankful to have Jeff in Ottumwa.

With over 20 years of service in Ottumwa's schools, Jeff has the important job of being a role model and teacher to hundreds of students, and his service to the Ottumwa community sets a great example for our next generation of community leaders.

I could not be prouder to represent Jeff in Congress, his first Congresswoman from Ottumwa, and to call him and his wife, Sandra, a friend.

CONNECTING PEOPLE TO JOBS THROUGH INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

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

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of investing in our infrastructure with bold strokes and smart policy. We have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to provide mobility for all Americans. We must harness it.

Making our economy more sustainable, productive, and fair means upgrading the way people from all backgrounds and ZIP Codes access jobs, goods, and services.

As a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I am working with my colleagues to expand access to reliable and convenient buses, provide grants for on-demand transit to fill transit deserts, and build complete streets that ensure pedestrian safety, encourage the use of bicycles and other micromobility with protected lanes, and improve the handling of stormwater. Transportation is about bridges, ports, and roads, yes, but it must foundationally be about connecting people to jobs and services across all modalities. I look forward to advancing these priorities in forthcoming legislation.

STANDING WITH ISRAEL

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

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, the continuing attacks on Israeli civilians by Hamas militants in the Gaza Strip are a shocking reminder that Israel's very existence has been threatened throughout its seven decades as a nation. We strongly condemn these attacks and the terror campaign being waged against our Israeli allies.

As a sovereign country, Israel not only has the right but the responsibility to protect its own citizens. No nation could be expected to withstand these assaults without acting in its own defense.

Even in its military response, under constant threat of further attacks, with air raid sirens driving hundreds of thousands of Israelis to bomb shelters, Israel has shown remarkable restraint. Hamas has certainly not.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's government should have the full support of this Congress and this President as it works to end the waves of terror coming out of Gaza. As the Prime Minister said in this Chamber 10 years ago, ''Israel is the one anchor of stability'' in the Middle East.

Mr. Speaker, we must continue to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with Israel, united against all threats to its peace, stability, and its very existence.

HONORING FALLEN OFFICERS FROM PUERTO RICO

(Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Mr. Speaker, I stand with Israel.

Today, in National Police Week, I rise to recognize our municipal, State, and Federal law enforcement officers in Puerto Rico and their commitment to public safety.

I also rise to honor those brave officers from the island who lost their lives in the line of duty during the past year.

From the Puerto Rico Police Bureau: Captain Roberto Rodriguez-Hernandez, Lieutenants Jose Garcia-Vazquez and Juan Rivera-Padua, Sergeants Miguel Martinez-Ortiz, Ricardo Perez-Ortiz, Mayra Rodriguez-Burgado, Juan Ramirez-Padilla, Luis Marrero-Diaz, and Juan Rosado-Lopez.

From the Carolina Municipal Police Department: Sergeants Eliezer Hernandez-Cartagena and Luis Salaman-Conde.

We are eternally grateful to those officers who made the ultimate sacrifice while protecting their communities.

Let's back the blue.

MARKING NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. NEHLS. Mr. Speaker, it is National Police Week. After serving in law enforcement for over 30 years, I can think of no better story to share today than the story of my family's more than 110 years of law enforcement service.

It all started with my father, Edwin Nehls, who, after returning home from Korea as the recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross, began serving with the Dodge County Sheriff's Office in the State of Wisconsin. He served for over two decades, starting as a traffic deputy and eventually working his way to serving as the elected sheriff, a position he held for 8 years.

My older brother Todd Nehls served in the Dodge County Sheriff's Office for 34 years, serving more than 10 of those years as the elected sheriff.

And my identical twin brother, Trever Nehls, served in law enforcement for over 30 years in Fort Bend County, Texas, starting in the early 1990s. He just retired in March of this year after a successful career.

I could not be more proud of my father and brothers' service.

BIDEN ECONOMIC POLICIES JEOPARDIZE LIVELIHOODS

(Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because businesses are getting hammered by the destructive economic policies of the Biden administration.

I just returned from my district in Florida, where, despite an overall strong economy, local business owners are struggling to find employees. Whether it is our local builders' association, manufacturers like Tampa Armature Works, food producers at RollinGreens, hospitals, or my favorite restaurants, this problem exists across every business sector.

It defies all principles of free-market economics that we see ''help wanted'' signs in shop windows across America the same day the Biden administration posted one of the worst jobs reports in recent memory.

Why is that? At a time when over 150 million Americans have received vaccinations, and we are finally emerging from the pandemic, why is the economy going in the wrong direction at an accelerating rate?

It is simple. Biden administration policies are incentivizing people to remain out of the workforce. Our government should be encouraging people to work, not implementing policies that jeopardize the livelihoods of Americans.

SAYING YES TO MOVING FORWARD TOGETHER

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, we are at a crossroads coming out of this pandemic. We are either going to decide, as a country, whether we are going to move forward together, or we are going to double down on the past and the bad economy.

In the rescue package, 2.3 million Ohioan children will get $3,000 or $3,600 to stabilize themselves, to pull them out of poverty. And the Republicans said no.

We had pension reform in that. Forty-thousand Ohioans will now be made whole instead of losing half their pension. Republicans said no.

We want to do infrastructure. Republicans said no.

We want money for State and local governments for hazard pay. Republicans say no.

Mr. Speaker, if we removed the word ''no'' from the vocabulary of the people of the United States, the Republicans would be speechless.

RESPECTING SERVICE OF FIRST RESPONDERS

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge National Police Week.

There have been 124 police officers killed in the line of duty this year, unfortunately, including two of my constituents, Deputy Michael Magli and Master Patrol Officer Jesse Madsen.

I went to the funeral services of our heroes, Mr. Speaker, and shared the anguish of their loved ones. They leave behind a distinguished legacy of service and sacrifice that deserves to be honored.

This week, I was proud to cosponsor legislation that would increase penalties for crimes targeting law enforcement and strengthen funding for law enforcement programs.

Law enforcement has faced unrelenting political attacks as part of the defund the police movement. This is a dangerous proposition that has already proven to leave communities less safe. I respect, of course, the service and sacrifices of our first responders, and I will continue to support them.

HONORING ALL MEN AND WOMEN IN BLUE

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

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, during this National Police Week, to honor and thank all men and women in blue who dutifully protect and serve our communities.

Public safety is the most important factor in quality of life. In recent years, antipolice rhetoric and violence have increased dramatically. In 2020 alone, 128 police officers were fallen and died in the line of duty, one of the deadliest in history for law enforcement.

Fully aware of these dangers, more than 800,000 brave police officers across America still faithfully put their lives on the line to protect each of us every day. That is 0.25 percent who protects all the rest.

On Tuesday, I was honored to join police officers from Lebanon County, in my district, at a ceremony honoring officers who made the ultimate sacrifice. I thank Pier Hess Graf, the Lebanon County district attorney, for handling, running, and emceeing the event.

I joined many Republican colleagues this morning on a bike rally led by Leader MCCARTHY to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, where we honored our Nation's fallen police officers.

As the son of a police officer, Detective Stanley Meuser, I know well the tremendous sacrifices our police officers and their loved ones make. This week, and always, we all owe our police officers and their families all of our support.

COMPREHENSIVE DEBT COLLECTION IMPROVEMENT ACT

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 380, I call up the bill (H.R. 2547) to expand and enhance consumer, student, servicemember, and small business protections with respect to debt collection practices, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STANTON). Pursuant to House Resolution 380, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Financial Services, printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 117–29, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 2547

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—SMALL BUSINESS LENDING FAIRNESS ACT

Sec. 101. Short title.
Sec. 102. Obligor transactions.
Sec. 103. Enforcement of security interests.

TITLE II —FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES FOR SERVICEMEMBERS ACT

Sec. 201. Short title.
Sec. 202. Enhanced protection against debt collector harassment of servicemembers.
Sec. 203. GAO study and report.

TITLE III—PRIVATE LOAN DISABILITY DISCHARGE ACT

Sec. 301. Short title.
Sec. 302. Protections for obligors and cosigners in case of death or total and permanent disability.

TITLE IV—CONSUMER PROTECTION FOR MEDICAL DEBT COLLECTIONS ACT

Sec. 401. Short title.
Sec. 402. Amendments to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.
Sec. 403. Prohibition on consumer reporting agencies reporting certain medical debt.
Sec. 404. Requirements for furnishers of medical debt information.

TITLE V—ENDING DEBT COLLECTION HARASSMENT ACT

Sec. 501. Short title.
Sec. 502. Consumer protections relating to debt collection practices.

TITLE VI—STOP DEBT COLLECTION ABUSE ACT

Sec. 601. Short title.
Sec. 602. Definitions.
Sec. 603. Debt collection practices for debt collectors hired by Federal agencies.
Sec. 604. Unfair practices.
Sec. 605. GAO study and report.

TITLE VII—DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES HARMONIZATION ACT

Sec. 701. Short title.
Sec. 702. Award of damages.
Sec. 703. Prohibition on the referral of emergency individual assistance debt.

TITLE VIII—NON-JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE DEBT COLLECTION CLARIFICATION ACT

Sec. 801. Short title.
Sec. 802. Enforcement of security interests.

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 901. Discretionary surplus funds.
Sec. 902. Effective date.

TITLE I—SMALL BUSINESS LENDING FAIRNESS ACT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Small Business Lending Fairness Act''.

SEC. 102. OBLIGOR TRANSACTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 2 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1631 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 140B. Unfair credit practices

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In connection with the extension of credit or creation of debt in or affecting commerce, as defined in section 4 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 44), including any advance of funds or sale or assignment of future income or receivables that may or

may not be credit, no person may directly or indirectly take or receive from another person or seek to enforce an obligation that constitutes or contains a cognovit or confession of judgment (for purposes other than executory process in the State of Louisiana), warrant of attorney, or other waiver of the right to notice and the opportunity to be heard in the event of suit or process thereon.

''(b) EXEMPTION.—The exemptions described in section 104 shall not apply to this section.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 130 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1640) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(m) CREDITOR.—In this section, the term 'creditor' refers to any person charged with compliance that is not the obligor.''.

(2) The table of sections in chapter 2 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1631 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''140B. Unfair credit practices.''.

SEC. 103. ENFORCEMENT OF SECURITY INTERESTS.

Section 103 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1602) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(ff) The term 'debt' means any obligation of a person to pay to another person money—

''(1) that includes the right of the person providing the money to a legal or an equitable remedy for breach of performance if the breach gives rise to a right to payment; and

''(2) regardless of whether the obligation or right to a remedy described in paragraph (1) is absolute or contingent, has been reduced to judgment, is fixed, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, recourse, nonrecourse, secured, or unsecured''.

TITLE II —FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES FOR SERVICEMEMBERS ACT

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act''.

SEC. 202. 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 SERVICEMEMBER 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. 203. GAO STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the impact of debt collection on covered members (as defined under section 805(e)(1) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, as added by section 202), which shall—

(1) identify types of false, deceptive, misleading, unfair, abusive, and harassing debt collection practices experienced by covered members and make recommendations to eliminate these practices;

(2) identify collection practices of creditors and debt collectors experienced by covered members;

(3) discuss the effect of these practices on military readiness; and

(4) discuss any national security implications, including the extent to which covered members with security clearances would be impacted by uncollected debt.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the completed study required under subsection (a).

TITLE III—PRIVATE LOAN DISABILITY DISCHARGE ACT

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Private Loan Disability Discharge Act of 2021''.

SEC. 302. PROTECTIONS FOR OBLIGORS AND COSIGNERS IN CASE OF DEATH OR TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 140(g) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''IN CASE OF DEATH OF BORROWER'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), by inserting after ''of the death'', the following: ''or total and permanent disability''; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), by inserting after ''of the death'', the following: ''or total and permanent disability''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) DISCHARGE IN CASE OF DEATH OR TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY OF BORROWER.—The holder of a private education loan shall, when notified of the death or total and permanent disability of a student obligor (and any cosigner), discharge the liability of the student obligor on the loan and may not, after such notification—

''(A) attempt to collect on the outstanding liability of the student obligor; and

''(B) in the case of total and permanent disability, monitor the disability status of the student obligor at any point after the date of discharge.

''(4) PRIVATE DISCHARGE IN CASES OF CERTAIN DISCHARGE FOR DEATH OR DISABILITY.—The holder of a private education loan shall, when notified of the discharge of liability of a student obligor on a loan described under section 108(f)(5)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, discharge any liability of the student obligor (and any cosigner) on any private education loan which the private education loan holder holds and may not, after such notification—

''(A) attempt to collect on the outstanding liability of the student obligor; and

''(B) in the case of total and permanent disability, monitor the disability status of the student obligor at any point after the date of discharge.

''(5) TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY DEFINED.—For the purposes of this subsection and with respect to an individual, the term 'total and permanent disability' means the individual is totally and permanently disabled, as such term is defined in section 685.102(b) of title 34, Code of Federal Regulations.''.

(b) RULEMAKING.—The Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection may issue rules to implement the amendments made by subsection (a) as the Director determines appropriate.

TITLE IV—CONSUMER PROTECTION FOR MEDICAL DEBT COLLECTIONS ACT

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Consumer Protection for Medical Debt Collections Act''.

SEC. 402. AMENDMENTS TO THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT.

(a) DEFINITION.—Section 803 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9) The term 'medical debt' means a debt arising from the receipt of medical services, products, or devices.''.

(b) UNFAIR PRACTICES.—Section 808 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692f), as amended by section 202(b), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(10) Engaging in activities to collect or attempting to collect a medical debt before the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date that the first payment with respect to such medical debt is due.''.

SEC. 403. PROHIBITION ON CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES REPORTING CERTAIN MEDICAL DEBT.

(a) DEFINITION.—Section 603 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(bb) MEDICAL DEBT.—The term 'medical debt' means a debt arising from the receipt of medical services, products, or devices.

''(cc) MEDICALLY NECESSARY PROCEDURE.—The term 'medically necessary procedure' means—

''(1) health care services or supplies needed to diagnose or treat an illness, injury, condition, disease, or its symptoms and that meet accepted standards of medicine; and

''(2) health care to prevent illness or detect illness at an early stage, when treatment is likely to work best (including preventive services such as pap tests, flu shots, and screening mammograms).''.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Section 605(a) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(9) Any information related to a debt arising from a medically necessary procedure.

''(10) Any information related to a medical debt, if the date on which such debt was placed for collection, charged to profit or loss, or subjected to any similar action antedates the report by less than 365 calendar days.''.

SEC. 404. REQUIREMENTS FOR FURNISHERS OF MEDICAL DEBT INFORMATION.

(a) ADDITIONAL NOTICE REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDICAL DEBT.—Section 623 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s-2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(f) ADDITIONAL NOTICE REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDICAL DEBT.—Before furnishing information regarding a medical debt of a consumer to a consumer reporting agency, the person furnishing the information shall send a statement to the consumer that includes the following:

''(1) A notification that the medical debt—

''(A) may not be included on a consumer report made by a consumer reporting agency until the later of the date that is 365 days after—

''(i) the date on which the person sends the statement;

''(ii) with respect to the medical debt of a borrower demonstrating hardship, a date determined by the Director of the Bureau; or

''(iii) the date described under section 605(a)(10); and

''(B) may not ever be included on a consumer report made by a consumer reporting agency, if

the medical debt arises from a medically necessary procedure.

''(2) A notification that, if the debt is settled or paid by the consumer or an insurance company before the end of the period described under paragraph (1)(A), the debt may not be reported to a consumer reporting agency.

''(3) A notification that the consumer may—

''(A) communicate with an insurance company to determine coverage for the debt; or

''(B) apply for financial assistance.''.

(b) FURNISHING OF MEDICAL DEBT INFORMATION.—Section 623 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s-2), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) FURNISHING OF MEDICAL DEBT INFORMATION.—

''(1) PROHIBITION ON REPORTING DEBT RELATED TO MEDICALLY NECESSARY PROCEDURES.—No person shall furnish any information to a consumer reporting agency regarding a debt arising from a medically necessary procedure.

''(2) TREATMENT OF OTHER MEDICAL DEBT INFORMATION.—With respect to a medical debt not described under paragraph (1), no person shall furnish any information to a consumer reporting agency regarding such debt before the end of the 365-day period beginning on the later of—

''(A) the date on which the person sends the statement described under subsection (f) to the consumer;

''(B) with respect to the medical debt of a borrower demonstrating hardship, a date determined by the Director of the Bureau; or

''(C) the date described in section 605(a)(10).

''(3) TREATMENT OF SETTLED OR PAID MEDICAL DEBT.—With respect to a medical debt not described under paragraph (1), no person shall furnish any information to a consumer reporting agency regarding such debt if the debt is settled or paid by the consumer or an insurance company before the end of the 365-day period described under paragraph (2).

''(4) BORROWER DEMONSTRATING HARDSHIP DEFINED.—In this subsection, and with respect to a medical debt, the term 'borrower demonstrating hardship' means a borrower or a class of borrowers who, as determined by the Director of the Bureau, is facing or has experienced extenuating life circumstances or events that result in severe financial or personal barriers such that the borrower or class of borrowers does not have the capacity to repay the medical debt.''.

TITLE V—ENDING DEBT COLLECTION HARASSMENT ACT

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Ending Debt Collection Harassment Act of 2021''.

SEC. 502. CONSUMER PROTECTIONS RELATING TO DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES.

(a) REPORTS ON DEBT COLLECTION COMPLAINTS AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS.—

(1) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 1016(c) of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5496(c)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(10) an analysis of the consumer complaints received by the Bureau with respect to debt collection, including a State-by-State breakdown of such complaints; and

''(11) a list of enforcement actions taken against debt collectors during the preceding year.''.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 815(a) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692m(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Each such report shall also include an analysis of the impact of electronic communications by debt collectors on consumer experiences with debt collection, including a consideration of consumer complaints about the use of electronic communications in debt collection.''.

(b) LIMITATION ON DEBT COLLECTION RULES.—Section 1022 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5512) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) LIMITATION ON DEBT COLLECTION RULES.—The Director may not issue any rule with respect to debt collection that does not prohibit a debt collector to send unlimited email and text messages to a consumer.''.

(c) PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS FROM UNLIMITED TEXTS AND EMAILS USED IN DEBT COLLECTION.—Section 806 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692d) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(7) Contacting the consumer electronically (including by email or text message) without consent of the consumer to communicate via that method, after such consent has been withdrawn, or more frequently than the consumer consents to be contacted.''.

(d) ENSURING CONSUMERS RECEIVE NOTICE OF DEBT COLLECTION PROTECTIONS.—Section 809(a) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692g(a)) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(1) by striking ''Within five days'' and all that follows through ''any debt,'' and inserting the following: ''NOTICE OF DEBT; CONTENTS.—Within five days after the initial communication with a consumer in connection with the collection of any debt,''; and

(2) by striking '', unless the following information is contained in the initial communication or the consumer has paid the debt,''.

(e) IMPROVED LIMITATIONS ON DEBT COLLECTION RULES.—Section 814(d) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692l(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''Such rules—

''(1) may not allow a debt collector to send unlimited electronic communications to a consumer;

''(2) shall require debt collectors to obtain consent directly from consumers before contacting them using a method other than by postal mail or by telephone;

''(3) may not waive the requirements of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C. 7001 et seq.); and

''(4) shall allow consumers to opt out of any method of communication that the debt collector uses to communicate with consumers, including a method for which such consumer had given prior consent.''.

TITLE VI—STOP DEBT COLLECTION ABUSE ACT

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Stop Debt Collection Abuse Act of 2021''.

SEC. 602. DEFINITIONS.

Section 803 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking ''facilitating collection of such debt for another'' and inserting ''collection of such debt'';

(2) by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

''(5) The term 'debt' means any obligation or alleged obligation of a consumer—

''(A) to pay money arising out of a transaction in which the money, property, insurance or services which are the subject of the transaction are primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, whether or not such obligation has been reduced to judgment;

''(B) to pay a loan, overpayment, fine, penalty, restitution, fee, or other money currently or originally owed to or guaranteed by a Federal or State government, including any courts or agencies; or

''(C) which is secured by real or personal property that is used or was obtained primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, where such property is subject to forfeiture or repossession upon nonpayment of the obligation or alleged obligation.

''The enforcement of a debt described in subparagraph (C) is deemed to be a collection of a debt.''; and

(3) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (F) as clauses (i) through (vi), respectively;

(B) in clause (iii), as so redesignated, by inserting ''(not including an independent contractor)'' after ''any State'';

(C) by amending clause (vi), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

''(vi) any person collecting or attempting to collect any debt owed or due or asserted to be owed or due another to the extent such activity—

''(I) is incidental to a bona fide fiduciary obligation or a bona fide escrow arrangement;

''(II) concerns a debt which was originated by such person;

''(III) concerns a debt which was not in default at the time it was obtained by such person; or

''(IV) concerns a debt obtained by such person as a secured party in a commercial credit transaction involving the creditor.'';

(D) by striking the paragraph designation and the first and second sentences and inserting the following:

''(6)(A) The term 'debt collector' means—

''(i) any person who uses any instrumentality of interstate commerce or the mails in any business the principal purpose of which is the collection of any debts;

''(ii) any person who regularly collects or attempts to collect, directly or indirectly, by the person's own means or by hiring another debt collector, debts owed or due or asserted to be owed or due another or that have been obtained by assignment or transfer from another;

''(iii) any person who regularly collects debts currently or originally owed or allegedly owed to a Federal or State agency or court; or

''(iv) notwithstanding subparagraph (B)(vi), any creditor who in the process of collecting debts of such creditor, uses another name that would indicate that a third person is collecting or attempting to collect such debts.''; and

(E) in the fourth sentence, by striking ''The term does not include'' and inserting the following:

''(B) The term does not include''.

SEC. 603. DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES FOR DEBT COLLECTORS HIRED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 812 (15 U.S.C. 1692j) the following:

''§ 812A. Debt collection practices for debt collectors hired by Federal agencies

''(a) LIMITATION ON TIME TO TURN DEBT OVER TO DEBT COLLECTOR.—A Federal agency that is a creditor may not sell or transfer a debt described in section 803(5)(B) to a debt collector earlier than 90 days after the date on which the obligation or alleged obligation becomes delinquent or defaults.

''(b) REQUIRED NOTICE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Before transferring or selling a debt described in section 803(5)(B) to a debt collector or contracting with a debt collector to collect such a debt, a Federal agency shall notify the consumer not fewer than 3 times that the Federal agency will take such action.

''(2) FREQUENCY OF NOTIFICATIONS.—The second and third notifications described in paragraph (1) shall be made not less than 30 days after the date on which the previous notification is made.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 812 the following:

''812A. Debt collection practices for debt collectors hired by Federal agencies.''.

SEC. 604. UNFAIR PRACTICES.

Section 808 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692f) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) The collection of any amount (including any interest, fee, charge, or expense incidental to the principal obligation) unless—

''(A) such amount is expressly authorized by the agreement creating the debt or permitted by law; and

''(B) in the case of any amount charged by a debt collector collecting a debt described in section 803(5)(B), such amount is—

''(i) reasonable in relation to the actual costs of the collection;

''(ii) authorized by a contract between the debt collector and the Federal or State government; and

''(iii) not greater than 10 percent of the amount collected by the debt collector.''.

SEC. 605. GAO STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall commence a study on the use of debt collectors by Federal and State government agencies, including—

(1) the powers given to the debt collectors by Federal and State government agencies;

(2) the contracting process that allows a Federal and State government agency to award debt collection to a certain company, including the selection process;

(3) any fees charged to debtors in addition to principal and interest on the outstanding debt;

(4) how the fees described in paragraph (3) vary from State to State;

(5) consumer protection at the Federal and State level that offer recourse to those whom debts have been wrongfully attributed;

(6) the revenues received by debt collectors from Federal and State government agencies;

(7) the amount of any revenue sharing agreements between debt collectors and Federal and State government agencies;

(8) the difference in debt collection procedures across geographic regions, including the extent to which debt collectors pursue court judgments to collect debts;

(9) information regarding the amount collected by Federal and State government agencies through debt collectors, including the total amount and the percentage of the amount referred to the debt collectors;

(10) the full cost of outsourcing collection to debt collectors;

(11) government agency oversight of debt collectors to ensure that the rights of a consumer (as defined in section 803(3) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692a(3))) are protected and that any debt relief and payment options legally available to consumers is effectively communicated and made available;

(12) the extent to which Federal and State contracts with debt collectors reflect or omit effective measures to encourage debt collectors to align their practices with public policy concerns (including relief for consumers experiencing financial hardship) beyond maximizing debt collection;

(13) the extent to which debt collectors induce payment through use or threat of adverse government actions, such as arrest warrants or suspension of licenses or vehicle registration; and

(14) demographic data, including race and income information, regarding the individuals subject to private collection of debts owed to government entities.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the completed study required under subsection (a).

(c) STATE DEFINED.—For the purposes of this section, the term ''State'' has the meaning given the term section 803 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

TITLE VII—DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES HARMONIZATION ACT

SEC. 701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Debt Collection Practices Harmonization Act''.

SEC. 702. AWARD OF DAMAGES.

(a) ADDITIONAL DAMAGES INDEXED FOR INFLATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 813 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692k) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''; or'' and inserting the following: ''with respect to any one action taken by a debt collector in violation of this subchapter; or'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''or 1 per centum of the net worth of the debt collector; and'' and inserting the following: ''or 5 percent of the gross annual revenue of the debt collector; and'';

(B) in subsection (b), by inserting ''the maximum amount of statutory damages at the time of noncompliance,'' before ''the frequency'' each place it appears; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) ADJUSTMENT FOR INFLATION.—

''(1) INITIAL ADJUSTMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Bureau shall provide a percentage increase (rounded to the nearest multiple of $100 or $1,000, as applicable) in the amounts set forth in this section equal to the percentage by which—

''(A) the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (all items, United States city average) for the 12-month period ending on the June 30 preceding the date on which the percentage increase is provided, exceeds

''(B) the Consumer Price Index for the 12-month period preceding January 1, 1978.

''(2) ANNUAL ADJUSTMENTS.—With respect to any fiscal year beginning after the date of the increase provided under paragraph (1), the Bureau shall provide a percentage increase (rounded to the nearest multiple of $100 or $1,000, as applicable) in the amounts set forth in this section equal to the percentage by which—

''(A) the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (all items, United States city average) for the 12-month period ending on the June 30 preceding the beginning of the fiscal year for which the increase is made, exceeds

''(B) the Consumer Price Index for the 12-month period preceding the 12-month period described in subparagraph (A).''.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—The increases made under section 813(f) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, as added by paragraph (1)(C) of this subsection, shall apply with respect to failures to comply with a provision of such Act (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) occurring on or after the date of enactment of this section.

(b) INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.—Section 813(d) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692k(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''In a civil action alleging a violation of this title, the court may award appropriate relief, including injunctive relief.''.

SEC. 703. PROHIBITION ON THE REFERRAL OF EMERGENCY INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE DEBT.

Chapter 3 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subchapter II, by adding at the end the following:

''§ 334. Prohibition on the referral of emergency individual assistance debt

''With respect to any assistance provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to an individual or household pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122 et seq.), if the Secretary of the Treasury seeks to recoup any amount of such assistance because of an overpayment, the Secretary may not contract with any debt collector as defined in section 803(6) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692a(6)) or other private party to collect such amounts, unless the overpayment occurred because of fraud or deceit and the recipient of such assistance knew or should have known about such fraud or deceit.''; and

(2) in the table of contents for such chapter, by inserting after the item relating to section 333 the following:

''334. Prohibition on the referral of emergency individual assistance debt.''.

TITLE VIII—NON-JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE DEBT COLLECTION CLARIFICATION ACT

SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Non-Judicial Foreclosure Debt Collection Clarification Act''.

SEC. 802. ENFORCEMENT OF SECURITY INTERESTS.

Section 803(6) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692a(6)) is further amended by striking ''For the purpose of section 808(6), such term also includes any person who uses any instrumentality of interstate commerce or the mails in any business the principal purpose of which is the enforcement of security interests.''.

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 901. DISCRETIONARY SURPLUS FUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The dollar amount specified under section 7(a)(3)(A) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 289(a)(3)(A)) is reduced by $2,900,000,000.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on September 30, 2031.

SEC. 902. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date that is 180 days 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 Financial Services.

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

□ 1230

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2547 and to include extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my legislation, H.R. 2547, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act.

H.R. 2547 is a package of bills designed to bring new protections, fairness, accuracy, and transparency to the debt collection industry.

Individuals and families across this country have long struggled with debt, including medical debt, student loan debt, and other debts. They often face difficult decisions regarding how to pay off their debts.

During the pandemic crisis, which has harmed all of our communities, debt collectors have earned record profits. Their tactics are often divisive and predatory. Many debt collectors harass consumers with frequent phone calls, make threats, and provide misleading information to consumers. The debt collection industry is also plagued

by poor recordkeeping, resulting in many consumers being harassed for debts they do not owe.

Debt collection is among the top issues that the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau receives the most complaints about from consumers, and those complaints have risen since 2019.

This bill, H.R. 2547, brings new accountability to the debt collection industry and stronger protections for consumers from harassment and abuse, including by banning abusive confessions of judgment that have hurt small businesses, prohibiting debt collectors from harassing and threatening servicemembers, barring collection of medical debts from 2 years after the debt is incurred, prohibiting debt collectors from contacting consumers by email or text message without a consumer's affirmative consent, limiting egregious debt collection fees that have disproportionately hurt low-income and minority borrowers, and protecting consumers during a nonjudicial foreclosure proceeding.

Taken together, these protections will help the most vulnerable consumers, including servicemembers, student borrowers, people of color, and those struggling under the weight of medical debt during this unprecedented pandemic.

None of this is to say that people who owe lawful debts shouldn't pay them, but all Americans deserve to be free from harassment, undue pressure tactics, bullying, false information, threats, coercion, and other bad practices that debt collectors have used with relative impunity.

The last time Congress made major updates to Federal laws on debt collection was 1978, over 40 years ago. It is long overdue for Congress to act to provide stronger protections from abusive debt collection for consumers.

This comprehensive package includes a number of bills authored by several hardworking members of the Financial Services Committee, specifically bills sponsored by Representative VELÁZQUEZ, Representative DEAN, Representative TLAIB, Representative PRESSLEY, Representative CLEAVER, Representative MEEKS, and Representative AUCHINCLOSS.

I would like to thank all of them for their work on these bills, their contributions to this legislative package, and their leadership on these important reforms that will provide desperately needed relief and protection to consumers.

I would urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 2547.

Let's just start off and call the bill what it is. It is another attempt by Democrats to socialize our financial system.

Once again, under the guise of consumer support, Democrats are trying to implement their long-held partisan priorities. That is what we have seen a lot of in this Congress.

Democrats are trying to sell H.R. 2547 to the American people as a necessary action to help families and small businesses hardest hit by the economic impacts of COVID–19. It is not.

The truth is, this bill is just a redo of several partisan bills that we had from last Congress, pre-COVID. If there was any question as to whether or not Democrats viewed the pandemic as a ''tremendous opportunity to restructure things to fit their vision,'' this bill proves it.

This bill is more about catering to progressive lobbyists and stakeholders who have long sought to tear down the pillars of our credit markets and financial system.

First, it is clear that progressives want to eliminate a fundamental part of our free market system, the belief that you should be paid for services provided in a timely manner. The fact is, limiting the ability of businesses and individuals to be repaid for their services already provided will not benefit anyone. This is especially true for small businesses that have been hardest hit, frankly, from the pandemic shutdowns.

If enacted, this bill will also drive up the cost of credit for all borrowers, especially low-income borrowers, as well as limit their credit options.

There are commonsense ways to update and improve the process for collecting payments and to modernize the credit reporting regimes. This includes identifying ways to protect consumers and encourage them and their service providers or lenders to work out repayment plans.

In fact, just last month, the entire House voted to support the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania, Representative DEAN's bill to ensure that members of our military are not threatened with service-related consequences as they work to repay debts owed. That makes sense. It was a bipartisan bill with a great result.

But the further you dig into this bill, the more problematic it gets. For example, this bill will actually make healthcare in this country more expensive and will limit the medical services provided to those who need it most. I don't think that is the intention, but that is, in fact, the impact.

Making it more difficult for medical providers to seek payment for their services does not make them free, does not make the system less expensive. And excluding medical debt from an individual's credit report is not a way to support consumers or our healthcare providers, who have been, frankly, on the front lines of the COVID pandemic.

I have a bill that allows medical debt that results from nonelective services to be protected, and ensures that if it is repaid, it is eliminated from a consumer credit report's adverse actions.

I think that bill makes sense, right?

If people repay their medical debt, I think we should acknowledge that on credit reports.

But if it's elective surgery or if it is perhaps something medically of their own choosing, I think they should have to pay for that. And if they don't pay for those services, it should be on their credit report. I think these things make sense. I think there are ways we can ensure we have accurate reporting.

Accurate reporting and full repayment allows the credit markets to work smoothly and to accurately account for risk. This, in turn, allows the financial system to continue to provide low-cost credit to those who need it most.

Democrats also want to undermine the CFPB's work to finalize its debt collection rule last fall. This rule was the result of more than 7 years of research, analysis, data collection; and it clarifies the allowable uses of modern communication technology. I think it is a proper update to these long-held consumer protection laws that we have on the books.

This bill eliminates this positive step forward. This bill prohibits debt collectors from using 21st century methods of communication to reach consumers. That is insane. That is bad. That goes all against the whole movement post-COVID or in the midst of COVID, that we digitize our communication tools and enable people to do things more cheaply via technology.

This bill includes stopping consumers from being contacted via email or text message without explicit prior consent. Consumers should be able to communicate about their payment options privately in the way they prefer. This bill eliminates that choice. Restricting options like that makes it more difficult to contact consumers. It doesn't help anyone.

Perhaps the consumer doesn't know that they missed the payment, and this bill would say you can't text them to let them know they missed their payment. That is absurd. I don't think that is the bill author's intent, but that is the impact in the real market.

Just to reiterate, limiting the ability of individuals and businesses to seek repayment for services provided will undermine the ability to underwrite and thereby increase the risk to the financial system.

If you can't price for risk, you are going to have more risk. If we have more risk that is not appropriately priced, we will get bad outcomes in the financial system. This ultimately makes extending credit more expensive for all borrowers and may push the lowest income borrowers out of the system entirely.

That is a bad result. That is not what we want. Either side of the aisle, we don't want that. This bill has that harmful impact.

We all agree that consumers who owe a debt should be treated with respect and dignity and not be subject to abusive or harassing behavior. The law already upholds this. This bill is a Big

Government, anti-consumer, anti-small business solution in search of a problem.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill and the harmful impacts herein.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER).

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, let me, first of all, thank Chairwoman WATERS for including my legislation, my Debt Collection Improvement Act, into the Stop Debt Collection Abuse Act, which would, among other things, extend the protections in the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to debt owed to a Federal, State, territory, District of Columbia, and local government agency, and limit the excessive fees that debt collectors may charge.

The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act was enacted in 1978 to eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors and to ensure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices were not competitively disadvantaged.

Congress has found abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors, and Congress expressly found that abusive debt collection practices contribute to social ills. Those findings are still true today.

Unfortunately, when Congress enacted the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act in 1978, it did not apply the law to debt collectors hired by Federal Government entities. As one witness before the Financial Services Committee pointed out, extending the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to debt collectors hired by government entities is important because collection by or on behalf of the government is already unusually coercive as a result of the government's immense and unrivaled police power and other means of seizing citizens' assets.

This title within the bill also ensures that fees from debt collectors working on behalf of the Federal Government cannot be unreasonable, and requires the GAO to conduct a study into the use of third-party debt collectors by State and local governments. This title within the bill is supported by more than 20 civil rights organizations and consumer rights groups across the Nation.

The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act before us is a timely piece of legislation. America's hard-working families, small businesses, and students deserve to be treated with respect, integrity, and fairness, including those who owe debt to the Federal Government.

Americans currently find themselves in greater debt than at any other time in history, including prior to the great financial crisis of 2008. The debt burden stands at approximately $14.56 trillion and includes all types of consumer secured and unsecured loans.

No American should have to deal with abusive, predatory practices from debt collectors, especially when those debt collectors have been hired by the United States Federal Government.

This bill strengthens consumer protections by rectifying loopholes in existing Federal law that enables private companies hired by the Federal Government to unnecessarily harass individuals.

If Congress is going to set up fair debt collection practices to hold the private sector accountable, the Federal agency collecting a debt from consumers should be held to the same standard.

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Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON), my friend and colleague.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the surface-level intentions of those who support this bill, things like checking the abuse of the Federal Government's power. But this comprehensive package would leave both consumers and creditors worse off than they are today.

Certainly, there are elements that I do support, notably, language from the Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act. I was proud to cosponsor that particular bill when introduced by Ms. DEAN from Pennsylvania, which passed the House last month. The Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act would ensure that debt collectors won't be able to threaten military servicemembers with a reduction in rank or have their security clearances revoked. Frankly, that keeps our military focused on fighting and winning our wars, instead of being co-opted into debt collection.

But this is a truly partisan bill as packaged together, and it exemplifies what good work we can do when we work together in a bipartisan fashion, to see some of the components of it, and what can be done to undermine that work when it is all put together in the final package that we have before us here today.

Once I took a look and saw the rest of this bill, the excitement I had for the components that I do support quickly dissipated. Taken as a whole, this overwhelmingly partisan bill amounts to a direct attack on creditors and an indirect attack on consumers.

This bill would distort credit histories by removing predictive information from credit reports, including medical debt. While I recognize the implications that such information has on credit history, we must understand that removing predictive information only increases the cost of credit. When uncertainty is higher, it is priced into the cost, for individuals as well as all consumers with low or moderate income.

Furthermore, this bill restricts the ability of debt collectors to collect on unpaid debt. It does this by forbidding debt collectors from contacting consumers via simple communications, as my colleague, Mr. MCHENRY, was highlighting. While I think we can all agree that debt collectors should be forbidden from carrying out abusive practices, we should certainly not forbid them from using traditional communication tools that are likely to succeed in contacting the person that owes the debt.

Additionally, in October of 2020, the CFPB issued a rule to modernize debt collection practices, and this rule reflects the technical precision needed to ensure that both consumers and debt collectors are protected. Rather than tying the hands of debt collectors, like this bill does, we should push for consistency with that CFPB rule from last fall.

In closing, I believe we should be clear on something. Consumers who owe a debt and businesses that are unable to collect the debt are both at a disadvantage when debt collectors are prohibited from contacting consumers.

Madam Speaker, I urge opposition to this bill.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I am a proud original cosponsor of H.R. 2547 and rise in its strong support. This important legislation contains my bill, the Small Business Lending Fairness Act, that prohibits the use of a confession of judgment in commercial loans at the Federal level.

As chair of the House Small Business Committee, I understand better than most how the COVID–19 pandemic has restricted access to capital and forced the closure of many of America's small businesses.

Unfortunately, some lenders and debt collectors are seeking to cash in on the pandemic. Whether it is a taxi driver in New York City pursuing the American Dream or a small business owner trying to make payroll, predatory lenders and collectors have been targeting small businesses with loans that have excessively high interest rates and unfair and abusive terms, like a confession of judgment.

Because cash flow is so vital to a business' survival, many owners feel they have no choice but to sign away their rights to save their businesses and provide for their employees. By signing a confession of judgment, borrowers essentially waive the legal rights regarding any legal dispute that might arise. And if one does arise, the lender can unilaterally declare a default and take actions against the small business owner.

Often, small business borrowers only find out about a judgment against them after the lender begins to seize bank accounts or other assets.

While confessions of judgment have been banned at the Federal level for consumer loans since 1985, these protections have not been extended to commercial loans. Passing this legislation here today will bring us one step closer to finally ending this abusive practice.

I want to thank Chairwoman WATERS for including this important language in her bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

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

Madam Speaker, I must say, for the RECORD, that I believe the bill's sponsors are of sincere purpose here, but I am pointing out what I think are the deficiencies that we could have worked through in a bipartisan way if there was a goal to have a bipartisan outcome for this bill.

So while I oppose the bill, it is not for a lack of ideas on this side on how to improve it and actually how to come up with something reasonable to help our people and update our technology and laws.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. EMMER), the ranking member of the Task Force on Financial Technology.

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act, a partisan package of bills which threatens to limit access to credit and other financial products that Americans from all walks of life rely on.

Simply put, this legislation undermines the collections process, the very system that ensures that Americans can access credit in the first place.

Without a collections process, consumers' ability to obtain credit cards or other forms of credit would be restricted, and, in many cases, limited to a cash-only basis. If adopted, this bill will limit Americans' options and weaken our standard of living, a standard that every American deserves.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this misguided, partisan legislation and instead support policies that expand financial inclusion, strengthen our system of credit, and support businesses that fuel our economy.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY).

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act, which includes my bill—and I thank the chairwoman for that—the Ending Debt Collection Harassment Act.

Like many, my mother took pride in paying her bills and paying them on time. But after several life-disruptive events—the death of an immediate family member, a layoff, and a mandatory surgery—there came a point where she could no longer afford it. No matter how hard she worked, we owed everyone—the utility company, the landlord, the bank—and we were frequently harassed by debt collectors.

Our story is the story of millions of families.

Due to poverty wages, a lack of affordable healthcare, the absence of paid leave, and other policy failures which push working people to the margins, millions of people in America are forced to take on significant debt to survive.

This is especially true during times of crisis, and debt collectors prey on that reality. They are making record profits during a pandemic, using aggressive tactics to scare and to exploit people.

Consumer complaints of shaming tactics, of intimidation, of harassment, especially from our elders, continue to rise year after year. This bill provides the needed protection from mistreatment and harassment.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIL).

Mr. STEIL. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to this act.

American families' access to affordable loans depends on ensuring financial institutions have accurate credit history and can collect debts.

The bill undermines both of those core requirements of our financial system. By making it harder for lenders to learn about borrowers and collect these unpaid loans, the bill will actually end up reducing access to credit and increasing prices. Let me repeat that. It is actually going to end up reducing access to credit and is going to increase prices.

In other words, the bill before us today will actually hurt the very people it is intended to help. I think that is a really critical point here. By actually implementing this bill, what we are going to do is see higher prices, make it more difficult for individuals to obtain loans, and actually hurt those people that this bill is intended to help.

I want more American families to have responsible access to the loans they need to be able to achieve their dreams.

As anyone who has bought a home or a car or started a small business knows, access to affordable credit can be a critical lifeline.

But, unfortunately, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, and in this bill in particular, they think that sometimes they know best. This bill, as a result, will actually hurt American families, it will hurt small businesses, and it will hurt the financial stability of our financial system. I urge my colleagues to oppose this legislation.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. AUCHINCLOSS).

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Madam Speaker, Congress passed the American Rescue Plan, a tremendous investment to support millions of workers without a paycheck and behind on bills. As we begin work to build back a stronger economy post-pandemic, we must ensure that consumers are protected from bad faith debt collectors.

The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act was enacted in 1977, almost 45 years ago. Since then, much has changed, including the way we communicate, how we purchase goods, and the credit products we use. Chairman WATERS' bill, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act, provides much-needed updates to the FDCPA to fit the needs of consumers today, not in 1977.

This legislation includes my bill, the Non-Judicial Foreclosure Debt Collection Clarification Act, which closes the gap in the FDCPA so that homeowners facing non-judicial foreclosure proceedings are protected under the law. The FDCPA sets procedures for the way that debt collectors interact with consumers to protect their rights and their privacy. This includes ensuring that debtors aren't paying more than they owe, that their debt information won't be shared with their boss, and that they will not be harassed by collectors. These protections should not be limited to foreclosure proceedings that take place in a courtroom.

The legislation we are considering today includes other necessary consumer protection bills, like Congresswoman DEAN's Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act, which would prohibit debt collectors from threatening a servicemember's rank to collect a debt, and Congresswoman's PRESSLEY's bill, the Ending Debt Collection Harassment Act, which would prohibit debt collectors from contacting consumers electronically without consent.

We cannot rebuild an economy that works for everyone without protecting consumers. Making sure borrowers are treated with dignity and protected from unwanted and unnecessary practices is an important step to ensuring economic fairness moving forward. I am proud to support the bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2547.

First, I would like to thank and lift up Chairwoman WATERS for bringing up and authoring this important package, H.R. 2547, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act, and for including two of my bills in this legislation. We must work to ensure that debt collection is fair, transparent, and free from harassment.

One of my two bills is in this package. It is the Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act. It will protect our heroes from unfair and aggressive debt harassment. These debt collection practices are manipulative and can interfere with soldiers' careers, like contacting their superior officers or threatening a rank reduction.

Unfortunately, these practices do not stop with the servicemember. Debt collectors also target military spouses, unfairly burdening our military families who have sacrificed so much.

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The language in this bill would specifically prohibit debt collectors from

conveying any threat to a servicemember, or his or her dependents, to have his or her rank reduced, their security clearance revoked, or prosecution occur under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

These tactics must stop; our servicemembers, men and women, make extraordinary sacrifices on our behalf. I thank all the veterans and servicemembers who work in my office, Tim, Dave, and Timmy, and my own two brothers who have fought to protect our country.

I recognize and appreciate the bipartisan support for this bill.

My second bill in this package was written to correct an unfair practice a constituent brought to our office's attention. A constituent reached out for help getting a private student loan discharged because her daughter had become completely and totally permanently disabled. The mother was left with the remaining balance of the daughter's private student loans as a cosigner.

The lending company said it was their policy to forgive the debt for the borrower but not for the cosigner of the original agreement. Further research by my office staff revealed there was no legal operating standard for discharging private student loans for cosigners after a permanent and total disability.

This is wrong. No one can anticipate permanent disability, and we should work to decrease the burden that these people and their families face, which is what the Private Loan Disability Discharge Act will accomplish.

This legislation will require private student loan lenders to discharge the loan balance for both the borrower and the cosigner if the borrower becomes totally and permanently disabled.

This bill does not punish private lenders; it ensures all lenders are following the same rules.

Both of these bills are about fairness and respect to the lender and consumer, following the spirit of the entire Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act.

This bill would protect servicemembers, small and minority-owned businesses, student loan borrowers, and those with disabilities, medical debt, and more.

This package will place consumers and people first.

Again, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her leadership, and I urge all of our colleagues to join me in supporting this important consumer and constituent protection legislation.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, this bill is critically important to our families across the country.

I am proud that this bill includes a provision that I have introduced the past two sessions of Congress, the Consumer Protection for Medical Debt Collection Act.

Nearly 20 percent of adults have one or more medical debt collections listed on their credit reports. That means one in five of our neighbors across the country may be denied housing, transportation, or other necessities because of a sudden health crisis or visit to the emergency room. That hits particularly hard in communities like mine, where residents already face so many challenges with access to credit.

Treating medical debt the same as other debt is just not right. It leads to irreparable harm to residents who simply just needed health and medical care.

Medical debt is the leading cause of personal bankruptcy in our country, and the pandemic has only made the medical debt crisis worse; 2.5 million people saw medical debt enter collections since the pandemic began, totaling $2.2 billion in medical debt.

H.R. 2547 will provide protections and safeguards to our neighbors who, through no fault of their own, got sick and could not afford medical care due to the broken healthcare system.

This bill would prevent the collection of medical debt for 2 years from the date of medical billing and prohibits credit agencies from reporting all medical collections for a year.

Medical bills and reimbursements are often vague and confusing, so this gives our neighbors time to figure out what they actually do owe.

Finally, this bill would ban medical debt from a medically necessary procedure from ever appearing on your credit report.

No one chooses to get sick. Undergoing a medically necessary procedure should never haunt someone financially. It has no place on our credit reports.

I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her leadership on this vital legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as a practitioner, I rise.

Having practiced law, I saw firsthand how predatory debt collection works. I know of the threats to get persons demoted. I know of the threats to cause people to lose their jobs. I know of the many threats to cause people to go to jail if they didn't pay a debt.

This is unlawful. It ought not happen, but it does. We know that there is no debtors' prison in this country, but people still threaten people with going to jail if they don't pay debts.

Yes, servicemembers ought to be protected. I stand for them. But I also stand with the hardworking Americans who, through no fault of their own, will sometimes find themselves owing debts.

This must pass. I support H.R. 2547.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS).

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Chair WATERS' Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act and amendments that I have been able to make to the bill.

Our work in Congress must focus on how to make life better for the most marginalized in our communities. This bill centers that goal by ensuring fair debt collection and consumer protection. Today, I am offering two amendments to further advance that work.

Currently, a borrower's credit score isn't negatively affected if they miss a Federal student loan payment during the pandemic. This protection was made possible with bipartisan support. It is time that we extend the same protection to private student loan borrowers, and I am happy to have partnered with Congresswoman ALMA ADAMS to advance an amendment that does just that.

I also authored an amendment that commissions a report to analyze racial disparities in debt collection practices and recommend solutions. Additional study in this area will help us ensure greater equity going forward.

I urge my colleagues to support these amendments and the overall bill before us today.

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

I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 2547.

This bill is misguided. It will not improve debt collection or credit reporting but will instead harm consumers and small businesses.

This bill would make extending credit more expensive for everyone, especially lower-income borrowers with thin or no credit files and who need it the most.

This bill is yet another giveaway to progressives who want to eliminate the core foundation of our credit market and financial system.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on H.R. 2547, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUOZZI). The gentlewoman has 10½ minutes remaining.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides urgently needed protections to individuals and families from unfair and abusive debt collection practices.

Consumers should not have to face harassment or threats from abusive debt collectors, especially in the midst of this unprecedented pandemic. It is long overdue for Congress to bring new accountability to the debt collection industry.

Because of the strong protections the bill creates for consumers, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act is supported by more than 85 consumer, civil rights, and small business organizations, including Americans for Financial Reform, Center for

Responsible Lending, Color of Change, Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, National Consumer Law Center, New York Taxi Workers Alliance, Public Citizen, Small Business Majority, and Student Borrower Protection Center.

Mr. Speaker, you have heard the debate and the discussion on this bill today. My colleagues on the opposite side of the aisle have tried in their presentation to have the people listening to this debate believe that the bill would hurt consumers. That is absolutely not true. My friends on the opposite side of the aisle seem more interested in protecting the debt collectors.

As I mentioned, we are still in the midst of a pandemic. Many of our consumers have been laid off from their jobs. Some businesses have closed down.

Americans like to pay their bills. They want to pay their bills. If they cannot pay their bills, we should not have debt collectors who are harassing them, calling the commanders of servicemembers and threatening to have them penalized in some way, using all the different platforms to harass.

One of the Members on the opposite side of the aisle tried to make us believe that somehow we are saying you can't use any of the platforms on the internet. We are not saying that. We are saying don't misuse them, don't abuse them. We are saying that this is about the Members of Congress who are sent here to represent their constituents being able to represent them at one of the most important times in this economy.

I would ask all Members, despite what you have heard from the opposite side of the aisle, to rise to this occasion and show our consumers we care about them and do not want them to be harassed and abused.

These predatory debt collectors must stop the way that they are harassing our consumers and work with them. They should be doing workouts. If you can't pay $50 a month, you can have a workout that says you can pay $10 a month or $15 a month on your debt. Of course, the predatory debt collectors can do this if they wish.

One of the things you must understand is they have earned more in profits during this pandemic than any other time in recent years, so they are gouging, and they are harassing needlessly so.

I would ask the Members of Congress to please join us and vote ''aye'' on this very important legislation. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Each further amendment printed in part B of House Report 117–29 not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 380, shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Financial Services or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of House Report 117–29, not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 380, I offer amendments en bloc No. 1.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, printed in part B of House Report 117–29, offered by Ms. WATERS of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. BONAMICI OF OREGON

Redesignate title IX as title X.

Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.

After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—SECURING CONSUMERS AGAINST MISREPRESENTED DEBT ACT

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Securing Consumers Against Misrepresented Debt Act of 2021'' or the ''SCAM Debt Act''.

SEC. 902. LEGAL ACTIONS BY DEBT COLLECTORS.

Section 811 of the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692i) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

''(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR DEBT COLLECTORS.—A debt collector that takes legal action to collect or attempt to collect a debt shall comply with the following requirements:

''(1) Provide the consumer written notice of the intent to take legal action, sent to the consumer's last known address at least 30 days and not later than 60 days in advance of commencing the legal action, that shall include—

''(A) all methods that the consumer can use to contact the debt collector; and

''(B) all information contained in the notice required under section 809(a) (excluding the information described in paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of such section), updated to ensure correctness.

''(2) In the initial pleading filed by a debt collector to commence a legal action to collect a debt, include—

''(A) all information contained in the notice required under section 809(a) (excluding the information described in paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of such section), except any account numbers and any personally identifiable information, updated to ensure correctness;

''(B) the last four digits of the account number of the original debt;

''(C) admissible documentary evidence of—

''(i) the written agreement, contract, or instrument creating the debt, if any, or other documents showing that the consumer agreed to the agreement, contract, or instrument creating the debt;

''(ii) any terms and conditions relevant to the debt;

''(iii) that the consumer incurred the debt and the amount owed; and

''(iv) that there is a chain of title of the ownership of debt and the right to collect the debt, including documents showing the date of each transfer of ownership of the debt and the identity of each owner of the debt; and

''(D) a sworn affidavit stating—

''(i) that the applicable statute of limitations for collecting the debt has not expired and the date on which such statute of limitations expires; and

''(ii) that the debt collector personally reviewed all applicable records and documents relating to the debt to be collected.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERRED BY MS. ADAMS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Redesignate title IX as title X.

Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.

In section 1001, as redesignated, strike ''This Act'' and insert ''Except as otherwise provided in this Act, this Act''.

After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—TEMPORARY RELIEF FOR PRIVATE STUDENT LOAN BORROWERS

SEC. 901. TEMPORARY RELIEF FOR PRIVATE STUDENT LOAN BORROWERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A servicer of a private education loan shall not report an adverse item of information relating to the nonpayment of a private education loan that occurred during the covered period.

(b) CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES.—During the covered period, a consumer reporting agency—

(1) may not make a consumer report containing adverse information relating to the nonpayment of a private education loan by a covered borrower; and

(2) shall promptly remove, in a period of time as determined by the Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, from a consumer report any such adverse information reported during the covered period.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau may issue guidance or rules to implement this section, including—

(1) requiring any notifications and other requirements that may be necessary to carry out this section; and

(2) ensuring a covered borrower is aware of their rights under this section relating to the exclusion or removal of any relevant adverse information the consumer report of the consumer.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED BORROWER.—The term ''covered borrower'' means a borrower of a private education loan.

(2) COVERED PERIOD.—The term ''covered period'' means the period beginning on March 13, 2020 (the date the President declared the emergency under section 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 4121 et seq.) relating to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) pandemic) and ending on the date that is 30 days after the end of the incident period for such emergency.

(3) FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT DEFINITIONS.—The terms ''consumer report'' and

''consumer reporting agency'' have the meanings given, respectively, in section 603 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681a).

(4) PRIVATE EDUCATION LOAN.—The term ''private education loan'' has the meaning given the term in section 140 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650).

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. BOWMAN OF NEW YORK

On page 18, line 19, strike ''email and text messages'' and insert ''email, text messages, and direct messages through social media''.

On page 18, line 21, strike ''TEXTS AND EMAILS'' and insert ''TEXTS, EMAILS, AND SOCIAL MEDIA MESSAGES''.

On page 19, strike lines 1 through 5 and insert the following:

''(7) Contacting the person electronically, including by email, text message, and direct message through social media, if—

''(A) the communication is required to be in writing and the person has not consented to receive the communication electronically in accordance with the requirements of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act;

''(B) the communication is governed by the Telephone Consumer Protection Act and the person has not consented to receive such communication in accordance with the requirements of such Act;

''(C) consent by the person to receive the communication was not provided directly to the debt collector;

''(D) consent by the person to receive the communication electronically has been withdrawn; or

''(E) the frequency of contact by the debt collector is greater than consented to by the person.''.

On page 19, after line 5 insert the following:

(d) PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS FROM SOCIAL MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS IN DEBT COLLECTION.—Section 808(7) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692f) is amended by inserting the following before the period: ''or through a social media platform if the communication is viewable by the general public or the person's social media contacts''.

On page 19, line 6, strike ''(d)'' and insert ''(e)''.

On page 19, line 19, strike ''(e)'' and insert ''(f)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MS. BUSH OF MISSOURI

Redesignate title IX as title X.

Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.

After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—REPORTS

SEC. 901 REPORT ON COVID-19 PANDEMIC DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall submit a report to Financial Services Committee of the House of Representatives and Banking Committee of the Senate that—

(1) analyzes available data relating to consumer complaints about debt collection practices during the COVID-19 pandemic, including the collection of medical debt and the collection of debt from servicemembers;

(2) lists all enforcement actions taken by the Bureau during the COVID-19 pandemic that related to debt collection; and

(3) describes how the Bureau will use regulatory, supervisory and enforcement tools to combat predatory debt collection practices identified during the COVID-19 pandemic.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIRED INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall require each larger participant in the consumer debt collection market (as such term is defined in section 1090 of title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations to provide to the Director information about any default judgements pursued by such larger participant through litigation during the COVID-19 pandemic.

(2) INCLUSION IN REPORT.—The Director shall compile all information received from larger participants under paragraph (1) and shall include such information in the report required under subsection (a)

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

(2) The term ''Bureau'' means the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. COHEN OF TENNESSEE

Redesignate title IX as title X.

Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.

After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—FAIR DEBT COLLECTION IMPROVEMENT ACT

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Fair Debt Collection Improvement Act''.

SEC. 902. PROHIBITION ON COLLECTING TIME-BARRED DEBT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 811 the following:

''§ 811A. Prohibition on collecting time-barred debt

''A debt collector may not collect, or attempt to collect, any debt of a consumer with respect to which the statute of limitations has expired.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 811 the following:

''811A. Prohibition on collecting time-barred debt.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. CRAIG OF MINNESOTA

Add at the end the following:

TITLE X—RELEASE OF COSIGNERS ON PRIVATE STUDENT LOANS ON DEATH OF BORROWER

SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Ryan Frascone Memorial Student Loan Relief Act of 2021''.

SEC. 1002. APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE TRUTH IN LENDING ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of enactment of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 115–174), section 601(b) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

''(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to private education loan agreements entered into before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.''.

(b) TREASURY LOAN PURCHASE PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish a program under which the Secretary shall purchase and retire outstanding private education loans—

(A) where the borrower on such loan is deceased;

(B) where there remains a cosigner on the loan;

(C) that were entered into before the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act; and

(D) only upon an application from a holder of such loan pursuant to paragraph (2) that demonstrates the holder has suffered financial injury as a result of the amendment made by subsection (a).

(2) APPLICATION.—The holder of a loan described under paragraph (1) may apply to the Secretary of the Treasury to have the Secretary purchase and retire such loan by submitting an application in such form and manner as the Secretary may require.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury $5,000,000 to carry out this subsection.

(4) TRUTH IN LENDING ACT TERMS.—In this subsection, the terms ''cosigner'' and ''private education loan'' have the meaning given those terms, respectively, under section 140 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650)

(c) SEVERABILITY.—The provisions of this Act are severable. If any part of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, that declaration shall not affect the part which remains.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. NEWMAN OF ILLINOIS

Redesignate title IX as title X.

Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.

After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—CONSUMER BILL OF RIGHTS

SEC. 901 CONSUMER BILL OF RIGHTS AGAINST ABUSIVE DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall, in consultation with relevant stakeholders and experts that specialize in consumer financial protection with respect to debt collection practices, maintain a webpage on the website of the Bureau that outlines consumer rights, protections, and remedies with respect to debt collection practices.

(b) ACCESSIBILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall ensure that the webpage established pursuant to subsection (a) is easily accessible and understandable.

(2) LANGUAGES.—The Director may, as determined appropriate by the Director, make the website available in languages other than English.

(c) CONTENTS.—The website established pursuant to subsection (a) may include—

(1) a description of acceptable and unacceptable practices that debt collectors may engage in while attempting to collect debt; and

(2) know your rights information that—

(A) outlines actions a consumer may take if they are experiencing abusive or inappropriate debt collection practices;

(B) provides resources to take action to prevent or stop abusive or inappropriate debt collection practices;

(C) contact information and other available resources for a consumer to learn more to prevent or stop such abusive practices; and

(D) any other information the Bureau deems appropriate to better inform consumers of their rights with respect to debt collection practices.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

(2) The term ''Bureau'' means the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MS. OMAR OF MINNESOTA

Redesignate title IX as title X.

Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.

In section 1001, as redesignated, strike ''This Act'' and insert ''Except as otherwise provided in this Act, this Act''.

After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—REPORT ON EXPERIENCES OF DELINQUENT BORROWERS OF PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS

SEC. 901. REPORT ON EXPERIENCES OF DELINQUENT STUDENT LOAN BORROWERS.

Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection Bureau shall carry out a study and submit to Congress a report on the consumer experiences and financial impacts of debt collection practices on delinquent borrowers of private education loans (as defined in section 140(a) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650(a)) and such report shall include an analysis of—

(1) the frequency and nature of private student lenders challenging undue hardship bankruptcy petitions made by borrowers of private education loans; and

(2) whether private student lenders disproportionately challenge undue hardship petitions made by low-income or otherwise vulnerable borrowers of private education loans.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. PAYNE OF NEW JERSEY

Page 17, line 24 strike ''and''.

Page 17, after line 24 add the following:

''(11) an analysis of the number of people unable to pay a debt because a debt collector is unable to accept a cash payment; and''.

Page 18, line 1, strike ''(11)'' and insert ''(12)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MS. ROSS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Redesignate title IX as title X.

Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.

After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—REPORTS

SEC. 901. REPORT ON USE OF ELECTRONIC AND TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS IN THE DEBT COLLECTION INDUSTRY.

Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate that—

(1) analyzes trends and impacts associated with the use of electronic and telephone communications in the debt collection industry, including a study of the annoyance, abuse, and harassment of consumers by debt collectors, and methods for reducing the frequency of electronic and telephone communications by debt collectors to consumers; and

(2) contains specific regulatory and legislative proposals to accomplish those goals.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MS. WILLIAMS OF GEORGIA

Redesignate title IX as title X.

Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.

After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—REPORTS

SEC. 901 REPORT ON DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES AND RACIAL DISPARITIES.

Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall submit a report to the Financial Services Committee of the House of Representatives and Banking Committee of the Senate that—

(1) identifies and analyzes racial disparities relating to debt collection practices; and

(2) provides administrative and legislative recommendations to address such disparities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 380, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

□ 1315

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this set of amendments that will strengthen the protections in my bill, H.R. 2547, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act.

I thank Representatives ADAMS, BONAMICI, BOWMAN, BUSH, COHEN, CRAIG, NEWMAN, OCASIO-CORTEZ, OMAR, PAYNE, ROSS, and WILLIAMS for their work on their amendments to improve the bill and provide additional protections for consumers.

These amendments would create a Consumer Bill of Rights Against Abusive Debt Collection Practices, putting in plain language what debt collection protections and remedies a consumer has; require CFPB strategy to use their enforcement and other tools to combat abusive debt collection during the pandemic; study racial disparities in debt collection and develop solutions to address these disparities.

Several amendments would also help students by providing private student loan borrowers with the same credit reporting protections that Federal student loan borrowers have during the pandemic; releasing cosigners in the event of the death of a private student loan borrower, regardless of when that debt occurred; studying practices and additional reforms to better protect private student loan borrowers.

Finally, these amendments address new forms of communication specifically prohibiting debt collectors from harassing a consumer on social media, and studying electronic communications and developing recommendations to further protect consumers from harassment.

Together, these amendments will protect our constituents from abusive debt collectors. So I urge Members to vote ''yes.''

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

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I claim the time in opposition, and I am opposed to this en bloc.

Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that people are hurting. There is no doubt that many Americans continue to feel the weight of the pandemic in their daily lives. Yet Republicans know that preventing individuals and businesses from being paid for services rendered will not help those individuals and families who need it the most.

This bill will not benefit consumers or businesses, particularly those small businesses that are the backbone of our economy. In fact, if enacted, this bill and the amendments will drive up the cost for all borrowers and will make credit less accessible to the borrowers who need it the most. Many of these amendments were not even considered during markup, and could result in unintended consequences and conflict with existing law and regulations.

For example, this en bloc makes it harder to collect on payment for services. It creates more confusion. This en bloc requires duplicative actions and is in conflict with current CFPB rules. This results in consumers receiving varying and inconsistent information. It also imposes specific requirements on the process and content of legal actions—some in direct conflict with existing laws and court procedures.

All of these have potential consequences and deserve to be debated through regular order, not in the 11th hour on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, this en bloc continues the Democrats' goal of bringing all student loan borrowers under the Federal student loan portfolio, this time under the guise of COVID relief. In expanding the Federal student loan profile, this en bloc fails to address the underlying issues related to the Federal student loan debt crisis, which was already exacerbated by the Democrats' goal of nationalizing student lending in 2010.

This en bloc fails to recognize the success of the private student loan market. Approximately 98 percent of student loans are repaid in the private market.

This en bloc continues to ignore the work that the CFPB did when it finalized its debt collection rule last fall. This final rule reflects more than 7 years of research and analysis, and clarifies the allowable uses of modern communication technology.

This en bloc prohibits debt collectors from contacting consumers by email or text message without explicit prior consent from the consumer. Under this amendment, social media messages are also prohibited. This approach ignores the fact that the final rule allows consumers to opt out of specific means of communications used by debt collectors.

Republicans believe that consumers should be able to communicate about their payment options privately and using the methods that they want to communicate.

This is yet another example of Democrats attempting to hamstring the ability to modernize the regulatory framework to account for modern technology and consumer preference.

Finally, this en bloc requires the CFPB to produce a prescriptive report on the debt collection process. The CFPB, in consultation with the FTC, already issues an annual oversight report on debt collection, which includes data on consumer complaints and enforcement actions.

The point is, constraining debt collection will undermine the underwriting system and increase risk to the financial system. This ultimately makes extending credit more expensive for all borrowers and may exclude the lowest income borrowers entirely.

There are commonsense ways to update and improve the process for debt collection and credit reporting.

Republicans believe that consumers who owe a debt should be treated with respect and dignity and are not subjected to abusive or harassing behaviors. While there are commonsense ways to update and improve the debt collection process, the law already upholds this notion.

Mr. Speaker, this en bloc is another partisan wish list of progressive policies in search of a problem. I urge my colleagues to oppose this en bloc.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI).

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this en bloc amendment.

I have done financial counseling for low-income clients at Legal Aid and I learned firsthand that people don't struggle by choice.

I was an attorney at the Federal Trade Commission where my work involved enforcing the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act. I have seen how predatory debt collection tactics hurt our families and our communities. Consumers face harassment at home and at work. They frequently get misinformation about debts they might not even legally owe. The problems around debt collection are pervasive.

Data from the Urban Institute shows that 68 million Americans had a debt in collection before the pandemic, and most consumers sued by collection agencies don't have legal representation.

My amendment will update the law so consumers get advance notice of legal action against them and accurate details about what they legally owe. Strengthening protections for consumers will help individuals and families get through this economic crisis and beyond.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support the en bloc amendment and the underlying bill. I thank Chairwoman WATERS and Chairman PERLMUTTER for their leadership.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. BUSH).

Ms. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her and the committee's leadership on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, St. Louis and I rise today in support of the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act, critical legislation that would enhance debt collection protections for consumers, students, servicemembers, and small businesses.

This pandemic has devastated Black and Brown communities, like mine in St. Louis. As someone who was uninsured during this pandemic, got sick, and is still struggling with those medical bills, I know the hardship faced every day by people across this country.

My amendment to this bill would require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to present a report to Congress that analyzes debt collection practices using consumer complaint data. Debt collectors should not be able to call, email, text you to the point of harassment. Your medical debt should not be reported on your credit, especially in the wake of a global pandemic.

The CFPB has an obligation to protect our seniors, protect our frontline workers, protect our service workers, and protect our families by developing tools to combat predatory debt collection practices.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOWMAN).

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, 80 percent of Americans have debt, and we punish people for it. But the shame should actually be on policies that incentivize debt and predatory behavior in debt collection. The lack of protections in place for borrowers is a reflection of those harmful policies.

Debt collectors today can use virtually any means available to harass borrowers, even in the middle of a global pandemic that has taken nearly 600,000 American lives, increased unemployment, and left millions unsure of how they will put food on the table.

Debt collectors can call you, email you, text you, and even contact you on social media. My amendment will help rein in this endless harassment by prohibiting collectors from contacting borrowers on social media without explicit permission.

Mr. Speaker, while there is still more work to be done on this front, this an important place to start, and I encourage my colleagues to support the amendment.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her important work on this bill and for helping with my amendment to be included therein.

The amendment that I have is cosponsored by Representatives OCASIO-CORTEZ and BONAMICI. It adds a section to the law that says, if you have got a debt that is beyond the statute of limitations, that debt collection companies can't go after you.

There is a statute of limitations because sometimes over a period of time, the facts become kind of vague in people's minds. So the proof isn't strong, and they want to make sure that this could be an appropriate subject matter for a court case.

Also, sometimes debts are sold and debt collection agencies buy them, and they don't really know the facts, the amounts, and all of that. So if a debt is over the statute, this prohibits the debt collectors from going after someone.

I think I found this about 8 years ago in an AARP magazine, which I read, and they said how awful this was. And I thought it was, too. It took 8 years to get it here because it took a Democratic team to bring it to the floor to look out for debtors.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate all the support we have got from my cosponsors, and I hope we pass the bill.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. CRAIG).

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for yielding and for including my amendment in this en bloc.

Mr. Speaker, years ago, a bright and talented young man from Eagan named Ryan Frascone took out student loans to enroll in classes at Metro State University. Ryan studied engineering. He was a kind, engaging, and hardworking young man. But, in 2013, Ryan passed away—one of thousands who have tragically fallen victim to the opioid epidemic plaguing this Nation.

□ 1330

In the midst of that tragedy, I am sure student loans were the last thing on his parents, Julie and Mark's minds. But to this day, 8 years after losing their son Ryan, his parents must still write a check every month to pay for his student loans.

I think we can all agree that the last thing that any American parent should have to undergo is a monthly reminder of such tragedy and loss in the form of a student loan payment. Today, we have an opportunity to right that wrong with this amendment.

Please join me in supporting the Ryan Frascone Memorial Student Loan Relief Act. And to Mark and Julie, I want to say to you, on the anniversary of his death this week, we are going to make this right in this country.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, these amendments offered by our colleagues make H.R. 2547 even stronger for our constituents who deserve to be treated fairly. I would like to again thank Representatives ADAMS, BONAMICI, BOWMAN, BUSH, COHEN, CRAIG, NEWMAN, OCASIO-CORTEZ, OMAR, PAYNE, ROSS, and WILLIAMS for their work on these amendments to H.R. 2547.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support these amendments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time, and I urge my colleagues to oppose this en bloc.

Mr. Speaker, this en bloc will not improve debt collection or credit reporting, but will instead harm consumers and small businesses. It will make extending credit more expensive for everyone, especially lower income borrowers with thin or no credit files and who need it the most.

The intent is clear, the Democrats want to eliminate the core foundation of our credit market and financial system.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this en bloc, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 380, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 380, I offer amendments en bloc No. 2.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendment Nos. 4 and 8, printed in part B of House Report 117–29, offered by Ms. WATERS of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS OF TEXAS

Strike section 901 and insert the following:

SEC. 901 EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date that is the later of—

(1) the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) the date on which the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to Congress that the enactment of this Act will not—

(A) limit the availability of debt products for Americans who do not have a credit history, who have a poor credit history, or who are from lower socio-economic backgrounds'' part to apply to both parts; or

(B) increase the cost of debt products for Americans who do not have a credit history, who have a poor credit history, or who are from lower socio-economic backgrounds.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. LUETKEMEYER OF MISSOURI

Redesignate title IX as title X.

Redesignate section 901 as section 1001.

Strike section 1001 and insert the following:

SEC. 1001. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date on which the Comptroller General of the United States issues a report pursuant to section 901.

After title VIII insert the following:

TITLE IX—REPORTS

SEC. 901. GAO REPORT.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act submit to the Financial Services Committee of the House of Representatives and the Banking Committee of the Senate a study that identifies any impacts that imposing restrictions on debt collection will have on low- to moderate-income and minority borrowers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 380, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendments offered by Representatives LUETKEMEYER and BURGESS. Representative BURGESS' amendment does not provide any new protections for low-income consumers or consumers with no credit or poor credit history.

Instead, this is an attempt to prevent my bill, H.R. 2547, from being implemented at all. Under the guise of a certification standard, Mr. BURGESS' amendment would create a legal loophole for unscrupulous debt collectors to challenge and potentially block not just some, but all of the protections included in this bill for servicemembers, student borrowers, borrowers with a medical debt, and so many more.

This is not a serious attempt to have low-income borrowers, it is an attempt to protect debt collectors who are making record profits during this pandemic.

I do not support this poison pill amendment. Representative LUETKEMEYER's amendment to study and delay misses the mark on what is needed to protect consumers from the harm of ongoing, unfair debt collection practices.

Copious research has been shown that debt collection harassment and mistreatment have created undue stress and financial burdens on consumers, especially for low-income people, and in communities of color.

My bill does not restrict debt collection, but rather ensures consumer protection for those who are facing harassment or other abusive tactics used by debt collectors.

Millions of consumers are still struggling to make ends meet during this tragic public health pandemic. Instead of considering the amount of stress consumers feel when they get sick, need medical care, and face harassment from a debt collector, Mr. LUETKEMEYER's amendment would commission a study and delay implementation of my bill by a full year.

H.R. 2547 would already provide the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau with a sensible 6-month implementation period, during which the Bureau can give all stakeholders guidance on how to comply.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose both of these amendments, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I am not opposed to this en bloc.

Mr. Speaker, these amendments will ensure that we know the true consequences of this bill before it is enacted into law. These amendments direct the Treasury Department and the GAO to separately study the impacts this bill will have on low-to-moderate income, minority, or thin-or no-credit-file consumers.

Payment for services rendered is a fundamental premise of our free market system. Republicans understand this concept and work hard to ensure legislation does not cut off access to credit or price large swaths of Americans out of the consumer credit market.

Moreover, we should not be limiting small businesses' ability to collect payments at any time, but especially when they are already hurting from the pandemic-related shutdowns.

The point is, constraining debt collection will undermine the underwriting system and increase risk to the financial system. This ultimately makes extending credit more expensive for all borrowers, and may exclude the lowest income borrowers entirely.

There is bipartisan consensus that a consumer who owes a debt should be treated with respect and dignity and not be subjected to abusive or harassing behavior. The law already upholds this notion.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the chairwoman, the gentlewoman from California for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this is a stupendous effort, and I did not want to miss the opportunity to speak on behalf of my constituents, for debt blocks you from living your life as a family, as a recent college graduate, as a veteran, and as an enlisted person. All of these people are in my congressional district. Texas has the highest number of military personnel.

Have you ever had them come into your house, excuse me, into your office—sometimes it is like my house because I live there, almost—and tell you about the inability to access credit, or the eviction notice, or the repossessing of the car, and therefore, impacting on their credit, but more importantly, being threatened to lose benefits by outside debt collectors.

So the legislation here, and might I rise to oppose the amendments that are en bloc at this time, but I thought it was important to be able to discuss the importance of this particular combination of legislation that goes to the very needs and hearts of our district by prohibiting the use of confession of judgment as an unfair credit practice, and providing the opportunity, as I said, to ensure that we are protecting those individuals that are military.

According to the CFPB, in the past year, debt collection accounted for 27 percent of all complaints received, 49 percent of which were for attempts to collect a debt not owed. During COVID–19 people suffered economically.

For example, in April 2020, Kate Boatswain, Texas resident and grandmother of three, had been laid off from work due to the pandemic. Her savings account had held a $4,900 tax refund. But when she checked her account, it showed a negative balance. Ms. Boatswain drove to her credit union to find out what happened, only to be told that staff members were not allowed to explain. She was given a number to a debt collection law firm. They had taken her money.

So this legislation that protects military persons, grandmothers, small business owners, is extremely crucial, and I ask my colleagues to support this legislation, H.R. 2547. Let's stop debt and let's make sure Americans can thrive.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the rule governing debate of H.R. 2547, the ''Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act,'' which is an incredibly important comprehensive bill that clarifies and expands the rights of Americans facing all forms of debt collection, and also extends existing consumer protections to small businesses, prohibits debt collectors from threatening service members with a reduction in rank or loss of security clearance, restricts contact to consumers by email or text messages, and requires discharge of private student loans in the case of permanent disability for the borrower.

H.R. 2547 better protects vulnerable consumers by enacting a wide variety of critical reforms, including:

Prohibiting the use of confessions of judgment as an unfair credit practice that eliminate notice and the right to be heard;

Prohibiting certain abusive collection practices directed at servicemembers, including threats to reduce rank or revoke security clearance;

Requiring discharge of private student loans due to total and permanent disability;

Prohibiting collection of medical debt for the first two years and credit reporting of debt arising from any medically necessary procedures;

Requiring debt collectors to obtain consent before using electronic communications and provide written validation notices;

Amending the FDCPA to expand and clarify coverage, including extending coverage for all federal, state, and local debts collected by debt collectors;

Adjusting statutory damages in the FDCPA for inflation and indexing them to index for inflation in the future; and

Clarifying FDCPA coverage for non-judicial foreclosures.

An estimated 77 million Americans have a debt that has been turned over to a private collection agency, and predatory debt collection affects communities and families across the country.

The debts owed can be as small as a few dollars, and they can involve every kind of consumer debt, from car payments to utility bills to student loans to medical fees.

Debt in collection can wreak havoc on individuals, subjecting them to harassing debt collection calls and potential lawsuits.

Annually, hundreds of thousands of individuals face threats, harassment at home and the workplace, and abusive litigation from unscrupulous debt collectors.

While all Americans are covered by laws barring debt collectors from overly aggressive or deceptive tactics, these laws are insufficient in many cases, and protections for Americans must be improved.

Debt collectors use predatory tactics that undermine citizens' rights with misleading and confusing information.

Each year, millions of lawsuits are filed by ''lawsuit mills,'' and in some cases, thousands of affidavits are filed in a single day that have inaccurate information about the debt and the debtors.

Consumers are often not even given the chance to defend themselves because collectors hire process servers that falsely certify documents have been delivered.

Most consumers are not represented by an attorney and debt collectors overwhelmingly seek default judgments against them in these cases.

This past year has seen a rise in aggressive debt collections due to the impact of COVID–19, according to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (''CFPB'').

Despite the enactment of the FDCPA in 1977, debt collection remains a frequent source of complaints to the CFPB.

According to the CFPB, in the past year debt collection accounted for 27 percent of all complaints received, 49 percent of which were for attempts to collect a debt not owed.

These trends devastate communities across the country as unmanageable debt and household financial crises become ubiquitous across the country during this pandemic, and they impact Black and LatinX communities most harshly due to longstanding racial and ethnic gaps in poverty and wealth.

The COVID–19 pandemic has been among the most disruptive long-term events we will see in our lifetimes, and it is not surprising that the shockwaves it sent across the planet were felt deeply in the consumer financial marketplace.

Texans have the second-highest rate of debt in collections in the country and are uniquely vulnerable because the state's consumer protections for bank account garnishments are virtually nonexistent.

For example, in April 2020 Kate Boatswain, Texas resident and grandmother of three, had been laid off work due to the pandemic.

Her savings account had held a $4,900 tax refund, but when she checked her account, it showed a negative balance.

Ms. Boatswain drove to her credit union to find out what happened, only to be told that staff members were not allowed to explain why.

She was given a number to a debt collection law firm, and a man at the firm tersely explained that she had owed money to Wells Fargo since 2006.

The debt was now owned by a client of the law firm who was trying to collect, and the client was not interested in solutions—telling Ms. Boatswain that, ''We already have your money.''

In a time of national crisis and economic hardship, Ms. Boatswain was left without money for her mortgage and for her family.

As we work to bolster our national economic recovery, Americans must have better safeguards against predatory debt collection actions like this.

This bill offers comprehensive reforms against predatory debt collection efforts in several ways, and I would like to touch on two protections included in these reforms—those reforms offered for our small business owners and members of the military.

Since at least 2018, an arcane legal document called a confession of judgment has targeted our hard-working small businesses and forced financial ruin on tens of thousands of contractors and small business owners.

Before many small business owners get a loan, they are forced to sign a statement called a confession of judgment which gives up their right to defend themselves if the lender takes them to court.

Armed with this confession of judgment, a lender can, without proof, accuse borrowers of not paying and legally seize their assets before they know what has happened—a practice that has not surprisingly been abused by some lenders.

Then, without contacting the borrower, lenders can immediately withdraw the value of the loan, including the full interest payments, from their accounts.

By requiring the borrower to accept any and all liabilities and damages pertaining to the loan, it undermines and circumvents the entire judicial process.

The borrower has no legal right to dispute these claims or prove their compliance with the terms of the loan contract, making them virtually powerless to reclaim—what often ends up being—their life's savings.

Although Congress banned the use of confessions of judgment for consumers in 1985, small businesses were left exposed and remain particularly susceptible to this unfair debt collection practice.

H.R. 2547 fixes this oversight by extending the ban on confessions of judgment to commercial loans nationally by amending the Truth in Lending Act and closing the loophole that has allowed thousands of American small businesses to be seized and brought down by dishonest lenders.

Military members and their families face particular financial challenges requiring extra protections: in service to their country, they relocate frequently, deploy overseas and are a prime target for scammers.

Military members are also more vulnerable to debt collectors in some instances, and debt collectors have taken advantage of this vulnerability by targeting members of the Armed Services through calling their superior officers, threatening reduction in rank and even courts-martial.

Nearly 40 percent of complaints filed by servicemembers with the CFPB concern debt collection—as compared to only 26 percent by non-servicemembers.

Our servicemen and servicewomen make extraordinary sacrifices on our behalf, and they should not be forced to confront aggressive and manipulative debt collectors who capitalize on the strains required of them in the course of their duties.

We must address this fact and protect the women and men who have served our country and remove the unethical methods debt collectors use to prey upon our servicemembers.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all members to support this legislation, because it is critical for

the United States' Congress to stand with our small business owners, students, the women and men who have served our country, and millions of Americans to address unfair and predatory debt collection efforts.

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

Mr. Speaker, this en bloc will ensure that we know the true consequences of this bill before it becomes effective. Payment for services rendered is a fundamental premise of our credit-based free market system.

Republicans want to ensure legislation passed by this House will not limit access to credit, price large swaths of Americans out of the consumer credit market, or restrict small businesses' ability to collect payments for services provided.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Representatives BURGESS and LUETKEMEYER' proposed amendments would not provide stronger protections for consumers who are saddled with debt, while navigating the various challenges they have faced, through no fault of their own, by this terrible pandemic.

Instead, these amendments would needlessly delay or prevent my bill, H.R. 2547, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act, from being implemented.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject these amendments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 380, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

□ 1345

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MRS. WAGNER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part B of House Report 117–29.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise as the designee of Ranking Member MCHENRY, and I have an amendment at the desk.

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

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. REQUIREMENT FOR CONFESSIONS OF JUDGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 2 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1631 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 140B. Unfair credit practices

''In connection with the extension of credit or creation of debt in or affecting commerce, as defined in section 4 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 44), including any advance of funds or sale or assignment of future income or receivables that may or may not be credit, no person may take or receive from another person an obligation that constitutes or contains a cognovit or confession of judgment (for purposes other than executory process in the State of Louisiana), warrant of attorney, or other waiver of the right to notice and the opportunity to be heard in the event of suit or process thereon unless the other person provides to the lender a written affidavit describing the nature of the default and the date on which such default occurred.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 103, by adding at the end the following:

''(ff) The term 'debt' means any obligation of a person to pay to another person money—

''(1) regardless of whether such obligation is absolute or contingent if the understanding between the parties is that any part of the money shall be or may be returned;

''(2) that includes the right of the person providing the money to an equitable remedy for breach of performance if the breach gives rise to a right to payment; and

''(3) regardless of whether the obligation or right to an equitable remedy described in paragraph (2) has been reduced to judgment, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, secured, or unsecured.''; and

(2) in section 130(a), by striking ''creditor'' each place the term appears and inserting ''person''.

SEC. 2. 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 SERVICEMEMBER 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. 3. GAO STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the impact of debt collection on covered members (as defined under section 805(e)(1) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, as added by section 201), which shall—

(1) identify types of false, deceptive, misleading, unfair, abusive, and harassing debt collection practices experienced by covered members and make recommendations to eliminate these practices;

(2) identify collection practices of creditors and debt collectors experienced by covered members;

(3) discuss the effect of these practices on military readiness; and

(4) discuss any national security implications, including the extent to which covered members with security clearances would be impacted by uncollected debt.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the completed study required under subsection (a).

SEC. 4. PROTECTIONS FOR OBLIGORS AND COSIGNERS IN CASES OF DEATH OR TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 140(g) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''IN CASE OF DEATH OF BORROWER'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), by inserting after ''of the death'', the following: ''or total and permanent disability''; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), by inserting after ''of the death'', the following: ''or total and permanent disability''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) DISCHARGE IN CASE OF DEATH OR TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY OF BORROWER.—The holder of a private education loan may, upon request of the estate of a deceased student obligor or, in the case of a student obligor who incurs a total and permanent disability, upon certification by a medical professional of such total and permanent disability, discharge the liability of the student obligor on the loan and may not, after such a discharge—

''(A) attempt to collect on the outstanding liability of the student obligor; and

''(B) in the case of total and permanent disability, monitor the disability status of the student obligor at any point after the date of discharge.

''(4) TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY DEFINED.—For the purposes of this subsection and with respect to an individual, the term 'total and permanent disability' means the individual is totally and permanently disabled, as such term is defined in section 685.102(b) of title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations.''.

(b) RULEMAKING.—The Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection may issue rules to implement the amendments made by subsection (a) as the Director determines appropriate.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. EXCLUSION OF PAID MEDICAL DEBT.

Section 605(a) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9) Paid debt arising from the receipt of medically necessary, non-elective medical services, products, or devices which from the date of payment, antedate the report by more than 1 year.''.

SEC. 6. OPT-OUT NOTICE FOR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS OR ATTEMPTS TO COMMUNICATE.

Section 805 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692c), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) OPT-OUT NOTICE FOR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS OR ATTEMPTS TO COMMUNICATE.—A debt collector who communicates or attempts to communicate with a consumer electronically in connection with the collection of a debt using a specific email address, telephone number for text messages, or other electronic-medium address shall include in such communication or attempt to communicate a clear and conspicuous statement describing a reasonable and simple method by which the consumer can opt out of further electronic communications or attempts to communicate by the debt collector to that address or telephone number. The debt collector may not require, directly or indirectly, that the consumer, in order to opt out, pay any fee to the debt collector or provide any information other than the consumer's opt-out preferences and the email address, telephone number for text messages, or other electronic-medium address subject to the opt-out request.''.

SEC. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided, this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 380, the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Missouri.

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

Mr. Speaker, since taking the majority in the House last Congress, Democrats have attempted to undermine the financial system through a partisan wish list that is focused on one thing: undermining the pillars of our financial system. Now with one party dominating, they are jamming through a bill that will not only hurt the very borrowers they claim they are trying to help, but it will bring down our credit markets.

There is no doubt that individuals and families are hurting. There is no doubt that the pandemic brought on additional challenges. But undermining our financial system is not the way to help Americans.

Our financial system needs strong underwriting practices to keep it strong and reduce risk when extending credit. This is what makes credit more available at a lower cost to more borrowers. This is not to say that the system is perfect. Republicans agree there are some improvements that can be made to the way the system operates.

The gentleman's amendment would replace the underlying bill with several targeted approaches to improve the debt collection and credit reporting framework.

First, this amendment requires the inclusion of a clear disclosure when a confession of judgment, or COJ, is part of a business lending contract. It also requires lenders to obtain a written affidavit containing the date and nature of a borrower's default in order to execute a confession of judgment. This will help to ensure small businesses know the full terms and conditions of their agreement and help to crack down on reported misuse of COJs while allowing these important repayment tools to remain in use.

This amendment preserves the servicemember protection bill sponsored by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania. In fact, I would remind my colleagues that we just passed this bill on suspension 3 weeks ago. We should focus on getting this bill enacted into law rather than packaging it up in a wish list of partisan policies.

This amendment would allow the estate of a deceased or permanently disabled student loan borrower to request a discharge of the student loan debt. This change would codify the current practice used by private lenders to ensure that student loan borrowers are indeed protected.

This amendment would also address concerns with medical debt. It would eliminate the inclusion of paid, medically necessary, nonelective medical debt in credit reports. This provision is a responsible way to address the challenges that many face in repaying medical debt. At the same time, it does not make healthcare more expensive or services less available.

Finally, this amendment acknowledges the work of the CFPB. What my colleagues won't tell you is that the final debt collection rule was the culmination of more than 7 years of research and analysis. It clarified the allowable uses of modern communication technology.

This amendment, unlike the underlying bill, is a commonsense approach to improve the consumer experience in debt collection and credit reporting. It will strengthen our financial system while increasing options and choices for consumers when they owe debt.

I hope my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will recognize this effort to make improvements that will benefit consumers and small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the ranking member's amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the substitute amendment offered by our committee's ranking member, Mr. MCHENRY.

Mr. MCHENRY's partisan proposal is a nonstarter and not a serious attempt to find common ground with bipartisan support. The Republican substitute amendment does not include several important elements of my bill, H.R. 2547, and fundamentally weakens many essential protections in the few provisions he included.

For example, Mr. MCHENRY included a prohibition on confessions of judgment based on title I. However, he included a harmful provision related to written affidavits, effectively undermining the prohibition on confessions of judgment, and severely reducing protections for small businesses struggling during this pandemic.

The Federal Trade Commission banned confessions of judgment more than 35 years ago in 1985 for consumer loans. Our committee learned that small business owners, like taxicab drivers, have unwittingly waived their typical due process rights when it comes to debt collection because these harmful confessions of judgment terms were tucked into their small business loan.

Representative VELÁZQUEZ has been leading the effort on this in the House, working in a bipartisan fashion with Senators BROWN and RUBIO. However, if we take the approach proposed by Mr. MCHENRY, small businesses will continue to be ripped off.

Moreover, I would add H.R. 2547 includes several other bipartisan provisions, including title II, which is based on a bill by Representative DEAN to protect servicemembers from harassment and threats from debt collectors. The House has unanimously passed title II as a standalone bill twice, both last year and this year.

Additionally, title VI would enhance protections related to Federal agency debts based on a bill by Representative CLEAVER that has been bipartisan for a number of years, but when we tried to move it on the suspension calendar last year, Republicans changed their mind.

Unfortunately, at a time when consumers are suffering while debt collectors make record profits during the pandemic, the House Republican alternative is not a serious effort to reform and modernize our debt collection laws.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject the McHenry substitute amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. AUCHINCLOSS).

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I reject the amendment from the ranking member, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. I reject it because it undermines the premise of the chairwoman's bill. The premise of the chairwoman's bill is not prudential underwriting as a core premise of our economy which, of course, we need. It is not about payments for goods and services

which is obviously a pillar of the United States system of business.

It is about fairness. It is about fairness in the allocation of credit and fairness in the collection of debt.

What the chairwoman has put forward and what the amendment from the ranking member would undermine is a bill that recognizes that people should not be punished for circumstances outside of their control. They should not be precluded from accessing credit for something that happened to them that they did not wish upon themselves, and that they had no volition in doing.

For example, this bill would ensure that medical debts do not prohibit people's access to credit. The senior Senator from my home State of Massachusetts famously demonstrated that medical bankruptcies were plaguing the middle class and the working class in this country. Indeed, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has reported that medical debt has a significant impact on consumer credit. After Americans undergo lifesaving treatment, they should not have to worry about the impact of a necessary medical procedure that they will have to stay at home to convalesce will have on their ability to then restart their life, start a business, or care for their family.

H.R. 2547 seeks to give consumers time to fully recover until they are able to pay their bills. Nobody chooses to get sick, Mr. Speaker, and being sick should not show up on your credit report as you seek to access credit in the future.

This bill is also about fairness in how we collect debts. There, of course, should be payments for goods and services, but there does not need to be and there should not be harassment.

As a former marine officer, it deeply concerns me that servicemembers who need to concentrate on the mission at hand might be distracted, and, indeed, might even be demoted for debts outside of their control.

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

Mr. Speaker, this amendment replaces the underlying bill with targeted approaches to improve the debt collection and credit reporting framework. This amendment preserves options for consumers and ensures that small businesses are paid for services that they provide. This amendment will ensure our financial system remains safe and sound.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 380, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER).

The question is on the amendment.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 1, printed in part B of House Report 117–29, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 210, nays 202, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 138]

YEAS—210

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

NAYS—202

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—18

Beyer
Comer
Davis, Rodney
Golden
Jacobs (NY)
Jones
Kelly (MS)
LaHood
Lesko
Lieu
Lowenthal
Moore (WI)
Murphy (FL)
Simpson
Stivers
Webster (FL)
Wild
Wilson (SC)

□ 1430

Mr. MEIJER changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Ms. DEAN and Mr. HORSFORD changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I arrived a moment too late to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 138.

Mr. JONES. Madam Speaker, due to personal reasons, I was unable to record my vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 138.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Stevens)
Cárdenas (Gallego)
Correa (Vargas)
Crenshaw (Pfluger)
Eshoo (Thompson (CA))
Grijalva (García (IL))
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Clark (MA))
Napolitano (Chu)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Ruiz (Aguilar)
Ruppersberger (Raskin)
Rush (Underwood)
Sewell (DelBene)
Strickland (DelBene)
Torres (CA) (Barragán)
Van Drew (Norman)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 2, printed in part B of House Report 117–29, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 208, nays 214, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 139]

YEAS—208

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sherrill
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spanberger
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—214

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

NOT VOTING—8

Brady
Crawford
Golden
Jacobs (NY)
Kelly (MS)
Murphy (FL)
Thompson (PA)
Webster (FL)

□ 1502

Mr. TAKANO, Mses. PRESSLEY, SLOTKIN, CASTOR of Florida, Messrs. NEAL, COOPER, RYAN, SUOZZI, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Messrs. CASTRO of Texas and SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. GROTHMAN, ARRINGTON, BARR, LOUDERMILK, and ROUZER changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the en bloc amendments were rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Stevens)
Cárdenas (Gallego)
Correa (Vargas)
Crenshaw (Pfluger)
Eshoo (Thompson (CA))
Grijalva (García (IL))
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Jones (Jacobs (CA))
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lieu (Beyer)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Clark (MA))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Napolitano (Chu)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Ruiz (Aguilar)
Ruppersberger (Raskin)
Rush (Underwood)
Sewell (Del Bene)
Strickland (DelBene)
Torres (CA) (Barragán)
Van Drew (Norman)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MRS. WAGNER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACOBS of California). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 9, printed in part B of House Report 117–29, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 199, nays 224, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 140]

YEAS—199

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Case

Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden (TX)
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—224

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

NOT VOTING—7

Golden
Gosar
Jacobs (NY)
Kelly (MS)
Murphy (FL)
Rogers (AL)
Webster (FL)

□ 1535

Mr. NORCROSS changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. GROTHMAN and TIMMONS changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. STAUBER. I was recorded as a "no" roll-call 140 and intended as a "yes."

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Stevens)
Cárdenas (Gallego)
Correa (Vargas)
Crenshaw (Pfluger)
Eshoo (Thompson (CA))
Grijalva (García (IL))
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Jones (Jacobs (CA))
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lieu (Beyer)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Clark (MA))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Napolitano (Chu)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Ruiz (Aguilar)
Ruppersberger (Raskin)
Rush (Underwood)
Sewell (DelBene)
Strickland (DelBene)
Torres (CA) (Barragán)
Van Drew (Norman)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

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.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 207, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 141]

YEAS—215

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

NAYS—207

Aderholt
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud

Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8

Allen
Golden
Jacobs (NY)
Kelly (MS)
Lamborn
Murphy (FL)
Webster (FL)
Wilson (SC)

□ 1607

Mr. SCHRADER changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. VEASEY, COSTA, and KEATING changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 141.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Stevens)
Cárdenas (Gallego)
Correa (Vargas)
Crenshaw (Pfluger)
Eshoo (Thompson (CA))
Grijalva (Garcí (IL))
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Jones (Jacobs (CA))
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lieu (Beyer)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Clark (MA))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Napolitano (Chu)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Ruiz (Aguilar)
Ruppersberger (Raskin)
Rush (Underwood)
Sewell (DelBene)
Strickland (DelBene)
Torres (CA) (Barragán)
Van Drew (Norman)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION GUIDELINES ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2877) to amend the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop best practices for the establishment and use of behavioral intervention teams at schools, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 323, nays 93, answered ''present'' 2, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 142]

YEAS—323

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bost
Bourdeaux
Brady
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Eshoo
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (IL)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (CA)
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Norcross
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Porter
Posey
Price (NC)
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young

NAYS—93

Banks
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks
Brown
Buck
Burchett
Bush
Cárdenas
Carter (LA)
Chu
Clarke (NY)
Cline
Cloud
Courtney
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
DeLauro
DeSaulnier
Escobar
Espaillat
Evans
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Gallego
Garcia (TX)
Good (VA)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Hayes
Horsford
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jones
Jordan
Kelly (IL)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Levin (MI)
Massie
McClintock
McEachin
McGovern
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Moore (WI)
Newman
Norman
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Payne
Perry
Pocan
Pressley
Raskin
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rush
Scanlon
Scott (VA)
Sessions
Sewell
Smith (WA)
Strickland
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Velázquez
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Castro (TX)
Torres (NY)
–

NOT VOTING—12

Garcia (CA)	Murphy (FL)	Vela
Golden	O'Halleran	Weber (TX)
Jacobs (NY)	Quigley	Webster (FL)
Kelly (MS)	Speier	Zeldin

□ 1648

Messrs. DAVIDSON, HORSFORD, DESAULNIER, BEYER, and ROSE changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Ms. CHENEY, Messrs. ARRINGTON, SCHNEIDER, CLYDE, and MOORE of Alabama changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

Mr. CASTRO of Texas changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''present.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from votes today due to the Mississippi National Guard obligations. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 141, "nay" on rollcall No. 138, "yea" on rollcall No. 139, "yea" on rollcall No. 140 and "yea" on rollcall No. 142.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Stevens)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Ruppersberger (Raskin)
Cárdenas (Gallego)	Lieu (Beyer)	Rush (Underwood)
Correa (Vargas)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Sewell (DelBene)
Crenshaw (Pfluger)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Strickland (DelBene)
Eshoo (Thompson (CA))	McEachin (Wexton)	Timmons (Gonzalez (OH))
Grijalva (García (IL))	Meng (Clark (MA))	Torres (CA) (Barragán)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Moore (WI) (Beyer)	Van Drew (Norman)
Jones (Jacobs (CA))	Napolitano (Chu)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Payne (Pallone)	
	Porter (Wexton)	
	Ruiz (Aguilar)	

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 13, 2021.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 13, 2021, at 11 :31 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1585.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

HONORING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Alcorn State University on their 150th anniversary.

Founded in 1871, Alcorn State University is the oldest historically Black land-grant institution in the United States and the second-oldest supported institution of higher learning in the State of Mississippi.

Alcorn State University is one of the most important institutions to nurture and develop African Americans. Alcorn has laid the foundation for many professionals by giving them a valued education. Their mission is to intellectually develop young Americans, produce graduates to be lifelong learners, prepare them to be well-rounded leaders of high character, while equipping them with the necessary skills to be successful in a global marketplace.

Alcorn's vision is to develop diverse students into globally competitive leaders that will benefit communities, States, nations, and the world. I know Alcorn State University will continue to provide students with the tools they need to claim success.

As Alcorn celebrates its 150th anniversary, their reservation is well-suited for many more successful years.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO STEVE ROSE

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my dear friend, Steve Rose, who passed away on December 14, 2020.

He lived his whole life in Knoxville, served our country in the U.S. Marine Corps, and went on to graduate from Fulton High School after he left the Corps and attend the University of Tennessee.

Steve was known around town as a hell-raiser who never did anything halfway. He was an adrenaline junkie who enjoyed things like boxing and motocross racing, and he lit up Knoxville's music scene playing the drums with local bands around town.

Above all else, Steve had a ferocious love for his friends and family. He showed an unconditional love to Janice, his devoted of wife of 52 years, until the moment he passed away with her by his side. He was an amazing father to his children, Amy, Michael, and Tracy; and he spent many years working hard to get Amy the best possible care for her cerebral palsy.

Five years ago, a stroke left his body broken, but his strong-willed spirit stayed intact. He never let his condition dampen his attitude, and he kept on loving friends and family with the same vigor he always had.

Mr. Speaker, he will be truly missed by those who knew him.

JUVENILE CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as we speak about criminal justice reform, sometimes children and juveniles are missing—many in the juvenile criminal justice system.

Today, in the Committee on the Judiciary, we had a powerful hearing that spoke about the integrating of juveniles into a new system and to ensure that we move forward on preventing juveniles from serving in the same facilities as adults; to not in any way cede to a sentence of a life without parole; and to realize the best life for juveniles who may have had a detour, who may have been traumatized, who may have, because of the non-maturity of their brain, done something wrong.

But there is a life after. And we should look for those systems that integrate that juvenile back into society. Intervention. And after the incarceration, to be able to bring them to a point where they can be contributing to our society.

That is what we are going to move on, the House Committee on the Judiciary. I encourage my colleagues to join us, because our juveniles are not our tomorrows; they are our todays.

HONORING JERRY CLARK

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my uncle, Jerry Clark, who, sadly, passed away on May 5 at the age of 88.

Uncle Jerry was born and raised in Des Moines, Iowa, and graduated from Johnstone High School in 1950. Soon after, he was drafted in the U.S. Army and served until 1955. Following his discharge, he was a Des Moines firefighter, retiring after 33 years of service. And while working for the fire department, he also worked for Sears, and he retired from Sears after 30 years.

He will be remembered for his kindness, his vibrant smile, and for the love of his grandchildren.

I got a chance to see my Uncle Jerry back in August of 2019. And before that, it was back in 1999, at my mom—his sister—my mom, Sally's, funeral.

It is a sorrow loss for our family and everyone who had the pleasure of knowing him. My wife, Shannon, our kids and I send our thoughts and prayers to my Aunt Jeannene; my cousins Craig, Kevin, Jonathan; his grandchildren Kaleb, Kayla, Rose, and Sterling; and his sister, my Aunt Joyce.

Uncle Jerry, may you rest in peace.

VIOLENCE IN ISRAEL

(Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ asked and was given permission to address

the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to declare unwavering and steadfast support for the State of Israel.

Hamas and Islamic Jihad are single-handedly responsible for the escalation that has led to the bloodshed of Israelis and Palestinians.

These terrorist organizations do not care about people or peace. They seek only to destroy the Jewish state. Israel has every right to defend herself. No nation should be subject to a barrage of rocket fire, like what we see on this easel on a civilian population.

Without the Iron Dome air defense system, the loss of life would be worse than the nightmare before us today. Congress must ensure the lifesaving missile defense systems continue to get the support and funding needed to keep civilians safe.

Israel has taken serious steps to de-escalate the conflict while Hamas has only escalated its attacks. So it is especially irresponsible to demonize Israel's conduct while ignoring her right to self-defense.

America unequivocally stands by our key democratic ally, Israel. I pray for peace and security in the region, and I mourn the loss of all lives—Israeli and Palestinian. I urge the cessation of all intentional acts of violence and a return to working toward a viable two-state solution. Everyone deserves to live in peace from terrorism.

NATIONAL NURSES APPRECIATION WEEK

(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 National Nurses Appreciation Week and to celebrate America's hard-working and professional caregivers, our nurses.

National Nurses Week is celebrated annually from May 6 to May 12, during which time was the birthday of Florence Nightingale, the founder of modern nursing.

Now, more than ever, nurses deserve our collective gratitude. Our country has faced unprecedented challenges in the wake of COVID–19, and nurses across the country selflessly stood ready to assist their communities and neighbors in need. They spend countless hours away from their families and loved ones while placing themselves on the front line of our national response to the pandemic.

Nursing is a science and an art, reserved for those among us who are the most giving, caring, and passionate about helping others. Nurses are there for major milestones in patient's lives, from birth of a child to the challenges of an aging patient. Patients and family members can count on their compassion, guidance, and care.

Mr. Speaker, I thank each and every nurse for the hard work they do. Their contributions have not gone unrecognized, especially during some our most trying times.

□ 1700

ISRAEL-HAMAS CONFLICT

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

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as millions of Israeli citizens are reeling from a barrage of more than 1,500 rockets fired throughout the country by the terrorist group Hamas in Gaza.

In case there was any confusion, Hamas is a terrorist organization designated by the United States, dedicated to the destruction of Israel, in which Congress has and must condemn for killing innocent civilians and using women and children as human shields.

No one here should make excuses for a terrorist organization.

Who is the next target of their sympathy?

ISIS? Al-Qaida? Hezbollah?

Even though we may not always agree about Israel's policies, we should be very clear that nothing, nothing justifies a terrorist organization firing rockets at our ally. And between terrorists and a democracy, we should always choose the democracy.

Our commitment to Israel's security and its right to defend itself from terrorists is ironclad. I am glad President Biden, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense have stood with our key democratic ally, insisted that Hamas stop firing rockets, and engaged regional partners to end this crisis.

No matter our disagreements, there should be no false equivalences or excuses made by anyone on behalf of a foreign terrorist organization.

As we stand together with our historic ally, Israel, we continue to call for an end to the violence and for calm in the region for the sake of our children and families and for the sake of peace.

SOS NICARAGUA

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

Ms. SALAZAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention on the crisis in Nicaragua in Central America.

SOS Nicaragua is our motto. SOS Nicaragua is the rallying cry of millions of Nicaraguans yearning for freedom, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, just like what we have.

Managua is closer to Miami than Miami is to D.C., as Ronald Reagan once said on national television. What happens in Central America has a direct impact on my community in south Florida, home of hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans.

Since April of 2018, Daniel Ortega's Sandinista regime has carried out a repressive crackdown and killed over 325 peaceful protesters, while thousands of Nicaraguans have fled to neighboring Costa Rica and to the United States, escaping Ortega's reign of terror.

This November, Nicaragua is scheduled to have Presidential elections, yet Daniel Ortega and his wife, Rosario Murillo, are actively undermining the electoral process and persecuting opposition candidates to outright steal the upcoming Presidential election.

The Nicaraguan people have liberated themselves from the shackles of socialist tyranny once before, and they can do it again.

For that reason, the United States must stand with the people of Nicaragua in their struggle for freedom by demanding a free and fair election this November. For that reason, Congressman ALBIO SIRES and myself have introduced my bipartisan RENACER Act, and I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill and stand with the people of Nicaragua.

ISRAEL-HAMAS CONFLICT

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

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Speaker, throughout history, the Jew has never been safe. People have demonized, ostracized, and murdered Jews for millennia. From the ashes of the Holocaust, the massacre of 6 million of our brethren, Jews return to their ancestral home to build an oasis in the desert and a democracy of their own.

Jews persisted, even in the face of ultimate evil. And, today, in their rightful homeland, they are attacked from within. Some call them villains for defending their home and their families; for not turning a cheek and a blind eye to terror, bombings, and missiles raining down.

Who would turn a cheek when their mere right to exist is questioned? Or turn a blind eye when history has been so unkind?

Not you and not the Israelis.

And we as Americans, and me as an American and a Jew, must stand for what is right. We must declare that Israel has a right to exist; that Israel has the inherent right to defend itself; that we have a duty, as Americans, to stand by the side of Israel in the face of attacks from terrorists and suicide bombers and malign regimes, who, again, have the same goal in mind, to kill Jews.

Now is the time to stand with Israel.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. CARL. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to thank my colleague from Florida, Mrs. CAMMACK, aka Cat, for organizing tonight's Special Order hour to recognize our National Police Week.

This morning, I had the privilege of joining Leader MCCARTHY and several of our colleagues at the National Law Enforcement Memorial to show our respect for the fallen and our support for the men and women in uniform.

Last year was one of the deadliest years on record for law enforcement officers. So now, more than ever, we need to back the blue and show our continuous support for law enforcement.

When I was a child, I can remember my grandfather telling me: If you ever get in need or get scared, go to a police officer.

Law enforcement has not changed. I still encourage my children and my grandchildren to do the same. I think we have changed the way we view law enforcement.

To all law enforcement officers in this country: Please know that I support you. You are making a difference in our community. You are helping the American people, and we are forever grateful.

On this National Police Week, I encourage all Americans to honor the sacrifices that are made by men and women in uniform, and thank every police officer for the job they are doing.

ISRAEL-HAMAS CONFLICT

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, tonight, because of Hamas terror rockets, millions of people in Israel, Gaza, and the West Bank, including frail seniors and young children, are huddled in fear, worried about their loved ones, and uncertain about what tomorrow will bring.

Hamas and other terrorist groups are relentlessly attacking Israel, launching more than 1,500 rockets just since Monday, targeting Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Be'er Sheva, and every community in between.

Israel is rightfully responding to these attacks, protecting its citizens and defending its borders. Civilians are dying, Arabs and Jews. My heart breaks for all innocents killed and injured. It is true that more have died in Gaza, but Israel goes out of its way to minimize civilian casualties. Hamas, conversely, goes out of its way to target civilians in Israel, while launching its rockets from civilian areas in Gaza.

Israel has overwhelming resources to defend herself, yet shows restraint. Hamas has rockets intended only for death and terror. Thankfully, with Iron Dome, Israel has the technology to protect the lives of its citizens, which, in turn, protects Palestinian lives as well.

The U.S. stands with Israel, and we must do all we can to end Hamas' terror attacks and swiftly restore calm to the region.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, the men and women of law enforcement live by a creed that sets them apart from all other professions. Unfortunately, that creed, to serve and to protect, often places them in harm's way.

While Scripture does not speak directly about law enforcement, we see that Christ said, ''blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called children of God.''

The peacemakers we honor today are not only law enforcement officers, but they are mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters. They are leaders who face danger on a daily basis to help transform their communities to be better places to live and to worship and to raise a family.

Their service, their love of fellow officers, their love of community, and the sacrifice of law enforcement must not be forgotten. That is why I am proud to join Congresswoman JULIA LETLOW from Louisiana to introduce the resolution expressing support for recognizing National Police Week. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful that over 90 of our House colleagues have joined this effort.

The men and women of law enforcement will always be remembered as heroes.

ISRAEL-HAMAS CONFLICT

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

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Hamas has fired 1,600 rockets into Israel. Each rocket is a war crime, for each was fired solely for the purpose of killing as many civilians as possible.

President Biden has declared, unwaveringly, our support for Israel's right to defend itself. We grieve every civilian death, Israeli and Palestinian. We cannot accept at face value reports of Palestinian deaths since they come from Hamas, a terrorist organization, recognized as such by both the U.S. and the EU.

Hamas has caused many Palestinian deaths since one-quarter of its rockets aimed at Israel actually explode in Gaza, and because Hamas locates its military operations in civilian neighborhoods, using human shields.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Israel for its efforts to avoid civilian casualties while striking successfully at terrorists. I want to commend this Congress for funding Iron Dome, which has successfully avoided so many Israeli civilian deaths.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Ms. LETLOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during National Police Week to honor the 394 law enforcement officers whose names have been forever engraved into the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial here in Washington, D.C.

I am honored to join Congressman MICHAEL GUEST and 90 of my Republican colleagues in introducing a resolution to recognize these brave men and women who made the ultimate sacrifice. The surviving families of these officers are now left to walk through the unimaginable path of pain and loss. My prayers are with them every day as they grieve for their loved ones.

My district and State, like so many of my colleagues, did not escape loss. Fifteen law enforcement officers from Louisiana were killed in the line of duty in 2020, including four from the Fifth Congressional District:

Kejuana Artez Bates with the Vidalia Police Department;

Kietrell Michael Pitts with the Tangipahoa Sheriff's Office;

Randy Michael Vallot with the Richland Parish Sheriff's Office; and

Marshal Lee Walter, Jr., with the Mangham Police Department.

These officers swore an oath to uphold the public trust. We remember them not just today or this week, but for years to come. We thank all law enforcement officers and their families for their sacrifice, and ask God to bless each and every one of you.

The people of our country are forever grateful.

□ 1715

AMERICA STANDS WITH ISRAEL

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

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, moral clarity—that is what this moment calls for. Terrorists launch rockets at civilians and launch rockets from schools and hospitals, putting kids at risk. They use humans as shields.

Hamas is a terrorist organization sworn to wiping out the only Jewish state on Earth, and the House of Representatives previously declared it shall be the policy of the United States to officially and publicly condemn Hamas for violating the international law of armed conflict by exploiting civilians.

Democracies, on the other hand, act to limit civilian casualties and do everything they can to defend their own citizens. Israel is a democracy. It is the only Jewish state in the world, and our friend and ally in Israel has a right to defend her citizens.

At this moment as more than 1,750 rockets rain down on Israel, we must stand with our ally and stand against Hamas terrorism.

Please don't be fooled by false choices: Israel or Hamas.

But if I am asked to choose between a terrorist organization and our democratic ally, I will stand with Israel

every day of the week, and so will you, and so will you, and so will you.

Mr. Speaker, America stands with Israel.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Speaker, this week is National Police Week, a time to express our enduring gratitude for the incredible bravery and sacrifice of American law enforcement officers across the country. I stand here today to honor our men and women in law enforcement in the well of the U.S. House of Representatives because we must never forget all they do to keep Americans safe.

Recently, an NYPD officer from West Islip in my district showed us all what it means to protect and serve. When gunfire rang out in the middle of Times Square, Officer Alyssa Vogel, a neighborhood coordination officer, immediately rushed to the aid of an injured 4-year-old girl. Officer Vogel quickly applied an emergency tourniquet to the young girl's leg, gathered her in her arms, and ran her to safety where the girl's injuries were treated in a nearby ambulance.

Officer Vogel is a 4½-year veteran of the NYPD. She is a wife, a mother, and, as is evident by her bravery and quick thinking, she is a hero that Long Islanders can be proud to call their own.

This is just one example of the extraordinary acts that police officers in my district and across the country do every single day in the line of duty.

May God bless and watch over them as they serve.

AMERICA STANDS WITH ISRAEL

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

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I rise in solidarity with our staunch ally, Israel. For days, Israel has been under attack by Hamas terrorists who have fired more than 1,700 rockets from Gaza, targeting civilians and targeting Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Were it not for the Iron Dome missile defense system, the loss of life would be enormous.

Thousands of Israelis—Jews and Arabs alike—have taken cover in bomb shelters. I have been in Israel when rockets were fired from Gaza into Sderot. I know the terror of running for cover with sirens blaring overhead, not knowing whether I would make it in time. My heart goes out to the Israeli people.

Yesterday, I attended an IDF briefing. Unlike Hamas, the Israeli defense forces target the terrorists, their rocket launchers, weapons stocks, and command centers—not civilians. When a democratic country is attacked by terrorists, it has the right and indeed the duty to protect its people.

We must continue to stand with Israel. I pray for peace and all those who have lost loved ones.

AMERICA'S ENERGY PIPELINES

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the importance of pipelines to our Nation's energy use and national security. It should be obvious, but with Colonial Pipeline being out of commission this week and the resulting gas shortages, price spikes, and long lines at the gas pump, this highlights the importance of this method of transit. Pipelines offer guaranteed, reliable delivery and are cheaper and safer than any other delivery method.

The extremely rare event of a pipeline being out of commission shows how much we often take them for granted. We have 2½ million miles of energy-related pipeline in this country. If it can be completed, the Keystone Pipeline, the fourth phase, only 1,179 miles, would make our energy security even stronger. I am hopeful that the events of the past week will cause the Biden administration and many of my friends across the aisle to rethink their hostility toward this project.

Let's work on protecting these systems from cyberattacks. Let's work to build redundancy systems to operate when these attacks get through. But let's also remember what the alternative is when dogmatic policies get in the way and take options off the table. We will continue to need these fuels for the foreseeable future, and I hope we can agree to smart courses of action to embrace the most efficient and safe manner of delivery.

HONORING U.S. CAPITOL POLICE AND MPD OFFICERS DURING NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during National Police Week to honor the service of the law enforcement officers who protected Members of Congress, Capitol employees, and staff on January 6.

On that day the U.S. Capitol Police and the Washington Metropolitan Police repelled an attack on our democracy. Bear spray, American flagpoles, fire extinguishers, and their own riot shields and Tasers were used against them. More than 100 police officers were injured that day—their eyes gouged, their ribs cracked, and their spinal disks were shattered; and countless more are grappling with terrible trauma.

In the wake of the attack, these men and women have faced increased pressure, scrutiny, and threats. But, Mr. Speaker, if you walk out of this Chamber, you will see them standing strong—staying committed to their duty, their country, and their fellow Americans.

On behalf of the people of central Virginia, and on behalf of a grateful Nation, I thank the Capitol Police and the Washington Metropolitan Police for their heroism and their bravery. I honor the lives and the legacies of those we have lost: Officer Brian Sicknick, Officer Howard Liebengood, Officer Billy Evans, and Officer Jeffrey Smith.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. CAWTHORN. Mr. Speaker, National Police Week presents a unique opportunity to honor police officers nationwide. In my district, we have great respect for law enforcement, and we honor those who gave their lives in the line of duty.

Today, I wanted to draw attention to the Law Enforcement Officer Memorial Service being observed this weekend in my hometown in Henderson County. Ten North Carolina officers made the ultimate sacrifice this year in defense of their communities and loved ones. Their memory will never be forgotten.

In my district, Deputy Sheriff Ryan Hendrix lost his life in a gunfight this year bravely protecting his community from harm. His family are personal friends of mine, and my heart goes out to them as we remember his bold sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, I now call for a moment of silence to honor the 10 North Carolina officers who have lost their lives this year in the line of duty.

CONGRATULATING MARIA ESTHER ESTRADA CAMPOS

(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. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate my friend, Maria Esther Estrada Campos, on receiving an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from the University of Houston.

Esther has been a trailblazer in public education and is a public servant and a champion for civil rights. After Jefferson Davis—now Northside—High School, she went to the University of Houston. While raising four children of her own, Esther completed her degree and became one of the first bilingual instructors hired by the Houston Independent School District, and later was a counselor and an assistant principal—something that was almost unheard of back in the fifties. All of this was nearly unheard of, but she continued on.

She retired early from HISD to win a seat on its board of trustees. In Houston, if people were organizing for the

betterment of the Latino community, Esther Campos was there. Esther continued her own education and began earning a Ph.D., but serious family challenges made it impossible for her to finish. We hope that an honorary degree from her alma mater serves as a recognition for all she has done.

Congratulations to Esther for her great work.

Felicidades. Bien hecho.

HONORING LINDA LELIA SUSAN MORONEY

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

Mrs. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Linda Lelia Susan Moroney, known to all of us as Muffie, who died recently in her home at the age of 77.

Muffie was born here in Washington, D.C. during World War II, but she was raised in and around Houston, and she was a Texan through and through. A lawyer by training and an advocate at heart, she fought to make our community, our country, and our world, a better place.

A mother, a lay leader, and a champion, Muffie worked for equality for all, dignity for all, and justice for all, especially for women; and she did so while treating everyone she met with respect, including those who saw things differently.

Her spirit will live on in her sons, Justin and Robert, in her grandchildren, and in the work she did, the groups she organized, the causes she championed, and the things that she did for all of us in Texas and for all Americans.

AMERICA STANDS WITH ISRAEL

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

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in light of the recent rocket attacks launched by Hamas against our close friend and ally, Israel. Those of us who have visited Israel many times know that Israelis like to say that they live in a tough neighborhood. It is a volatile region with hostile neighbors.

Israeli citizens and children live under the shadow of an everlasting threat of rocket attacks, suicide bombings, and looming violence. Israel is really the only true democracy in the region, and they have a right to defend themselves from attacks, and they must. These attacks over the last weeks are just the most recent examples. They mark the worst escalation of the conflict since 2014 resulting in the deaths of over 70 people.

As Hamas' incessant rocket barrages continue, more civilian lives are put at risk, including innocent Palestinians. They also further endanger any possibility of peace. That is their goal.

As a key ally in the region and a longtime friend of the United States, we must support Israel's right to defend itself and deescalate the violence and use our influence to do whatever we can to support our friend.

AMERICA STANDS WITH ISRAEL

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

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, a 63-year-old grandmother, Leah, was sitting in her house near Tel Aviv. Ido, a 5-year-old boy, was home with his big sister and his mom in a small Israeli city near Gaza. Nadine, an Arab-Israeli 10th grader, was driving with her mom and dad outside Jerusalem.

What did they have in common?

Their families are shattered and heartbroken. Leah, Ido, and Nadine were all murdered by Hamas rockets bombarding Israeli cities. In the last few days, Hamas terrorists have launched over 1,500 rockets—blowing up homes, schools, and buses.

Thankfully, Iron Dome has stopped most. Still, millions of Israelis are forced to sleep and eat in bomb shelters as red alert sirens blare across the country.

The violence is a cynical Hamas power grab using policy disputes as an excuse for terrorism.

Let me make it clear: I agree with President Joe Biden: Israel has a right to defend itself when you have thousands of rockets flying in your territory.

Hamas must end its attack, and the United States and allies must help bring calm.

□ 1730

RECOGNIZING THE YEADON POLICE DEPARTMENT

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Yeadon Police Department, which recently started the first police-community garden in the country as part of an ongoing program to develop positive relationships between police and community members.

The garden gives officers and residents an opportunity to meet in a cooperative environment, to open lines of communication and foster understanding.

Officers and residents work together in the garden throughout the growing season, and the food grown there is shared with those who work the soil, as well as area food banks. They hope to start six or seven more gardens through the community.

The mayor of Yeadon, Rohan Hepkins, says that his community has seen a decrease in crime during the pandemic. He credits police outreach efforts, including the department's reliance on community-oriented policing and outreach to the school district and younger folks so that they look at the police not as enemies but as allies.

I commend Police Chief Anthony ''Chachi'' Paparo and Mayor Hepkins for their efforts to improve community policing and to ensure that everyone in the community feels safe.

SUPPORTING ITA AND ITC

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

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, as the co-chairman of the Congressional Steel Caucus, I was honored last week to help facilitate a letter to the Appropriations Committee. This letter expressed our support for the International Trade Administration and the International Trade Commission, which are incredibly important to the success of the American steel industry and its workforce.

The letter encouraged the committee to build on its previous efforts to provide adequate resources to the ITA and the ITC, so they may ensure timely and objective responses to trade remedy complaints and investigations.

Their work is essential to upholding our trade laws and ensuring that all American workers can compete on a level playing field.

I look forward to continuing to work with the members of the committee and the Steel Caucus to support these agencies and the strength of American steelworkers and manufacturers.

COMMEMORATING NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MRVAN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and honor the police officers across our country.

As we commemorate National Police Week, I can't help but think about the barrage of attacks that our LEOs have come under in recent months and years.

Police officers have constantly been vilified by the media and those in left-wing politics for just simply doing their jobs. It is a job that comes with significant challenges and dangers and is often thankless, at best.

At this time, I would like to thank my colleagues here today for joining me for this Special Order to honor our heroes in blue.

I would like to take the opportunity to thank our police officers all across this Nation for their work and sense of duty. They walk the beat and meet people at their worst moments, all while maintaining professionalism and a steadfastness to the rule of law.

This is a job that affects not only the individual officer but their entire family. Husbands, wives, sons, and daughters worry if their loved ones will return home from a shift. This fear is very real and very raw.

As the wife of a first responder, I, too, have felt this fear and dread as my husband, Matt, drives to a SWAT callout.

Too often, these brave men and women in uniform don't make it back after that shift. They pay the ultimate price for their bravery, and their families are left to pick up the pieces.

Just this year alone, we have lost too many brave officers in the line of duty. I will honor them here today by saying each of their names. Their memories and bravery will be recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and etched into the archives of American history.

Their names are as follows:

Sergeant Gordon Best, Sergeant Daniel Mobley, Lieutenant Jeff Bain, Deputy Sheriff Nicholas Howell, Sergeant Randall Sims, Deputy Sheriff Jonathan Price, Officer Jay Hughes, Officer Brian Sicknick, Sergeant David Crumpler, First Sergeant Timothy Howell, Lieutenant William Gardner, Conservation Officer Steven Reighard, Officer Arturo Villegas, Officer Tyler Britt, Master Corporal Brian LaVigne, Agent Luis Marrero-Diaz, Agent Luis Salaman-Conde, Agent Eliezer Hernandez-Cartagena, Officer Melton Gore, Sergeant Frederick Cameron, Detective Sergeant Stephen Desfosses, Officer Hector Moya, Chief of Police Tony Jordan, Corporal Christine Peters, Constable Sherry Kay Langford, Lieutenant Treva Preston, Officer Alfred Jiminez, Officer Jerry Hemphill, Sergeant Edward Marcurella, Lieutenant John Reynolds, Officer Joseph Martini, Deputy Sheriff Adam Gibson, Officer Brandon Stalker, Warrants Officer Toby Keiser, Deputy Sheriff Jacinto Navarro, Officer Byron Shields, Lieutenant Robert Van Zeyl, Lieutenant Frank Arnold, Special Agent Wayne Snyder, Captain Michael Garigan, Lieutenant Juan Rafael Rivera-Padua, Deputy Sheriff Frank Gonzalez Holguin, Auxiliary Sergeant Louis Livatino, Director of Field Operations Beverly Good, Sergeant Tommy Cudd, Sergeant Jeffrey Smith, Special Agent Robert Mayer, Sergeant William Brautigam, Correctional Officer Juan Llanes, Sergeant Grace Bellamy, Lieutenant Michael Boutte, Special Agent Laura Ann Schwartzenberger, Special Agent Daniel Alfin, Detention Officer Robert Perez, Deputy Sheriff Jack Gwynes, Agent Juan Rosado-Lopez, Patrolman Darian Jarrott, Detective Pedro Mejia, Officer Cesar Sibonga, Deputy Sheriff Ross Dixon, Officer Vicky James, Investigator Eddie Hutchinson, Chief of Police Timothy Sheehan, Deputy Sheriff Donald Gilreath, Police Officer Mitchell Penton, Officer Genaro Guerrero, Corrections Officer Tawiwo Obele, Major Esteban Ramirez, Deputy Constable Manuel Phillipe De La Rosa, Sergeant Richard Brown, Deputy Sheriff Michael Magli, Police Officer Horacio Dominguez, Lieutenant Eugene Lasco, Officer Jasaon Lagore, Parole Officer Troy Morin, Officer Carlos Mendoza, Deputy Sheriff Thomas Albanese, Reserve Deputy Constable Martinus Mitchum, Police Officer Dominic Winum, Captain Justin Bedwell, Police Officer Jose Anzora, Corrections Officer Tracey Adams, Officer Crispin San Jose, Officer Jesse Madsen, Sergeant Barry Henderson, Deputy Sheriff Stanley Burdic, Police Officer Gary Hibbs, Border Patrol Agent Alejandro Flores-Banuelos, Police Officer Kevin Valencia, Sergeant LaShonda Owens, Police Officer Matt North, Police Officer Eric Talley, Chief of Police Fred Posavetz, Corrections Officer Robert McFarland, Senior Master Trooper Todd Hanneken, Corporal Kyle Davis, Trooper Joseph Gallagher, Sergeant Shane Owens, Reserve Deputy Sheriff James Driver, Trooper Chad Walker, Officer Luis Hernandez, Officer William Evans, Lieutenant James Kouski, Officer Brent Hall, Deputy Sheriff Joseph Gore, Deputy Sheriff Christopher Knight, Sergeant James Smith, Deputy Sheriff Thomas Barnes, Deputy Sheriff Carlos Hernandez, Border Patrol Agent Christopher Simpkins, Detention Deputy Mark Anderson, Officer Jimmy Garcia, Officer David Parde, Deputy Sheriff Terry Dyer, Deputy Sheriff Alexander Gwosdz, Officer Anastasio Tsakos, Corporal Keith Heacook, Sergeant Chris Ward, Deputy Sheriff Logan Fox, Officer Christopher Farrar, Detective Luca Benedetti, Deputy Sheriff Samuel Leonard, Deputy Sheriff Stephen Jones, and Officer Jimmy Inn.

I would also be remiss if I didn't mention our K9 officers that also gave their lives in the line of duty: K9 Figo, K9 Riley, K9 Luna, K9 Joker, K9 Kozmo, and K9 Jango.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in a moment of silence to remember these heroes.

As you can see, that is a pretty lengthy list. I hope that, even though I may have mispronounced some of their names, their families seek comfort in knowing that their names will forever be remembered.

Again, these are just some of the heroes that we have lost this year. It is May, and this list takes up four pages of paper. May we always remember their names and recognize their service in keeping law and order for our communities.

To the brave men and women who we just named: Rest easy. We've got the watch.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD), a good friend and sheriff of the great city of Jacksonville.

□ 1745

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I deeply appreciate Mrs. CAMMACK having read all of those names. That is a promise that we make to these officers. I really congratulate Congresswoman CAMMACK and thank her so much for this opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, this morning, as I was laying a wreath at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, I couldn't help but remember that this week, National Police Week, is really about promises made and promises kept.

These 22,000-plus officers, whose names appear at the national memorial, although they all died in different ways, they all lived for the same purpose.

They made this promise: ''As a law enforcement officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality, and justice.''

Mr. Speaker, that is the first paragraph of the Law Enforcement Officer's Code of Ethics. That is a promise made by every law enforcement officer in the United States. That promise is kept every day when they put on that uniform and they go out to protect the peaceful against violence and disorder.

Last year, in 2020, 394 of those officers gave their last full measure of devotion to the communities they served after having taken that oath. They kept their promise.

During this National Police Week, we will keep our promise to them that we will never forget their names and that of their families.

Mr. Speaker, every year at this time we pause to remember their lives; not just their deaths and the way they died, but the way they lived.

This morning, I couldn't help but think of the words of Ralph Waldo Emerson as I thought about these officers. He wrote: ''The purpose in life is not to be happy. It is to be useful, to be honorable, to be compassionate, to have it make some difference that you have lived and lived well.''

Those more than 22,000 names that are on those memorial walls over there, those men and women lived well. Their names will never be forgotten. Of the names on the wall at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, 113 of them are from my district.

Just this year, we will add another 394 names to that memorial wall. These officers kept their promises. Tonight, at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, we will keep our promise and remember their names.

God bless and keep these officers and their families, who are their survivors.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, former sheriff from Jacksonville, Mr. RUTHERFORD.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN), a true friend to law enforcement, a fellow Floridian, and veteran.

Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during National Police Week when America joins our law enforcement community to honor our fallen officers.

Sadly, our police force faces unprecedented attack. Last year, 394 law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty, nearly double the amount from 2019. In only one year in all of American history, 1930, were there more law enforcement deaths.

Despite these staggering losses, some in this body are seeking to defund the police, diminishing their ability to protect and defend our communities and themselves.

While we must be ever vigilant to root out the bad apples, we cannot forget the overwhelming majority who put themselves in harm's way every day and serve with honor and integrity.

I am grateful for the efforts of the excellent law enforcement officials in my district. I stand with these incredible sheriffs and chiefs and the officers they lead, and I thank them for their service on behalf of the citizens of Florida.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS), my good friend, who is also a law enforcement officer and great patriot.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, to be a police officer, it is not something we do; it is someone that we are. I was a military police officer in the Army and went on to serve for 12 years as a uniformed police officer, 12 years as a SWAT operator, and I buried far too many brothers.

There is a time in every man's heart where we have to make a decision of what we are going to do with our life that day, that week, that month, with our families, with our career, with our life.

As I reflect upon my career as a police officer prior to my congressional service, I think about the 8½ years of night shift and the exchange that my wife and I would have every evening as she returned from work and I was preparing to leave. She would have my little meal prepared, a brown bag, to take with me. And she would say: ''Be safe. Come home to me.'' And I would say: ''Don't worry about me. Worry about the other guy.''

Every police officer has a little exchange like that with their loved one before they begin their shift, because we don't know if we are coming home.

We recognize that the life we have chosen to serve our fellow man is an effort somehow to become better men ourselves. It is an effort to serve a Lord that we are not quite worthy of.

I have trained or helped train many officers through the years, and they would ask me sometimes about this section of the manual or that section of the manual, and I would always tell them the same: Your manual is 1,483 pages. Seek to be a better man, do the right thing, and you will be worthy of the job and career that you have chosen. Forget that, and you will not.

We are human. We have failed and fallen in some way, every one of us.

This can be said as well about the Members of this body. We wear a small pin upon our lapel that identifies us as Congressmen and Congresswomen. We are proud to serve and humbled to serve, and we do our best every day to be worthy of that service.

This job began with an oath. Imperfect, though, we be; varied, though, we be in our ideological perspective or our political affiliation, we do our best every day.

There are a million police officers across this country who don't have a little lapel pin. They wear a badge like this. And the mourning band upon that badge is in memory of the brothers and sisters of the thin blue line who we have lost.

It used to be a rare thing to find your mourning band and put it on your badge. Now, these days, you can't get it off. Police officers out there know what I am talking about.

So I will say, Mr. Speaker, in closing, that the journey that we are upon in this life is a chosen path that all of us embrace, for better or for worse. We attempt to become better men and women, better children of God.

Police officers are no different. I ask you to hear my heart, feel my spirit. The men and women that wear a badge deserve your respect, your love, and your support. In this special time this week, we memorialize forever those who we have lost who wear the badge.

I thank Congresswoman CAMMACK for allowing me to address the House this day. I extend my love to the thin blue line.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEHLS), another great friend of law enforcement; the former sheriff of Fort Bend County, Texas, who knows truly what it is to be a man of the law.

Mr. NEHLS. Mr. Speaker, as a 30-year law enforcement veteran, I have seen the very best of our law enforcement officers, brave men and women who put their lives on the line each and every day to protect and serve our communities.

I have seen law enforcement officers jump into flood waters to save a pet, run into a fiery crash to save an unconscious victim, resuscitate and save the life of a criminal who had just tried to shoot and kill them.

I have also seen the dangers of serving in law enforcement. Hundreds of law enforcement officers are killed every year in the line of duty across our country. In 2021, 394 names of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty were added to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, right here in Washington, D.C., and 59 of those brave men and women were from my home State of Texas.

How many people in this Chamber or watching at home can name any of the officers who died in the line of duty this year?

I would say a very small percentage, if any at all.

But how many know the name of George Floyd or Freddie Gray or Breonna Taylor?

I would say the vast majority.

What does that say about our media? What does it say about our culture?

□ 1800

I think it is a testament to just how divided our country is today, a time where some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle actually believe defunding or abolishing the police is a good idea. My friends, it is not rocket science to conclude that the society, our society is built on rule of law and it requires law enforcement.

Rather than recognize the bravery and service of the over 800,000 law enforcement officers in this country who do their job honorably, the far left has sought to demonize and defund our law enforcement, based off the actions of a few—a few—who have failed to uphold their oath.

Their hateful rhetoric has led to violence and destruction in cities across our country. We saw it in Seattle, Minneapolis, Portland. City blocks burned, businesses destroyed, and lives ruined forever. When faced with this violence in the streets, the far left doubled down on their hateful anti-law enforcement rhetoric and encouraged even more destruction.

It may come as a surprise to many, but there are over 10 million—yes, 10 million—arrests in our country every year. Most Americans never hear a word about the millions of arrests that happen without incident. And why is that? Because it doesn't sell headlines. It doesn't sell headlines, and it doesn't fit the left's narrative.

Darian Jarrott of New Mexico, Chris Ward of North Carolina, James Smith of Iowa, and Chad Walker from the great State of Texas. Know their names? I am sure you don't, because their death didn't fit the left's narrative or sell headlines. All four of them were murdered in the line of duty for just trying to protect their communities.

Are their years of service or sacrifice not worthy of remembrance or recognition? The media doesn't seem to think so. But the Republican Party, we stand with law enforcement. We support law enforcement. We celebrate law enforcement. We are the party of law enforcement.

That is why I am proud to stand here today as a 30-year law enforcement veteran during National Police Week to say to all my brothers and sisters in blue, we have got your back.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Thank you to our sheriff from the great State of Texas. I

appreciate your remarks and thank you for your service, not just to Fort Ben, but to the great State of Texas and our country. Thank you.

At this time, I yield to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS), my good friend who may be the smallest in stature in our conference but has the biggest heart.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, this is National Police Week, and it is an excellent time to say thank you to the heroic men and women who put their lives at risk every day to keep us safe.

These officers and their families have sacrificed so much to serve others that we must be doing more to keep them safe, well funded, and supported.

This past year has been challenging for all of us, but our police officers have been hit especially hard. Imagine what we have gone through with the pandemic, but being a police officer and first responder during these difficult times.

Many of my colleagues have called to reform, defund, and even abolish police departments. While I do believe that our policing system is in need of serious bipartisan and commonsense reforms, I will never support defunding or abolishing the police. Those calling for defunding or abolishment of the police as serious policy are flat out wrong.

Our communities need police to stay safe. They must be fully funded, and they deserve our respect and gratitude.

Defunding or abolishing the police would make our communities less secure and more vulnerable to criminal activity, putting all of our families at risk.

We must produce constructive ways to reform and improve our policing system, not strip departments of critical funding for training, equipment, community engagement programs, and body cameras.

To reform our police system, we should focus on real solutions, like empowering police chiefs to fire bad cops and improving police training and accountability in line with best practices, similar to the reforms I proudly supported as a State senator in Iowa.

Earlier today, I signed on as a cosponsor to the bipartisan Defund Cities that Defund the Police Act. Introduced by Representatives FITZPATRICK, GOLDEN, STAUBER, and LAMB, this piece of legislation would prevent jurisdictions that defund the police from receiving certain Federal grants, stopping specific Federal taxpayer dollars from bankrolling jurisdictions that intentionally make their communities less safe.

Under this legislation, any jurisdiction that chooses to defund the police is choosing to defund themselves of Federal assistance. Municipalities around the country that wish to defund or abolish the police will only harm their communities.

America does not need to defund or abolish the police. We need to fund and support law enforcement.

It is interesting to me and ironic that here I am in this building as a U.S. Congresswoman, and my first tour of this building and the White House was my brother, who was a Secret Service agent in this city.

We especially need to honor our fallen police officers, including Iowa State Patrol Officer Jim Smith, U.S. Capitol Police Officers Sicknick, Evans, Liebengood, Green, and Smith. We also need to honor the selfless sacrifice of Officer Goodman.

Police officers are true public servants and protectors of our communities who deserve our respect and appreciation. I am proud to back the blue this week and every week.

Thank you, Congresswoman CAMMACK, for your fierce advocacy for our police officers and for organizing tonight's Special Order.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, during this National Police Week, we have highlighted many officers who have met the call of duty with courage and unmatched service. Two such officers I would like to highlight today are from my district in the great little tiny town of High Springs, Sergeant Gary Moore and Officer Mayuly Nodarse.

On April 28, these two officers of the High Springs Police Department responded to a call about suspicious activity. Upon arriving on scene, they observed a suspect standing in the bathroom of a house with a knife and a victim yelling for help.

After these two officers gave multiple commands, they forced entry into the bathroom and found the armed suspect who was uncooperative. Based on their training and experience, they were able to disarm the suspect. Everyone on scene lived to see another day, thanks to the work and quick thinking of these officers.

For their bravery and professionalism, they have been awarded the Medal of Valor. I thank these two officers for their quick thinking and decisive action. They show us what proper training and a well-funded police force can do to keep our communities safe.

As I stand here today, I know my husband is watching, on shift, from the station. So, a quick hello to my husband Matt, and thank you. I also would like to thank my colleagues for joining me here today and a big thank you to every officer who gets up every day, puts on their vest, puts on their badge, walks out that door not knowing if they will make it home at the end of their shift. To the families, thank you for your service alongside our men and women in uniform.

As we have listed the names here today of those that we have lost this year, rest easy, know that we have to watch.

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

THE LONG-TERM PROBLEMS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND PALESTINE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, today's Special Order hour is not just about the violence that has occurred in the last week in Israel and Palestine. It is not about the activities of the last month, including the displacement of Palestinian families in Sheikh Jarrah, that have been largely overlooked in this region. But, in many ways, it is about what has happened over the last year, the last decade, the last several decades that has dehumanized and violated the human rights of too many people in this important region.

No one should have to face the reality of missiles shot at them. Hamas is causing great danger to the very people it purports to want to protect in Gaza by doing so, and those missile attacks should be condemned.

But that doesn't make it a ''both sides'' issue. We must acknowledge and condemn the disproportionate discrimination and treatment that Palestinians face versus others in this region.

No one should suffer the loss of life, liberty, or dignity that the Palestinian people have suffered under the Netanyahu and previous administrations in Israel during the 50-year occupation of the West Bank.

When serious human rights abuses compound, such as the recent attacks on places of worship, like the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the forced removal of people from their homes, most recently in East Jerusalem, but ongoing in the West Bank for way too long, the jailing and military court trials for Palestinian children, the dehumanization of the lives of the Palestinians by having roads and entrances that are separate for some people—which all too often looks like a former South Africa, the blockade and open-air prison conditions for the people in Gaza, where food and clean water is often scarce.

When those types of human rights abuses occur, we are not just putting the lives of Palestinians and Israelis at risk, but we are also putting the United States at greater jeopardy, and eventually, that could mean the lives of men and women from the United States getting involved in a greater escalation of violence in the region, which none of us want to see.

Today, we want to talk about the very long-term problems that have been, for too long, ignored by U.S. policies in the region. Fortunately, now more and more Members of Congress

are wanting to address peace in this region in a more forthright way.

As human rights giant South African Desmond Tutu said, ''If you are neutral in situations of injustice, you have chosen the side of the oppressor.''

We must treat everyone in Israel and Palestine with equal respect and dignity. That is the U.S. policy that we are speaking out for.

I am pleased to be joined by a number of my colleagues tonight who have taken leadership positions in talking about peace in the Middle East for all people.

I now yield to my colleague from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB), the first Palestinian American to serve in Congress.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I believe I am actually the second, but I am the only Palestinian-American Member of Congress now, and my mere existence has disrupted the status quo. This is so personal for me. I am a reminder to colleagues that Palestinians do, indeed, exist, that we are human, that we are allowed to dream. We are mothers, daughters, granddaughters, we are justice seekers and are unapologetic about our fight against oppressions of all forms.

Colleagues, Palestinians aren't going anywhere, no matter how much money you send to Israel's apartheid government.

If we are to make good on our promises to support equal human rights for all, it is our duty to end the apartheid system that, for decades, has subjected Palestinians to inhumane treatment and racism.

Reducing Palestinians to live in utter fear and terror of losing a child, being indefinitely detained or killed because of who they are, and the unequal rights and protections they have, under Israeli law, it must end.

One of Israel's most prominent human rights organizations, B'Tselem, has declared Israel an apartheid state. Human Rights Watch recently recognized it, too. This is what Palestinians living under Israel's oppression have been telling us for decades.

□ 1815

I have been told by some of my colleagues who dispute the truth about segregation, racism, and violence in Israel toward Palestinians that I need to know the history.

What they mean, unintentionally or not, is that Palestinians do not have the right to tell the truth about what happened to them during the founding of Israel. They, in effect, erase the truth about the ethnic cleansing of Palestinians in Israel that some refer to as the Nakba, or catastrophe.

As Palestinians talk about our history, know that many of my Black neighbors and indigenous communities may not know what we mean by Nakba, but they do understand what it means to be killed, expelled from your homeland, made homeless, and stripped of your human rights.

My ancestors and current family in Palestine deserve the world to hear their history without obstruction. They have a right to be able to explain to the world that they are still suffering, still being dispossessed, still being killed as the world watches and does nothing.

As Peter Beinart, an American of Jewish faith, writes: ''When you tell a people to forget its past, you are not proposing peace. You are proposing extinction.''

The Palestinian story is that of being made a refugee on the lands you called home.

We cannot have an honest conversation about U.S. military support for the Israeli Government today without acknowledging that, for Palestinians, the catastrophe of displacement and dehumanization in their homeland has been ongoing since 1948.

To read the statements from President Biden, Secretary Blinken, General Austin, and leaders of both parties, you would hardly know Palestinians existed at all.

There has been no recognition of the attack on Palestinian families being ripped from their homes in East Jerusalem right now or home demolitions; no mention of children being detained or murdered; no recognition of a sustained campaign of harassment and terror by Israeli police against worshipers kneeling down and praying and celebrating their holiest days in one of their holiest places; no mention of Al-Aqsa being surrounded by violence, tear gas, and smoke while people pray.

Can my colleagues imagine if it was their place of worship filled with tear gas? Could you pray as stun grenades were tossed into your holiest place?

Above all, there has been absolutely no recognition of Palestinian humanity. If our own State Department can't even bring itself to acknowledge that the killing of Palestinian children is wrong, well, I will say it for the millions of Americans who stand with me against the killing of innocent children no matter their ethnicity or faith.

I weep for all the lives lost under the unbearable status quo, every single one, no matter their faith or their background. We all deserve freedom, liberty, peace, and justice, and it should never be denied because of our faith or ethnic background.

No child, Palestinian or Israeli or whoever they are, should ever have to worry that death will rain from the sky.

How many of my colleagues are willing to say the same, to stand for Palestinian human rights as they do for Israelis?

There is a crushing dehumanization to how we talk about this terrible violence.

The New York Post reported the Palestinian death toll as Israeli casualties.

ABC says that Israelis are ''killed'' while Palestinians simply ''die,'' as if by magic, as if they were never human to begin with.

Help me understand the math. How many Palestinians have to die for their lives to matter?

Life under apartheid strips Palestinians of their human dignity.

How would you feel if you had to go through dehumanizing checkpoints two blocks from your own home to go to the doctor or travel across your own land? How would you feel if you had to do it while pregnant, in the scorching heat, as soldiers with guns controlled your freedom?

How would you feel if you lived in Gaza, where your power and water might be out for days or weeks at a time, where you were cut off from the outside world by an inhumane military blockade?

Meanwhile, Palestinians' rights to nonviolent resistance have been curtailed and even criminalized.

Our party leaders have spoken forcefully against BDS, calling its proponents anti-Semitic, despite the same tactics being critical to ending South African apartheid mere decades ago.

What we are telling Palestinians fighting apartheid is the same thing being told to my Black neighbors and Americans throughout America who are fighting against police brutality here: There is no form of acceptable resistance to state violence.

As long as the message from Washington is that our military's support for Israel is unconditional, Netanyahu's extremist, rightwing government will continue to expand settlements, continue to demolish homes, and continue to make the prospects for peace impossible.

Mr. Speaker, 330 of my own colleagues, Democrats and Republicans, 75 percent of the body here, signed a letter pledging that Israel shall never be made to comply with basic human rights laws that other countries that receive our military aid must observe.

When I see the images and videos of destruction and death in Palestine, all I hear are the children screaming from pure fear and terror.

I want to read something a mother named Eman in Gaza wrote 2 days ago. She said: ''Tonight, I put the kids to sleep in our bedroom. So that when we die, we die together and no one would live to mourn the loss of one another.''

That statement broke me a little more because my country's policies and funding will deny this mother's right to see her children live without fear and to grow old without painful trauma and violence.

We must condition aid to Israel on compliance with international human rights and an end to apartheid. We must, with no hesitation, demand that our country recognize that the unconditional support of Israel has enabled the erasure of Palestinian life and the denial of the rights of millions of refugees, and it emboldens the apartheid policies that Human Rights Watch has detailed so thoroughly in their recent report.

I stand before you not only as a Congresswoman for the beautiful 13 District Strong but also as a proud daughter of Palestinian immigrants and the

granddaughter of a loving Palestinian grandmother living in the occupied Palestine.

You take that and combine it with the fact that I was raised in one of the most beautiful, Blackest cities in America, a city where movements for civil rights and social justice are birthed, the city of Detroit.

So, I can't stand here silent when injustice exists and where the truth is obscured. If there is one thing Detroit instilled in this Palestinian girl from Southwest, it is you always speak truth to power even if your voice shakes.

The freedom of Palestinians is connected to the fight against oppression all over the world.

Lastly, to my Sity in Palestine, ''aqaf huna bsbbik.'' I stand here because of you.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her very personal words about the situation in Palestine.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR).

Ms. OMAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I extend my gratitude to MARIE NEWMAN for helping lead this important discussion, and I thank all the Members who are here and showed up in solidarity.

Mr. Speaker, as someone who has experienced war firsthand, I have a deep understanding of the suffering that comes along with it. As a child, I lived through a violent civil war that destroyed my home, ripped my family apart from each other, and killed many of my family and friends.

I can still remember, at just 8 years old, hiding under the bed, hearing bombs go off outside my window, and wondering if we were going to be hit next.

It is trauma I will live with for the rest of my life.

So, I understand, on a deeply human level, the pain and the anguish families are feeling in Palestine and Israel at the moment, and the helplessness people feel here in the United States who have family in the region, including many of my constituents. And it is for this reason that I abhor violence.

Whether rocket attacks or airstrikes, violence does nothing to make people more secure. It only furthers the interests of the powerful while costing lives, futures, and families.

But we must speak out truthfully and forcefully about the seeds of this conflict and about what is happening today. The truth is that this is not a conflict between two states. This is not a civil war. It is a conflict where one country, funded and supported by the United States Government, continues an illegal military occupation over another group of people.

This is not my description of it. This is the description of conservative Israeli leader Ariel Sharon, who, in 2003, said: ''To hold 3.5 million Palestinians under occupation is, in my opinion, a very bad thing for us and for them.''

''It is occupation,'' he said. ''You might not like this word, but it is really an occupation.''

To understand what is taking place at this moment, we must understand how it began.

In 1948, 700,000 Palestinians were forcefully removed and uprooted from their homes in what has come to be known as the Nakba, or the catastrophe. Seventy-eight percent of their land was taken from them. Now, consider that: 78 percent of their land was taken from them.

Since then, 5.6 million Palestinians have been continually displaced from their homes in one of the largest and longest-lasting refugee crises in human history.

For decades, the United States, the United Nations, and many Israelis and Palestinians have pushed for a Palestinian state in which the Palestinians can enjoy the same rights afforded to their Israeli counterparts. But in the past several years, that hope has increasingly slipped away.

The Israeli Government and the far-right ethnonationalist leader Benjamin Netanyahu have legally razed Palestinians' ancestral homes, leveled entire neighborhoods, and violently suppressed any resistance.

This is all to make way for illegal Israeli settlement outposts designed to displace Palestinians from their homes and prevent a future Palestinian state.

Since 1993, when the first Oslo peace accord was signed, illegal settlements have increased by nearly 400,000. And Netanyahu has made explicit his goal to annex much of the West Bank, home to over 3 million Palestinians.

□ 1830

On top of that, Palestinian movement, speech, and economic activity are severely limited. Palestinians are not allowed to leave the Gaza Strip except in extreme cases.

Medical shortages are rampant. Youth unemployment was already at 40 percent before the pandemic hit. People who protest, including young children, are routinely shot by the IDF soldiers—often killed—with no consequences in Israeli courts.

As a recent report by Human Rights Watch detailed, this can only be described as an apartheid.

All of which brings us to the current crisis. This week, the Israeli authorities were planning more forced displacement in Sheikh Jarrah, a Palestinian neighborhood in East Jerusalem—home to Palestinian refugees who had already been displaced.

On Thursday, settlers began harassing and attacking Palestinians who were breaking their Ramadan fast during a protest vigil in Sheikh Jarrah.

The deputy mayor of Jerusalem joined to mock Palestinians, saying to one protestor: ''Did they take the bullet out of your ass?'' ''It is a pity it didn't go here,'' pointing to his head.

Then, on the last Friday of the holy month of Ramadan, Israeli military forces stormed al-Aqsa mosque, one of the holiest sites in Islam, firing stun grenades, teargas, and rubber bullets. Over 300 people were injured; 200 of them were hospitalized.

What happened next is well known: Hamas fired rockets into Israel, which has taken the lives of six Israelis. And the Israeli military launched air strikes into Gaza, targeting civilian buildings, which have already killed 69 people, including 16 children.

Let me be clear: Every single death in this conflict is a tragedy. Every rocket and bomb that targets civilians is a war crime.

I feel the pain of every child who is forced to hide under their beds because they fear for their life, and every parent who deals with that anguish. And I wish we, as a nation, treated that pain equally; but right now we are not.

And instead of condemning blatant crimes against humanity and human rights abuses, many Members of Congress have instead fallen back on a blanketed statement defending Israel's air strikes against civilians under the guise of self-defense, without even a mention of the children getting killed, much less what happened at al-Aqsa or in Sheikh Jarrah.

When the 15-member United Nations Security Council proposed a resolution this week calling on the Israeli Government to cease settlement activities, demolitions and evictions, and urging general restraint, the United States reportedly blocked it from happening.

We are currently blocking the United Nations Security Council from calling on ceasefire. And to this day, we, as Members of Congress, have not had yet a hearing or a briefing on this conflict or gotten answers on whether our weaponry or money is being used to commit human rights abuses.

So I must ask: When we defend the Israeli citizens' right to peace and security, how can we at the same time ignore the 5 million Palestinians living under occupation?

When we say that Israel has the right to self-defense, how can we ignore the home demolitions, settlement violence, and forced annexation of Palestinian land that is happening?

And how can we say they, themselves, do not have the right to defend themselves?

How can we pay lip service to a Palestinian state, yet do absolutely nothing to make that state a reality while the Israeli Government we fund tries to make it impossible?

I will end with this: Today is Eid, the final day of Ramadan, one of the joyous days in the Muslim calendar. And while I would rather be spending it with my family, I know there are families who are mourning the death of their children because of this, and I owe it to them to speak out on their behalf.

So I am here today to stand for our common humanity, to say that every child deserves a life free of violence and oppression. Every child deserves

advocates for their humanity, for their safety, and for their security. And it should not be controversial to say the same for Palestinian children.

Eid Mubarak.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative OMAR for those words.

As we speak, it was just announced a little while ago that the Israeli military was going into Gaza. It is not clear if it is going after rocket attacks or Hamas leaders or what is happening. But that is happening at this very moment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), a senior, a very powerful Member of this Congress, the chair of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations, and a lifelong advocate for equality for Palestinians and for Israelis.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. POCAN, for his kind remarks and for being one of the organizers for tonight's Special Order.

Tonight, I am here to condemn violence. I am here to speak out in support of human rights, political rights, and peace. For days, Hamas and extremists in Gaza have been firing rockets into Israel that have caused death, destruction, and fear among Israeli citizens.

I condemn Hamas' actions. These attacks must stop.

For 54 years, Israel has been enforcing a brutal military occupation in the West Bank that has terrorized Palestinian families. And I condemn Israeli's occupation of Palestine. Israel's occupation must end.

What we are witnessing in Israel, East Jerusalem, Gaza, and the West Bank are the bitter fruits of discrimination that has empowered Jewish extremists and Palestinian extremists. People seeking justice, equality, and peace, and opportunity are sidelined, silenced, and dismissed.

We are witnessing the all too familiar cycle of violence between Israel and Hamas. And, today, we are witnessing Israeli cities at war. Israeli citizens are attacking each other. Israeli citizens, who are Jewish and Palestinian, are fighting each other. Adding to this hatred is Israel's nation-state law and other structural policies of discrimination that treat Palestinians as second-class citizens.

Now, I want to be clear. Israel has the right to have their security, and it must be able to defend itself against rockets. But Palestinians have universally recognized human rights, rights that are not recognized under Israeli military occupation.

Palestinians have become people without a nation. Palestinians have no government to defend them when they seek justice when their children are abused or tortured by Israeli military security forces. Palestinian families cannot defend themselves when Israeli bulldozers destroy their homes and turn their land over to Jewish settlers.

Israel is an ally of the United States, and Congress supports Israel by providing military aid. And I vote for that aid package. The Iron Dome missile defense system that is stopping Hamas rockets is funded out of the Committee on Appropriations' Defense Subcommittee, which I chair. And I support funding for Iron Dome and it will be in the bill that I write this year.

However, Congress sends $3.8 billion to Israel in the form of military aid to be unrestricted and unconditioned. No limits. Proponents of this unrestricted aid to Israel wrote to the Committee on Appropriations: ''U.S. support of Israel makes the region safer and bolsters diplomatic efforts at achieving a negotiated two-state solution, resulting in peace and prosperity for both Israelis and Palestinians.''

To those who support that statement, here are the facts: There are no diplomatic efforts to achieve a two-state solution. The Prime Minister of Israel has repeatedly stated he is committed to annexing Palestinian lands. There is no peace for Palestinians in East Jerusalem or the West Bank. There is an Israeli military occupation that abuses and tortures Palestinian children, demolishes Palestinian homes, and steals Palestinian land.

The unrestricted, unconditioned $3.8 billion in annual U.S. military aid enables—it gives a green light to Israel's occupation of Palestine because there is no accountability and there is no oversight by Congress. This must change. Not one dollar of U.S. aid to Israel should go towards the military detention of Palestinian children, the annexation of Palestinian lands, or the destruction of Palestinian homes.

I support everyone's universal human rights, including Palestinian rights, to live in freedom; to live with equality, with security, with opportunity. I want peace for the people of Israel and the people of Palestine, and I am willing to do my part to work for justice.

Rockets fired from Gaza must stop. The eviction of Palestinian families from East Jerusalem must stop. The burning of synagogues and Arab businesses must stop. And the rightwing extremists that chant ''Burn the Arabs,'' well, that must stop, too.

There is enough hate and there is enough blame to go around. And this conflict will not end until there is responsible leadership on both sides. Peace will not take root until the United States stands up for human rights and security for all people, and that includes human rights and security for the Palestinian people.

The Biden administration must work for peace and direct some tough love to the Israeli Government and to the Palestinian Authority. End the violence. End the discrimination. End the occupation. Israel deserves security, and Palestinians deserve self-determination and freedom.

Tonight, no child should go to bed under the constant fear of violence. We should all want every Israeli and every Palestinian child to live with peace, opportunity, hope for the future. And that is what I am working to achieve with my colleagues.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative MCCOLLUM very much for those words.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 26 minutes remaining.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY), my colleague.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the deep trauma and loss of life perpetuated by systems of oppression here in the United States and globally.

Many times I have stood at this dais and affirmed that our destinies are tied. That was clear when protestors took to the streets in the face of police murders, seeking to build a nation where Black lives matter.

That was clear when our democracy and our lives were put at risk by violent white supremacists, who shattered glass and broke doors while wearing anti-Semitic phrases on their chests, carrying the Confederate flag, erecting a noose on the west lawn.

That was clear when students protesting to end poverty and oppression in the streets of Bogota were shot dead.

That was clear when families kneeling during this holy month at the third holiest site in Islam were met with teargas, rubber bullets, and hand grenades.

Our destinies are tied. As a Black woman in America, I am no stranger to police brutality and State-sanctioned violence. We have been criminalized for the very way we show up in the world.

Last summer, when Black Lives Matter protestors took to the streets to demand justice, they were met with force. They faced teargas, rubber bullets, and a militarized police, just as our Palestinian brothers and sisters are facing in Jerusalem today.

Palestinians are being told the same thing as Black folks in America: There is no acceptable form of resistance.

We are bearing witness to egregious human rights violations. The pain, trauma, and terror the Palestinians are facing is not just the result of this week's escalation, but the consequence of years of military occupation.

In Sheikh Jarrah, the Israeli Government is violently dispossessing yet another neighborhood of Palestinian families from homes they have lived in for decades.

We cannot stand idly and complicitly by and allow the occupation and oppression of the Palestinian people to continue. We cannot remain silent when our government sends $3.8 billion of military aid to Israel that is used to demolish Palestinian homes, imprison Palestinian children, and displace Palestinian families.

A budget is a reflection of our values. I am committed to ensuring that our government does not fund state violence in any form anywhere.

Many say that ''conditioning aid'' is not a phrase that I should utter here,

but let me be clear: No matter the context, American Government dollars always come with conditions.

The questions at hand are: Should our taxpayer dollars create conditions for justice, healing, and repair? Or should those dollars create conditions for oppression and apartheid?

□ 1845

Now, while I hold due space for the storied history and the unique lived experiences on the ground globally, there is a through line here.

And whether we are talking about the militarization of our communities or weapons of war, the question is the same. If our budgets are a statement of our values, what do we value? Whose lives do we value? We have seen footage of Israeli and Palestinian children huddled fearfully while rockets blanket their homeland. No child should live in fear. No child should grow up in the midst of a conflict that robs them of a childhood. And Palestinian children do not have the same protections afforded to them.

Without the U.S. exerting pressure on Israel to deescalate, the explosive situation in Jerusalem is igniting further violence not just in the city, but beyond. It is clear there is a grave asymmetry of power here. Palestinians do not have a sovereign state and the protections that come with it.

Following forceful violence against the Palestinians simply seeking to remain in their family homes, militant groups in Gaza have launched rockets at Israeli cities, resulting in seven deaths, including a child. In response, the Israeli military has launched severe attacks on Gaza, killing 83 people, 17 of whom are children. This is devastating.

The destinies of the Israeli and Palestinian people are tied. Our outrage at the pain, violence, and oppression they face must be clear and unapologetic. Equal outrage for violence perpetrated against all people, and moral clarity when state-sanctioned violence is claiming the lives of innocent mothers, fathers, daughters, and sons.

From Jerusalem to Boston, from Randolph to Gaza, from Colombia to Yemen, our destinies are tied, and everyone deserves to live from fear and to know peace.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for those remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to ask the rest of my colleagues if we can try to keep it to 3 to 4 minutes each. The good news is there are many people who are very passionate about human rights in the Mid-East, the problem is we have an hour total, and I would appreciate that consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, I know this has been a very difficult week for us as a global community, as communities that are concerned for human rights, all human rights in general, and in particular, the rights of Palestinians and Israelis alike that have been impacted by the fear and violence of this week.

Now, what I think is, you know, important is that—I will start with a story. As a little girl, my family comes from the island of Puerto Rico, and I grew up visiting my family on the island of Vieques, communities on the island of Vieques, where the United States bombed its own territories, its own communities.

And I would go to sleep as a little girl to the sound of U.S. bombs detonating. Practice is what it was called at the time. Practice. And when I saw those air strikes that are supported with U.S. funds, I could not help but wonder if our communities were practice for this.

This is our business because we are playing a role in it. And the United States must acknowledge its role in the injustice and human rights violations of Palestinians. This is not about both sides. This is about an imbalance of power.

When I first got here in 2019, the Israeli Government refused to admit two Members of the United States Congress, RASHIDA TLAIB and ILHAN OMAR, into the country. They banned Members of this very body because of who they were. They said it was a sign of weakness.

We have to have the courage to name our contributions, and sometimes I can't help but wonder if the reason we don't do that, if we are scared to stand up to the incarceration of children in Palestine, is because maybe it will force us to confront the incarceration of children here on our border.

If by standing up to the injustices there, it will prompt us to stand up to the injustices here. We have a responsibility. And if we have historically said and committed to a role as an honest broker, then we must fulfill that role. That means we have to be honest with ourselves, with what our aid supports. We have to be honest and ask ourselves questions like why we are using our veto power on the U.N. Security Council in preventing statements from being released about concerns for this violence alike.

The President and many other figures this week stated that Israel has a right to self-defense, and this is a sentiment that is echoed across this body. But do Palestinians have a right to survive? Do we believe that? And, if so, we have a responsibility to that as well.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for those words.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. BUSH).

Ms. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, St. Louis and I rise in solidarity with the Palestinian people and in memory of our brother, Bassem Masri, a Ferguson activist who was with us on the front lines of our uprising for justice following the police murder of Michael Brown, Jr.

Bassem was a St. Louis Palestinian. Bassem also lived in Jerusalem, Palestine. Bassem was one of us. He showed up ready. As a Palestinian, he was ready to resist, to rebel, to rise up with us as our St. Louis community mourned Mike Brown, Jr.'s state-sanctioned murder, and as we demanded an end to the militarized police occupation of our communities.

Palestinians know what state violence, militarized policing, and occupation of their communities looks like, and they have lived that reality of having to go through checkpoints while trying to live their lives. They know this reality and the reality of so much more.

So when heavily militarized police forces showed up in Ferguson in 2014, Bassem and so many others of our St. Louis Palestinian community, our Palestinian siblings showed up, too.

I remember sitting in a circle on the grass near where Michael Brown, Jr., was murdered, and I remember them describing to us what to do when militarized law enforcement shot us with rubber bullets or when they tear-gassed us. I remember learning that the same equipment that they use to brutalize us is the same equipment that we can send to the Israel military to police and brutalize Palestinians.

I remember Bassem putting his life on the line with us. I remember him live-streaming for the whole world to see our struggle. I remember our solidarity. And I remember the harassment, the extortion, the brutalization he faced for resisting with us.

That harassment, that extortion, that brutalization by heavily-armed militarized presence in our community, that is what we fund when our government sends our tax dollars to the Israeli military.

St. Louis sent me here to save lives. Bassem's loved ones in his community, our St. Louis community, sent me here to save lives. That means we oppose our money going to fund militarized policing, occupation and systems of violent oppression and trauma.

We are anti-war. We are anti-occupation. We are anti-apartheid. Period.

If this body is looking for something productive to do with $3 million, instead of funding a military that polices and kills Palestinians, I have some communities in St. Louis City and in St. Louis County where that money can go, where we desperately need investment, where we are hurting, where we need help. Let us prioritize funding there. Prioritize funding life, not destruction.

So, today, we remember Bassem. We remember his resistance in the face of militarized police occupation as a St. Louisan and as a Palestinian.

We lost him to a health crisis, but we remember his words today. Until all our children are safe, we will continue to fight for our rights in Palestine and in Ferguson. We stand with you in solidarity.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 13 minutes remaining.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), a great colleague and mentor of mine.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am horrified and saddened by the ongoing escalation of violence in Gaza and in Israel.

We have now seen over 1,800 rockets being fired indiscriminately at Israel's citizens, who are now fleeing for their lives. Yes, I believe that Israel does have a right to defend herself.

Now, 103 Palestinians and seven Israelis are dead, including children. It is so painful. The cycle of violence that we see over and over again. Yes, I believe Israel does have the right to defend herself. But in the end, there are no winners.

The United States can play a role. The Biden administration has dispatched the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, his name is Hady Amr, to Israel, and his job is to deal with the situation in Israel and Palestine. I am hopeful that we will see a deescalation and a ceasefire. But a return to status quo is simply not enough.

Earlier this week, prior to the attacks, I was deeply disturbed by the intentional and the intended evacuation of Palestinian families, some of whom have been in their homes for decades. The Biden administration, through its National Security Advisor, Jake Sullivan, has also conveyed its consternation, its concern, about the evictions, and has called and has urged the administration to remain heavily involved, to address the root causes of this violence, including ongoing evictions, displacement, and occupation, as it works to secure a ceasefire.

The violence must end now, and we must work to enable dialogue that can lead to a just, safe, and secure future for both Israelis and Palestinians.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for those words.

□ 1900

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA).

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative POCAN for yielding.

To Members of the body, the occupation must end, and there must be a just solution for both peoples. We cannot keep turning a blind eye to the practices that rob people of their generational homes or detaining children. Israeli and Palestinian families want to raise their children in safety and in peace, and we have got to take firm, diplomatic steps to support those goals.

While the evictions in west Jerusalem and the hostilities around Al Aqsa Mosque seem to have provoked the latest escalation in violence. We have got to take a hard look at how the situation has changed in recent years. The Biden administration must reverse Trump's detrimental actions and take steps to ensure that U.S. aid to Israel cannot be used for the seizure or destruction of Palestinian homes. We have also got to continue humanitarian aid to Palestinian territories.

The use of war-grade weapons and the killing of civilians must stop. I have always strongly supported a rights-based approach and a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and the current situation makes it more crucial than ever to pursue viable pathways toward equality, self-determination, and peace.

I sincerely thank Mr. POCAN and the Progressive Caucus for putting this Special Order hour together. I hope and pray that the death and self-destruction will end and that we may work toward a peaceful solution centered on the humanity and the rights of all involved.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for those words.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the State of Indiana (Mr. CARSON). He is extremely patient because he has been here nearly an hour to speak.

Mr. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with the Palestinian people as they face grave injustices, violence, and certainly abuse. I join the countless people around the world, Mr. Speaker, who are vehemently opposed to the planned, forced evictions of Palestinians in Sheikh Jarrah and saddened by the escalating violence that threatens Israelis and Palestinians alike.

We must condemn all forms of violence and mourn the loss of both Palestinian lives and Israeli lives.

I stand here today as one of the three Muslims serving in Congress on Eid day, heartbroken to see the attacks on the worshippers at the Al-Aqsa Mosque, one of the holiest sites of Islam in our holiest month of the year by the Israeli Government.

For decades, Israel has violated international law and basic human rights through its systematic displacement of Palestinians. For too long, America has looked the other way as Israel has engaged in this horrific campaign against Palestinians.

Israel is our security partner. In fact, the U.S. alone gives Israel billions of dollars per year. But we must make sure that our taxpayer dollars are not being used to fund human rights violations.

Enough is enough.

America has a moral obligation to use our influence to protect the victims of human rights violations including the Palestinian people. We must work to strengthen our work to bring peace to this region. This is our moral responsibility to do the right thing. It is not about Jews versus Muslims or Israel versus its neighbors. It is about right versus wrong.

Let me be clear: Israel's decade of forced displacement is wrong. That is why we are working hard in Congress to make things right. Our American Government must enforce international law and our own foundational principles, and our allies, like Israel, must be held accountable for human rights violations.

Now, we are going to keep working hard in Congress to pass much-needed legislation that achieves accountability, equality, and justice for all.

America is great and powerful—probably the greatest nation in recorded history. But America is complex. It is a complicated work in progress. For centuries she has engaged in and enabled the mistreatment of countless people from the slavery enshrined in its Constitution against Africans to the taking of land from Native Americans, or the shameful support of dictators beyond our shores. But today we face an inflection point, a reckoning of whether we will stand up for the values we claim to cherish or if we will turn a blind eye to repeated violations of human rights.

We cannot turn our backs now. We must recognize that this is an international struggle and stick by the words of Dr. King when he said that injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

I am thankful for Dr. King and for the long list of great Americans who have helped bend the arc of the moral universe toward justice. We stand on the shoulders and march in their footsteps as we advance their legacy and boldly stand up to protect the human rights of the Palestinian people. By working together, we can ensure that America uses her power for good in Palestine and around the world.

Let's keep up this momentum. Let's help secure justice for the Palestinian people. Let's work for peace. Let's never give up.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his words.

I know we are short on time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with grave concern about the ongoing violence in Israel and Palestine. The events of the last week and the deaths of so many Israeli and Palestinian civilians, including many children, are heartbreaking. My condolences to their families and my thoughts are with those in Israel and Gaza who continue to live in fear.

Rocket attacks by Hamas and other militant groups that intentionally target civilians are, of course, reprehensible, and I condemn them unequivocally. The escalation of violence is not in the interest of Israelis or Palestinians, but only extremists who thrive on conflict. The Biden administration needs to call on the Israeli Government to agree to a cease-fire and put pressure on Hamas to do the same.

I have consistently supported security assistance to Israel and voted to fund the Iron Dome, which is saving

lives as we speak. Yet Israel's disproportionate response to Hamas' attacks, destroying entire buildings and public spaces, is exacerbating this horrible cycle of violence. These air strikes, which have already resulted in the deaths of civilians and at least 38 women and children, must stop. We need a cease-fire now, and the United States must help bring one about.

Beyond stopping the immediate violence, the United States must also urge Israel to support the creation of a Palestinian state—the only way to end this cycle of violence for good. The status quo of occupation and creeping de facto annexation is unjust and not sustainable. The forced evictions of Palestinian families in east Jerusalem are wrong, and it is not the first time that events like we saw last week in Sheikh Jarrah have happened.

I will wrap up by saying that I hope and pray for peace. I want to thank my colleague, RASHIDA TLAIB. I think part of what has been missing in Congress is hearing Palestinian voices.

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

ECONOMICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, tonight, I am going to actually try to do something that is a little tricky, but I am going to first sort of explain the theme, and then I am going to sort of walk through some of the backup material.

We understand right now, our brothers and sisters on the left have, what, another $4½ trillion of spending—maybe it is 5—in the pipeline, a couple major multi-spending of that, let's call it that $4½ trillion over the next 10 years. They claim to have about $3 trillion in tax increases coming to pay for it. The reality—and hopefully I will be able to do this over the next couple of weeks as we try to get more details and work through it line by line—it also requires that you hit every mark on the revenue raised, that all sorts of programs expire, which is really unlikely around here, and also certain spending expires.

It is just not real. So our top-of-the-napkin math right now is at best over the 10 years it is a couple trillion dollars in new revenues.

Well, one of the sets of revenues that is being discussed is, well, let's tax the wealthy. Okay. Except when you walk through the math there, let's raise capital gains tax, let's raise basis, let's raise individuals' income tax, and also then you add in let's raise taxes on corporations, fine, but we are already starting to see the data coming in saying that just going to the 28 percent on the corporate tax rate is 1 million jobs over the next 24 months.

Okay, so the Democratic Party wipes out 1 million jobs and takes, oh, I think it was a little less, like $119 billion or something off just the GDP from those 2 years, and you start to lay out—that is just the corporate income tax. Now start to do the capital gains which the beauty of capital gains is it is risk-taking. It is the type of investment that makes the working poor less poor. It is the type of investment that takes risks that makes us more productive, because, Mr. Speaker, you all remember your high school economics class.

What are the two ways a worker gets paid more?

Inflation, which means you got paid for more but it didn't get you anything, or productivity. Without that risk capital, Mr. Speaker, you lose that productivity investment.

So, if the Democrats really intend to spend that much money and really intend to keep driving up the debt and deficits the way they are, then I want to make a modest proposal of where they can find some offsets. I am shocked this isn't discussed more around here. Instead of marching in and saying that we are going to tax rich people, even though much of that money actually goes to create jobs, investment, economic growth, and productivity growth for our brothers and sisters who are in the hardworking class, why don't we stop subsidizing the rich?

I am going to show a number of boards here today on how this government takes some of the very, very, very wealthiest in this country and on one hand says: Pay the taxes and, oh, by the way, we are going to hand you back the cash.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to show you one board where individuals with multi, multi, multi-million dollar houses on the beach then get dramatically subsidized flood insurance from the Federal general fund and over and over and over.

If this is the path the Democrats intend to go, could they consider cutting spending?

Because cutting that spending would be much less distortionary—that is an actual word—-distorting the economy because the taxes being discussed right now are going to hurt the economy. They are going to hurt working people, and they are going to really hurt the working poor.

So, if you need this much revenue—and our back-of-the-napkin math right now is about $1,400,000,000,000 over the 10 years in subsidies that could be cut for that very top fraction of income earners and wealth holders in the United States. So there is a place to get your revenue without creating the economic distortion being discussed right now.

So let's first talk about the reality of where we are at as a people, as a society, and as a country.

How many actually right now know the latest numbers from CBO on how much trouble we are in just on Medicare?

The 30-year window right now on Medicare is a $71 trillion shortfall just in Medicare.

□ 1915

Remember, in Medicare only, it has the A, B, C, D. But part A, which is the hospital portion, is the only part we collect as part of your FICA tax. Everything else, ultimately, comes out of the general fund.

We always talk about part B and part D because part C is the managed care portion. But if you look at the actual outlays of the program and then look at the interest costs and remove part A, the hospital portion, it is $71 trillion, and it is just Medicare.

I am just stunned more Members of Congress don't understand this or are willing to tell their constituents the truth. That Medicare number represents 67 percent of the deficit debt shortfall over that 30 years. Once again, the Medicare shortfall is 67 percent of the debt we are going to be in, in 30 years.

So, we take that. Now, let's add in Social Security. Social Security is in better shape. It functionally has only about a $28 trillion shortfall over the next 30 years because you reach in and you take the portion of the trust fund.

Here is the trust fund portion. You see the green sliver?

Then, the rest are what we predict as incoming payroll taxes. Here are the programs' outlays, and then the interest on the shortfall.

Work with me. If Medicare is $71 trillion, Social Security is $28 trillion, right there, you are at—what?—$99 trillion of the debt is driven by just Social Security and Medicare.

Well, the good news is—if it is that—the rest of the budget over that 30-year window is only about $3 trillion short. So, in a perverse way, the rest of the budget is out of balance by only $3 trillion. It is pretty close to being in balance, in the type of numbers we are using here in Washington today.

There should be just a fixation, if this body cared about retirement security, cared about the future, cared about everyone from my 5-year-old daughter, who is going to be paying these taxes, to, hopefully, myself, who will be receiving some of these benefits. If we actually cared, there should be an absolute fixation on these numbers.

Instead, there is a fixation here on spending more money and spending money that we can show you is going to shrink the economy and unemploy a lot more Americans.

I am trying to speak as an economist with some passion. If you look at post-tax reform, post-some of the regulatory rationalizations, and maybe with some good luck, if you look at 2018–2019, that should be the goal, to get back to what was happening in the economy in those years. Because if you take a look, after the tax reform, workers were receiving a substantially larger portion of the value of that tax reform. It was substantially a miracle.

But I want to show you one of my favorite slides here. If you look at the number of Americans in 2018, 2019, who were in poverty, do you realize we had a couple of the lowest years—actually, the lowest years in history of our brothers and sisters, our fellow Americans, in poverty. You look at the lines for African Americans, Hispanics, Anglos, this is supposed to be the goal.

You do understand we had a couple of years where income inequality dramatically shrank, and it didn't shrink because rich people were getting less rich. It shrank because poor people, particularly the working poor, were getting less poor, and fairly dramatically less poor.

Here is maybe a perverse reason the left is fixated on wanting, on one hand, to raise the taxes on the wealthy and, on the other hand, hand them a bunch of subsidies. Well, there is also a very ugly political reason. When you hand people subsidies, maybe they help your campaign, maybe they pay attention to you.

But if you take a look at 2013 to 2016, see the orange bar here? That was the gain of wealth of the wealthy. The blue was the poorest portion of Americans.

The income inequality gap under those Obama years actually grew dramatically. The rich did get richer. The poor did get poorer.

When Republicans provided tax reform, when we cleaned up much of the regulatory system, you know what happened? The value of working people's labor went up fairly dramatically. Our brothers and sisters who we refer to often as blue collar, the working poor, they got substantially wealthier. Their income—their labor became much more valuable.

The rich didn't even keep close. It was like three times the differential.

When someone tells you during the last administration, well, the rich were getting richer and the poorer were getting poorer, they are lying to you. They are just not looking at the math.

It turns out tax reform—regulatory reform, actually—made the poor much less poor. It didn't shrink the pie. It actually made prosperity across the country.

Then, we hit this damn virus.

So, we look at the brilliance of what we have done in this last year, and you start to realize the economic violence we are committing on the poor.

Actually, before we do this board, what are some of the things you can do to really crush the working poor in your country? Open up the borders, and make those who may not have finished high school—what they sell is their talents and their labor. They may not have high skill sets, and for so long, that skill set didn't have enough value in this economy. Then, in 2018 and 2019, we saw the working poor get dramatically less poor because their labor became much more valuable.

When you open up the border, you flood the marketplace with those who compete with them with similar skill sets.

We have lots of data. A couple of weeks ago, I showed some charts that showed one of the most vicious things, the economic violence you can commit on the working poor with having an open border.

What is the number two thing? It is what we have been hearing about the last couple of days. When you see this type of inflation on gasoline, on commodity foods, on being able to put a roof over your head, the middle class, it hurts. The upper classes, they make money because they hold lots of assets. They are getting richer now.

But if are you part of that working poor, that blue-collar working class that did so well in the previous couple of years, they are getting their heads kicked in right now because we have pumped in so many dollars chasing so few goods. We are kicking the poor in their heads, and it is the policies coming out of this place that are doing it to them.

Yet, the third leg of how you make the poor less poor is work, that attachment to the value of their labor that businesses, concerns, others that need them, that help them raise their skill sets, that help them build their seniority.

Yet, we have a system right now where, as you can see in this chart, in much of the country, we are paying people more money to stay home than take the employment.

You do realize right now you may be a hero if you are a Member of Congress and you have been voting to do enhanced unemployment benefits. But in the future, when those things start to run out, and they have lost a year to 2 years of skills, of seniority, of moving up in the organization they are employed by, you explain to them why their lifetime wages have been crushed.

Some of this is also driven by the teachers' unions playing games of not opening up.

Do we understand the level of economic dislocation that these policies are going to give us, not this year, not next year, but maybe for the coming decade?

Let's go back to my previous theme. We see that economic robustness, vitality, opportunity, economic growth is moral. If this place truly cares and claims they care about workers and the working poor—now, we are about to do the next round of economic kick-in-the-head. We are going to call it taxing the wealthy, but we are also going to remove the very capital out of the markets that go to the investments that make us more productive, that make it so we can hire and pay people.

You already saw the one study—I have it right over here on the chair—that says that just the corporate tax hike will unemploy 1 million Americans in the first 24 months.

Let's walk through and see how bold and economically literate the left is around here. Here is the National Flood Insurance Program. It turns out that if you look at the chart over here, where much of the subsidized spending is coming from the general fund, it is for the folks who are 165 percent of the mean income and up.

We were trying to work out another chart that showed it was some of the top 1, 2, 3 percent of income earners and wealth holders in the entire country who were actually getting the substantial portion of the subsidized flood insurance.

If you need more money to keep spending, maybe cut some of the spending where you are subsidizing the very people you are threatening to tax. It is a really creative, simple idea: Cut some spending. And you can cut the spending on the very people who you vilify so much.

Look, a couple of these are uncomfortable, but it is still the math. If you look at some of the top wealth households in the Nation, and you take a look at how much money will go to those individuals in everything from Social Security, Medicare, other types of programs—you really need to understand. Does it make sense to play this shell game of saying Democrats are going to raise taxes on the rich? Okay, but we are going to turn around and hand you all these benefits and hand you all these subsidies through the other hand. It is an irrational sort of washing machine of the money.

Another one I will give you is, you take a number of the subsidies that go to agriculture, and take the sliver who are the wealthiest holders of those agribusinesses. Guess where the substantial portion of the subsidies go?

So, on one hand, you are saying we are going to tax you more, but we are going to turn around and hand you back the commodity subsidies. It is an irrational plan, once again, devoid of basic math and basic economics that the Democrats are proposing.

Who knows, maybe it is great politics, saying we are going to tax the rich. I mean, we see the polling. Many in the Republican base aren't particularly thrilled. We know the Democrat base vilifies it, even though that is where much of the left actually gets their money. But it is just bad economics.

Do we want to step back into the days when, for great politics, we did things that truly crushed the workers, the working poor, in this country by making the economy smaller than it should be, slowing down economic growth but slowing down also those investments that make us more productive, that make it so we can pay our brothers and sisters more?

My challenge to the left is: We have been working up the numbers now for a couple of weeks. Brian Riedel, of the Manhattan Institute, has a great article that is about to be published walking through lots of these numbers. Take it for your consideration.

Brian's number is about $1 trillion of subsidies that go to the rich. Our number is about $1.4 trillion over the 10 years that go to the rich. We have

added in flood insurance and a couple of other programs that we have thought about.

But the last part of this thought experiment, you are telling me it is absolutely ethical that saying, on one hand, I want to tax these folks more. But, oh, by the way, here is your subsidy to buy your electric car. Here is your subsidy to buy the solar panels. Here is your subsidy to have a multimillion-dollar house in a flood zone. Here is your subsidy.

This is irrational economics. It is irrational policy. And the only reason a political party would continue to support it is they understand it is the shiny objects that get used for additional political support. That is a cynical, dark thing for our friends on the left to continue to do.

So that is my thought experiment for this evening. We are going to try to add some more detail on these numbers over the coming weeks.

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

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 14, 2021, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC–1095. A letter from the Program Specialist, Chief Counsel's Office, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Regulatory Capital Rule: Emergency Capital Investment Program [Docket ID: OCC-2021-0002] (RIN: 1557-AF09) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC–1096. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Standards Branch, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Oil and Gas and Sulfur Operations on the Outer Continental Shelf--Civil Penalty Inflation Adjustment [Docket ID: BSEE-2021-0001; EEEE500000021XE1700DX EX1SF0000.EAQ000] (RIN: 1014-AA48) received May 7, 2021, 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–1097. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Delisting and Foreign Species, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Departments final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Listing the Yangtze Sturgeon as an Endangered Species [Docket No.: FWS-HQ-ES-2017-0047; FF09E22000 FXES111809000000 212] (RIN: 1018-BC83) received May 7, 2021, 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–1098. A letter from the Director, General Counsel and Legal Policy Division, U.S. Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's final rule — Post-Employment Conflict of Interest Restrictions; Revision of Departmental Component Designations (RIN: 3209-AA58) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–1099. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of V-67, V-190, and V-429; Establishment of T-312; and Revocation of V-125 and V-335 in the Vicinity of Marion, IL [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0944; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ACE-26] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1100. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1136; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01301-R; Amendment 39-21468; AD 2021-06-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1101. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH (Type Certificate Previously Held by Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH and Eurocopter Canada Ltd.) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0696; Product Identifier 2018-SW-019-AD; Amendment 39-21485; AD 2021-07-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1102. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0846; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-00806-T; Amendment 39-21411; AD 2021-03-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1103. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31363; Amdt. No.: 558] received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1104. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Fosston and Little Falls, MN [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1186; Airspace Docket No.: 20-AGL-42] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1105. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1115; Product Identifier MCAI-2020-01230-T; Amendment 39-21455; AD 2021-05-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1106. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Class E Airspace; Kayenta, AZ [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1124; Airspace Docket No.: 20-AWP-48] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1107. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Buena Vista, CO [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1096; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ANM-41] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1108. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0785; Product Identifier 2020-NM-063-AD; Amendment 39-21477; AD 2021-06-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 7, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1109. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Implementation of Nonresident Alien Deposit Interest Regulations (Rev. Proc. 2020-15) received May 12, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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. MEEKS: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 1157. A bill to provide for certain authorities of the Department of State, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–33). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. RUTHERFORD (for himself, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 3172. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to establish a mortgage insurance program for first responders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BERA, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. RUSH, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. DUNN, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LONG, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PENCE, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. ARMSTRONG,

Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HARRIS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. KELLER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. MEUSER, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. WILD, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. LIEU, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. MEIJER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. ROSS, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. DEAN, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GIBBS, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. LAMB, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 3173. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish requirements with respect to the use of prior authorization under Medicare Advantage plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 3174. A bill to increase transparency and accountability with respect to establishing and operating temporary influx facilities of the Department of Health and Human Services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PALAZZO (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 3175. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 135 Main Street in Biloxi, Mississippi, as the ''Robert S. McKeithen Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 3176. A bill to designate as wilderness certain National Forest System land in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 3177. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to develop an educational program and related resources, to carry out annual education campaigns to inform the public about certain health and safety risks relating to motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. FLEISCHMANN):

H.R. 3178. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the rate of tax on estates, gifts, and generation-skipping transfers; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. BUDD, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. BUCK, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ROY, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. PERRY, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BROOKS, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. HUDSON, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. BABIN, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. BANKS, and Mr. LAMALFA):

H.R. 3179. A bill to codify Executive Order 13950 (relating to combating race and sex stereotyping), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. BEYER, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. PANETTA, and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 3180. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an elective payment for energy property and electricity produced from certain renewable resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 3181. A bill to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from using the hiring authority under section 207 of the Public Health Service Act to hire or pay new employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 3182. A bill to provide that inclined sleepers for infants and crib bumpers shall be considered banned hazardous products under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself, Mr. KATKO, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. VELA, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HIMES, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. DEAN, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. MAST, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. PORTER, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LAMALFA, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. EMMER, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. TURNER, and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 3183. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the waiting periods for disability insurance benefits and Medicare coverage for individuals with metastatic breast cancer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 3184. A bill to amend section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 to clarify that such section has no effect on civil rights laws with respect to the targeting of covered advertisements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COMER (for himself, Ms. FOXX, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. MANN, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. BIGGS, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. PALMER, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. PERRY, Mr. LONG, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. MAST, Mr. BOST, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. BANKS, Mr. ROSE, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. BUDD, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Ms. LETLOW, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. ROY, Mr. ISSA, Mr. HAGEDORN, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 3185. A bill to clarify the treatment of 2 or more employers as joint employers under the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 3186. A bill to award career pathways innovation grants to local educational agencies and consortia of 2 local educational agencies, to provide technical assistance within the Office of Career, Technical, 3 and Adult Education to administer the grants and support the local educational agencies with the 4 preparation of grant applications and management of grant funds, to amend the Higher Education 5 Act of 1965 to support community college and industry partnerships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H.R. 3187. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to ensure that all dogs and cats used by research facilities are obtained legally; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. FISCHBACH (for herself, Mr. EMMER, and Mr. STAUBER):

H.R. 3188. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish a forgivable loan program for remote recreational businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mrs. FISCHBACH (for herself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. EMMER, and Mr. STAUBER):

H.R. 3189. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a plan to establish travel corridors at land-based border ports of entry to facilitate cross-border travel at the northern border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. ROY, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. HICE of Georgia):

H.R. 3190. A bill to prohibit rescinding the recognition of Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. STEWART, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BABIN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee):

H.R. 3191. A bill to require the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating to the origin of COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOLDEN (for himself and Mr. HAGEDORN):

H.R. 3192. A bill to modify the requirements for the Administrator of the Small Business Administration relating to declaring a disaster in a rural area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri (for himself and Mr. GUEST):

H.R. 3193. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to provide for a high-speed broadband deployment initiative; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BASS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CHU, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. SOTO, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CORREA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LIEU, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. TLAIB, and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ):

H.R. 3194. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide increased labor law protections for agricultural workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. STEUBE, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. LONG, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee):

H.R. 3195. A bill to make any city or county that has in effect any law or ordinance that is in violation of Federal immigration law ineligible for any Federal grant, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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. HARTZLER (for herself, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. BUDD, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. COLE, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. LATURNER, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. OWENS, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. BABIN, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. HERN):

H.R. 3196. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow married couples to apply the student loan interest deduction limitation separately to each spouse, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H.R. 3197. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the City of Eunice, Louisiana, certain Federal land in Louisiana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CASE, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TAYLOR, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Ms. FOXX, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 3198. A bill to require certain grantees under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to submit a plan to track discriminatory land use policies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

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

H.R. 3199. A bill to establish a competitive grant program at the U.S. Department of Education to support the development, production, and distribution of public media programming designed to prepare Americans for in-demand occupations that address the needs of State and local economies; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. KUSTER:

H.R. 3200. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to establish a program to provide loans to implement cost-effective energy efficiency measures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LAMB (for himself, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. CARBAJAL):

H.R. 3201. A bill to provide funds to State transportation departments for surface transportation projects; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER (for himself, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. MEUSER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. GARBARINO, Mrs. KIM of California, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. DONALDS, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. FITZGERALD):

H.R. 3202. A bill to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to establish oversight requirements for economic injury disaster loans and advances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. STEWART, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota):

H.R. 3203. A bill to enable certain hospitals that were participating in or applied for the drug discount program under section 340B of the Public Health Service Act prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency to temporarily maintain eligibility for such program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCCAUL (for himself and Mr. ROY):

H.R. 3204. A bill to require each agency to repeal two existing regulations before issuing a new regulation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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. MCCLINTOCK:

H.R. 3205. A bill to repeal the Jones Act restrictions on coastwise trade, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK (for himself, Mr. CARL, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 3206. A bill to amend the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to provide for a lifetime National Recreational Pass for law enforcement officers; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MORELLE (for himself, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. BERGMAN, and Ms. BROWNLEY):

H.R. 3207. A bill to reauthorize and limit the pre-disaster mitigation program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3208. A bill to amend title 1, United States Code, to define the term infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 3209. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a grant program to improve the resiliency of the power grid to natural disasters and reduce the risk of wildfires caused by power lines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CROW, Mr. BUCK, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mrs. BOEBERT):

H.R. 3210. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1905 15th Street in Boulder, Colorado, as the ''Officer Eric H. Talley Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Ms. SPANBERGER):

H.R. 3211. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a Joint Chiefs Landscape Restoration Partnership program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 3212. A bill to provide that an individual who uses marijuana in compliance with State law may not be denied occupancy of federally assisted housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 3213. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to allow airport operators to enter into contracts with qualified private screening companies to carry out the screening of passengers and property at airports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 3214. A bill to protect children through eliminating visa loopholes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. HIMES, and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 3215. A bill to establish a new nonimmigrant category for alien relatives of United States citizens and lawful permanent residents seeking to enter the United States temporarily for family purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. BEYER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. DEAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. BUSH, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. MENG, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. OMAR, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CORREA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. WEXTON, and Ms. SLOTKIN):

H.R. 3216. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to create parity for unmarried individuals and heads of household with respect to the temporary 2021 income phaseouts in the child tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROSENDALE (for himself, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. BABIN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. ROY):

H.R. 3217. A bill to provide that Federal funds may not be made available to lawless jurisdictions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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. ROUZER (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 3218. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain water pollution control programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RUSH (for himself and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 3219. A bill to provide funding relating to COVID-19 for high Medicaid providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 3220. A bill to establish a Restore Employment in Natural and Environmental Work Conservation Corps in the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, and Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. SAN NICOLAS:

H.R. 3221. A bill to provide for increased flexibility in the extension of the Social Security program to Guam; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SEWELL (for herself, Mr. CARL, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. ADERHOLT):

H.R. 3222. A bill to establish the Alabama Black Belt National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. GARBARINO):

H.R. 3223. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency the National Cyber Exercise Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. BALDERSON, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. CROW, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COLE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HARDER of California, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HERN, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JONES, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KIND, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MRVAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROSS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. VELA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. BASS, Mr. BERA, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CORREA, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CRIST, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. MANNING, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. SCHRIER, and Ms. JACOBS of California):

H.R. 3224. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the responses of the Department of Defense to sex-related offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STAUBER (for himself, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. BOST, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, and Mr. REED):

H.R. 3225. A bill to provide collective bargaining rights for public safety officers employed by States or their political subdivisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, and Mr. STEWART):

H.R. 3226. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure accurate and timely reporting of smoking variants through updating the Federal Health IT Strategic Plan; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. BUSH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. OMAR, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. BEYER):

H.R. 3227. A bill to repeal the military surplus program under title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 3228. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to improve science, data, and services that enable sound decision-making in response to coastal flood risk, including impacts of sea level rise, storm events, changing Great Lakes water levels, and land subsidence; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for

consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WALBERG (for himself, Mr. SMUCKER, and Mr. TAYLOR):

H.R. 3229. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide protections against pregnancy discrimination in the workplace, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 3230. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to establish a program for the procurement of domestically grown unprocessed fruits and vegetables to provide healthier school meals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 3231. A bill to provide for the recognition of certain Alaska Native communities and the settlement of certain claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. BASS (for herself, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BONAMICI, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H. Res. 392. A resolution supporting the designation of May 13, 2021, as ''National Senior Fraud Awareness Day'' to raise awareness about the increasing number of fraudulent scams targeted at seniors in the United States, to encourage the implementation of policies to prevent those scams from happening, and to improve protections from those scams for seniors; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Mr. CARSON, Ms. OMAR, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PASCRELL, and Ms. CHU):

H. Res. 393. A resolution recognizing the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, commending a month of fasting and spiritual renewal, and extending best wishes to Muslims in the United States and across the globe for a joyous and meaningful observance of Eid al-Fitr; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GIMENEZ (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. MANN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BACON, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. GIBBS, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MAST, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. BOST, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. PFLUGER, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLER, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. ESTES, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. MEIJER, Mr. DUNN, Mrs. HINSON, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. BANKS, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. TURNER, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. CRENSHAW):

H. Res. 394. A resolution condemning the acts of terrorism committed by Hamas against the people of the State of Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin:

H. Res. 395. A resolution recognizing the work and contributions of doulas towards improving pregnancy, birth, and postpartum outcomes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. VAN DREW (for himself, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ROY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. MAST, Mr. ROUZER, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. MANN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. EMMER, Ms. MACE, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. LATTA, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. REED, Mr. FALLON, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. ZELDIN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ISSA, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. ARRINGTON):

H. Res. 396. A resolution condemning the deadly and indiscriminate rocket attacks perpetrated against Israel by Hamas beginning the week of May 9, 2021, and expressing that the United States must continue to invest in and support Israel's security and sovereignty; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. NEGUSE introduced a bill (H.R. 3232) for the relief of Ingrid Encalada Latorre; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD:

H.R. 3172.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 3173.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 3174.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PALAZZO:

H.R. 3175.

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

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 7 of Section 8 of Article I.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 3176.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 3177.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 ''to regulate commerce with foreign nationa, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;''

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 3178.

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

''The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Section 7 & 8 of article I of the United States Constitution.''

By Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina:

H.R. 3179.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 3180.

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

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 3181.

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

Article 1, Section 9, clause 7:

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 3182.

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

Aritcle 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 3183.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 1

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 3184.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. COMER:

H.R. 3185.

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

clause 3 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 3186.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

''The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . . ''

By Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3187.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 3 to the U.S. Constitution.

By Mrs. FISCHBACH:

H.R. 3188.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. FISCHBACH:

H.R. 3189.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 3190.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 3191.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. GOLDEN:

H.R. 3192.

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

Article I, Section 8 power to regulate commerce

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 3193.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 (relating to providing for the common defense and general welfare of the United States) and Clause 3 (related to regulation of Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with Indian tribes) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 3194.

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

U.S. Const. art. I, §§1 and 8.

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 3195.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. HARTZLER:

H.R. 3196.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, ''This Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States,'

[Page H1125]

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H.R. 3197.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 3198.

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

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

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI:

H.R. 3199.

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

Article, Section 8, Clause I

Congress shall have the power to . . . provide for the . . . general welfare of the United States . . . .

By Ms. KUSTER:

H.R. 3200.

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

Article I, section 8, clause 1

By Mr. LAMB:

H.R. 3201.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 3202.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 3

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 3203.

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

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

By Mr. McCAUL:

H.R. 3204.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. McCLINTOCK:

H.R. 3205.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. McCLINTOCK:

H.R. 3206.

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.

By Mr. MORELLE:

H.R. 3207.

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

Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina:

H.R. 3208.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 3209.

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

Article l, Section 8

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 3210.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 3211.

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

Article l, Section 8

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 3212.

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

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 3213.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 3214.

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

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 3215.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 3216.

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

ARTICLE 1, SECTION 8

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 3217.

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

Article 1. Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROUZER:

H.R. 3218.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 3219.

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

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 3220.

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

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. SAN NICOLAS:

H.R. 3221.

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

Clause 2 of Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution.

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. SEWELL:

H.R. 3222.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 3223.

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

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

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 3224.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. STAUBER:

H.R. 3225.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. TRONE:

H.R. 3226.

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

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

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 3227.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 3228.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 3229.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States; the power to regulate commerce among the several states.

The purpose of the bill is to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide protections against pregnancy discrimination in the workplace, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 3230.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 3231.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 3232.

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

Article I, Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 25: Mr. YOUNG.

H.R. 82: Mr. MORELLE and Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 95: Mr. SMITH of Missouri and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 261: Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 288: Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. JACOBS of New York.

H.R. 303: Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 404: Mr. RICE of South Carolina and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 421: Ms. BASS and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 516: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 564: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 568: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 571: Ms. WEXTON and Ms. BOURDEAUX.

H.R. 637: Mr. LAHOOD, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. ROUZER, and Mr. MOONEY.

H.R. 646: Mr. QUIGLEY and Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 748: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. TORRES of New York.

H.R. 869: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 880: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 881: Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 889: Mr. PENCE, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 890: Mr. O'HALLERAN and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 947: Mr. COMER.

H.R. 959: Mr. CARBAJAL and Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 962: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 1012: Mrs. LAWRENCE and Mr. CLYBURN.

H.R. 1016: Mr. YARMUTH and Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 1115: Mr. PALLONE, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. CORREA, Mr. ALLRED, and Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 1160: Mr. CAWTHORN.

H.R. 1176: Mr. CORREA and Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 1177: Ms. ADAMS.

H.R. 1182: Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 1185: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 1196: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1282: Mr. CARL, Mr. HIMES, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. BACON, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 1283: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 1289: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 1297: Mr. ALLRED and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 1302: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 1309: Mr. TRONE, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 1346: Mr. COMER.

H.R. 1348: Mr. SCHNEIDER and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 1368: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. KILMER, Mr. COSTA, Ms. STEVENS, and Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 1414: Mr. GOLDEN.

H.R. 1437: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 1438: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 1459: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 1476: Mr. JACOBS of New York.

H.R. 1522: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 1547: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 1581: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. JEFFRIES, and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 1615: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1684: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.

H.R. 1690: Mr. JACKSON and Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 1693: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 1748: Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 1749: Mr. BANKS.

H.R. 1798: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 1843: Mr. HIMES and Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 1905: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 1918: Mrs. TORRES of California and Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 1959: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 1961: Mr. RICE of South Carolina and Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 1976: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1978: Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 2021: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. SABLAN.

H.R. 2085: Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. UPTON, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. JONES.

H.R. 2096: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 2168: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 2192: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. BARR, and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 2198: Ms. TITUS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BEYER, Mr. SOTO, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 2216: Ms. CHU, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SIRES, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 2237: Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 2275: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 2276: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 2278: Mr. GARBARINO.

H.R. 2294: Mr. WESTERMAN and Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 2307: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 2325: Mr. COHEN and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 2339: Ms. ROSS, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 2349: Mr. FITZGERALD.

H.R. 2371: Mr. MASSIE.

H.R. 2372: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. MEIJER, and Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 2419: Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 2421: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 2435: Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. BROWNLEY.

H.R. 2441: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Miss González-Colón, Mr. KIND, Ms. OMAR, Mr. COSTA, and Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 2479: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 2480: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 2484: Ms. OMAR, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 2486: Mr. COMER.

H.R. 2497: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 2601: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 2644: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 2648: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 2682: Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 2715: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 2724: Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 2730: Mr. MORELLE and Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 2769: Mr. COHEN and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 2811: Mr. GRIFFITH.

H.R. 2817: Ms. BUSH and Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 2840: Mr. LAMB, Mr. LIEU, Mr. ALLRED, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 2848: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 2911: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 2915: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 2924: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. BUSH, Ms. PORTER, Mr. JONES, and Mr. García of Illinois.

H.R. 2939: Mr. WALTZ.

H.R. 2974: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 2986: Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 3079: Mr. STAUBER, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. LATTA, Mr. CARL, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Ms. FOXX, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. LAMB, Mr. ALLEN, and Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 3080: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. POSEY, and Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 3090: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 3093: Ms. TITUS and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 3098: Mr. STEWART, Mr. GARBARINO, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 3104: Mr. LATTA, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. LOUDERMILK, and Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 3130: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.

H.R. 3131: Mr. GARBARINO and Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 3136: Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 3147: Mr. HAGEDORN.

H.R. 3157: Mr. CAWTHORN and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 3163: Mr. JACKSON, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.J. Res. 11: Mr. BENTZ.

H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. LESKO, and Mrs. HARSHBARGER.

H. Res. 69: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H. Res. 88: Mr. LIEU.

H. Res. 90: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.

H. Res. 100: Mr. SCHIFF.

H. Res. 214: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H. Res. 289: Mr. BARR and Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.

H. Res. 320: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.

H. Res. 352: Mr. BOST, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H. Res. 373: Ms. NORTON, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. CASE, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LIEU, and Ms. JAYAPAL.

H. Res. 386: Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. STEWART, Mr. ROSE, Mr. JACOBS of New York, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ROY, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ARRINGTON, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. WENSTRUP.

H. Res. 387: Mr. ROY.

H. Res. 388: Ms. STEFANIK.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 167 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 2021 No. 83

Senate

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable BEN RAY LUJÁN, a Senator from the State of New Mexico.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, teach us Your wisdom and discipline. Because of Your wisdom, may our lawmakers have insights that guide them on the path of truth. Give them a passion to do what is right, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with You. Because of Your gift of discipline, may our Senators grow in grace and in a knowledge of You, supplementing their faith with generous provisions of moral excellence, self-control, and patient endurance.

Lord, keep us all from deliberate sin so that the words of our lips and the reflections of our hearts will please You.

We pray in Your Holy 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 (Mr. LEAHY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
WASHINGTON, DC, MAY 13, 2021.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable BEN RAY LUJÁN, a Senator from the State of New Mexico, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. LUJÁN 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.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

ENDLESS FRONTIER ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, yesterday, the Senate Commerce Committee, on which you sit, came together on a bipartisan basis to advance the Endless Frontier Act by a vote of 24 to 4—24 to 4.

We are now one step closer to passing a bill that will keep our country one step ahead in science and technology for decades to come. It is my intention for the Senate to take up the Endless Frontier Act next week in a package with legislation to strengthen our alliances and partnerships; invest in the American semiconductor industry; ensure that China pays a price for its predatory actions; and boost advanced manufacturing, innovation, and critical supply chains.

For decades, American prosperity has been anchored by our unmatched capacity for innovation and invention in science and in technology. American innovation propelled American industry, and an American workforce brought those innovations to the global economy.

But, unfortunately, Federal underinvestment in sciences has seen our country slip, exposing critical weak spots in our economy. If we don't fix them, we will no longer be the No. 1 economic leader in the world in the decade to come. So it is an imperative that we do this. This is for our future—our future for jobs, our future for economic leadership, and our future for world leadership.

It all boils down to science, something that was ignored, unfortunately, by the last administration, but, fortunately, bipartisan unity in this Senate is bringing us back on the page that we need to do science.

The Endless Frontier Act would right the ship by making one of the largest investments in American innovation in generations, allowing the United States to outcompete countries like China, create more good-paying jobs, and harden our economic and our national security as well because this bill is vital to national security as well as to economic security.

I want to really applaud Chairwoman CANTWELL, Ranking Member WICKER, and my partner in the Endless Frontier Act Senator YOUNG, all of whom worked hard, long, diligently, and effectively, in a bipartisan fashion, to move this legislation through regular order. The full Senate will consider and, I believe, should finish this important legislation before the end of the month with strong bipartisan support.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on judges and on nominees, over the past several months, the Senate has moved quickly to confirm nominees to serve in President Biden's Cabinet and throughout his administration. The Senate also has a constitutional duty to provide advice and consent on the President's judicial nominations, and the Senate will begin to fill judicial vacancies very soon.

This morning, the Judiciary Committee is holding the first markup for a slate of President Biden's judicial

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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nominations, including two circuit nominees and three district court nominees, who will all receive a vote in the committee next week. The Senate is now going to scale up our efforts to fill more than 80 vacancies in the Federal judiciary.

It is no secret that, lacking a robust legislative agenda, the Republican majority, under President Trump, focused on judges, confirming around 200. President Obama, in his 8 years, appointed 320. So even though, on a 4-year-to-4-year basis, Trump did more, overall, Obama had a greater effect on the judiciary than Trump.

Now, President Biden has the opportunity to fill more than 80 vacancies—likely more. Under this Democratic majority, the Senate will swiftly and routinely take up President Biden's appointments to the Federal bench. It will redress the imbalance that the Trump administration caused by choosing so many judges who were so far hard right, way out of the mainstream not just of the American people but even of the Republican Party.

Under this Democratic majority, we are going to swiftly and routinely take up President Biden's appointments to the Federal bench to restore some balance. And, I must say, President Biden's judicial candidates provide a stark contrast to the quality, to the caliber of President Trump's nominations. President Biden's nominees are qualified, mainstream, and actually reflect the diversity of the country. Many have spent years as public defenders, an experience that is sorely lacking on the Federal bench. They also include the first Native American to be nominated to the Federal court, the second-ever Puerto Rican, and the second Black woman to sit on the Second Circuit in my home State of New York. I am very proud of that.

That is a far cry from what we got under President Trump and then-Majority Leader MCCONNELL. For 4 years, the Republican leader turned the Senate into a conveyor belt for inexperienced lawyers, many with deeply radical views on women's choice, voting rights, criminal justice, and civil rights. A few of them were so extreme on the issues of race and voting that Republican Senators joined with Democrats to reject those nominations.

With President Biden, we are going to bring balance back to the Federal judiciary by confirming judges who are beholden to the law, not some far-right agenda.

NOMINATION OF KRISTEN M. CLARKE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on another issue in the Judiciary Committee, this morning the Judiciary Committee will also vote on a very important nominee to the Department of Justice, Kristen Clarke, to serve as the Assistant AG for Civil Rights.

The daughter of Jamaican immigrants, Ms. Clarke is an extremely well qualified and capable civil rights attorney who will be the first Black woman to ever fill her position at the Justice Department.

But her obvious quality did not stop a few of our Republican colleagues from trying to smear her record. The political right seems to relish in trying to score political points by connecting every Justice Department nominee, many of whom happen to be women of color, to hot-button partisan issues, whether or not they have any relevance.

In Ms. Clarke's hearing, it reached the point of absurdity when she was grilled on an obviously satirical piece she published for her college newspaper. Just like Ms. Vanita Gupta, who I am proud to say is now the Associate Attorney General, Ms. Clarke was treated by the minority on the Judiciary Committee like some hair-raising radical, despite her record, her qualifications, and her support from all sides. And just like Ms. Gupta, Ms. Clarke has been endorsed by the Nation's most powerful law enforcement organizations, including the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Major Cities Chiefs Association.

Ms. Clarke is an outstanding, an outstanding nominee, and I urge all of my colleagues on the Senate Judiciary to advance her nomination today.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The 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 POLICE WEEK

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I will begin this morning where I began on Monday, talking about National Police Week. Yesterday, I got to welcome members of Kentucky's Fraternal Order of Police here to my office. I was glad for the chance to share my gratitude for their service and hear what was on their minds.

Tragically, the past year's fallen officers, whom we will be memorializing this week, includes one of Kentucky's own. In early 2020, Detective James Kirk of the Stanton Police Department suddenly passed away from a heart attack in the wake of struggling with an armed subject. He was only 40 years old.

By all accounts, during James's nearly 20 years of service, he became a model officer. He even served as police chief of a nearby department. His colleagues remembered his easygoing, friendly nature and his total professionalism.

As our Nation honors this brave Kentuckian, we continue to hold his wife Brandy, their family, and the entire Stanton Police Department in our prayers. Later today, Detective Kirk will join the ranks of heroes enshrined on the National Law Enforcement Memorial.

We are also honoring our colleagues here in the Capitol this week, the U.S. Capitol Police. On Peace Officers Memorial Day this Saturday, we will especially remember Officers Evans, Sicknick, and Liebengood, all taken too soon.

Their sacrifices are a sharp reminder: Standing with law enforcement isn't something we can do only 1 week every year; we need to back the blue all year round.

CHINA

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, on an entirely different matter, while Senators were back in our home States last week, the Washington Post ran this headline: ''Chinese greenhouse gas emissions now larger than those of developed countries combined.'' Let me say that again. ''Chinese greenhouse gas emissions now larger than those of developed countries combined.''

China is out-emitting the United States, India, and the entire European Union combined. They are now responsible for more than one-fourth of the entire world's emissions. Beijing admits they aren't even planning for their emissions to start declining for another decade.

It is a clear reality check: No matter how much self-inflicted pain the far left might want to impose on American workers and families, it would barely make any dent in the global calculus. Remember, with the United States outside the Paris Agreement, our emissions fell on our own even as our economy grew. Meanwhile, countries inside the deal, like China, have kept roaring right on by.

Strangely, this didn't stop the Biden administration from rushing to rejoin the failed deal. This is just one of the ways in which American competitiveness has recently seemed to take a back seat.

This White House canceled a pipeline project that would have increased energy security and supported thousands of American jobs. They froze exploration of domestic resources that helped our Nation become a net energy exporter for the first time since the 1950s.

After we just spent 4 years beginning to rebuild and modernize our national defense, this administration indicated they will propose to cut defense spending after inflation—fewer resources for our troops, fewer tools to keep pace with China. They want to play year-to-

year games while our adversaries and competitors plan years and decades in advance.

As former Defense Secretary Bob Gates put it in an interview this week, cutting spending on our military would be ''a terrible mistake.'' That is President Obama's Defense Secretary, Bob Gates.

There could not be a more dangerous approach for the United States—short-changing the Pentagon and making America less competitive.

The first draft of the so-called jobs bill that the White House put forward would play into the same dangerous dynamic. I am talking about the multi-trillion-dollar proposal that spends less than 6 percent—less than 6 percent—on roads and bridges, the plan that Ivy League economists say would cost hundreds of billions of dollars more than the White House says; push American workers' wages down; and somehow manage to shrink our economy despite taxing, borrowing, and spending trillions more dollars. That is not a plan to make America stronger and more competitive; it is a plan to pile up debt to leave us even weaker. It would be better news for Beijing than for our own citizens.

That is the bad news. The good news is that the Senate can do better. This body has long tackled real infrastructure on a commonsense, bipartisan basis and ended up with bills that passed by big, lopsided, bipartisan votes. That is what we Republicans are prepared to do again. That is the path I discussed with President Biden at the White House just yesterday. It was a good meeting. That is the road that the practical proposal from Senator CAPITO and a number of my fellow Republican Senators would begin to take us down.

If our Democratic friends are finally ready to reach across the aisle and work together to locate common ground, I am hopeful we can do a lot of good for the country and compete with China for real.

IRAN

Mr. MCCONNELL. On one final matter, the attacks being directed at innocent Israeli citizens are coming from Hamas and Palestinian Islamic jihad. Both these terrorist groups receive support from Iran.

The regime in Tehran is the most active state sponsor of terrorism in the entire world. The regime supports Shia terrorists, Sunni terrorists, and secular terrorists.

Many of the rockets now raining down on Israel cities are gifts from Iran, technologies of terror honed by Iran's proxies in Yemen, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon.

Days ago, the U.S. Navy seized weapons on a vessel that appears to have been dispatched from Iran bound for Yemen to fuel the violent Houthi terrorists, in violation of the U.N. embargo. Just last night, the Houthis again fired missiles against Saudi Arabia.

Public reporting suggests Iran's proxies, on top of assassinating Iraqi protesters, are stepping up attacks on the U.S. and coalition presence in Iraq as well. Iran is emboldened by our retreat from Afghanistan. They are eager to challenge an administration that appears desperate to return to a failed deal.

What former Defense Secretary Bob Gates said this week about weakness inviting challenge from China and Russia applies to Iran as well.

The answer is not accommodation; it is America's strength. But reportedly, this administration is considering preemptive concessions—a huge rollback of sanctions, squandering our leverage, just to leap back into a failed nuclear deal. I sincerely hope these reports prove to be wrong.

It is difficult to believe an American President would consider removing terrorism- or missile-related sanctions at the very moment Iranian rockets are raining down on Israel, Iranian-backed militia are attacking American facilities in Iraq, and Iranian missiles are being trained on Saudi Arabia.

I cannot understand why the administration is considering any sanctions relief to induce Tehran back into the Obama deal in the first place. It would be total malpractice to squander our leverage just to jump back into a flawed deal. That kind of preemptive capitulation would make negotiating a better deal much, much more difficult.

Iran's own Foreign Minister has lamented that the terror masterminds of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps basically run the country. So what on Earth does our administration think the successors of Soleimani would do with another influx of cash?

If the administration will stay smart, stay tough, and work toward a better deal that truly halts Iran's nuclear and missile programs, as well as a strategy to confront Iranian terrorism, then the President will find support and partnership from the Republican side. But if the administration chooses policies that leave America weaker and the world more dangerous, Republicans will stand up for the right course.

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 and resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Amber Faye McReynolds, of Colorado, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for a term expiring December 8, 2026.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire.

AFGHANISTAN

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to address what I believe is an urgent and fundamental issue of our policy in Afghanistan, and that is, what happens to the women and girls when the United States and NATO forces leave after 20 years?

Over the years, as I have talked to my constituents and people around the country, one of the things they have all been united on about our effort in Afghanistan has been the difference that our intervention has made for women and girls.

Before we went into Afghanistan in 2002, girls were not allowed to go to school, women were not allowed to work, and there was no freedom of movement for women and girls unless they had a male escort. They couldn't listen to music. They were required to wear burqas anytime they went out of their homes.

What we have seen has been safety and security for Afghan women and girls as the result of our intervention, but now all of these gains are at risk as we withdraw our forces. The lack of emphasis on the safety and security of Afghan women and girls in the peace process is what has brought us to this point.

We are leaving by September, and there is no plan to ensure that the rights that were achieved for women and girls are actually protected, even though we have legislation that says that in conflict areas like Afghanistan, we have a responsibility to ensure that women are at the negotiating table.

Well, as we rethink the role of the United States in Afghanistan, I want to put a face on what we are talking about, what it means if we don't prioritize women's rights there.

In March of this year, the State Department posthumously honored seven women who were given the International Women of Courage Award. These are all women who were killed in Afghanistan in 2020. They are pictured here. They were murdered—assassinated, really—for choosing to live their lives outside of the narrow confines of what the Taliban and other extremist groups deem acceptable for women, and they reflect the thousands of other women in Afghanistan who have been the targets of violence.

We have seen over the last months of 2020 and beginning of 2021 that women were deliberately targeted for assassination, particularly women in high-profile positions. These women have been murdered for going to school, for reporting the news, for delivering healthcare or running for public office. We talk about them as courageous, and certainly they are, but they should not have to be courageous to do the kinds of things that they were murdered for.

It should not require courage to be a journalist like Malalai Maiwand, who

is right here in the lower left-hand corner. It should not require courage to stand up for basic human rights like Fatima Khalil, who is up here in the middle, or Freshta Kohistani, who is right here. Fatima was a human rights official. Freshta was an activist for women rights. Yet both of these women were killed by the Taliban for doing what they believed in, for trying to improve the lives of other women. Sadly, that kind of courage is what is required of all women in Afghanistan today.

I worry that this reality is only going to escalate after our departure. Indeed, we saw this over this past weekend when 85 people, most of them schoolgirls, were killed in a car bomb outside of a girls school in Kabul.

I saw them interviewing one young woman who, I think, was about 14, about why she thought they had been targeted. She said: ''I guess it's because we want an education.'' This is the future we risk if we don't have a plan for how we are going to continue to support the women and girls of Afghanistan.

I also want to talk about the other four women who are pictured here.

Fatima Rajabi, who is in the middle, was a 23-year-old prison guard. She was on her way home from work and was on a civilian bus when the bus was stopped by the Taliban. She was kidnapped, tortured, and murdered, and 2 weeks later, her body was sent to her family.

Then there is Freshta, who is the daughter of Amir Mohamed. She was a 35-year-old prison guard who was killed on her way to a taxi to get to work—again, killed by a gunman.

At the bottom is General Sharmila Frogh. General Frogh was the head of the gender unit in the National Directorate of Security and was one of the longest serving female NDS officers in Afghanistan. She was assassinated when an IED explosion targeted her vehicle in Kabul.

Finally, I think the most horrific and barbarous of all of these murders was of Maryam Noorzad. Maryam was a midwife, and she was killed when the hospital in Kabul was attacked by the Taliban. She was there, helping a woman deliver a baby, and she refused to leave when they were attacked. She didn't want to leave the woman she was helping as a midwife, so the Taliban not only killed her when she refused to leave the woman, but they killed the mother, and they killed the baby. These are the Taliban whom we are being asked to join at the negotiating table.

I can tell you that I don't intend to support any political efforts that will allow the Taliban to continue to commit these horrific acts of violence. The agreement we made with the Taliban has already been breached by the Taliban. They have refused to cut ties with al-Qaida and other terrorist groups. They continue to escalate the violence.

What we are going to see over the next several months and what we do is going to impact the lives of women for generations to come in that country, which is why we must do absolutely everything in our power to support the women and those in Afghanistan who want peace and who want to see the country move beyond the extreme religious rhetoric of the Taliban.

These seven women didn't deserve to die, and those schoolgirls in Kabul didn't deserve to die. We owe it to them and to the generations who will come after them to do everything we can to prevent any more Afghan women from meeting the same fate.

This is not a partisan issue, and it is not a woman's issue. It is a human rights issue, and it is a security issue for the future of Afghanistan because, if women are empowered in that country, the potential for stability is so much greater. So I urge the Senate to do everything in our power to ensure that women are represented at the table in the future of negotiations and that their rights are preserved in Afghanistan.

We must remember these seven women and the thousands of women like them and the schoolgirls in Kabul—the girls who should have the opportunity to grow up in a world with the freedoms that their mothers fought to secure. The women and girls of Afghanistan are watching what we do, and we can't afford to let them down.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. SHAHEEN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I be able to complete my remarks before the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FOR THE PEOPLE ACT OF 2021

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, on Tuesday, the Senate Rules Committee conducted its markup of S. 1, which is the Senate's version of the Democrats' election bill that is designed to increase the Democrats' chances of maintaining their currently tenuous hold on power.

We are told that passing this bill is urgent. We were told that in the last Congress, too, when the Democrats first proposed this legislation. They said the same thing—that there were serious election problems and that we needed to pass this legislation to address them.

Then, of course, we had the 2020 elections, which the Democrats won and which featured record voter turnout. In fact, it was the largest voter turnout since 1900. So it became just a little difficult for the Democrats to argue that there were grave problems with our electoral system. Yet they still really, really want to pass this bill—a bill that contains what one respected legal scholar has called ''some of the most blatantly partisan, most obviously unconstitutional, and most unwise provisions ever passed by a chamber of Congress.'' So they have had to come up with a new rationale for trying to jam through this legislation.

Now we are being warned about a new crisis: States, which under the Constitution, historically, have had primary responsibility when it comes to elections, are debating election administration measures that will return our Nation to the Jim Crow era, and so we have to pass S. 1 to prevent the damage these States are going to do. The only thing, of course, is that this crisis is as manufactured as the last one.

Take Georgia, the Democrats have made Georgia a poster child for the need to pass election legislation.

''Georgia's new voting law,'' the Senate Democratic whip asserted, ''is a deliberate effort to suppress voters, particularly voters of color.''

The President feverishly described the Georgia law as ''Jim Crow on steroids.''

The only problem with that argument is ''the law does not put up roadblocks to Black Americans registering to vote.''

Those aren't my words. Those are the words of The Washington Post Fact Checker, but the Democrats haven't allowed facts or reason to intrude when it comes to their characterizations of Georgia's election law.

The Democratic whip has come down to the floor and claimed that the Georgia law makes it a crime to give water to voters in line. In fact, while the law does place restrictions on activists' and candidates' handing out water and other items—an obvious conflict—it explicitly permits neutral election officials to offer voters water.

The President has repeatedly claimed that the law is designed to keep working Americans from voting, except it is not. The Washington Post, as I mentioned, gave the President four Pinocchios, a rating that the Washington Post reserves for ''whoppers'' for that claim by the President of the United States.

In fact, as the Washington Post Fact Checker's piece makes clear, there is reason to think that the law might actually—wait for it—expand access to early voting. A fairminded piece in the New York Times—hardly a newspaper that carries water for Republicans—concluded that the voting provisions of the Georgia law are ''unlikely to significantly affect turnout or Democratic chances.''

Georgia's voting laws are actually, in some ways, more permissive than voting laws in some Democratic-led States. Georgia allows more early voting than both the President and the Democratic leaders' home States, Delaware and New York. Unlike Georgia, neither Delaware nor New York offers any no-excuse absentee voting. I look forward to seeing the President and the

Democratic leader talk about how their home States are promoting voter suppression.

The fact of the matter is, Georgia's new election law is squarely in the mainstream when it comes to State election laws. The Georgia bill would likely have been barely a blip in the news cycle if the Democrats had not seen an opportunity to distort this bill to advance their electoral agenda. Yet I want to talk about the actual substance of the Democrats' bill and why every Member of Congress should be opposing it.

We are supposed to believe that this is an election integrity bill. In fact, it is the complete opposite. This bill would undermine election integrity in this country. It would do everything from making our election system more susceptible to fraud to undermining voter faith in our electoral system by politicizing election law.

Let me just highlight a handful of the bill's worst provisions. Note that multiple amendments to address these concerns were voted down by the Democrats at Tuesday's markup, which says a lot about the partisan nature of the Democrats' aims with this bill.

First, this bill would make the Federal Election Commission into a partisan body. Let me just repeat that. This bill would make the Federal Election Commission—the primary enforcer of election law in this country—into a partisan body. Instead of an independent Commission, evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans, which is what it is today, the FEC would become just a partisan arm of whichever President is in power.

Tell me how that is supposed to enhance voter confidence in our system. Every single FEC ruling would be suspect. No Democrat voter would trust a Republican FEC, and no Republican voter would trust a Democrat one.

Speaking of trust, let's talk about election fraud.

The bill takes aim at State voter ID laws, which are commonsense measures—strongly supported by the American people—to ensure that voters are who they say they are before they vote. The Pew Research Center reports that 76 percent of Americans, including 61 percent of Democrats, support voter ID requirements.

Now, I have always been at a loss to understand the congressional Democrats' passionate opposition to requiring people to provide identification before voting. I haven't heard the Democrats spend a lot of time complaining about requiring people to have a photo ID to drive or to fly or to go on a tour at the White House, but, somehow, asking people to provide an ID to vote is beyond the pale.

Great Britain is actually planning to implement a voter ID requirement to prevent—you guessed it—electoral fraud. In fact, many European countries, including France, the Netherlands, and Sweden, require a form of identification to vote. Canada requires a form of identification to vote. It is difficult to understand the Democrats' fierce opposition to this commonsense fraud prevention measure.

While we are on the subject of electoral fraud, let's talk about ballot harvesting.

In addition to effectively eliminating States' voter ID requirements, S. 1 would also require that States allow ballot harvesting, the controversial practice of allowing political operatives to collect and submit ballots. Needless to say, ballot harvesting opens up a lot of questions about voter fraud and election integrity, and that is to put it mildly. Yet the Democrats' bill would not just permit States to allow it; it would require them—require them—to allow it. I could go on and on and on.

S. 1 would allow the unprecedented regulation of political speech and issue advocacy. It would impose disclosure requirements for organizations, which would open up donors to retaliation and intimidation. It would spend taxpayer dollars—possibly tens of millions of taxpayer dollars per candidate—on the public financing of political campaigns.

That is right. With a soaring national debt and priorities like infrastructure to fund, the Federal Government would end up steering hundreds of millions of dollars to political campaigns. Perhaps the best illustration of that is Senator CRUZ, here in the U.S. Senate, who pointed out that in the first quarter of this year under this law, the Federal Government would have had to cut him a check for $30 million for his campaign.

This legislation is not about voter integrity. It is not about preventing voter suppression. It is about permanently changing the electoral playing field to give Democrats a permanent electoral advantage.

It is the same reason Democrats want to pack the Supreme Court or admit DC as a State. Democrats want to use whatever political power they have to secure a permanent advantage for Democrat candidates and Democrat policies.

If Democrats were serious about protecting the integrity of our election system, they would be working with Republicans to develop bipartisan legislation, not pushing a bill that is unlikely to get a single Republican vote.

Passing a huge Federal election reform measure on a partisan basis would completely undermine one of the main purposes of election reform legislation, which is enhancing confidence in the integrity of our system.

I can assure Democrats that S. 1 would do nothing to enhance Republican voters' confidence in the integrity of elections. I suspect there are a number of Democrat voters and Independent voters who will also see this bill for what it is—a partisan takeover of our electoral system.

We are fortunate that our electoral system by and large seems to be operating well. As I mentioned, see the record turnout of voters in the 2020 election. It was the highest turnout since 1900.

But there are certainly measures we can take up to further enhance election integrity—not S. 1, which would do nothing to further election integrity, but there are other measures we could take up. But in order to have any degree of legitimacy, any election reform measures we consider should be taken up on a bipartisan basis, and if Democrats really wanted to enhance voter confidence and protect the integrity of our system, that is what they would be doing—taking up bipartisan legislation on a bipartisan basis.

It is unfortunate that their aims are more partisan than public-spirited. S. 1 is a solution in search of a problem that would result in the unprecedented politicization of our electoral system. For the good of the country, every Member of Congress should oppose it.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON MCREYNOLDS NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the McReynolds nomination?

Mrs. MURRAY. 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 bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 59, nays 38, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 190 Ex.]

YEAS—59

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Romney
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Blunt	Kaine	Rounds
Booker	Kelly	Sanders
Brown	King	Schatz
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schumer
Capito	Leahy	Shaheen
Cardin	Luján	Sinema
Carper	Markey	Smith
Casey	Menendez	Stabenow
Collins	Merkley	Sullivan
Coons	Moran	Tester
Cortez Masto	Murkowski	Van Hollen
Durbin	Murphy	Warner
Ernst	Murray	Warnock
Feinstein	Ossoff	Warren
Gillibrand	Padilla	Whitehouse
Graham	Peters	Wyden
Grassley	Portman	

NAYS—38

Barrasso	Hagerty	Risch
Blackburn	Hawley	Rubio
Boozman	Hoeven	Sasse
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Thune
Cotton	Lankford	Tillis
Cramer	Lee	Toomey
Crapo	Lummis	Tuberville
Cruz	Marshall	Wicker
Daines	McConnell	Young
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—3

Duckworth Heinrich Manchin

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 1:45 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:47 p.m., recessed until 1:46 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. VAN HOLLEN).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Donet Dominic Graves, Jr., of Ohio, to be Deputy Secretary of Commerce.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate and advise and consent to the Graves nomination?

Mr. CASSIDY. 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 bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. BLUNT. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) would have voted ''nay.''

The result was announced—yeas 89, nays 7, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 191 Ex.]

YEAS—89

Baldwin	Fischer	Murkowski
Bennet	Gillibrand	Murphy
Blackburn	Graham	Murray
Blumenthal	Grassley	Ossoff
Blunt	Hagerty	Padilla
Booker	Hassan	Paul
Boozman	Hickenlooper	Peters
Braun	Hirono	Portman
Brown	Hoeven	Reed
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Risch
Cantwell	Inhofe	Romney
Capito	Johnson	Rosen
Cardin	Kaine	Rounds
Carper	Kelly	Rubio
Casey	Kennedy	Sanders
Cassidy	King	Sasse
Collins	Klobuchar	Schatz
Coons	Lankford	Schumer
Cornyn	Leahy	Scott (SC)
Cortez Masto	Lee	Shaheen
Cramer	Luján	Sinema
Crapo	Markey	Smith
Daines	Marshall	Stabenow
Duckworth	McConnell	Sullivan
Durbin	Menendez	Tester
Ernst	Merkley	Tillis
Feinstein	Moran	Toomey
Van Hollen	Warren	Wyden
Warner	Whitehouse	Young
Warnock	Wicker	

NAYS—7

Barrasso	Hawley	Tuberville
Cotton	Scott (FL)	
Cruz	Shelby	

NOT VOTING—4

Heinrich	Manchin
Lummis	Thune

The nomination was confirmed.

(Ms. CORTEZ MASTO assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The Senator from Nevada.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. 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.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 1260

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to file cloture on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 58, S. 1260.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENDLESS FRONTIER ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 58, S. 1260.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 58, S. 1260, a bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes.

CLOTURE MOTION

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 58, S. 1260, a bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Maria Cantwell, Margaret Wood Hassan, Tina Smith, Jeanne Shaheen, John W. Hickenlooper, Michael F. Bennet, Patty Murray, Tammy Baldwin, Raphael G. Warnock, Christopher Murphy, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Jacky Rosen, Ben Ray Luján, Richard J. Durbin, Tim Kaine, Jeff Merkley, Gary C. Peters, Catherine Cortez Masto

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

ECONOMY

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I am here on the floor to talk about the economy, what is going on, on the jobs front, and where we go from here.

Last week, the Department of Labor issued its most recent jobs report. It showed that we added 266,000 jobs in April. That was about one quarter of what was predicted. It was disappointing. It shows that the job growth coming out of the pandemic has now slowed. There is a question as to why, since there are so many jobs out there. How is it that there can be so many jobs available, and yet we have such a disappointing April jobs report? The demand for workers is certainly high.

The other thing going on out there is that we have creeping inflation. We learned this past week that the Consumer Price Index rose 4.2 percent between April 2020 and April 2021. So the year, April to April, is the highest 12-month increase going back to the summer of 2008.

There is this whole debate going on about whether there is inflation or not. Well, I would ask you to talk to your constituents because they will tell you there is inflation. There is inflation at the gas pump; there is inflation at the grocery store; there is inflation if you are trying to build something. There is inflation throughout the economy right now, and that should concern every American. It is because of policy choices, but it doesn't have to be this way.

What this argument boils down to with regard to jobs and with regard to inflation are really two very different approaches and philosophies of government and how to create jobs, how to increase wages, and how to help working families.

The Biden administration believes the government needs to spend more to prime the pump. This is despite our being told by every economic analysis, including our own nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, that without any new stimulus at the beginning of this year, we were going to see the economy come back strongly. In fact, all of the studies showed that the rate of growth this year was going to be 4 percent or more without any stimulus, without any new spending, and that, by

midyear, according to the Congressional Budget Office, we would be back to the prepandemic economy and economic growth. Yet the Biden administration is insisting on priming the pump, putting more money out there. The $1.9 trillion spending package was all about that.

Some of us raised concerns about it and warned people about this. By the way, one of us who did this was Larry Summers, who was the Secretary of the Treasury under a Democratic administration and who is a prominent economist on the other side of the aisle. He said this—and he was right—that this risked overheating an economy that was already growing and would result in inflation. Unfortunately, the massive stimulus seems to have exactly done that.

Unfortunately, now there is another wave of spending that is being projected. Over $4 trillion is being proposed in new spending in addition to the $1.9 trillion, two new packages the President talked about in his address to Congress last month. It is interesting because, even though inflation is going up and even though the jobs market is disappointing, it seems like the administration isn't changing course.

One thing the administration is not changing course on is that it wants to continue to pay people a substantial amount not to work. Now, in my view, during the COVID–19 crisis—at the heat of it—we needed to do something to help people who had lost their jobs through no fault of their own, and the States' unemployment systems were the places to do that. So we added a Federal supplement on top of the State unemployment benefit.

In Ohio, the State pays about $360 a week, on average, which is about half of whatever your salary was or your income was, and we added $300 on top of that. Think about that. Instead of $360, it is $660 per week, on average. That means that, for 42 percent of the people who are on unemployment insurance—this is a national figure—they are making more on unemployment than they were at work. So a lot of people have made the logical decision and say: Why should I be going back to work?

Unfortunately, when the President has been asked about this, he has said:

> I know there's been a lot of discussion . . . that people are being paid to stay home rather than going to work. Well, we don't see much evidence of that.

With all due respect, I hope the President will talk to some of the business owners who I am talking to, particularly small businesses. The numbers tell a different story.

According to the most recent Labor Department data released just this week, at the end of March, we had 8.1 million job openings in America. That was 8.1 million jobs open. We all know that because we are back in our States, as we will be later today or tomorrow, and we will see the ''help wanted'' signs. By the way, that is the highest number in history. We have never had 8 million jobs open in America.

Based on this Labor Department study, the job increases were broadly distributed, 185,000 new job openings in restaurants and hospitality—as they are getting going, many of these restaurants are saying: This is great. We have the people coming back, but we can't find workers. There are 155,000 in State and local education and 81,000 in entertainment.

With that demand for workers and the coronavirus pandemic substantially improving, the employment numbers should be skyrocketing. We should be seeing so many people going back to work. This is an opportunity for people to go back, to get into their careers, and get back to the dignity and self-respect that comes from work and the fulfillment that comes from work, but it is not happening. If you ask business owners in my home State of Ohio and across the country, they will all tell you the same story: Business is booming, but we can't find workers.

One Ohio restaurant manager said in an interview, ''It's crazy. Honestly, we are busier than we were before COVID,'' but they can't find staff to keep up with the demand. The Dayton, OH, area chamber of commerce did a study very recently, and 78 percent of its members said they can't find the workers they need to fill the job openings they have—78 percent.

So why is this happening? I think there are a few reasons.

One is that it is true that we still have a skills gap in our country, and that is something I have been working on, along with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. It is the reason I authored what is called the JOBS Act. It was to make sure that we have this connection—not have a skills gap but, instead, have the right skills being taught to match the work needs that we have.

Honestly, with regard to those numbers that I just talked about with regard to entertainment jobs and restaurant jobs and State and local education jobs, most of those jobs do not require a specialized skill. So the skills gap needs to be addressed, particularly in manufacturing, where I was told today, by the National Association of Manufacturers, that there are 700,000 manufacturing jobs open right now. Again, many of the jobs that are open do not require advanced skills. They just require you to show up and to be willing to do the work.

It is also understandable to me that some people may be hesitant to go back to work because of COVID, but we now have these three effective vaccines that are doing the hard work to try to get us back to a more normal lifestyle, where we can get back to school and back to church and back to synagogue and back to work. Our Nation's researchers and scientists have helped us to get to this point, and as we saw from the CDC recommendation today regarding masks, we are turning the corner.

I also realize, for some people, childcare is an issue—there is no question about that—the cost of childcare. If you look at the numbers in terms of people going back to work, it is true that it is disproportionately women. I agree that this is an issue, but I will tell you that one of the issues we hear about, as you dig deeper into this, is that it is because, in many places, the kids are not back to school. So that is a solvable problem. It is time for our children to go back to school again. Follow the CDC. Follow the science. There were 54 percent of K–8 public schools that were offering full-time classroom teaching in March. The rest were not.

I have to tell you that none of these are the main causes of the current problem from everything I am hearing. There are jobs, and there are folks qualified to do them. They just aren't looking for work, and it is because of the way the government has chosen to pay people not to work.

Wages are up, by the way. So, for those who say, ''Well, employers need to raise wages,'' they are up. By the way, that is one reason we have inflation. It is because wages are going up. Wages going up, I think, is not a bad thing even though it will count for some of this inflation that we have, but the wages going up is not going to make the difference here. Even though wages have gone up on an average of 4, 5 percent, people are still not coming to work the way you would expect.

Jimmy John's is offering hiring bonuses. The McDonald's locally, where I live in Cincinnati, is offering a $500 signing bonus. Chipotle is offering free college tuition after 4 months on the job. One wholesale distributor in Ohio is offering a $9,000 sign-on bonus for certified truck drivers.

By the way, with regard to truck drivers, you know about the Colonial Pipeline and cutting off the gas supply to the east coast of the United States and people who are concerned about going to the gas station and getting gas in many gas stations and not having any fuel available, including in States all over the East and the Southeast.

The answer that some people came up with—and it makes sense—is to have trucks actually deliver that fuel to those gas stations. The trucks could go to the places where the fuel is and where the pipeline would normally take it and move that fuel to the gas stations. The problem? No truck drivers. They literally cannot find truck drivers to move this fuel from the depots to the gas stations. This is a real problem.

I have a constituent back home who contacted me yesterday. She is offering a $1,000 signing bonus, and she can get nobody to step forward. She has 60 jobs in Ohio, and she has 30 jobs in New York—a small business with only about 250 jobs total. She can't find anybody. When she talks to her people, they tell her: Well, as soon as the UI

ends, I will be back. As soon as the unemployment insurance ends—the Federal supplement, the $300 supplement—I will be back. Businesses simply can't compete in an environment where more than 40 percent of the workers are making more on the unemployment supplement than they would be at their jobs.

It is a problem, by the way, that States themselves are now starting to deal with because they realize this is a huge problem for their economies, for their small businesses, and for their workforces. As of this afternoon, just in the last week, 15 States have said: Do you know what? I am not going to accept the $300 supplement because I want to get people back to work.

It is already making a difference. Someone just told me from the State of Montana—one of our colleagues from there—and Montana was the first State to do this—that, about a week ago, a hotel owner told him that he was in desperate need of people, and when he would put the ''help wanted'' sign out and ask people to come, he could get one person to show up per week. This week, 60 people showed up. Why? Because the unemployment insurance is running out, and people are now looking for work. So these States I think are going to continue to do this. I think it will be more than 15 by the time we are finished speaking here this afternoon. It is because the States realize, well, this is a competitive advantage. If New York doesn't do it and Ohio does—and by the way, Ohio is one of the States that just made the decision to do it this afternoon. If New York doesn't do it, that businessperson I talked about is going to do more manufacturing in Ohio because that is where she has the workforce. That will help Ohio relative to States that wouldn't choose to move on beyond the $300 supplement.

Unemployment insurance is important, and it is still going to be there, but it will be the State benefit that it has always been.

The other thing is the work requirement. In unemployment insurance, again, in Ohio, it is about 50 percent of whatever your wages are. And then there is a requirement that you look for work, and if you get an offer, you can't stay on unemployment insurance. That has always been the tradition.

Under COVID, States accepted waivers not to have to require people to look for work. About 30 States now just in the last few weeks have decided to get rid of that waiver, including Ohio. Why? Because again, it is not helping anybody. It is not helping the workers; it is not helping the small businesses, certainly; and it is really not helping the taxpayers who are paying tens of billions of dollars for these supplements.

I will say, when I debated this on the Senate floor, when we had an amendment that actually passed during the COVID–19 legislation—later, that amendment was amended, but we tried to end the unemployment insurance sooner given the economic numbers that were out there.

One of the Democratic colleagues on the other side said that—do I think the Ohio workers somehow don't have a work ethic, that they are lazy? That is not what I think at all. I don't think they are lazy at all. I think they are logical. Common sense dictates that when you are offering to pay somebody more not to work than to work, you are likely to get a bad result. Again, it was needed when people were losing their jobs through no fault of their own. COVID–19 devastated—ravaged—so many sectors of our economy.

A lot of those sectors are coming back and are coming back strong, but they need workers, and they need them desperately. The stakes couldn't be higher.

Let me illustrate why. If workers don't go back to work, some businesses will actually close, and these jobs will go away permanently. That, to me, is a reality.

Take Geordie's Restaurant in Columbus, OH. Geordie's shut down a couple of weeks ago because they couldn't find enough job applicants to keep the lights on, period. They shut down. This is a restaurant that made it through the worst of the pandemic, when our restaurant and hospitality industry was in really tough shape. But as owner Geordie Hull-Jones said himself, ''We fought hard to get through COVID, but COVID didn't kill us, the stimulus did.''

''[B]ut COVID didn't kill us, the stimulus did.'' That is a quote from a business owner.

That is the difference, again, between the philosophy that the Biden administration seems to be taking and, frankly, the reality and the philosophy that we are encouraging, which is let's get people back to work; let's get this economy moving again.

The President is committed to spending an unprecedented amount of tax dollars to try and get what it takes to get the economy back on track. But spending more tax dollars isn't a prescription for what ails our economy today. Getting people back to work certainly is. If we don't, again, businesses will close; careers cannot be continued. People won't get the fulfillment that they get from going to work, and many of these jobs will not return.

Instead of following this path, let's change course. Let's follow common sense and get our country back to work so we can all enjoy the goods and services we work to provide for each other. Let's help our Nation's small businesses, which are the lifeblood of so many in our economy. Let's help people currently on unemployment get started building lasting careers that they enjoy, make a living, find long-term stability, so they can realize their American dream. That is what this country is all about.

So, today, I am urging the Biden administration to take two simple steps to encourage people to move past the pandemic and to get back to work. First, we need to reimplement the Federal requirement that people must be actively searching for work if they are going to receive unemployment. Again, Ohio has made that decision, as have about 30 other States, but let's make this the national standard that it was prior to the pandemic. Long-term unemployment doesn't benefit anyone, and it will ensure that people are able to get off unemployment insurance more quickly. Second, we need to draw down the Federal unemployment supplement funded by COVID–19 that passed in March. It is time to look at ending this not on September 6, as it is currently slated to end, but now, while the economy is strong and growing and we are trying to get people back to work. As I said, it is a rational economic decision for many people right now who collect an unemployment check that effectively pays upward of $15 an hour to stay at home and not work, but it makes no sense to keep the supplement in place as we are reopening, and the focus is on shifting toward getting the economy back up and running.

My own preference is that some of this might be used to pay people a bonus to go back to work. I know that is controversial on my side of the aisle, but, I tell you, I think it works. Montana is doing it, and it is working for them. How about 100 bucks a week? Instead of the $300 supplement, 100 bucks a week for 6 weeks as a return-to-work bonus? To me, that makes a lot of sense. That would be something I think we could get some bipartisan support for around here, and that would help the workers, the small businesses, and our economy.

Through these two steps, we can create the disincentive to work that was a byproduct of our response to an unprecedented pandemic—we can stop that disincentive to work. Now that we are beating COVID–19, we should focus on getting back to normal. I urge the Biden administration to focus on getting the economy back up and running and getting folks off the sidelines and back to work.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I want to be able to comment on my colleague, Senator PORTMAN, and some of the comments he has made about unemployment.

My State is not one of those States yet that has made the decision to be able to end the additional unemployment benefits that are coming from the Federal Government, and it is harming workers and it is harming jobs and it is harming businesses in my State. And I hope in the days ahead, my State will be one of those States to be able to step up and will say—and I believe my Governor will—to be able to step up and say: Let's actually make sure we are benefiting families long-term.

There is a whole group of folks who believe that if you only give people enough money, that is going to help them rise out of poverty. People need a job. People need a purpose. People need a plan to be able to do that. Folks don't need long-term Government benefits to be able to help sustain that. They need a way to be able to help earn a living to be able to pass it on to their family to set a job record for them and to set a path for their kids and grandkids after them. That helps people rise—every study we have seen on how to help people rise out of poverty, graduate high school, wait till after marriage to have kids, and have a job of any type. Let's help people rise. Let's help people be employed and engaged. That is a helpful thing.

I think about some of the things that are happening even today. Secretary Mayorkas was in front of our committee today, and it was shocking to me to hear the Secretary of Homeland Security talk about how much more efficient they have become at processing people at the border and getting them into the country.

It used to be our evaluation for how we were managing Border Patrol and Customs and Border Protection was how many people we were stopping at the border and returning to their home country. He, literally, over and over again, articulated how much faster they are now at processing people at the border and releasing them into the country. Even at one point when I challenged him and said: I understand people are being released into the country without even a notice to appear; that they are just being released into the country and told to go to a place somewhere in the country, self-report themselves to an ICE office and say: I would like to get a court order to be able to have a notice to appear.

At that point, I said: How many people have been treated that way?

He said: I am not sure.

Well, I have already looked up the record on it. It is 19,000 just in the past couple of months who have been brought across the border, released into the country, and told just self-report yourself to whatever ICE agent you see somewhere in the country.

I asked the simple question: How many people have already done that?

Not only could he not answer the number 19,000, which we have confirmed, but he didn't know how many people had actually turned themselves in and actually done it. But we continue to do this. It was all about speed of moving people who are crossing the border into the country rather than actually managing our border. And even something as simple as just the gaps in the fence, they are still, as he said to me, ''studying'' whether they are going to close the gaps in the fence.

We have a gas pipeline that has gone down due to a ransomware attack. It reminded me, again, of how important gas pipelines are all over our Nation, and it is interesting to me that on day one, one of the first things that President Biden did was he stepped in and ended the Keystone Pipeline moving through here and is now actively working to be able to shut down all pipeline construction around the country.

Can I remind Americans, especially Americans on the East Coast, what it means to lose a pipeline?

When the President says we are not going to do more pipelines, that means we have no redundancy; that if a pipeline goes down, there is not an additional backup one in construction to be able to get there. It is better to have multiple pipelines in the area so that if one goes down, you still have other fuel supplies.

What if this pipeline had actually been a larger scale issue even than a ransomware attack, as bad as that is? This whole fight that we are having about pipelines suddenly makes sense to a whole lot of folks on the East Coast who can't get gasoline. Pipelines are not evil. Pipelines are moving energy across the country, and it is the least expensive, safest way to be able to move that energy across the country.

This week, of all weeks, has been interesting to have a dialogue about S. 1. It was a long markup in the Rules Committee to be able to talk about voting in America.

Now, I was at the White House several years ago when the FIRST STEP Act was signed. It was a remarkable bill dealing with criminal justice reform. As I was at the White House signing ceremony and the gathering of all these different folks that had been engaged, it was interesting to me to stand in that room with President Trump and to have folks from the Heritage Foundation and folks from the ACLU in the same room shaking hands and smiling and saying that this is a good piece of legislation. In fact, it is the only time that I can remember sitting at a signing ceremony watching people from two different perspectives saying they both support something so strongly. That was the FIRST STEP Act.

I have now seen my second time that that has occurred, when both the Heritage Foundation and the ACLU both oppose S. 1 and H.R. 1. They have both come out in opposition to it.

Well, that is an interesting gathering of folks to be able to gather together from both political extremes to be able to look at a piece of legislation—all 880 pages of it—and to say: That is a bad idea. Why would they say that?

Well, let me count the ways of why they would say that.

In my State in Oklahoma, we have great voting engagement. Good. We want to make it easy to vote. We want to make it hard to cheat. We want as many people as possible to be able to vote and as many people as possible to be able to engage in the process. It is the nature of a Republic like ours. You need people to be able to be engaged. But we also want to be able to follow up on that process as well, to be able to make sure that if somebody is actually breaking the rules on that, we follow up. And in our State, we do.

Recently, I followed up with our State leadership for voting to be able to find out what happened in our last election and what are we doing. We found 57 people as a State that voted twice in my State. All 57 of those names were turned over to local district attorneys, and they will start following up with those individuals because that is a violation of the law to be able to vote twice in our State. Fifty-seven names is not very many, but it is because we continue to enforce the law in our State to be able to make sure that we have as many people voting as possible but also accountability for people who want to be able to cheat in the system.

The interesting thing about S. 1 and H.R. 1 is that they make it much easier to cheat in the process. They set up a different system where you can actually have no voter ID. And it is not just no voter ID; it is no voter ID and same-day registration combined. So you can literally walk into a polling place that you are not registered for, not show an ID, and say ''I am not registered. I would like to vote'' and not show an ID and also vote that same day in that spot. There is no way to be able to verify, then, one way or the other if this person is voting twice because no one knows.

In my State that has great voter ID laws, it would gut them, and it would take it away from our State, though no one is complaining about voter ID in my State. You can show an ID. You can show a library card. You can show a utility bill. You can show anything in my State just to be able to verify that is actually you because we want people to be able to vote, but we want to make sure it is that person who is actually voting. That used to be a common, accepted practice.

Why would we want to create an environment where we would make it easy to be able to cheat?

This bill, S. 1, also creates ballot harvesting—forces it around the entire country. Folks may say: I have no idea what that is. Well, let me set up what it is. Ballots are mailed to your house, and if you haven't mailed it back in yet, you may have a knock at your door. They come to your door.

And if they come to the door—it would be a political activist from one of the campaigns, and they would say: Hey, have you filled out your ballot yet? I know they got mailed out yesterday. Have you turned it back in yet?

Oh, you haven't? Grab your ballot inside and bring it out on the front porch, and I will help you fill it out right here on your front porch. And, I tell you what I will do. I will also turn it in for you. You won't even have to mail it. I will deliver it for you.

That is ballot harvesting. In most States, that is illegal. They want to make that legal in every single State. That is an invitation to fraud.

Now, there is a difference between ''I want to help facilitate everyone to be able to vote and to be able to protect their right to vote'' and actually creating opportunities for fraud where everyone doubts every election. That is not the right way to go. I want to make sure that we all look at an election at the end of it and say we can trust that.

One of the ways we can trust it is through a Federal Election Commission that actually is bipartisan. We have a Federal Election Commission with an even number of Republicans and Democrats. They want to change that to where it is five members, not six, and the last member, who is the tie breaker, is someone selected by the President who would be ''independent.'' I am sure that is going to work out just fine, but that is not going to end up being a partisan individual.

In my State, all the ballots are done ahead of time—all of them. If you do a mail-in ballot, those ballots are opened up early on. There are Republicans and Democrats. There are poll watchers who are watching it. All of the evaluations for the quality of the ballots are all tested before election night. So that is all finished. So when election night is done, by 10:30 in the evening, all the ballots have been counted and election results are out.

Oh, no, that won't work. My Senate Democratic colleagues want to give an additional 10 days for ballots to continue to trickle in. So, literally, what we had in this last election where it was for days that no one even knew how many ballots were coming in, and the uncertainty that that creates in the process, they want to make sure that exists in every State, not just in a few States.

Listen, I would rather have every State be like mine, to say that everyone has to turn their ballot in early. It is not like election day is a shocking day that no one knew about. In fact, the majority of States around the country are like my State.

This is not just a partisan issue. Vermont has the same rule that we have in Oklahoma. This is a straightforward way to protect the integrity of the ballot, that you can turn in the ballots early, and that you can evaluate all of them so the ballots aren't trickling in for days.

If you love all those rules, let me give you one more quick one. Remember that campaign speech or that campaign commercial that you really, really hate, that you are sick of it by the time the election comes? Well, get ready for a whole lot more of them because the S. 1 bill gives Federal dollars, 6 to 1, to be able to fund more campaigns and to make sure campaigns have even more money.

So if someone raises $100,000, they are going to give—Federal tax dollars—$600,000 to that candidate, even a candidate you didn't vote for and don't like. They are going to get $600,000 for every $100,000. If they raise $1 million for their campaign, they will get $6 million of our Federal tax dollars.

I don't want to pay for campaigns I don't agree with. I don't think that is the right way to go. And I don't bump into many people in my State that get real excited about paying for someone else's campaign whom they disagree with.

I think this bill was the result of the 2020 election. They pulled it out and said: That election was such a shambles. We need to be able to put a bill out there to do that.

But you would be incorrect. Actually, this bill is exactly what they pulled out in 2017, saying that Russia took over the election in 2016 and so we need a big bill to be able to fix it. And for 4 years they have been pushing it and, now, after this election, they pulled it out again and said: We have to be able to do this.

It is the same bill. It used to be the bill to fight Russia. Now it is the bill to be able to fight whatever now.

Listen, let each State make those decisions, and when there is a challenge for that, take it to Federal court. That is why we have the court system. Allow those Federal courts to process through those challenges.

We want every person to be able to be protected, to be able to vote, and if some State is suppressing the vote, take that to Federal court, and let's solve that and make sure that does not occur. But don't tell everyone in my State that Washington, DC knows better.

We have Republicans and Democrats that have worked very hard on election law in my State. In fact, there was just an expansion of additional days for early voting in my State. It has been a nonpartisan issue in my State. Let's not make it a partisan issue now and tell everyone across the entire country that DC knows best. Let's put this bill aside and not pass the S. 1 bill.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

BACK TO WORK BONUS ACT

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Mr. President, you know, if there is one thing I have been hearing from my constituents lately it is this: We have to get people back to work so our economy can thrive and our people can make a living.

This isn't a new sentiment. I have heard this for months as I have traveled around the State. But what is new is the fact that we can't find people to work, and that is what I am here to talk about today.

Before the pandemic hit, we had the best economy in decades. The unemployment rate in January 2020 was 3.6 percent. Wages were up. Blue-collar wages were rising faster than white-collar wages for the first time on record. Unemployment for African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Asian Americans was at the lowest rate recorded, all thanks to President Trump's pro-growth policies and Republicans' tax reform law.

There is no debating that the coronavirus pandemic hit our economy very, very hard. Many companies and businesses in Alabama, including family-owned small businesses, have spent the past year hanging on by a thread as the pandemic held its tight grip around the country.

Some States opened with a skeleton crew, making the decision to lay off workers in order just to keep operating, and some were forced to shut down entirely. Either way, American workers lost out. A few industries were spared, and unemployment numbers shot sky high.

But a year later, as vaccines became widely available and we better understood what we needed to do to keep Americans safe, many job creators thought: OK, this is when the tight grip loosens, and there is the light at the end of the tunnel.

As more and more people are feeling safe—safe to go places they used to go and do things—businesses are eager to open and respond but, today, even as vaccinations go up and cases go down, the Biden administration is incentivizing people to sit on the sidelines, instead of encouraging them to join the workforce.

It is the opposite of what the Federal Government should be doing: Do the right thing now. And it is the opposite of what job creators want to do for millions of American workers. There are roughly 8.1 million job openings around our country, as we speak, but the Democrats would rather discourage folks from seizing the opportunity to go out and earn a living. That is exactly what the current unemployment payments do.

As part of their partisan stimulus bill, Democrats extended the $300 a week Federal unemployment benefit, a weekly payment, in addition to the State benefit that folks already get.

In Alabama, people could choose to receive, with no strings attached, up to $678 per week. That comes out to $16.95 an hour, which is even more than our Democrat colleagues' job-killing $15 minimum wage proposal just a few weeks ago. The result has been disastrous for small businesses across my State and throughout the country that are already ready to hire to meet the boom and demand for products and services.

On the national level, here is what the National Federation of Independent Business reported: ''Unfilled job openings continue to mount, as April is the third consecutive month setting a record high reading of unfilled job openings.''

On record job openings, April job numbers released last week weren't much better. The unemployment rate went up by 0.1 percent. Economists thought we would add 1 million jobs, but we only added a quarter of that amount.

Small business owners all across Alabama have been able to reopen, and customers are coming back. Now they

need people to fill the jobs to keep the doors open.

Across America, businesses are no longer competing against other businesses. Now they have to compete against the government—government versus the private sector—and the government is stacking the deck against our small businesses and manufacturers. Businesses in Alabama are no exception to anybody else across the country.

Case in point, Al Cason is the President of Bud's Best Cookies in Hoover, AL. His father Bud owns the company and has been in the industry for 65 years. Normally, they have four production lines with two shifts, but because so many—so many—of their would-be workers are staying home, they can only run two lines, and they are cutting their production in half. We can't get enough to come to work, Al wrote me. The government is taking away workers from our business, and it has been in business for 65 years.

Wesley Averett from Enterprise Health & Rehabilitation Center in Enterprise, AL, wrote that his long-term care facility is ''unable to find the help [they] need'' due to the ''severe negative impacts stimulus and unemployment payments are [having] on the Alabama workforce.''

And then there is Sandra Walker from Lake Haven Assisted Living in Luverne, AL, who said:

> Our salaries are competitive, but we can't compete with stay-at-home . . . no strings attached hand outs. . . . Business is back open but we can't survive without our workers returning to work.

These are both health companies, mind you, and they are the ones helping some of our most vulnerable citizens.

And here is what Anita Hilliard in Courtland, AL, told me. The company she works for employs people in convenience stores throughout northwest Alabama. She wrote: ''We have had to shut down some of our shifts'' just because we can't get enough people to work, and sometimes we have to shut down completely.

But here is what really stuck with me in her letter. She said: ''I am working and paying taxes to pay others more than I make myself.'' That is sad. This must end or we will lose the America that we have grown to know and love.

I couldn't agree with Anita more. America was built by hard workers, people like Al, people like Anita, people like Wes, Sandra, and millions more across the United States. But we will never jumpstart our economy if we keep going with this bad policy of incentivizing people to stay at home and sit and not work, rather than take employment opportunities when they are offered to them.

Our businesses need workers to meet customers' demands. This is truly a great thing after such a hard year. Our job creators have started to hope and see opportunity again. They have hung the ''now hiring'' signs on the door. They have posted the job openings. But we need to encourage folks to rejoin the workforce and to get back to work. Job creators are creating the opportunity. We just need folks to reach out and take it.

It should be easy for us to offer encouragement to folks to fill open oppositions. All we have to do is kick the ball through the uprights this time around. But Democrats in DC wanted to go it alone. They wanted to go it alone a few weeks ago. And with the recent stimulus bill that we passed we ended up with a workforce shortage due to the inflated unemployment benefits in an economy on the cusp of recovery that needs available workers.

Getting these folks back to work isn't just about the now. It is about helping them to see the future again. It has been more than a year for many who have been out of work. Taking the leap to get back in sometimes is scary, but we have to help the people take that leap. If we wait, these businesses and jobs they are now offering right now may not be there in September. Companies and small businesses are going out of work and going out of business.

That is why I joined my colleagues, Senator CRAPO and Senator RISCH, to sponsor the Back to Work Bonus Act. This bill would give back-to-work bonuses to workers who are able to safely return to work. This would be a one-time payment of $1,200 for those returning to full-time jobs and $600 to those returning to part-time jobs. Employers would verify the earnings and hours of those receiving the back-to-work bonuses. That sounds much more like an actual stimulus to me.

The Back to Work Bonus Act is a win-win-win—good for workers, good for employers, and great for our society. I am sure each of my colleagues has received similar pleas from small business owners across their State.

The Biden-backed unemployment benefits are crushing their hopes of getting back to a prepandemic high. We are even seeing some States take matters into their own hands. Earlier this week, I was glad to see Alabama be one of the first States to announce plans to stop accepting enhanced Federal unemployment benefits. As of today, at least 16 States have announced they won't accept the benefit to help employers and encourage folks to get back to work. This is a commonsense move to encourage folks to take the many job opportunities available.

Well, I, for one, think we should listen to the folks on Main Street. We can help them, and we can help millions of the unemployed. One way to do it is by passing the Back to Work Bonus Act.

I urge my colleagues to support this practical bill and get our country back to work. We need to remember: Opportunity through work is the foundation of our country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

HONORING DEPUTY WYATT CHRISTOPHER MASER

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, every year, the Senate unanimously passes a resolution honoring each law enforcement officer who died in the line of duty during the previous year. Their names are also added to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, DC. Currently, this memorial contains more than 21,000 names. This year, one more Idahoan will be added to this memorial.

Wyatt Christopher Maser was born April 19, 1997, in Thermopolis, WY, to Christopher Michael Maser and Sandra Lorene Reid Arnold. After growing up in Casper, WY, Wyatt joined the U.S. Air Force, serving as a senior airman from 2015 to 2018.

After returning to his home and marrying the love of his life, Paige, Wyatt began his career in law enforcement, moving to Idaho Falls, ID, and joining the Bonneville County Sheriff's Office and graduating from the Idaho Law Enforcement Academy in 2019. Shortly before graduating, he and Paige welcomed a beautiful baby daughter, Morgan Emily.

He served as a sheriff's deputy with Bonneville County Sheriff's Office for 13 months. At the graveside service honoring his life, his career was characterized in two words: ''friendship'' and ''service.''

It takes a special person to serve in our Nation's Armed Forces and an even better one to continue to serve one's community after leaving the Air Force. By all accounts, Wyatt was that person, befriending everyone he met.

On May 18, 2020, while attempting to help a woman in mental crisis in the middle of Bone Road, he was struck by another deputy's vehicle and was pronounced dead at Eastern Idaho Medical Center.

Wyatt left behind his wife, Paige; his young daughter, Morgan; his mother and stepfather, Sandy and Bill Arnold; his father and stepmother, Chris and Cheryl Maser; his siblings, Cole, Taylor, Jesse, and Alexys; and grandparents, uncles, and pets galore.

The Law Enforcement Officers Memorial preserves Wyatt's name in stone. Yet Deputy Maser was so much more than an Air Force veteran and a law enforcement officer. An avid waterfowl hunter, Wyatt and his fellow members of the Delta Waterfowl Snake River Chapter were building a hunting blind for disabled hunters to help those with limitations enjoy the pastime he loved so much. That blind is still being completed and will be named the ''Maser Blind'' in his memory.

Deputy Maser, your memory will not be forgotten.

To Paige and Morgan, I am so sorry for your loss, and thank you for the opportunity to join in honoring Wyatt.

The Book of Isaiah, chapter 6, verse 8, states:

> And I heard the voice of the Lord saying, ''Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?'' Then I said, ''Here am I! Send me.''

Sheriff's Deputy Wyatt Christopher Maser answered that call with the ultimate sacrifice, and for that, we say thank you.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The senior Senator from Alaska.

ALASKA TOURISM RECOVERY ACT

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be discharged from further consideration of S. 593 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 593) to restrict the imposition by the Secretary of Homeland Security of fines, penalties, duties, or tariffs applicable only to coastwise voyages, or prohibit otherwise qualified non-United States citizens from serving as crew, on specified vessels transporting passengers between the State of Washington and the State of Alaska, to address a Canadian cruise ship ban and the extraordinary impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic on Alaskan communities, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the measure?

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Murkowski amendment at the desk be agreed to and the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 1492) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

[Purpose: In the nature of a substitute]

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Alaska Tourism Restoration Act''.

SEC. 2. VOYAGE DEEMED TO BE FOREIGN.

(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED CRUISE SHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term ''covered cruise ship'' means a vessel included on the list under paragraph (2) that—

(A) has been issued, operates in accordance with, and retains a COVID–19 Conditional Sailing Certificate of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and

(B) operates in accordance with any restrictions or guidance of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention associated with such Certificate, including any such restrictions or guidance issued after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) LIST.—The vessels listed under this paragraph are the following:

(A) Carnival Freedom (IMO number 9333149).

(B) Carnival Miracle (IMO number 9237357).

(C) Crystal Serenity (IMO number 9243667).

(D) Discovery Princess (IMO number 9837468).

(E) Emerald Princess (IMO number 9333151).

(F) Eurodam (IMO number 9378448).

(G) Golden Horizon (IMO number 9793545).

(H) Grand Princess (IMO number 9104005).

(I) Hanseatic Inspiration (IMO number 9817145).

(J) Koningsdam (IMO number 9692557).

(K) NG Quest (IMO number 9798985).

(L) NG Sea Bird (IMO number 8966444).

(M) NG Sea Lion (IMO number 8966456).

(N) NG Venture (IMO number 9799044).

(O) Nieuw Amsterdam (IMO number 9378450).

(P) Noordam (IMO number 9230115).

(Q) Zuiderdam (IMO number 9221279).

(R) Majestic Princess (IMO number 9614141).

(S) Ovation of the Seas (IMO number 9697753).

(T) Radiance of the Seas (IMO number 9195195).

(U) Serenade of the Seas (IMO number 9228344).

(V) Eclipse (IMO number 9404314).

(W) Millennium (IMO number 9189419).

(X) Solstice (IMO number 9362530).

(Y) Norwegian Bliss (IMO number 9751509).

(Z) Norwegian Encore (IMO number 9751511).

(AA) Norwegian Jewel (IMO number 9304045).

(BB) Norwegian Spirit (IMO number 9141065).

(CC) Norwegian Sun (IMO number 9218131).

(DD) Ocean Victory (IMO number 9868869).

(EE) Pacific Princess (IMO number 9187887).

(FF) Pacific World (IMO number 9000259).

(GG) Quantum of the Seas (IMO number 9549463).

(HH) Queen Elizabeth (IMO number 9477438).

(II) Disney Wonder (IMO number 9126819).

(JJ) Regatta (IMO number 9156474).

(KK) Roald Amundsen (IMO number 9813072).

(LL) Ruby Princess (IMO number 9378462).

(MM) Sapphire Princess (IMO number 9228186).

(NN) Scenic Eclipse (IMO number 9797371).

(OO) Seabourn Odyssey (IMO number 9417086).

(PP) Seabourn Venture 2 (IMO 9862023).

(QQ) Seven Seas Mariner (IMO number 9210139).

(RR) Silver Shadow (IMO number 9192167).

(SS) Silver Wind (IMO number 8903935).

(TT) Star Breeze (IMO number 8807997).

(UU) Sylvia Earle (IMO number 9872327).

(VV) Westerdam (IMO number 9226891).

(WW) L'Austral (IMO number 9502518).

(XX) Silver Muse (IMO number 9784350).

(YY) Viking Orion (IMO number 9796250).

(b) CRITERIA.—A roundtrip voyage of a covered cruise ship transporting passengers between a port or place in the State of Alaska and a port or place in the State of Washington shall be deemed to have made a stop in a port or place of Canada, and deemed a foreign voyage, for purposes of the law of the United States, if—

(1) during the voyage, the covered cruise ship sends an email containing the information described in subsection (c) to—

(A) the Canada Border Services Agency;

(B) the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection; and

(C) each alien crewman on such voyage who is in possession of a valid, unexpired nonimmigrant visa issued pursuant to subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)); and

(2) the voyage begins not later than February 28, 2022.

(c) EMAIL.—An email described in subsection (b)(1) shall contain the names of each alien crewman described in subparagraph (C) of such subsection.

(d) EMPLOYMENT OF ALIEN CREWMEN.—On the date on which a covered cruise ship sends an email to the Canada Border Services Agency in accordance with subsection (b)(1), each alien crewman described in subparagraph (C) of such subsection shall be deemed to have departed the United States, entered Canada, and been readmitted to the United States for purposes of complying with, during the applicable voyage described in subsection (b), the 29-day authorized stay pursuant to their nonimmigrant visas issued pursuant to subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)).

(e) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), a voyage described in such subsection shall not be deemed a foreign voyage for purposes of section 446 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1446) or any other provision of law relating to levying duties or taxes on goods, including consumables, purchased for use onboard the covered cruise ship.

(f) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall not apply to a roundtrip voyage during any period for which the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has issued an order under section 361 or 365 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 264 and 268) that requires covered cruise ships to suspend vessel operations.

(g) DURATION.—The authority provided under this section shall terminate on the earlier of—

(1) the date on which covered cruise ships are no longer prohibited by the Government of Canada, any political subdivision of Canada, or any port or province of Canada, from entering, berthing, or docking in Canadian waters of the Pacific Coast due to the COVID–19 pandemic; or

(2) March 31, 2022.

SEC. 3. MEDICAL AND SAFETY STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 35 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 3510. Additional medical and safety standards

''(a) AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATORS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and other appropriate Federal agencies, shall promulgate regulations to—

''(1) require that the owner of a vessel to which section 3507 applies install, and maintain in working order, automated external defibrillators on such vessel;

''(2) require that such defibrillators be placed throughout such vessel in clearly designated locations;

''(3) require that such defibrillators are available for passenger and crew access in the event of an emergency; and

''(4) require that automated external defibrillators, or adjacent equipment, allow passengers and crew to easily contact medical staff of the vessel.

''(b) DEFINITION OF OWNER.—In this section, the term 'owner' has the meaning given such term in section 3507.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 35 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''Sec. 3510. Additional medical and safety standards.''.

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

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I know of no further debate on the bill, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the bill?

If not, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 593), as amended, was passed.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, we are at a much better place at this moment in time for the people of the State of Alaska, who have been anxious. We have all been anxious throughout this time of COVID, but we have been particularly anxious as we have watched our tourist sector just be decimated. And when I say ''decimated,'' I mean in the sense that when you have such a significant portion of one economic sector, the tourist sector, come to your State by one means, by one mode—and for us, in the State of Alaska, that is cruise ship.

We have had an extraordinarily robust tourist economy, growing over the years. People want to come and see the beauty and the splendor, and for many, they want to be on the comfort of a ship and watch the views go by, see the glaciers, see the whales come on up. It is a great place to visit. But for the past year, ships have not been sailing to Alaska. This is due to not only the CDC and the no-sail orders the CDC has imposed but also because of the limitations that have been put in place by Canada in terms of no sailing through the Canadian waters.

So there has been an effort to, as we try to regain our footing, rebuild a tourist sector, but you can't just flip a switch here. You just can't get an industry back on its feet this quickly without everybody pulling together, and this has been a struggle to get everyone pulling together. But I think we are at a place where there is a glimmer of hope for Alaska's tourism industry.

We were here on this floor just a couple weeks ago, Senator SULLIVAN and myself, talking about how significant cruising is as an element to Alaska's economy. At the time, I shared a chart with colleagues that showed that in 2019 we had 1.3 million visitors come to Alaska on a cruise ship, and in 2020 we had 48 come to Alaska on a cruise ship. I said at the time: That is 48 passengers, not 48,000.

You can just guess what that did to our economy—the statewide unemployment rate rising from 6.2 to 11 percent; municipal and State revenues dropping significantly; and every day that passes, more lost revenues, more lost salaries, more economic distress. So the effort that we have made to, again, try to get ships back in the water, try to get them heading north, has been considerable.

We have heard from so many in not only our coastal communities but, really, communities around the State about the economic impact and the hit they have taken.

In the Indian Affairs Committee, we had a hearing just yesterday about the impact on Native tourism due to COVID, and we had the CEO of Huna Totem Corporation, Russell Dick, describe to the committee the profound ''disruption of our local economy, as 80 percent of our local tax base comes from tourism,'' he said. Consequently, ''leadership from the city of Hoonah, the community, and Icy Strait Point are all eager for cruise ships to return.'' Consider that. Eighty percent of your local tax base comes from tourism, and if you don't have passengers coming in, if you don't have visitors coming in, you basically have nothing. So we needed to address this. We needed to fix this.

We have been working aggressively, not only the Alaska delegation here working with Congressmen but working with all members of the administration. We have the Secretary of Homeland Security, who is literally on speed dial, the Director of the CDC, who really doesn't want to hear from us anymore because I think we have been so constant. We have been engaging with the Secretary of Commerce. We have taken this to the head of the Canadian Government as well, with letters to Prime Minister Trudeau and to his Cabinet, to his Parliament. So the effort that has been underway has been considerable.

We had an opportunity on the floor a couple weeks ago to discuss this very issue. We heard concerns raised by Senator BLUMENTHAL about some consumer protection provisions. We heard concerns from Senator LEE about the Passenger Vessel Services Act, the PVSA. We weren't able to come to a resolution at the time, but I think what was good at that time was a commitment to keep working on this. We kept working on this, and we are now to the point where we have successfully passed this temporary PVSA fix through the Senate.

I want to state, though, that this is not a fix for the cruise companies, if you will. This is help, this is a fix, if you will, for the communities in Southeastern Alaska, the communities around Alaska for whom opening up some semblance of a cruise season this summer is literally going to determine their future—not just whether they are able to open this year but whether they are able to open at all going forward.

To tell people that they have to hold on through 2022, hold on for yet another 14 months—that is just not possible because it has already been 19 months that these communities have been so severely and so significantly impacted.

So the timing of this is key. It is critical. It is literally every day counting, every day that matters, so that our communities can get the folks back in the little store, get your teams hired up to take the tourists out on the attractions, get us back to a place where again we can be more stable from an economic perspective and with regards to the benefit to Alaskans and the employment.

We are ready to go back to work. We have been working hard on the vaccine. We have advertised ourselves as a State to be coming to if you are looking for your travel adventure and do so in a safe place. But we have been tied—our hands have been tied—in our ability to get the season back up and running and in a way that is going to provide for a level of safety for all.

We are continuing to make progress with CDC. I think that is an important part to add to because that has been an impediment to us. The CDC has been slow—torturously slow—in laying down their guidance, but I am optimistic that we are very close. Hopefully—hopefully—we are going to have the necessary certainty for cruise companies to ramp up their operations to again prepare to cruise to Alaska.

With the CDC paving the way over there and the PVSA issue, we are very hopeful—very, very hopeful—that we will be able to advance over in the House, working with our colleagues over there, to be able to provide this certainty for a very short season that will allow Alaskans to have some glimmer of hope here.

But I want to end with a comment and a statement that came from Mr. Russell Dick, again, the CEO of Huna Totem Corporation. Mr. Dick is indigenous from the Hoonah region. Hoonah was his community, his village that he grew up in. And he reminded us of the situation that Canada has really placed us in.

The reality is, he has a community where they may have literally no economy this summer if you can't get cruise ships in. Eighty percent of the employees that work at Icy Strait there are local and native hire. But his comment was that we are dealing with this because Congress, in his words, hasn't dealt with the PVSA. And he says: This is not Canada's fault; this is the Federal Government's fault. And he says: Let me be clear. The PVSA right now is preventing us from hiring Americans in an American community that desperately needs those jobs. The U.S. Congress is responsible for this problem.

I think Russell made it very, very clear to us that we have to address this. We have to address this. What we have done just now is we have shown that when Canada is going to make some tough decisions, we are not going to stand by. We are not just going to say ''pretty please,'' withering on the vine here until another country—until Canada—catches up with our level of readiness. It should be up to us to be able to restore our economy, and we will take the first steps to do just that.

So I want to thank Senator SULLIVAN, absolutely, for his leadership throughout all of this, but I also want to recognize Senator LEE, Senator BLUMENTHAL, Senator CANTWELL, and Senator WICKER and their teams for helping us get to this place today

where we can be in a spot where we can tell Alaskans the light is coming on.

With that, I will yield to my friend and colleague Senator SULLIVAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, I want to thank Senator MURKOWSKI for her hard work.

For the Alaskans who are watching, what just happened here is kind of quick but important. The U.S. Senate just passed our bill, the PVSA suspension act, that is going to give our tourism season and the thousands of Alaskans in that industry and the hundreds, if not thousands, of small businesses that are hanging by a thread a fighting chance for this summer—a fighting chance for the summer. That just passed the U.S. Senate and is going over to the House.

So, again, I want to thank Senator MURKOWSKI for her leadership on this and, of course, the Senators that she mentioned who were very engaged: Senator LEE, Senator MARKEY, Senator BLUMENTHAL, Senator CANTWELL, Senator WICKER.

You know, this, to me, is an example of the U.S. Senate working at its best—at its best. What was going on here and what we did for the last several weeks is we went to all of our colleagues and said: Look, we have a unique problem right now. In the Great State of Alaska, we are so proud of how we have done in terms of getting through the health aspects of this pandemic, but our economy is getting crushed for a whole host of reasons I have talked about on the floor here many, many times. One of the huge areas is the tourism sector and the unique challenges we have with the borders being closed by the Canadians, which is not helpful; the cruise ship industry not being able to move; and the millions of passengers who were expected to come to Alaska on cruise ships.

So we were going to each Senator and saying: Look, we know you have big, philosophical differences on some things that relate tangentially to this issue, but right now this issue is very narrow. Help us help our constituents. That is it. It is not going to impact any other State.

And to our colleagues' credit, all of them said: OK, Senator MURKOWSKI, Senator SULLIVAN, we will help.

And that is a good spirit of cooperation. We essentially went to them and said: Hey, if your State had a problem uniquely focused on just your citizens, we would help you.

So that is what you just saw here. It took a little while. That is OK. Nothing moves fast in the U.S. Senate, but that is a step forward—an important step forward.

But we still have work to do, as Senator MURKOWSKI mentioned. This bill right now is going to be heading over to the House, right now, and we certainly hope, with the great leadership of the dean of the House, Congressman YOUNG, and all his relationships in the House, that the House is going to show the same cooperative spirit that we just witnessed here on the U.S. Senate floor. So we are hoping for that. That is the next step.

But as Senator MURKOWSKI mentioned, we are working all kinds of different angles—plan B, plan C, plan D. We need the CDC to continue its progress, finally—frustrating but finally. They need to continue to provide detailed guidance to operationalize their lifting of the no-sail order.

And as Senator MURKOWSKI also mentioned, we are going to continue to work with our friends in Canada—''O Canada.''

Now, you know, in Alaska, we have one neighbor. We don't have any of our wonderful lower 48 States as neighbors. We have Canada. We don't really include Russia. Canada. So I would say that the Alaska delegation is probably the most pro-Canadian, certainly the most knowledgeable about Canada issues of any delegation in the U.S. Congress. We work to help them out on issues—big issues, small issues, trade issues, NORAD, military issues, mining. We have a great relationship—the Alaska-Canada relationship. But, to be frank, we are not getting a lot of help right now. The border is closed—fully closed. We think that is pretty draconian, to be honest.

Alaskans are having a hard time even driving home to get through Canada. We put forward a number of very reasonable suggestions to try to accommodate what we are hoping will be a fighting chance for our tourism season, for our small businesses that have been so decimated by this pandemic.

To our colleagues in Canada, reasonable compromises in the event that we don't make progress here—we are making progress here in the U.S. Congress. That is good, again, so that we can have a fighting chance for somewhat of a tourism season this summer. But up until now, all of these suggestions—they are really not even neighbors to the north; they are neighbors for us to the east—haven't gotten a lot of cooperation. So this is not the cooperative spirit that has defined the Alaska-Canadian relationship for decades, and quite frankly, we have been disappointed by it.

So to our House colleagues—Democrats and Republicans—you have just kind of witnessed two examples of cooperation. What happened here on the Senate floor just a couple of minutes ago was really good cooperation. All 100 Senators essentially had to agree to move this bill forward, and they just did. That is what just happened. That is good cooperation.

We haven't had such good cooperation from our Canadian neighbors—disappointing. But look, my own view is that we need to start making sure that the Alaska economy is not held hostage to another country. We are going to start working on that.

But until then, to our House Members, please, if you can look at what just happened in the Senate, listen to Congressman YOUNG, whom you all know is a great advocate. If we can get this done in the next 24, 48 hours, our State—your fellow Americans, who are working hard like everybody else here to get out of this pandemic—will have a fighting chance.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Texas.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, this week America celebrates National Police Week. It is a time for us to stop and pay tribute to those who died in the line of duty defending our communities and to thank those who continue to serve our communities.

Law enforcement is a calling answered by a select few. These men and women have chosen a difficult and often dangerous life dedicated to keeping our communities safe, defending our civil liberties, and protecting our neighborhoods. These jobs, obviously, require tremendous courage and sacrifice, not just from the officers themselves but their families too, and I am grateful to those who selflessly serve our communities every day.

Under normal circumstances, the events of this week bring tens of thousands of uniformed officers to Washington, DC, from across the country. Through laying wreaths, candlelight vigils, and church services, they ordinarily gather in remembrance of their fallen brothers and sisters in person. In previous years, I have had the pleasure of welcoming a number of Texas officers and their families who have traveled to Washington, DC, for this National Police Week observation, but as in so many other ways, this year is not like previous ones.

Over the last year, our country has faced unprecedented heartbreak and turmoil, which have made a career in law enforcement even more challenging. First came the pandemic. While millions of Americans hunkered down in their homes to slow the spread of the virus, law enforcement personnel continued to lace up their boots and go to work every day.

With the spread of COVID–19 and the lack of proper personal protective equipment in the early stages of the pandemic, even simple interactions with members of the community carried risks.

At the same time, the stresses of the pandemic led to a surge of drug overdose deaths and an increase in family violence. And across the country, we saw a dramatic increase in the number of homicides.

When a deadly winter storm hit Texas in February, police officers took on even more responsibility. They worked around the clock to help folks without power or water, often while worrying about the safety of their own families.

For all the ways the last year has taught us to appreciate the unique role that law enforcement officers play in

our communities, it has also put these men and women at the center of a tough, but necessary, national conversation about racial justice.

The killing of George Floyd shone a spotlight on issues in our justice system that absolutely must be rooted out and led to a national conversation about the need to do so.

There is no question we need to take action to improve transparency and accountability within our police forces.

We need to strengthen the relationship between police and the communities they serve. I believe everybody can agree on those points.

But as a country, we need to remember that the actions of a few do not define the masses, the rest of us. The vast majority of police officers are honorable, dedicated public servants who go above and beyond the call of duty to keep us safe and are committed to improving accountability and trust in police. There is a saying that nobody hates a bad cop worse than a good cop. Last summer, police officers in Dallas hosted a rally to show their support for the efforts to stop police brutality and racial injustice. We need to remember that, except for these occasional outliers, we are all on the same team, fighting for a justice system that keeps our communities safe and treats every person with dignity and respect.

For some, this movement has led to radical calls to defund or even abolish the police—two very dangerous ideas. Over the last year, we have seen an increase in violent crime in our country. Last year, major cities experienced a 33-percent increase in homicides—33 percent. The early data shows that things aren't getting any better this year. In fact, in too many places, things are getting worse.

This simply isn't the time, if there ever were a time, to strip local police departments of funding; rather, it is time to provide them with the resources and the policies they need to safely and justly protect our communities. I know we are having a lot of discussions across the aisle on the most effective way to do that, and I hope that this year, unlike last year, we will be able to make progress.

A job in law enforcement, as I suggested, is never easy. These men and women put on the uniform and leave their families, never knowing what the day ahead may entail. In the back of their minds, they have a question—whether this is the last time they will ever see their loved ones. Stopping a violent crime, helping a neighbor in crisis—you never know what a police encounter could bring.

Four months ago, Capitol Police officers certainly didn't anticipate what their jobs would require on January 6. This building was stormed by a violent mob who tried to threaten the very foundations of our democracy.

That day, as we know, this building was filled with Members of Congress, our staff, journalists, and countless men and women whom we count on to keep Congress running every day. Fortunately, that also includes the brave men and women of the Capitol Police Force. While protecting the people inside this building, Capitol Police officers were assaulted, threatened, and subjected to the violence of the mob for hours on end.

In the wake of this tragedy, the Capitol Police lost two of their colleagues, Officer Brian Sicknick and Officer Howard Liebengood. Last month, Capitol Police Officer Billy Evans was killed while protecting this institution.

I am grateful for the sacrifices law enforcement officers make every single day. This week, we honor those who made the ultimate sacrifice. One of the most emblematic remembrances of that sacrifice is the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, which sits along the National Mall here in Washington, DC. It is a beautiful tribute to the Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty and features marble walls filled with more than 21,000 names. Each of these names represents a hero, and, sadly, this year we added the names of 55 Texans who were killed in the line of duty last year.

These officers gave their all in service to our communities and to our country. Of course, there is nothing we can do to adequately thank these heroes and their families for their sacrifice, but we can take action to protect their brothers and sisters in blue.

In recent years, we have seen brutal, inexcusable attacks on police officers around the country, including one in Dallas that completely rocked our entire State. In 2016, a man killed five officers and injured nine others. It was a sobering reminder of the dangers these officers face every day and a call for us to take action to do more to support them.

Yesterday, I reintroduced the Back the Blue Act to make clear our support for the public servants who dedicated their lives to protecting our communities. This legislation sends a strong message to more than 800,000 law enforcement officers in our country that they are supported and that violence against them will not be tolerated.

The Back the Blue Act adds stiff, mandatory penalties, and it makes it a Federal crime to kill or attempt to kill a law enforcement officer, a Federal judge, or a federally funded public safety officer. It also makes it a Federal crime to assault a law enforcement officer. These men and women put themselves in harm's way every day, and we must make it clear that violence against them will never be tolerated.

Right now, there is a serious need to improve the relationships between law enforcement and the communities they serve, and this legislation will help there too. It will allow grant funds to be used for efforts to help foster more trust between police and the communities they protect.

In light of the national conversation over the past year regarding the need to improve these relationships, this could not be more important. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation and show law enforcement across the country that we stand shoulder-to-shoulder with them.

I was also pleased this morning when a bill that I am leading with my colleague Senator COONS called the Jaime Zapata and Victor Avila Federal Officer and Employee Protection Act passed out of the Judiciary Committee. That bill came in response to an appellate court decision that reversed the convictions of cartel members who murdered a Federal agent and attempted to murder another one while those agents were fighting the cartels in Mexico. An appeals court held that the United States did not have jurisdiction to try the cartel members for the murder and attempted murder. This bill closes that loophole and states unequivocally that we can and will try and convict those who murder our law enforcement officers, even those serving outside the United States.

I am grateful for the law enforcement officers who courageously and honorably serve our communities every day. This week, we honor them and the generations of officers who came before them. In particular, we pay tribute to those who made the ultimate sacrifice in service to our country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Alaska.

TRIBUTE TO JUSTIN DOLL

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, it is Thursday, and it is that time of the week I come down on the Senate floor and get to do one of my favorite things of the whole week. I get to recognize the special Alaskan, someone whom we call the Alaskan of the Week.

But before I talk about our Alaskan of the Week—and my good friend from Texas, Senator CORNYN, just talked about the importance of supporting our police and leaders in the police forces, and it is National Police Week. It is very appropriate that the Alaskan of the Week this week is outgoing Anchorage Police Chief Justin Doll.

I am going to tell you a lot about Chief Doll's great career in Alaska. I want to first begin by just giving a quick little update. I know people who watch the Alaskan of the Week want to know: Hey, what is going on in Alaska right now? It is such a great place, a special place.

Right now, it is approaching midnight Sun time in most places across the State. I will give you one example. In Anchorage, the Sun officially rose at 5:16 a.m. and will set at 10:37 p.m. That is a lot of daylight. Twilight actually starts around 4 a.m. and ends around midnight.

We are getting to that midnight Sun time, summer solstice time. A frenzied energy hits the State at this time of year. It is all the more so because the State is opening up, like so many States across America now, after a

long year of hunkering down—late night walks, softball, yard work, gatherings.

If you are watching and you have never been to Alaska, it is a great time to be in Alaska. I urge everyone in the Gallery and at home to come on up to Alaska.

You may have seen some of the action on the Senate floor a couple of minutes ago. It is looking more and more like we are going to have, hopefully, at least part of a cruise season. But we are welcoming everybody to come to Alaska this summer. You will love it. Heck, you can even get vaccinated if your State is not doing that for you, so come on up.

We all know that what makes the State truly great is not the hours of Sun it gets or its salmon-choked streams and rivers or the magnificent wildlife—moose, bear, caribou—or the soaring mountains, all of which, of course, in Alaska we have in spades. Nothing makes our communities, our State, our country strong like the people who live in our communities, and none are perhaps more important to community strength and cohesion than our brave first responders, our police officers who wake up every day determined to protect others.

I know there is a movement across the country, and Senator CORNYN just talked about it—in my view, a dangerous movement—and that is the call to defund the police. It makes zero sense, by the way. You want your communities safe, and you are going to get rid of your police? It makes no sense.

Here is the thing about police officers like Chief Doll and first responders. These jobs are not only important, in my view, they are sacred. Now, every job in America is an important job, but there is something special, there is something even sacred about the job of our first responders—police, firemen, our military—whose job it is literally to go lay down their lives for their fellow citizens if called to do that. That is sacred.

I think it is important for all of us here in the Senate to be very clear how much we support our police and our first responders all across the Nation, especially during this week. That is why I am so honored and thrilled in many ways to be able to recognize our Alaskan of the Week this week, who is outgoing Anchorage Police Department Chief Justin Doll, who has served with APD for 25 years and has been the chief of the department since 2017. Justin has worked with, supported, and overseen more than 600 members of the APD, brave men and women who keep about 300,000 residents in the Anchorage area, my hometown, safe—roughly 200 square miles.

Let me tell you a bit about Justin, who also happens to be a Marine Corps brother of mine—a man of service, a man of honor, courage, and commitment. Born and raised in Oregon, he moved with his family to Anchorage in 1985 when he was just 12 years old. The country was coming out of a recession. Alaska was doing well. His parents saw opportunity, so they packed their U-Haul and drove up to Alcan.

His mother ended up working in an orthodontist office, and his father worked for 22 years at the famous Hotel Captain Cook, one of the great locally owned hotels in all of Alaska.

Justin graduated from West Anchorage High School, and after a few years in college, he joined the Marine Corps Forces Reserves. Now, he didn't join just any Marine Corps reserve unit; he joined Echo Company, 4th Recon Battalion—the premier cold weather recon unit in the U.S. Marine Corps, reserve or active. How do I know? Because I was serving in that unit with Chief Doll for 5 years. As a matter of fact, I was Justin's platoon commander. Now, he laughingly describes himself as my Marine Corps disciplinary challenge. I don't remember him as a disciplinary challenge; I remember him as a fine marine and a great NCO who did a really good job with Echo Company.

In 1996, he was in the Reserves at that time, and he got a job with the APD. A lot of the marines in Alaska join our law enforcement, which is another great path into service. He didn't grow up wanting to be a police officer, but when presented with an opportunity to serve his community as he was serving in the Marines, he jumped at it, and he excelled. Throughout the years, he served as a patrol officer, an academy instructor, a motorcycle officer, a SWAT team member, a patrol shift commander. He was on the bomb squad and was a commander of the Homicide and Robbery/Assaults Detective Units. He did it all, and he did it all well.

Here are some of the ways in which his colleagues and his bosses have described him throughout his years in his fitness reports: ''Outstanding performance''; ''proactive leadership''; ''Gives credit where credit is due''; ''genuine concern for his fellow officers''; ''earned the respect of everybody''; leadership philosophy is to help guide and train up leaders to rise''; ''committed to excellence.'' Those are his reviewing officers' remarks.

His executive assistant, Gia Currier, talks about how, when people would meet Chief Doll, community members—young kids; it didn't matter—he never introduced himself as ''chief.'' He would just say: ''Hey, I'm Justin.'' She said:

> He makes me proud to work at APD, and I am grateful to have had the opportunity to work and learn from him.

It should be noted here that, in the meantime, in 2000, he married fellow police officer Monique, and in so doing, like many of us—certainly, like me—he married up. Like Justin, Monique also rose through the ranks to become one of the APD's top detectives. In fact, she was the lead in catching one of the most sickening serial killers in Alaska's history, Israel Keyes. We are so grateful for her dedication and service to our State and our community.

We have a very unique community in Alaska, in Anchorage. We have earthquakes. Not too far away, we have volcanoes. We have 100-mile-an-hour windstorms. Our moose charge, and our bears attack sometimes. Once, when he was at a national training event with big-city police officers from across the country, he was talking to his fellow police chiefs, over beers, about bears and what was going on in their respective cities. He told the group how just the day before, a brown bear had charged, mauled, and tragically killed an Alaskan resident.

Terry Monahan—at the time, the police chief for New York City—said:

> What? In the city? How do you deal with that?

By the way, I am pretty sure Justin, when he was telling that story to us, cleaned up the language from the New York City police chief when he recounted that story. But these are the many things that a police chief in Alaska has to deal with, has to be ready for, and has to be able to lead on.

Like all cities, we have had serious problems with crime. As a matter of fact, in 2017, right when Justin took over as the chief for the Anchorage Police Department, my hometown of Anchorage was going through a very serious, major crime spree. Violent crime was way up. Homicides were breaking records. Property crime and vehicle crime were way, way up. Justin got to work. He focused on making sure his officers had the training they needed to do their jobs. His goal was ''to set them up for success and let them be successful.'' His motto: ''One Team, One Mission.'' It sounds a lot like a marine: ''One Team, One Fight.'' He put a focus on engaging with the community. He organized the beats so that the officers got to know the people in their areas and patrolled those same areas during the course of their time. He brought back walking beats in the downtown area. He and his officers attended community council meetings and joined the communities throughout the entire city in smaller gatherings.

Now, as I mentioned, Anchorage is a big city in terms of area, but in a lot of ways, it is really a small town. Word gets around. When you get to know your police officer, you trust your police officer, and you begin to work with that person to make your community safer. That was Justin's philosophy, and that is what started to happen. At its heart, community policing is not more complicated than that, according to Justin, Chief Doll. Getting to know one another, respecting one another, trusting one another—that is how communities become safe.

He also worked on forming partnerships with the Department of Justice, the Attorney General's Office, and the FBI, which doesn't always happen in other localities across the country. Again, Anchorage is a big city and a small town. Federal agents were also having their cars stolen. They had

friends whose houses were getting broken into. This crime spree became personal for everybody, and everybody started to work together—with Chief Doll in the lead to solve it. Again, word got around. All of it—training, empowering police officers, working with the Feds, community engagement—started to work.

We still have challenges, no doubt, in Anchorage, but since the time Justin Doll started, homicides have gone down almost 50 percent. The rates of property crimes and other violent crimes have also come down. That is a win. Mostly, it is a win for the people of Alaska, for the people of Anchorage. So Justin is leaving the department a winner, and he is also leaving the department with good memories. That was important to him.

There are challenges, and he recognizes those. Burnout, he said, is a problem, particularly these days. He didn't want to get that, and he hopes his fellow officers don't get that. According to Justin—he said: ''The world's a little insane right now when it comes to law enforcement,'' and he sees for himself what that does to the morale of his officers. He has experienced how disheartening it is to have the whole force, not just in Alaska but across the country—these are hundreds of thousands of good police officers across our Nation who have very, very stressful jobs—being disparaged because of the horrific actions of a few.

Across the Nation, he said:

> We have completely lost sight of the fact that there are so many people doing a good job keeping communities safe every day. These are people who really want to do a good job and take care of the people and citizens around them.

We should remember that, especially during this week, National Police Week, when we remember the sacrifices of so many of our frontline heroes.

Justin and Monique, his wife, will be leaving the force permanently in June. The current acting chief is Kenneth McCoy—also a very impressive officer. We are all rooting for Chief McCoy. Of course, we are rooting for Justin and his future endeavors. As we are for all of our police officers across the country, we are thankful for Chief Doll's service—fulfilling his sacred duty—for keeping us safe, and for keeping our communities whole.

So, Justin, one more time, congratulations on a great job. Congratulations on being our Alaskan of the Week.

Semper Fi.

ENERGY

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, I would like you to hear a quote: ''You know, if you drive an electric car, this would not be affecting you, clearly.'' That was from our Secretary of Energy, Jennifer Granholm, yesterday, as she told reporters all about the cyber attacks on the Colonial Pipeline and the ensuing gas shortages and price spikes.

Think about that, America.

Of course, the media just let her go. They didn't ask her if she knew that, just as meat doesn't come from a grocery store, energy just doesn't come from a wall. It doesn't just appear like magic when you plug into it. It comes from many sources, including from natural gas, including from oil.

The media didn't ask about natural gas—yes, and oil—needing pipelines.

The media didn't ask her if she knew that all energy, including alternative energy, requires transmission lines—lines that are also subject to being attacked like the Colonial Pipeline.

They didn't ask her if she knew that the cost of an electric car, the average price, is more than $55,000. Maybe that is a bargain for her, but for the people the Biden administration is putting out of work in the energy sector, that is a huge pricetag.

The media certainly didn't ask the Secretary of Energy how this cavalier, condescending attitude, once again, about our energy sector—one of our country's huge strengths that employs hundreds of thousands of hard-working Americans—is received by the average American who is being hurt right now.

There are so many questions that were not asked, so many questions that aren't being asked about the Colonial Pipeline issue, and so many that continue to not be answered by the administration when it comes to this specific situation and how this administration's energy policies threaten to make this short-term disruption of our energy supplies into a long-term reality across the country.

The cyber attack on the Colonial Pipeline is a warning for America not just from a cyber security standpoint but from a broader energy perspective standpoint.

I participated yesterday in the briefing of U.S. Senators by the Secretaries of Energy, Transportation, and Homeland Security on this cyber attack that is creating disruptions in energy supplies across the country, particularly on the east coast. Here is the advice I gave these members of the Biden administration: Respectfully, I said that I fear that this is going to be commonplace, this kind of disruption—and not just from a cyber standpoint—if we don't change the Biden administration's energy policies for America.

What was I talking about? They are restricting the production of American energy. That is one of the great comparative advantages of our country—that of producing more in oil, more natural gas, and more renewables than any other country in the world. They are restricting the production of oil and gas.

You have senior administration officials going to Wall Street saying: Don't invest in energy companies. You have Federal Agencies that are either killing pipelines or slow-rolling pipelines. None of this is good for the country.

So here is the advice I gave them. Pipelines are good. We need them, as this Colonial Pipeline shutdown certainly demonstrates. Importing more oil from our adversaries like Russia is bad, but, by the way, that is what is happening with the Biden policies. So we need a change.

We have plenty of oil and gas for Americans. We should produce it, as we do, with the highest environmental standards for the benefit of our own citizens and not restrict it or, this issue, this kind of disruption is going to be much more commonplace in our country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAINE). The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 116, Jewel Hairston Bronaugh, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jewel Hairston Bronaugh, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Ms. BALDWIN. I know of no further debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Bronaugh nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

Ms. BALDWIN. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the Record; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Secretary of the Senate:

PN79–2, the nomination of Kristen M. Clarke, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, having been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee, with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows—

(1) on the question of reporting the nomination favorably with the recommendation that the nomination be confirmed, 11 ayes to 11 noes.

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (l)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee has not reported the nomination because of a tie vote, and ask that this notice be printed in the RECORD pursuant to the resolution.

NOMINATION OF CHIQUITA BROOKS-LASURE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr President, it is generally my policy to defer to a President and to allow them to choose their Cabinet, provided the nominees are qualified and will follow the law. Even though I may have disagreed with President Biden's nominees ideologically, I have voted for many of his nominees. This includes Ms. Andrea Palm for Deputy Secretary at the Department of Health and Human Services. Unlike many Senators who voted against virtually all of President Trump's nominees, it is my philosophy that a President should be able to select those whom he wants to serve in his administration, provided that they are qualified and meet the most basic of tests.

President Biden has nominated Ms. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure to be Administrator for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS. I have met with the nominee and appreciate her commitment to our shared priorities, including lowering prescription drug costs in a bipartisan manner and maintaining essential medical services for rural Americans. I also remain committed to oversight of the executive branch, including CMS, to uphold our system of checks and balances. If Ms. Brooks-LaSure is confirmed, I look forward to working with her on these shared priorities and others as a senior member of the Committee on Finance. Ms. Brooks-LaSure has decades of health care experience, including at the Office of Management and Budget, on the House of Representative's Ways and Means Committee, at the Department of Health and Human Services, and in the private sector. Ms. Brooks-LaSure is qualified to serve as Administrator of CMS, and I personally do not have concerns about her nomination despite ideological differences.

However, I opposed Ms. Brooks-LaSure's confirmation out of the Committee on Finance at the request of Senator JOHN CORNYN of Texas. On April 22, 2021, the Finance Committee voted 14 to 14 on Ms. Brooks-LaSure's nomination, with all Republican committee members opposing moving the nomination forward. This effort was to give Senator CORNYN time to work with the Biden administration to address concerns about the CMS recent revoking of their section 1115 Medicaid waiver. I have opposed advancing other nominees of both parties in the past as part of my oversight responsibilities since it is one of the few tools we have in the Senate to extract answers from the executive branch. The Biden administration took an unprecedented action to revoke without consultation the State's Medicaid waiver. By supporting Senator CORNYN's effort, I was hopeful the Biden administration could adequately address Texas's concerns. To date, there has not been progress made; therefore, I again opposed advancing this nomination, not with an intent to permanently block her confirmation, but as an exercise of Congress's check on the executive branch in hopes that it will engage with Senator CORNYN in good faith to resolve this matter that is so important to his home State.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Mr. President, it is a solemn honor to recognize National Police Week. Each year, we dedicate this week to express our admiration and gratitude to all of the law enforcement officers working to keep us safe. We also take this time to remember those who have paid the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty over the past year.

Law enforcement officers face many challenges in their mission to protect and serve. I greatly admire members of the law enforcement community who remain steadfast amidst the dangers of their noble profession.

To all the law enforcement officers across the State of Mississippi, I want to say to you that I am in Washington, DC, as your Senator to support you and to work to ensure you have what you need to do your job. You are truly our hometown heroes. You are the thin blue line keeping our families and our communities safe.

The loss of any officer deeply affects entire communities beyond their own department, and the ramifications for their family and friends are heartbreaking.

This Police Week, we honor and mourn three heroes from Mississippi, officers who died in the line of duty last year.

Monroe County Deputy Sheriff Dylan Scott Pickle, 24, died on July 26, 2020, while on duty after a vehicle struck him during a safety checkpoint operation. Dylan, a decorated veteran awarded three medals for his heroism in Syria, knew at an early age that he wanted to serve his community and his country. An Amory native and an Itawamba Community College graduate, Deputy Pickle's life of service was cut short soon after earning a promotion within the sheriff's department. He leaves behind his mother, a sister, a brother, and stepsister.

Simpson County Sheriff Deputy James Harold Blair lost his life on July 12, 2020, after a subject he was transporting fatally wounded him. This 77-year-old grandfather served in law enforcement honorably for more than 50 years in Simpson County, Lincoln County, Pike County, and Louisiana. He even worked as a crossing guard for his grandchildren's school. Deputy Sheriff Blair leaves behind a large grieving family, including his wife, 3 sons, 4 daughters, 17 grandchildren, and 48 great-grandchildren.

Correctional Officer Marshall Lee ''Bem'' London, Jr., 66, of the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office, passed away May 18, 2020. A 16-year veteran of the sheriff's office, Bem is among the tragic number of law enforcement officers who succumbed to COVID–19 last year while serving the public. A dedicated family man, Deputy London is survived by his children and grandchildren.

As a lasting tribute, the names of these three brave officers will be added this year to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, DC.

In addition to these recent losses, the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial will now also bear the names of three DeSoto County sheriff's deputies who died in the line of duty 123 years ago. Deputy Sheriffs Henry R. Campbell, William C. Cooper, and Carter I. Jones lost their lives on May 18, 1898, while attempting to arrest a father and son wanted for four murders. Even after more than a century, we still remember loss and honor their service.

Then and now, our law enforcement offices face tremendous dangers as they work to ensure the public safety and enforce the law. Today, all officers must deal with unprecedented challenges, pressures, and scrutiny. Supporting our law enforcement ought to be uncontroversial. Unfortunately, that is not always the case.

As we mark National Police Week, let us embrace the memories of these fallen officers as a cause to redouble our commitment to supporting law enforcement. I assure you that I will continue to be an advocate for law enforcement professionals and do my very best to honor the legacy of all those lost in the line of duty.

To the families of Deputy Pickle, Deputy Blair, and Officer London, I know you have faced enormous loss. I want you to know that you are continually in our prayers.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE NEW DOCTORS OF THE ARKANSAS COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise to honor the inaugural graduates of the Arkansas College of Osteopathic Medicine, ARCOM, as they prepare to receive their hoods and diplomas on Saturday, May 15, 2021.

After 4 years, this class of 145 doctors will move on to residencies throughout the region and the Nation, but first, they will celebrate their unique role as leaders and standard-setters within what has already become a vitally important and game-changing institution in western Arkansas.

ARCOM welcomed its first class of medical students in 2017. Four years later, the school celebrated its first Match Day with 95 percent of students placed into residency programs. Of those moving onto residences, 7 percent will work in primary care and almost two-thirds received placements in Arkansas and surrounding States. Studies show us that a majority of doctors stay and practice in the region they are educated, so I was also pleased to see that more than 50 percent of ARCOM's first class of graduates matched in States that are considered in the bottom 10 percent for access to medical care. This is where they are needed and speaks to the mission and importance of ARCOM, not only to Arkansas but our entire region.

As part of the Arkansas Colleges of Health Education, ACHE, ARCOM is transforming healthcare education and helping prepare future doctors to practice in medically underserved regions. It is inspiring to think about the efforts it took to make this day possible. The need for more medical professionals in Arkansas is great, and the work put in by the students community leaders, generous donors, and true visionaries who saw the need should be applauded today.

In addition to this inaugural class of osteopathic physicians, ACHE is celebrating its second commencement for graduates receiving a master of science in biomedicine. The campus is now also home to the School of Physical Therapy, with its first class starting instruction in June 2021, and the School of Occupational Therapy, which expects to welcome students in January 2022.

I am grateful for the incredible work being done by administration, faculty, staff, and students. The campus is a cornerstone for new medical facilities, housing, and opportunities in western Arkansas and continues to draw new resources to the area. Its impact has been significant and stands to grow well into the future.

I am also proud of these graduates. They have prepared for their medical careers during a challenging time, with full understanding of the importance of their charge and the task ahead. As they embark on their careers, I know they have seen and experienced more than they expected. They have chosen this path for a reason, and our State and Nation are stronger because of their commitment to serving others.

Congratulations to the 2021 class of ARCOM and to everyone who made this dream possible for them and for Arkansas.•

REMEMBERING JOHN MICHAEL ELLIOTT

• Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to the life and career of John Michael Elliott, who passed away suddenly on March 12, 2021. It is my honor to reflect on the legacy John built for his family and his community. For me and for my family, John M. Elliott was a faithful friend.

Community, heritage, and history were all important to John. Born in Girardville, Schuylkill County, PA, on July 8, 1941. John later graduated magna cum laude from St. Vincent College, where he played varsity baseball. He received the American Jurisprudence Award from the Georgetown University Law Center and launched a successful 55-year legal career. John Elliott never forgot his Schuylkill County roots or Irish-American heritage.

John was a skilled lawyer who became chairman and CEO of Elliott Greenleaf, the law firm he founded in 1990. To John, law was a profession as well as a means by which he could advance his greater purpose in life: to be of service to others. He was talented and tenacious. In 1979, he worked to right a past wrong and won a posthumous pardon for Irish immigrant and Schuylkill resident, Jack Kehoe. In 2002, he won an age-discrimination case that resulted in the largest single-plaintiff jury verdict in the history of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. John was generous with his legal talents and imparted his knowledge onto the next generation of lawyers as a lecturer for the American Law Institute, the American, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bar Associations, the National Institute for Trial Advocacy, and the Pennsylvania Bar Institute.

Outside of his law practice and lectures, John remained committed to service. He served as chairman of the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as a commissioner of the Delaware River Port Authority and as a member of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission and the Pennsylvania Environmental Quality Board. He was appointed by the U.S. Secretary of State to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe's Conferences on the Human Dimension in Paris and on Democratic Institutions in Oslo and was a Presidential appointee to the White House Coal Advisory Commission. He was a steadfast supporter of St. Patrick's College in Maynooth, County Kildare, Ireland, for more than two decades. He was recognized twice for his efforts in 1995 when Cardinal Cahal B. Daly of Ireland dedicated the Salamanca Archives at the college in his honor and in 2001 when Cardinal Desmond Connell conferred upon him the Gold Medal of St. Patrick.

John received many accolades during his lifetime. He was awarded an LL.D. by his alma mater, St. Vincent College, and The Legal Intelligencer's 2015 Lifetime Achievement Award. His greatest achievement and source of pride was his family. Those fortunate enough to receive John's oversized holiday card every year were treated to references to his children and their families and candid images of each one of his grandchildren. The passing of John M. Elliott is a terrible loss for his wife, Eileen; his brother Thomas and sister Margaret Mary; his children, Jack, Heather, Kirwan, Kyle, and Thomas; his 14 grandchildren; and the rest of his family and many friends as they mourn his loss. His death is also a loss for our Commonwealth. May he rest in peace.•

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Ms. Roberts, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting a nomination which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions.

(The message received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:06 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs: Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 49. An act to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, Florida, 32806, and for other purposes.

H.R. 297. An act to require the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study on the establishment of, and the potential land that could be included in, a unit of the National Forest System in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes.

H.R. 433. An act to establish a grant program for family community organizations that provide support for individuals struggling with substance use disorder and their families.

H.R. 478. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take certain land located in Pinal County, Arizona, into trust for the benefit of the Gila River Indian Community, and for other purposes.

H.R. 586. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide best practices on student suicide awareness and prevention training and condition State educational

agencies, local educational agencies, and tribal educational agencies receiving funds under section 520A of such Act to establish and implement a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy.

H.R. 721. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend projects relating to children and to provide access to school-based comprehensive mental health programs.

H.R. 768. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify the process for registrants to exercise due diligence upon discovering a suspicious order, and for other purposes.

H.R. 810. An act to amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail, and for other purposes.

H.R. 958. An act to codify maternity care coordination programs at the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1205. An act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Center for Mental Health Services of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, to award grants to implement innovative approaches to securing prompt access to appropriate follow-on care for individuals who experience an acute mental health episode and present for care in an emergency department, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1260. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a grant program supporting trauma center violence intervention and violence prevention programs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1324. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program to improve the identification, assessment, and treatment of patients in hospital emergency departments who are at risk of suicide, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1448. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program on dog training therapy, and to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide service dogs to veterans with mental illnesses who do not have mobility impairments.

H.R. 1475. An act to address mental health issues for youth, particularly youth of color, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1480. An act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to improve the detection, prevention, and treatment of mental health issues among public safety officers, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1688. An act to amend the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act.

H.R. 2208. An act to restore an opportunity for tribal economic development on terms that are equal and fair, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2862. An act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a national suicide prevention media campaign, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2955. An act to authorize pilot program to expand and intensify surveillance of self-harm in partnership with State and local public health departments, to establish a grant program to provide self-harm and suicide prevention services in hospital emergency departments, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2981. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure the provision of high-quality service through the Suicide Prevention Lifeline, 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. 49. An act to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, Florida, 32806, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 297. An act to require the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study on the establishment of, and the potential land that could be included in, a unit of the National Forest System in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 433. An act to establish a grant program for family community organizations that provide support for individuals struggling with substance use disorder and their families; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 586. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide best practices on student suicide awareness and prevention training and condition State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and tribal educational agencies receiving funds under section 520A of such Act to establish and implement a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 721. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend projects relating to children and to provide access to school-based comprehensive mental health programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 768. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify the process for registrants to exercise due diligence upon discovering a suspicious order, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 810. An act to amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 958. An act to codify maternity care coordination programs at the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1205. An act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Center for Mental Health Services of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, to award grants to implement innovative approaches to securing prompt access to appropriate follow-on care for individuals who experience an acute mental health episode and present for care in an emergency department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health , Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 1260. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a grant program supporting trauma center violence intervention and violence prevention programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 1324. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program to improve the identification, assessment, and treatment of patients in hospital emergency departments who are at risk of suicide, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 1448. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program on dog training therapy, and to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide service dogs to veterans with mental illnesses who do not have mobility impairments; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1475. An act to address mental health issues for youth, particularly youth of color, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 1480. An act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to improve the detection, prevention, and treatment of mental health issues among public safety officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 1688. An act to amend the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H.R. 2208. An act to restore an opportunity for tribal economic development on terms that are equal and fair, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H.R. 2862. An act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a national suicide prevention media campaign, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 2955. An act to authorize a pilot program to expand and intensify surveillance of self-harm in partnership with State and local public health departments, to establish a grant program to provide self-harm and suicide prevention services in hospital emergency departments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 2981. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure the provision of high-quality service through the Suicide Prevention Lifeline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 478. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take certain land located in Pinal County, Arizona, into trust for the benefit of the Gila River Indian Community, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–1043. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Rule for Petition #IN–11359, Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), a, a'-{[[4-[(3-sulfophenyl)azo]phenyl]imino]di-2,1-ethanediyl}bis[w-hydroxy-, monosodium salt (CAS Reg. No. N/A) for an Exemption Amendment Under 40 CFR 180.920'' (FRL No. 10022–79–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 11, 2021; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–1044. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Housing and Partnerships), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Umatilla Chemical Depot (UMCD) Ammunition Disposal Area (ADA) Cleanup Schedule''; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1045. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division,

Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Wisconsin; Large Municipal Waste Combustors Negative Declaration Withdrawal for Designated Facilities and Pollutants'' (FRL No. 10023–60–Region 5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 11, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–1046. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; South Dakota; Revisions to Air Rules of South Dakota'' (FRL No. 10023–50–Region 8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 11, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–1047. A communication from the Chief, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Oil and Gas and Sulfur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf-Civil Penalty Inflation Adjustment'' (RIN1014–AA48) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–1048. A communication from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1049. A communication from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1050. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the third annual report of the Department of Justice's Office of Privacy and Civil Liberties; to the Committees on Finance; Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; and the Judiciary.

EC–1051. A communication from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to four (4) vacancies in the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–1052. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24–52, ''District Government Family Bereavement Leave Temporary Amendment Act of 2021''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–1053. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24–62, ''Coronavirus Support Temporary Amendment Act of 2021''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–1054. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24–78, ''New Convention Center Hotel Omnibus Financing and Development Temporary Amendment Act of 2021''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–1055. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the ninth annual report relative to the Department of Justice's activities regarding pre-1980 racially motivated homicides, as required by the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act of 2007 and third annual report to Congress pursuant to the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–1056. A communication from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA) Quarterly Report to Congress; First Quarter of fiscal year 2021''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–1057. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, four (4) reports relative to vacancies in the Department of Transportation, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1058. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Application Limit for NCE FM New Stations in Upcoming 2021 Filing Window'' ((FCC 21–43) (MB Docket No. 20–343)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1059. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Service Contracts'' (RIN3072–AC84) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1060. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Part 95 IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 557'' (RIN2120–AA63) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1061. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Rule; Withdrawal; Revocation, Amendment, and Establishment of Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes Due to the Decommissioning of the Greene County, Mississippi'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2019–0815)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1062. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of V–67, V–190, and V–429; Establishment of T–312; and Revocation of V–125 and V–335 in the Vicinity of Marion, Illinois'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0944)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1063. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Part 95; IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 558'' (RIN2120–AA63) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1064. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Television Broadcasting Services; Kearney, Nebraska'' (MB Docket No. 21–55) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1065. A communication from the Senior Attorney, Office of Aviation Consumer Protection, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Implementing Certain Provisions of the TICKETS Act and Revisions to Denied Boarding Compensation and Domestic Baggage Liability Limits'' (RIN2105–AE81) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1066. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment and Cancellation of VOR Federal Airways V–49 and V–541 in the Vicinity of Decatur, Alabama'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0941)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1067. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment, Amendment, and Revocation of Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes; Northeast United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1146)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1068. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to the Separate Terminal Airspace Areas from Norton Sound Low, Woody Island Low, Control 1234L, and Control 1487L Offshore Airspace Areas; Alaska'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0823)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1069. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment, Establishment, and Revocation of Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes in the Vicinity of Henderson, West Virginia'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0923)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1070. A communication from the Program Analyst, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Elimination of Termination Dates in Sections 76.64(I) and 76.65(f) of the Commission's Rules'' (DA 21–496) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1071. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to

law, the report of a rule entitled ''Television Broadcasting Services; Savannah, Georgia'' (MB Docket No. 21–57) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1072. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Television Broadcasting Services; Cape Girardeau, Missouri'' (MB Docket No. 21–50) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1073. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Television Broadcasting Services; Augusta, Georgia'' (MB Docket No. 21–49) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1074. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Television Broadcasting Services; Lubbock, Texas'' (MB Docket No. 21–61) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–13. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico requesting the United States Congress to forward fund the Bureau of Indian Education Higher Education Grant Program; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 1

Whereas, the Bureau of Indian Affairs operates the Higher Education Grant Program as authorized by the Snyder Act and provides higher education scholarships; and

Whereas, numerous Indian Tribes administer the Higher Education Grant Program through Public Law 93–638 Self-Determination contracts or through Public Law 100–472 Self-Governance compacts; and

Whereas, the Federal Government routinely operates under continuing resolutions, which results in delayed funding to the Bureau of Indian Affairs; consequently, payment of college scholarships and institutional disbursements are delayed; and

Whereas, this is problematic for Indian college students who depend on these scholarship payments to pay for tuition, books and room and board; all too often, Indian students arrive on campus with little or no money; and

Whereas, there is precedent for Forward Funding of Federal Indian Education Programs in that Bureau of Indian Education Kindergarten through Twelfth Grade schools and tribally controlled colleges and universities have been Forward Funded; and

Whereas, Forward Funding is a budget authority that is made available for obligation in the last quarter of the Fiscal Year for the financing of ongoing activities during the next Fiscal Year; and

Whereas, Forward Funding achieves two outcomes: it provides funding for two years in advance and makes funds available on July 1 of each year, and it shields the Grant Program from government shutdowns, which allows Tribes to disburse grant funds ahead of the Academic Year: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, That the New Mexico Legislature request the United States Congress to take affirmative steps to Forward Fund the Higher Education Grant Program of the Bureau of Indian Education; and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this memorial be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, the New Mexico Congressional Delegation, the Tribal Leadership of all twenty-three Indian Nations, Tribes and Pueblos in New Mexico and the Secretary of Indian Affairs.

POM–14. A memorial adopted by the Senate of the State of New Mexico urging the United States Congress, the President of the United States, and members of the New Mexico Congressional Delegation to address reducing the ''Cliff Effect'' and ending generational poverty; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SENATE MEMORIAL 19

Whereas, everyone should have the opportunity to work hard and achieve family economic security, and economic independence should be rewarded; and

Whereas, however, some policies are insufficient and inadvertently keep hard-working parents from climbing the economic ladder, according to a New Mexico voices for children report; and

Whereas, hard-working families with fewer resources may need work supports to help them cover basic necessities, such as food, child care or health care, until these families can be financially self-sufficient; and

Whereas, most government safety-net programs, such as child support, income assistance, health coverage and food assistance, have a ''cliff effect''; and

Whereas, the cliff effect occurs when a household loses eligibility for public assistance once a family's income surpasses the threshold set by the federal poverty guidelines; and

Whereas, in many cases, the value of a lost or reduced benefit can exceed an increase in wages; and

Whereas, families often find themselves working harder and earning more but unable to get ahead; and

Whereas, the cliff effect is particularly devastating when it applies to child care assistance, because child care is one of the most significant costs in a household budget; and

Whereas, the cliff effect occurs when an increase in income is enough to disqualify a family from receiving the work support benefit but is not enough to cover the cost of the lost benefit; and

Whereas, there are some concerns that increasing income would have the unintended consequence of a family losing child care assistance and other benefits when the family's income surpasses the income eligibility ceiling; and

Whereas, the cliff effect is creating a permanent class of workers caught in the dilemma of how to pay for competing needs, such as food, child care, housing, medication and other essential goods and services while trying to get ahead; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of New Mexico, that the president of the United States, the New Mexico congressional delegation and all other members of congress be urged to address reducing the cliff effect and ending generational poverty; and be it further

Resolved, That the federal government be urged to create policies that would reduce the cliff effect, in support of working families trying to improve their lives and the lives of their children; and be it further

Resolved, That the federal government be urged to consider higher income without consequences that undermine families through loss of benefits; and be it further

Resolved, That the federal government be urged to address cliff effect policies in all areas of benefits to ensure that a situation is not created that keeps low-income families who are striving to work hard and achieve family economic security from achieving success; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted to the president of the United States, the New Mexico congressional delegation and all other members of congress.

POM–15. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of North Dakota urging the President of the United States and the Department of Homeland Security not to transfer illegal aliens to North Dakota; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 3048

Whereas, the United States is a nation that values law and order; and

Whereas, a crisis exists at the southern border of the United States, involving an unknown number of illegal aliens entering the United States without authorization; and

Whereas, media reports have asserted North Dakota is being considered by United States Department of Homeland Security officials as a potential site for the relocation of illegal aliens detained at the south Texas border; and

Whereas, accepting illegal aliens or assisting in propagation of illegal immigration, amidst the SARS–CoV–2 (COVID–19) pandemic, may harm the health, safety, and welfare of North Dakota citizens and may impose an unnecessary fiscal burden on those citizens; and

Whereas, in a letter to the United States Department of Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas dated March 23, 2021, Governor Doug Burgum stressed his administration's opposition to the transfer of detained illegal aliens from the southern border to North Dakota, stating 'While our state willingly participates in the resettlement of legal, thoroughly vetted refugees, we strongly oppose any efforts to alleviate the southern border crisis of the overwhelming influx of migrants by transporting them to northern border states such as North Dakota''; and

Whereas, Governor Burgum's letter further stated, 'We urge the administration to address this crisis at the source, fully enforce federal immigration laws, and reassure northern border states that relocation is not on the table'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of North Dakota, the Senate Concurring Therein:

That the Sixty-seventh Legislative Assembly joins Governor Burgum and his administration in opposing any efforts to transfer illegal aliens who entered the United States without authorization to North Dakota; and be it further

Resolved, That the Sixty-seventh Legislative Assembly urges the President of the United States and the Department of Homeland Security not to transfer illegal aliens to North Dakota; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State forward copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the United States Senate Majority and Minority Leaders, the United States House of Representatives Majority and Minority Leaders, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the secretary of the United States Senate, the clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the United States Department of Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas, and to each member of the North Dakota Congressional Delegation.

POM–16. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of North Dakota urging the United States Congress to temporarily amend cargo carrying truck length and weight restrictions on state highways and interstates that are a part of the National Network to allow North Dakota and surrounding states to conduct a road train pilot program and to permanently amend the restrictions to allow road trains and the national network highways and interstates if the pilot program is successful; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 3001

Whereas, the National Network is an approved network of state highways and interstates in the United States for use by large trucks and commercial truck drivers; and

Whereas, the National Network supports interstate commerce by regulating the size of trucks operating on the National Network through a federal cargo carrying length limitation of approximately 100 feet depending on truck configuration and a federal cargo carrying weight limitation of approximately 80,000 pounds gross vehicle weight; and

Whereas, grandfathered provisions in operation in the state at the time federal regulations were enacted provide trucks in North Dakota may be up to 110 feet in overall length and 105,500 pounds gross vehicle weight on permissible routes; and

Whereas, trucks operating on the 129,000 pound Limited Transportation Network may be up to 129,000 pounds gross vehicle weight on certain routes; and

Whereas, the United States is experiencing a shortage of approximately 900,000 truck drivers with commercial driver's licenses; and

Whereas, railroad infrastructure has diminished by approximately 40 percent between 1920 and 2017, from 5,400 miles of track to 3,330 miles of track; and

Whereas, it is becoming more difficult to meet increasing demands for freight and commodities in a timely and efficient manner due, in part, to the shortage of commercial truck drivers and the reduced railroad infrastructure; and

Whereas, a road train is a trucking vehicle consisting of two or more connected trailers or semitrailers linked and hauled by a single operating prime mover or tractor unit which may exceed overall length and total gross vehicle weight limitations, but not exceed current statutory axle load limitations; and

Whereas, Australia uses road trains to move freight in an efficient manner to meet demand; and

WHEREAS, allowing road trains to exceed federal truck length and total gross vehicle weight limitations may be a viable solution to the efficiency and capacity issues resulting from the shortage of commercial truck drivers and reduced railroad infrastructure by allowing commercial truck drivers to haul more freight in longer and heavier cargo loads: Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the house of representatives of North Dakota, the Senate concurring therein:

That the Sixty-seventh Legislative Assembly urges the Congress of the United States to temporarily amend cargo carrying truck length and weight restrictions on state highways and interstates that are a part of the National Network to allow North Dakota and surrounding states to conduct a road train pilot program and to permanently amend the restrictions to allow road trains on the National Network highways and interstates if the pilot program is successful; and be it further *Resolved*,

That the Secretary of State forward copies of this resolution to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, and each member of the North Dakota Congressional Delegation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1260. A bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. MANCHIN for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

*Tommy P. Beaudreau, of Alaska, to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior.

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Todd Sunhwae Kim, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

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. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 1603. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a Joint Chiefs Landscape Restoration Partnership program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. COTTON:

S. 1604. A bill to codify the successes of rapid development of safe vaccines through Operation Warp Speed, for the next administration to use as a guide in the event of another pandemic; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 1605. A bill to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue in Orlando, Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROMNEY:

S. 1606. A bill to designate as wilderness certain National Forest System land in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. COONS):

S. 1607. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to improve how the Department of Veterans Affairs discloses to individuals entitled to educational assistance from the Department risks associated with using such assistance at particular educational institutions and to restore entitlement of students to such assistance who are pursuing programs of education at educational institutions that are subject to Federal or State civil enforcement action, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1608. A bill to support the sustainable aviation fuel market, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 1609. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that electrochromic glass qualifies as energy property for purposes of the energy credit; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 1610. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to improve the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004 and provisions relating to the carrying of concealed weapons by law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LUJAN, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1611. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the responses of the Department of Defense to sex-related offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. KING, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 1612. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to assist States to rehabilitate or replace certain bridges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 1613. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish a grant program for certain fitness facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 1614. A bill to require certain grantees under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to submit a plan to track discriminatory land use polices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 1615. A bill to limit the scope of regulations issued by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to control communicable diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BARRASSO:

S. 1616. A bill to provide exceptions from permitting and fee requirements for content creation, regardless of distribution platform, including digital or analog video and digital or analog audio recording activities, conducted on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1617. A bill to modify the requirements for the Administrator of the Small Business Administration relating to declaring a disaster in a rural area, and for other purposes;

to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. TESTER):

S. 1618. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow first responders to continue to exclude service-connected disability pension payments after reaching the age of retirement; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. ERNST:

S. 1619. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for a 2-year prohibition on employment in a career civil service position for any former political appointee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 1620. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the city of Eunice, Louisiana, certain Federal land in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. KING, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. ERNST, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 1621. A bill to reauthorize and limit the pre-disaster mitigation program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 1622. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide States with the option to provide coordinated care through a pregnancy medical home for high-risk pregnant women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. CASEY):

S. 1623. A bill to amend title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide for additional grants for States to conduct activities related to establishing American Health Benefit Exchanges; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LUJÁN:

S. 1624. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a National Laboratory Biotechnology Programs to address biotechnology threats, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. WARNER):

S. 1625. A bill to authorize notaries public to perform, and to establish minimum standards for, electronic notarizations and remote notarizations that occur in or affect interstate commerce, to require any Federal court to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any State, to require any State to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any other State when the notarization was performed under or relates to a public Act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notarial officer's State or when the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1626. A bill to award career pathways innovation grants to local educational agencies and consortia of local educational agencies, to provide technical assistance within the Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education to administer the grants and support the local educational agencies with the preparation of grant applications and management of grant funds, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to support community college and industry partnerships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 1627. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the rate of tax on estates, gifts, and generation-skipping transfers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 1628. A bill to amend the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 to strengthen protections relating to the online collection, use, and disclosure of personal information of children and minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Ms. ERNST):

S. 1629. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a pilot program to develop and provide to States and transportation planning organizations accessibility data sets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 1630. A bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to conduct a study regarding social media use by teenagers; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. KELLY (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 1631. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain National Forest System land in the State of Arizona to the Arizona Board of Regents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MERKLEY:

S. 1632. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to establish a program to provide loans to implement cost-effective energy efficiency measures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 1633. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to establish a program for the procurement of domestically grown unprocessed fruits and vegetables to provide healthier school meals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1634. A bill to require the Food and Drug Administration to determine whether to permit the use of enriched enrollment randomized withdrawal methodology with respect to clinical trials; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1635. A bill to establish a new nonimmigrant category for alien relatives of United States citizens and lawful permanent residents seeking to enter the United States temporarily for family purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BURR, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1636. A bill to clarify the treatment of 2 or more employers as joint employers under the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 1637. A bill to impose certain measures with respect to Hizballah-dominated areas in Lebanon and to impose sanctions with respect to senior foreign political figures in Lebanon supporting Hizballah; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO:

S. 1638. A bill to protect immigrant families, combat fraud, promote citizenship, and build community trust, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERKLEY:

S. 1639. A bill to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to reauthorize the energy efficiency and conservation block grant program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1640. A bill to establish a process for waiver of coastwise endorsement requirements; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. THUNE, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 1641. A bill to prohibit rescinding the recognition of Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 1642. A bill to require the Secretary of State to submit a report on the status of women and girls in Afghanistan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 1643. A bill to establish the Alabama Black Belt National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 1644. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish a time-limited provisional approval pathway, subject to specific obligations, for certain drugs and biological products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 1645. A bill to provide for an accelerated approval pathway for certain drugs that are authorized to be lawfully marketed in other countries; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1646. A bill to repeal the Jones Act restrictions on coastwise trade, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1647. A bill to authorize an exception to the restriction on construction of Coast Guard vessels in foreign shipyards for certain construction in shipyards in North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1648. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the construction of naval vessels in shipyards in North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 1649. A bill to amend section 3606 of title 18, United States Code, to grant probation officers authority to arrest hostile third parties who obstruct or impede a probation officer in the performance of official duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 1650. A bill to protect Federal, State, and local public safety officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 1651. A bill to impose certain measures with respect to Hizballah-affected areas in Latin America and the Caribbean and to impose sanctions with respect to senior foreign political figures in Latin America who support Hizballah, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. COONS, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, and Mr. PETERS):

S. Res. 212. A resolution establishing a McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program in the Senate; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. ROMNEY):

S. Res. 213. A resolution recognizing the importance of the United States-Republic of Korea relationship to safeguarding peace security and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula, in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond, and welcoming the visit of President Moon Jae-in to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. CASEY, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WARNOCK, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. Res. 214. A resolution supporting the designation of May 13, 2021, as ''National Senior Fraud Awareness Day'' to raise awareness about the increasing number of fraudulent scams targeted at seniors in the United States, to encourage the implementation of policies to prevent those scams from happening, and to improve protections from those scams for seniors; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. COONS, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. KING, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. THUNE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WARNOCK, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BURR, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DAINES, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LEE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SASSE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. Res. 215. A resolution designating the week of May 9 through May 15, 2021, as ''National Police Week''; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. Res. 216. A resolution recognizing the 150th anniversary of Alcorn State University, the oldest public historically Black land-grant university in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 41

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 41, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require coverage of hearing devices and systems in certain private health insurance plans, and for other purposes.

S. 107

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 107, a bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to allow the interstate sale of State-inspected meat and poultry, and for other purposes.

S. 127

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 127, a bill to support library infrastructure.

S. 134

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 134, a bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a retraining assistance program for unemployed veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 144

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 144, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Indian Health Service, to acquire private land to facilitate access to the Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center in Hemet, California, and for other purposes.

S. 150

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) were added as cosponsors of S. 150, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the inclusion of certain audio-only diagnoses in the determination of risk adjustment for Medicare Advantage plans, and for other purposes.

S. 282

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 282, a bill to designate a portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.

S. 437

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 437, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to concede exposure to airborne hazards and toxins from burn pits under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

S. 450

At the request of Mr. BURR, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) and the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) were added as cosponsors of S. 450, a bill to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley.

S. 461

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 461, a bill to create a point of order against legislation modifying the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

S. 464

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 464, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require a group health plan or health insurance coverage offered in connection with such a plan to provide an exceptions process for any medication step therapy protocol, and for other purposes.

S. 535

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 535, a bill to authorize the location of a memorial on the National Mall to commemorate and honor the members of the Armed Forces that served on active duty in support of the Global War on Terrorism, and for other purposes.

S. 605

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 605, a bill to reduce the number of preventable deaths and injuries caused by underride crashes, to improve motor carrier and passenger motor vehicle safety, and for other purposes.

S. 692

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 692, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the female telephone operators of the Army Signal Corps, known as the ''Hello Girls''.

S. 747

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 747, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the adjustment of status of essential workers, and for other purposes.

S. 754

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from Colorado

(Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 754, a bill to provide health insurance benefits for outpatient and inpatient items and services related to the diagnosis and treatment of a congenital anomaly or birth defect.

S. 774

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 774, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to punish criminal offenses targeting law enforcement officers, and for other purposes.

S. 775

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 775, a bill to require institutions of higher education to disclose hazing-related misconduct, and for other purposes.

S. 781

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 781, a bill to provide for the continuation of paid parental leave for members of the Armed Services in the event of the death of the child.

S. 810

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 810, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand the list of diseases associated with exposure to certain herbicide agents for which there is a presumption of service connection for veterans who served in the Republic of Vietnam to include hypertension, and for other purposes.

S. 892

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 892, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that kombucha is exempt from any excise taxes and regulations imposed on alcoholic beverages.

S. 921

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 921, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to further protect officers and employees of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 998

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 998, a bill to provide grants to States that do not suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a driver's license of a person or refuse to renew a registration of a motor vehicle for failure to pay a civil or criminal fine or fee, and for other purposes.

S. 1087

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1087, a bill to provide a duplication of benefits fix for Sandy CDBG–DR recipients, and for other purposes.

S. 1186

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1186, a bill to provide standards for facilities at which aliens in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security are detained, and for other purposes.

S. 1191

At the request of Mr. KING, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1191, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include biomass heating appliances in the energy credit and to extend the credit for residential energy efficient property.

S. 1273

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1273, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit to small employers for covering military spouses under retirement plans.

S. 1404

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1404, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 23d Headquarters Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company in recognition of their unique and distinguished service as a ''Ghost Army'' that conducted deception operations in Europe during World War II.

S. 1446

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1446, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a plan for obligating and expending Coronavirus pandemic funding made available to the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 1479

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1479, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for taxpayers who remove lead-based hazards.

S. 1502

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 1502, a bill to make Federal law enforcement officer peer support communications confidential, and for other purposes.

S. 1511

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1511, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 with respect to payments to certain public safety officers who have become permanently and totally disabled as a result of personal injuries sustain in the line of duty, and for other purposes.

S. 1520

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1520, a bill to reform the disposition of charges and convening of courts-martial for certain offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice and increase the prevention of sexual assaults and other crimes in the military.

S. 1535

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1535, a bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States.

S. 1555

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1555, a bill to shorten the extension, and the amount, of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation in order to get Americans back to work.

S. 1566

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1566, a bill to provide grants to enable nonprofit disability organizations to develop training programs that support safe interactions between law enforcement officers and individuals with disabilities and older individuals.

S. 1570

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1570, a bill to facilitate nationwide accessibility and coordination of 211 services and 988 services in order to provide information and referral to all residents and visitors in the United States for mental health emergencies, homelessness needs, other social and human services needs, and for other purposes.

S. 1575

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1575, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security

Act to encourage appropriate prescribing under Medicaid for victims of opioid overdose.

S. 1593

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1593, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to the designation of general surgery shortage areas, and for other purposes.

S. 1595

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1595, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide enhanced penalties for convicted murderers who kill or target America's public safety officers.

S. 1599

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1599, a bill to protect law enforcement officers, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 9

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 9, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of nine justices.

S. RES. 97

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 97, a resolution calling on the Government of Ethiopia, the Tigray People's Liberation Front, and other belligerents to cease all hostilities, protect human rights, allow unfettered humanitarian access, and cooperate with independent investigations of credible atrocity allegations pertaining to the conflict in the Tigray Region of Ethiopia.

S. RES. 207

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 207, a resolution designating the week beginning November 8, 2021, as ''National Pregnancy Center Week'' to recognize the vital role that community-supported pregnancy centers play in saving lives and serving women and men faced with difficult pregnancy decisions.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1611. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the responses of the Department of Defense to sex-related offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I rise today to reintroduce the 'I Am Vanessa Guillén Act' that addresses longstanding systemic problems in the way that the military responds to sexual harassment and sexual assault. I thank Representative SPEIER and Representative MULLIN for reintroducing this important legislation in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Army Specialist Vanessa Guillén disappeared from her Fort Hood, Texas, Army base in April 2020. Tragically, last June, Fort Hood officials confirmed that remains found near the Leon River in Bell County, Texas, were Vanessa's. Vanessa had told other soldiers at Fort Hood that she was being sexually harassed and confided to her family that the perpetrator was a fellow Army Soldier. A separate fellow Soldier was suspected of beating Vanessa to death with a hammer, and then, with his girlfriend, dismembering, burning, and burying Vanessa's body about 30 miles from Fort Hood. This other Soldier—the suspect in question—fatally shot himself when confronted by authorities for questioning off post. His girlfriend has been charged in federal court with conspiracy to tamper with evidence.

The Army finally acknowledged that Vanessa did report being sexually harassed by a superior in her chain of command in the months leading up to her murder. Vanessa's family has called for changes to how the military handles reports of sexual harassment and assault and has asked for a law to allow a third-party investigative team to look into reports of sexual harassment within the military. They are right to demand better from the military—as should we all.

Despite on-going efforts to root out the toxic culture of sexual harassment and sexual assault in the military, it is still very much alive. And that's not just my opinion—the Army itself has confirmed that sad fact in recent months following their release in December 2020 of the Fort Hood Independent Review Committee Report, which shockingly included as one of its findings that the Command Climate at Fort Hood has been permissive of sexual harassment and sexual assault.

How long will victims of sexual harassment and assault continue to be afraid to report their abusers? It seems that the military justice system is rather the military system without justice where survivors of these crimes cannot have confidence to know that their reports will be confidential, taken seriously, and adjudicated properly.

We need to address this injustice now. An effective and strong military unit is one that relies on the trust between all members of that unit. Sexual harassment and sexual assault have no place in our military—they break that critical trust. It is a betrayal of every Soldier, Sailor, Airman and Marine if leaders do not do everything possible to eradicate the toxic culture which allows sexual harassment and sexual assault to fester and erode good order and discipline within the ranks.

To ensure our military readiness, we need to do everything possible to help ensure victims and survivors of these heinous crimes are supported, treated with respect, and not traumatized again, and that their perpetrators are held accountable in a military justice system they can trust. These are fathers and mothers, daughters and sons, sisters and brothers, who have volunteered to give the ultimate sacrifice when called upon. They should not have to fear their fellow servicemembers at home nor feel that when they raise concerns, they are not taken seriously.

Therefore, I am reintroducing the ''I Am Vanessa Guillén Act''. The provisions in this legislation will move prosecution decisions on sexual assault and sexual harassment cases outside of the chain of command to an Office of the Chief Prosecutor within each military service; create a standalone military offense for sexual harassment; establish trained sexual harassment investigators who are outside of the chain of command of the complainant and the accused to investigate all claims of sexual harassment; implement the recommendations of the Fort Hood Independent Review Committee Report to strengthen the independence and effectiveness of the Army's Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Program; require both DoD and the Comptroller General to conduct separate evaluations of the military services' sexual assault prevention and response programs; and establish a process by which servicemembers can make claims for negligence against DoD in the case of sexual assault or sexual harassment. I was quite pleased to hear that DoD's Sexual Assault Independent Review Commission recently released initial recommendations to the Secretary that tracked closely with several of the provisions in this legislation: moving prosecution decisions on sexual assault and sexual harassment cases outside of the chain of command to an Office of the Chief Prosecutor within each military service and requiring all sexual harassment allegations to be investigated outside the immediate chain of command.

These changes will encourage survivors to come forward to report sexual assault and sexual harassment, more effectively bring justice for survivors, and strengthen the ability of the military services to protect its most important resource—the people who wear the uniform of the United States.

We need to pass the 'I am Vanessa Guillén Act' to fix a broken military justice system.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 212—ESTABLISHING A McCAIN-MANSFIELD FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM IN THE SENATE

Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. COONS, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 212

Resolved,

SECTION 1. MCCAIN-MANSFIELD FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this resolution—

(1) the term ''eligible military veteran'' means a veteran, as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code, that meets any eligibility requirements established by the Secretary for participation in the program under this section; and

(2) the term ''Sergeant at Arms'' means the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From amounts made available to carry out this section, the Sergeant at Arms shall establish a program through which eligible military veterans may apply for and participate in a fellowship position in the personal office of a Senator.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The program established under paragraph (1) shall be referred to as the ''McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program''.

(3) ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OFFICE.—The Sergeant at Arms shall establish, in the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, an office to administer the McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program. The office shall develop a process through which—

(A) Senators who wish to participate in the McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program may notify the Sergeant at Arms; and

(B) eligible military veterans may apply for a McCain-Mansfield Fellowship.

(c) DURATION, NUMBER, DISTRIBUTION, AND AMOUNT OF FELLOWSHIPS.—

(1) DURATION.—A McCain-Mansfield Fellowship shall be for a 2-year period.

(2) NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF FELLOWSHIPS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations—

(A) the Sergeant at Arms shall award not more than 100 McCain-Mansfield Fellowships; and

(B) the Sergeant at Arms shall distribute the McCain-Mansfield Fellowships under this section for an award period in a manner that provides not less than 1 Fellowship position for each Senator wishing to participate in the program.

(3) AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The Sergeant at Arms shall determine the stipend or other financial assistance appropriate for each particular McCain-Mansfield Fellowship position under this section, depending on the duties of the position and the recommendations from the Senator offering the position.

SENATE RESOLUTION 213—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF KOREA RELATIONSHIP TO SAFEGUARDING PEACE SECURITY AND PROSPERITY ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA, IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION AND BEYOND, AND WELCOMING THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT MOON JAE-IN TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 213

Whereas the United States-Republic of Korea alliance is the linchpin of peace, security, and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula and in the Indo-Pacific region and is critical to close coordination to face the challenges posed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and address future security challenges;

Whereas the United States-Republic of Korea alliance is rooted in mutual trust, shared values, intertwined economic interests, and generations of people-to-people ties through friendship, family, and community that, taken together, provides a foundation for one of the strongest, most interoperable, and dynamic bilateral alliances in the world;

Whereas the United States and Korea established diplomatic relations on May 22, 1882, with the signing of the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation;

Whereas, on October 1, 1953, the Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea (5 U.S.T. 2368) was signed in Washington with ratification advised by the Senate on January 26, 1954, and the shared commitment to recognize an armed attack on either of the Parties as dangerous to the peace and security of the other and to ''act to meet the common danger in accordance with [each's] constitutional processes'' remains in force today;

Whereas the United States assures its ironclad security commitment to the Republic of Korea, including the United States extended deterrent underpinned by the full range of United States capabilities;

Whereas the United States-Republic of Korea alliance was forged in blood, with 1,789,000 United States soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines serving in theater during the war, of whom 36,574 paid the ultimate sacrifice with their lives in defense of freedom in the Republic of Korea, including 7,174 Korean Augmentation to the United States Army (KATUSA) soldiers, and over 7,500 members of the United States Armed Forces remain classified by the Department of Defense as missing in action;

Whereas casualties of the Republic of Korea were more than 217,000 soldiers killed, more than 291,000 wounded, and over 1,000,000 civilians killed or missing;

Whereas 2021 marks the 68th anniversary of the cessation of hostilities in the Korean War and the signing of the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953, which remains in force today and that by its terms has neither formally ended the Korean War nor constituted a permanent settlement of peace on the Korean Peninsula;

Whereas, according to section 2 of the Korean War Veterans Memorial Wall of Remembrance Act (Public Law 114–230; 130 Stat. 947), a Wall of Remembrance is currently being added to the Korean War Veterans Memorial with the names of those that died in theater, are listed as missing, or were prisoners of war, and would also list the number of members of the KATUSA who were killed in action, wounded in action, prisoners of war, or are listed as missing in action;

Whereas the Republic of Korea, in an extraordinary gesture of lasting gratitude, has contributed to the construction of the Wall of Remembrance, which will serve as an eternal reminder for generations to come of the sacrifices made by the United States and Republic of Korea alliance in defense of freedom and regional security;

Whereas the United States-Republic of Korea Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (2+2) met on March 18, 2021, in Seoul and reaffirmed that ''the ROK-U.S. Alliance, forged in blood on the battlefield 70 years ago, serves as the linchpin of peace, security, and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula and the Indo-Pacific region'';

Whereas a new, six-year Special Measures Agreement (SMA) was initialed on the same day in the presence of the secretaries and ministers and was later signed on April 8, 2021;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea are committed to pursuing closely coordinated diplomatic efforts through a shared strategy to achieve the complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization of North Korea and establishing peace on the Korean Peninsula;

Whereas Secretary of State Antony Blinken stated that the United States-Republic of Korea relationship is ''rooted in mutual trust, in shared values, deeply intertwined economic interests, and, of course—and maybe most important—generations of family and community ties and having one another's back in the most difficult times'';

Whereas Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin stated the United States-Republic of Korea alliance is ''ironclad'' and ''among the strongest bilateral, interoperable, and dynamic alliances in the world'', further stating that ''the United States remains fully committed to the defense of the Republic of Korea, using the full range of U.S. capabilities, including our extended deterrent'';

Whereas, on April 2, 2021, the United States-Republic of Korea-Japan Trilateral National Security Advisors meeting took place at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, and also on May 5, 2021, a Trilateral Foreign Ministers' meeting took place in London ''to consult on the United States' review of its North Korea policy and to discuss issues of common concern including Indo Pacific security'';

Whereas, according to the joint press statement, ''the national security advisors shared their concerns about North Korea's nuclear and ballistic missile programs and reaffirmed their commitment to address and resolve these issues through concerted trilateral cooperation towards denuclearization'' and further ''agreed on the imperative for full implementation of relevant UN Security Council resolutions by the international community, including North Korea, preventing proliferation, and cooperating to strengthen deterrence and maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula'';

Whereas a robust and effective trilateral relationship between and among the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Japan is critical for joint security and interests in defending freedom and democracy, upholding human rights, promoting peace, security, and the rule of law in the Indo-Pacific and across the globe, championing women's empowerment, and combating and adapting to complex environmental challenges;

Whereas Secretary Blinken said during a March 17, 2021, meeting with Republic of Korea Foreign Minister Chung Eui-yong that ''the authoritarian regime in North Korea

continues to commit systematic and widespread abuses against its own people. We must stand with people demanding their fundamental rights and freedoms and against those who repress them.''.

Whereas the American and Korean people share deeply rooted values of defending freedom, championing economic and social opportunity and inclusion, upholding human rights, and respecting the rule of law;

Whereas the Republic of Korea is the United States' sixth largest goods trading partner with $134,000,000,000 in total (two way) goods trade and $34,600,000,000 in total services trade for a combined $168,600,000,000 during 2019 and, according to the Department of Commerce, United States exports of goods and services to the Republic of Korea supported an estimated 358,000 United States jobs in 2015;

Whereas the Republic of Korea is one of the United States' top sources of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), which totaled $61,800,000,000 in 2019 (up 9.2 percent over the previous year) and supports more than 74,000 United States jobs in key sectors including auto components, industrial equipment, consumer electronics, software and IT services, renewable energy, and electronic components that are all critical to helping protect the United States supply chain as well as foster leadership in a green technology future;

Whereas the Republic of Korea made significant contributions to the global community in combating COVID–19, including the manufacture and export of Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT–PCR) test kits to the United States Government and various state governments, as well as the donation of 2,000,000 masks to help fill shortages in hospitals most impacted by COVID–19 and an additional 500,000 masks that were distributed to Korean War veterans throughout the United States;

Whereas the strength of the United States-Republic of Korea relationship is due in large part to the nearly 2,000,000 Korean Americans that have made significant contributions to every facet of American society and leadership to now include four members of the House of Representatives, Andy Kim of New Jersey, Young Kim of California, Marilyn Strickland of Washington, and Michelle Steel of California; and

Whereas, in May 2021, President Moon Jae-in will visit the United States at the invitation of President Joe Biden: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) welcomes President Moon Jae-in to the United States;

(2) reaffirms the importance of the United States-Republic of Korea relationship as the linchpin to safeguarding peace, security, and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula and in the Indo-Pacific region;

(3) reaffirms United States extended deterrence commitments to the Republic of Korea, and that the United States will continue to ensure that its policy and posture reflects the requirements of extended deterrence;

(4) supports ongoing efforts to further strengthen, broaden, and deepen the ironclad United States-Republic of Korea alliance, including the United States-Korea Security Consultative Committee (2+2) to confront threats to the peace and safety of both nations, and to stand together for the common values and shared interests that unite us;

(5) calls for continued cooperation between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea in the promotion of human rights;

(6) commits to continuing and expanding United States-Republic of Korea medical, scientific, and vaccine collaboration, particularly since cooperation between the two countries has saved countless lives during the COVID–19 pandemic;

(7) recognizes the support of the Government of the Republic of Korea in addressing global challenges, including COVID–19 challenges, that threaten the health and safety of people everywhere;

(8) encourages, as written in the Joint Statement of the 2021 United States-Republic of Korea Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (2+2), ''mutually-reinforcing and future-oriented cooperation across a wide range of areas'';

(9) calls for close coordination to achieve the denuclearization of the DPRK and the establishment of a permanent and lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula;

(10) appreciates President Moon's commitment to diplomacy, including through his signing of the joint Republic of Korea-Democratic People's Republic of Korea April 27, 2018, Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Reunification of the Korean Peninsula;

(11) encourages close cooperation among the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Japan to address shared challenges; and

(12) appreciates the Government and people of the Republic of Korea for their extraordinary contribution to the Wall of Remembrance at the Korean War Veterans Memorial, and extends well wishes for the groundbreaking ceremony during President Moon Jae-in's visit.

SENATE RESOLUTION 214—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 13, 2021, AS ''NATIONAL SENIOR FRAUD AWARENESS DAY'' TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE INCREASING NUMBER OF FRAUDULENT SCAMS TARGETED AT SENIORS IN THE UNITED STATES, TO ENCOURAGE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES TO PREVENT THOSE SCAMS FROM HAPPENING, AND TO IMPROVE PROTECTIONS FROM THOSE SCAMS FOR SENIORS

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. CASEY, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WARNOCK, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 214

Whereas millions of individuals age 65 or older (referred to in this preamble as ''seniors'') in the United States are targeted by scams each year, including Social Security impersonation scams and Internal Revenue Service impersonation scams, sweepstakes scams, romance scams, computer tech support scams, grandparent scams, debt collection scams, home improvement scams, fraudulent investment schemes, pet scams, and identity theft;

Whereas other types of fraud perpetrated against seniors include Medicare impersonation fraud, health care fraud, health insurance fraud, counterfeit prescription drug fraud, funeral and cemetery fraud, ''anti-aging'' product fraud, telemarketing fraud, and internet fraud;

Whereas scammers are, as of the date of adoption of this resolution, exploiting the ongoing Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) pandemic to prey on seniors through a variety of scams, including Economic Impact Payment scams, vaccine scams, test kit scams, contact tracing scams, work-from-home scams, and COVID–19 vaccine survey scams;

Whereas the Government Accountability Office has estimated that seniors lose a staggering $2,900,000,000 each year to an ever-growing array of financial exploitation schemes and scams;

Whereas, since 2013, the Fraud Hotline of the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate has received more than 10,000 complaints reporting possible scams from individuals in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

Whereas the ease with which criminals contact seniors through the internet and telephone increases as more creative schemes emerge;

Whereas, according to the Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book 2020 released by the Federal Trade Commission, people age 60 or older reported losing $592,000,000 to fraud in 2020, with a median loss for victims age 80 or older of $1,300, nearly 4 times the median amount lost by those victims between the ages of 50 and 59;

Whereas senior fraud is underreported by victims due to shame, stigma, and lack of information about where to report fraud; and

Whereas May 13, 2021, is an appropriate day to establish as ''National Senior Fraud Awareness Day'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 13, 2021, as ''National Senior Fraud Awareness Day'';

(2) recognizes National Senior Fraud Awareness Day as an opportunity to raise awareness about the barrage of scams that individuals age 65 or older (referred to in this resolution as ''seniors'') in the United States face in person, by mail, on the phone, and online;

(3) recognizes that law enforcement, consumer protection groups, area agencies on aging, and financial institutions all play vital roles in—

(A) preventing the proliferation of scams targeting seniors in the United States; and

(B) educating seniors about those scams;

(4) encourages—

(A) the implementation of policies to prevent scams targeting seniors; and

(B) the improvement of efforts to protect seniors from those scams; and

(5) honors the commitment and dedication of the individuals and organizations that work tirelessly to fight against scams targeting seniors.

SENATE RESOLUTION 215—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MAY 9 THROUGH MAY 15, 2021, AS ''NATIONAL POLICE WEEK''

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. COONS, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. KING, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. THUNE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WARNOCK, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BURR, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DAINES, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LEE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. SCHATZ,

Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SASSE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 215

Whereas Federal, State, local, and Tribal police officers, sheriffs, and other law enforcement officers across the United States are charged with—

(1) protecting and serving their communities and the public;

(2) pursuing justice for all individuals; and

(3) performing the duties of a law enforcement officer with fidelity to the constitutional and civil rights of the public the officers serve;

Whereas law enforcement officers swear an oath to uphold the public trust even though, through the performance of the duties of a law enforcement officer, the officers may become targets for senseless acts of violence;

Whereas, through a pandemic and at the cost of their own lives, law enforcement officers have continued to bravely meet the call of duty to ensure the security of their neighborhoods and communities;

Whereas the resolve to service is clearly demonstrated by law enforcement officers across the United States who have tragically fallen ill as a result of, or passed away due to complications from, COVID–19 contracted in the line of duty;

Whereas, in 1962, President John Fitzgerald Kennedy signed Public Law 87–726 (36 U.S.C. 136) (referred to in this preamble as the ''Joint Resolution''), which authorizes the President to proclaim May 15 of every year as Peace Officers Memorial Day in honor of the Federal, State, and local officers who have been killed, disabled, or otherwise injured in the line of duty;

Whereas the Joint Resolution also authorizes the President to designate the week in which Peace Officers Memorial Day falls as National Police Week;

Whereas the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, dedicated on October 15, 1991, is the national monument to honor those law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty;

Whereas Peace Officers Memorial Day, 2021, honors the 306 law enforcement officers, who served with valor, dignity, and integrity, killed in the line of duty in 2020, including—

(1) Raymond C. Abear;
(2) Daniel R. Abramovitz;
(3) Olufela A. Adebiyi;
(4) Agustin Aguilar, Jr.;
(5) Louis H. Aguirre;
(6) Tab T. Ali;
(7) L. Dale Allen;
(8) Jared M. Allison;
(9) Keith S. Allison;
(10) Michael H. Ambrosino;
(11) Cornelius B. Anderson;
(12) Alexander A. Arango;
(13) Levi K. Arnold, Sr.;
(14) Jane A. Ash;
(15) George B. Baker;
(16) Richard M. Barry;
(17) Kejuane A. Bates;
(18) Shannon S. Bennett;
(19) Kendle G. Blackburn;
(20) James H. Blair;
(21) Tamarris L. Bohannon;
(22) Thomas E. Booz;
(23) Raymond A. Boseman;
(24) Lebouath A. Boua;
(25) Jairo A. Bravo;
(26) Brad A. Briscoe;
(27) Mark C. Brown;
(28) Lemuel D. Bruce, Jr.;
(29) Joseph J. Bullock;
(30) Jose A. Buso;
(31) Jorge Cabrera;
(32) Irving G. Callender;
(33) Craig L. Capolino;
(34) Robert A. Cardona;
(35) Christopher D. Carney;
(36) Gregory S. Carnicle;
(37) Carlo J. Cayabyab;
(38) Dudley J. Champ;
(39) Angela D. Chavers;
(40) Ismael Z. Chavez;
(41) Andrew D. Clark;
(42) Michael W. Clegg;
(43) Coy D. Coffman, Jr.;
(44) Harry M. Cohen;
(45) James D. Coleman;
(46) Donafay Collins;
(47) Kevin D. Collins;
(48) Michael A. Conners;
(49) James M. Cornacchia;
(50) Efren Coronel;
(51) Charlie J. Cortez;
(52) Kaitlin M. Cowley;
(53) Larry D. Crom;
(54) Christopher D. Cronin;
(55) Christopher M. Cunningham, Sr.;
(56) Jennifer M. Czarnecki;
(57) James L. Dancy;
(58) William J. Darnell;
(59) Norman O. Daye, Jr.;
(60) Angel M. de la Fuente;
(61) Roel de la Fuente;
(62) Timothy P. de la Fuente;
(63) Lyle G. Denny;
(64) Thomas W. Devlin;
(65) Anthony H. Dia;
(66) Jose A. Diaz-Ayala;
(67) Marco DiFranco;
(68) William E. Doubraski;
(69) Paul P. Dunn;
(70) Stephen C. Dutton;
(71) Mark R. Eckenrode;
(72) Christopher L. Elder;
(73) Stanley C. Elrod;
(74) Kurtis J. Enget;
(75) Terrence A. Engle;
(76) Tiffany Victoria B. Enriquez;
(77) Christopher E. Ewing;
(78) Kenneth D. Foley;
(79) Maurice C. Ford;
(80) Randall C. French;
(81) Frank L. Gagliano;
(82) Tracy A. Gaines;
(83) Herbert J. Garcia;
(84) José A. García Vázquez;
(85) William R. Garner;
(86) Edelmiro Garza, Jr.;
(87) Steven M. Gaudet, Jr.;
(88) Maria Gibbs;
(89) Andrew J. Gillette;
(90) Raul A. Gomez;
(91) Marco A. Gonzales;
(92) Jonathon K. Goodman, Sr.;
(93) Michael H. Grannis;
(94) Kaia L. Grant;
(95) Gail S. Green-Gilliam;
(96) Rickie Groves;
(97) Lawrence A. Guarnieri;
(98) Claude W. Guillory;
(99) Damon C. Gutzwiller;
(100) Parnell L. Guyton;
(101) Mark A. Hall, Sr.;
(102) Robert J. Hall;
(103) Jacob W. Hancher;
(104) Kenneth W. Harbin;
(105) Ryan P. Hendrix;
(106) Michael L. Henry, Jr.;
(107) Marylou P. Hernandez-Armer;
(108) Tyler A. Herndon;
(109) L. Mario Herrera;
(110) Avery D. Hillman;
(111) Curt Holland;
(112) Charles E. Holt III;
(113) Cody N. Holte;
(114) Jeffrey C. Hopkins;
(115) Glenn D. Hutto, Jr.;
(116) Kenny B. Ingram;
(117) Thomas M. Inman;
(118) Anthony T. Jackson, Sr.;
(119) Domingo Jasso III;
(120) Benjamin M. Jenkins;
(121) Aubrey T. Johnson, Jr.;
(122) Cassie M. Johnson;
(123) Craig V. Johnson;
(124) Eric T. Johnson;
(125) Te'Juan F. Johnson;
(126) Waldis V. Johnson;
(127) Antoine P. Jones;
(128) Jerry W. Jones;
(129) Lynn D. Jones;
(130) Jason W. Judd;
(131) William C. Jumper, Jr.;
(132) Kaulike S. G. Kalama;
(133) Ethan R. Kaskin;
(134) Julian L. Keen, Jr.;
(135) David W. Kellywood;
(136) Craig L. King;
(137) James T. Kirk;
(138) Jason M. Knox;
(139) Christopher S. Korzilius;
(140) Philip Kraverotis;
(141) John J. Kuhar, Jr.;
(142) Jeremy C. LaDue;
(143) Joseph W. Lange;
(144) Shirley J. Lanning;
(145) Ernest Leal, Jr.;
(146) Breann R. Leath;
(147) Destin S. Legieza;
(148) Justin C. Lenz;
(149) Kenneth R. Lester;
(150) Erik L. Lloyd;
(151) Marshall L. London, Jr.;
(152) Anthony J. Lucanto;
(153) Nathan J. Lyday;
(154) Harold F. MacGilvray, Jr.;
(155) Brian L. Magee;
(156) Jose P. Marquez;
(157) Clifford W. Martin, Sr.;
(158) Glenn T. F. Martinez;
(159) Lionel Q. Martinez, Jr.;
(160) Miguel A. Martínez Ortiz;
(161) Wyatt C. Maser;
(162) Alan D. McCollum;
(163) Bronc J. McCoy;
(164) Richard McCoy;
(165) Christopher B. McDonnell;
(166) Anthony C. McGrew:
(167) Adam S. McMillan;
(168) Brian K. McNair;
(169) Kenneth R. Meisel;
(170) Jon M. Melvin;
(171) Juan Menchaca, Jr.;
(172) Maria L. Mendez;
(173) Daniel L. Mendoza III;
(174) Frank R. Milillo, Sr.;
(175) Steven A. Minor;
(176) Bobby R. Montgomery;
(177) Angelanette Moore;
(178) Titus T. Moore;
(179) Jose C. Mora, Jr.;
(180) Gabe Morales;
(181) Johan Mordan;
(182) William T. Morris;
(183) Berisford A. Morse;
(184) Michael S. Mosher;
(185) Dale E. Multer;
(186) Eric K Murray;
(187) Alfonso H. Murrieta;
(188) Benny N. Napoleon;
(189) Mikkos L. Newman;
(190) Ronald Newman;
(191) Charles E. Norton;
(192) Jose M. Novoa;
(193) Daniel G. Oaks;
(194) Richard W. O'Brien, Jr.;
(195) James R. O'Connor IV;
(196) Thomas A. Ogungbire;
(197) Dennis R. Oliver, Jr.;
(198) Nicholas D. O'Rear;
(199) Andy Ornelas;

(200) S. Renee Padgett;
(201) Leroy G. Palmer;
(202) Omar E. Palmer;
(203) Donald E. Parker;
(204) Jonathan D. Parnell;
(205) Betty A. Pascarella;
(206) AlTerek S. Patterson;
(207) Luis O. Peña, Jr.;
(208) Corey Pendergrass;
(209) Nelson Perdomo;
(210) Ricardo Perez-Ortiz;
(211) Alexander R. Pettiway, Jr.;
(212) Jason K. Phan;
(213) Sypraseuth Phouangphrachanh;
(214) Dylan S. Pickle;
(215) Kietrell M. Pitts;
(216) Jack V. Polimeni;
(217) Harold L. Preston;
(218) Dale T. Provins, Jr.;
(219) Nancy Puca;
(220) Charles O. Pugh II;
(221) Justin R. Putnam;
(222) Allan F. Ray;
(223) Stephen L. Raymond;
(224) Aldemar Rengifo, Jr.;
(225) Nicholas L. Reyna;
(226) John A. Rhoden;
(227) M. Wayne Rhodes;
(228) Donna M. Richardson-Below;
(229) Richard Rios;
(230) Sheila J. Rivera;
(231) George B. Robare;
(232) Charles E. Roberts III;
(233) Oscar W. Rocha;
(234) Rodrick L. Rodgers;
(235) Mayra M. Rodríguez-Burgado;
(236) Robert W. Rogers;
(237) Mark J. Romutis;
(238) Enrique J. Rositas, Jr.;
(239) LaKiya L. Rouse;
(240) Caleb D. Rule;
(241) Alex Ruperto;
(242) Nolan J. Sanders;
(243) Jose A. Santana;
(244) Lucas G. Saucedo, Jr.;
(245) Dean M. Savard;
(246) Jeffrey A. Scalf;
(247) Justin R. Schaffer;
(248) David L. Schmidt;
(249) Raymond J. Scholwinski;
(250) Francesco S. Scorpo;
(251) Brent W. P. Scrimshire;
(252) Robert W. Sealock;
(253) Bryant Searcy;
(254) Jeffery W. Sewell;
(255) Jonathan P. Shoop;
(256) Jason N. Shuping;
(257) James M. Skernivitz;
(258) Christopher A. Smith;
(259) Jeremy D. Smith;
(260) Patrick D. Snook;
(261) John D. Songy;
(262) Joseph Spinosa;
(263) Steven Splan;
(264) Caleb H. Starr;
(265) Philip E. Street;
(266) Donald K. Sumner;
(267) Robert C. Sunukjian;
(268) Jarid D. Taylor;
(269) Kenterrous D. Taylor;
(270) Oscar J. Temores;
(271) Marcus Thomas;
(272) Virgil L. Thomas;
(273) Katherine M. Thyne;
(274) Kevin P. Trahan;
(275) Richard C. Treadwell;
(276) Marvin W. Trejo;
(277) Johnny R. Tunches;
(278) Herschel R. Turner, Jr.;
(279) Eric J. Twisdale;
(280) Brendan P. Unitt;
(281) Randy M. Vallot;
(282) Gary L. Walker;
(283) James Walker, Jr.;
(284) Travis C. Wallace;
(285) Christopher R. Walsh;
(286) Daniel G. Walters;
(287) Lowery Ware, Sr.;
(288) Marshall L. Waters, Jr.;
(289) Allan J. Weber;
(290) Lee R. Weber;
(291) James W. Weston, Jr.;
(292) Anthony L. White;
(293) Sheldon G. Whiteman;
(294) Richard E. Whitten;
(295) Kelvin D. Wilcher;
(296) Charlie Williams, Jr.;
(297) Keith D. Williams, Sr.;
(298) Sharon M. Williams;
(299) Stephen P. Williams;
(300) Dwight E. Willis;
(301) Jackson R. Winkeler;
(302) Richard A. Wright;
(303) Ching K. Yan;
(304) Sheena D. Yarbrough-Powell;
(305) Terrell D. Young; and
(306) Joseph M. Youse; and

Whereas, since the beginning of 2021, 119 law enforcement officers from across the United States have made the ultimate sacrifice: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of May 9 through May 15, 2021, as ''National Police Week'';

(2) expresses strong support for law enforcement officers across the United States in the efforts that those officers undertake to build safer and more secure communities;

(3) recognizes the need to ensure that law enforcement officers have the equipment, training, and resources necessary to protect the health and safety of the officers and the public they serve;

(4) recognizes the law enforcement community for the continual selfless acts of sacrifice and bravery carried out by the members of that community;

(5) recognizes that, even through a pandemic and at the cost of their own lives, law enforcement officers continue to show up and serve their neighborhoods and communities;

(6) acknowledges that police officers and other law enforcement personnel, especially those who have made the ultimate sacrifice, should be remembered and honored;

(7) expresses condolences to the loved ones of each law enforcement officer who has made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty; and

(8) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Police Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of the vital role that law enforcement officers perform in service to the United States and the communities in which those officers serve.

SENATE RESOLUTION 216—RECOGNIZING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY, THE OLDEST PUBLIC HISTORICALLY BLACK LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. RES 216

Whereas May 13, 2021, marks the 150th anniversary of Alcorn State University—

(1) the oldest public historically Black land-grant university in the United States; and

(2) the second-oldest State-supported university in the State of Mississippi;

Whereas the university now known as Alcorn State University was founded on May 13, 1871, in Lorman, Mississippi, as a result of efforts in the State to educate the descendants of formerly enslaved individuals;

Whereas Alcorn State University derives its name from the sitting Governor of Mississippi at the time of its founding, James L. Alcorn;

Whereas Hiram R. Revels, following his time in civic life as a United States Senator for the State of Mississippi, the first African American Senator in the history of the United States, served as the first president of Alcorn State University;

Whereas Alcorn State University consistently ranks among the top 25 historically Black colleges and universities in the United States by U.S. News & World Report;

Whereas Alcorn State University—

(1) provides a valuable education in various programs of study, including agriculture, arts, sciences, business, and education; and

(2) offers the only nursing program available at a historically Black college and university in the State of Mississippi;

Whereas a residential living option on the campus of Alcorn State University, the Medgar Wiley Evers Heritage Village, pays tribute to Medgar Evers, the civil rights leader and 1952 graduate of Alcorn State University;

Whereas Alcorn State University alumnus Steve McNair led a decorated career in the National Football League (referred to in this preamble as the ''NFL''), which began when he was drafted third overall in the 1995 NFL draft, the highest draft selection for an offensive player from a historically Black college and university in the history of the NFL; and

Whereas the successes of Alcorn State University are tied to the dedicated leadership and faculty who devote their careers to preparing future generations for excellence in academics and athletics: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 150th anniversary of Alcorn State University, the oldest public historically Black land-grant university in the United States; and

(2) celebrates the invaluable contributions of Alcorn State University to higher education in the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1492. Ms. MURKOWSKI proposed an amendment to the bill S. 593, to restrict the imposition by the Secretary of Homeland Security of fines, penalties, duties, or tariffs applicable only to coastwise voyages, or prohibit otherwise qualified non-United States citizens from serving as crew, on specified vessels transporting passengers between the State of Washington and the State of Alaska, to address a Canadian cruise ship ban and the extraordinary impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic on Alaskan communities, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1492. Ms. MURKOWSKI proposed an amendment to the bill S. 593, to restrict the imposition by the Secretary of Homeland Security of fines, penalties, duties, or tariffs applicable only to coastwise voyages, or prohibit otherwise qualified non-United States citizens from serving as crew, on specified vessels transporting passengers between the State of Washington and the State of Alaska, to address a Canadian cruise ship ban and the extraordinary impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic on Alaskan communities, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Alaska Tourism Restoration Act''.

SEC. 2. VOYAGE DEEMED TO BE FOREIGN.

(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED CRUISE SHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term ''covered cruise ship'' means a vessel included on the list under paragraph (2) that—

(A) has been issued, operates in accordance with, and retains a COVID–19 Conditional Sailing Certificate of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and

(B) operates in accordance with any restrictions or guidance of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention associated with such Certificate, including any such restrictions or guidance issued after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) LIST.—The vessels listed under this paragraph are the following:

(A) Carnival Freedom (IMO number 9333149).

(B) Carnival Miracle (IMO number 9237357).

(C) Crystal Serenity (IMO number 9243667).

(D) Discovery Princess (IMO number 9837468).

(E) Emerald Princess (IMO number 9333151).

(F) Eurodam (IMO number 9378448).

(G) Golden Horizon (IMO number 9793545).

(H) Grand Princess (IMO number 9104005).

(I) Hanseatic Inspiration (IMO number 9817145).

(J) Koningsdam (IMO number 9692557).

(K) NG Quest (IMO number 9798985).

(L) NG Sea Bird (IMO number 8966444).

(M) NG Sea Lion (IMO number 8966456).

(N) NG Venture (IMO number 9799044).

(O) Nieuw Amsterdam (IMO number 9378450).

(P) Noordam (IMO number 9230115).

(Q) Zuiderdam (IMO number 9221279).

(R) Majestic Princess (IMO number 9614141).

(S) Ovation of the Seas (IMO number 9697753).

(T) Radiance of the Seas (IMO number 9195195).

(U) Serenade of the Seas (IMO number 9228344).

(V) Eclipse (IMO number 9404314).

(W) Millennium (IMO number 9189419).

(X) Solstice (IMO number 9362530).

(Y) Norwegian Bliss (IMO number 9751509).

(Z) Norwegian Encore (IMO number 9751511).

(AA) Norwegian Jewel (IMO number 9304045).

(BB) Norwegian Spirit (IMO number 9141065).

(CC) Norwegian Sun (IMO number 9218131).

(DD) Ocean Victory (IMO number 9868869).

(EE) Pacific Princess (IMO number 9187887).

(FF) Pacific World (IMO number 9000259).

(GG) Quantum of the Seas (IMO number 9549463).

(HH) Queen Elizabeth (IMO number 9477438).

(II) Disney Wonder (IMO number 9126819).

(JJ) Regatta (IMO number 9156474).

(KK) Roald Amundsen (IMO number 9813072).

(LL) Ruby Princess (IMO number 9378462).

(MM) Sapphire Princess (IMO number 9228186).

(NN) Scenic Eclipse (IMO number 9797371).

(OO) Seabourn Odyssey (IMO number 9417086).

(PP) Seabourn Venture 2 (IMO 9862023).

(QQ) Seven Seas Mariner (IMO number 9210139).

(RR) Silver Shadow (IMO number 9192167).

(SS) Silver Wind (IMO number 8903935).

(TT) Star Breeze (IMO number 8807997).

(UU) Sylvia Earle (IMO number 9872327).

(VV) Westerdam (IMO number 9226891).

(WW) L'Austral (IMO number 9502518).

(XX) Silver Muse (IMO number 9784350).

(YY) Viking Orion (IMO number 9796250).

(b) CRITERIA.—A roundtrip voyage of a covered cruise ship transporting passengers between a port or place in the State of Alaska and a port or place in the State of Washington shall be deemed to have made a stop in a port or place of Canada, and deemed a foreign voyage, for purposes of the law of the United States, if—

(1) during the voyage, the covered cruise ship sends an email containing the information described in subsection (c) to—

(A) the Canada Border Services Agency;

(B) the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection; and

(C) each alien crewman on such voyage who is in possession of a valid, unexpired nonimmigrant visa issued pursuant to subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)); and

(2) the voyage begins not later than February 28, 2022.

(c) EMAIL.—An email described in subsection (b)(1) shall contain the names of each alien crewman described in subparagraph (C) of such subsection.

(d) EMPLOYMENT OF ALIEN CREWMEN.—On the date on which a covered cruise ship sends an email to the Canada Border Services Agency in accordance with subsection (b)(1), each alien crewman described in subparagraph (C) of such subsection shall be deemed to have departed the United States, entered Canada, and been readmitted to the United States for purposes of complying with, during the applicable voyage described in subsection (b), the 29-day authorized stay pursuant to their nonimmigrant visas issued pursuant to subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)).

(e) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), a voyage described in such subsection shall not be deemed a foreign voyage for purposes of section 446 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1446) or any other provision of law relating to levying duties or taxes on goods, including consumables, purchased for use onboard the covered cruise ship.

(f) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall not apply to a roundtrip voyage during any period for which the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has issued an order under section 361 or 365 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 264 and 268) that requires covered cruise ships to suspend vessel operations.

(g) DURATION.—The authority provided under this section shall terminate on the earlier of—

(1) the date on which covered cruise ships are no longer prohibited by the Government of Canada, any political subdivision of Canada, or any port or province of Canada, from entering, berthing, or docking in Canadian waters of the Pacific Coast due to the COVID–19 pandemic; or

(2) March 31, 2022.

SEC. 3. MEDICAL AND SAFETY STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 35 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 3510. Additional medical and safety standards

''(a) AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATORS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and other appropriate Federal agencies, shall promulgate regulations to—

''(1) require that the owner of a vessel to which section 3507 applies install, and maintain in working order, automated external defibrillators on such vessel;

''(2) require that such defibrillators be placed throughout such vessel in clearly designated locations;

''(3) require that such defibrillators are available for passenger and crew access in the event of an emergency; and

''(4) require that automated external defibrillators, or adjacent equipment, allow passengers and crew to easily contact medical staff of the vessel.

''(b) DEFINITION OF OWNER.—In this section, the term 'owner' has the meaning given such term in section 3507.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 35 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''Sec. 3510. Additional medical and safety standards.''.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORTEZ MAESTRO. Mr. President, I have 6 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, May 13, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

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, May 13, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 11, 2021, 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, May 13, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 13, 2021, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 13, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

NATIONAL SENIOR FRAUD AWARENESS DAY

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 214, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 214) supporting the designation of May 13, 2021, as ''National Senior Fraud Awareness Day'' to raise awareness about the increasing number of fraudulent scams targeted at seniors in the United States, to encourage the implementation of policies to prevent those scams from happening, and to improve protections from those scams for seniors.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. BALDWIN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that 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. 214) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 215, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 215) designating the week of May 9 through May 15, 2021, as ''National Police Week''.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. BALDWIN. 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. 215) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MAY 17, 2021

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 3 p.m., Monday, May 17; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date; the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day and morning business be closed; further, upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 58, S. 1260; and finally, that the cloture motion on the motion to proceed filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, MAY 17, 2021, AT 3 P.M.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:05 p.m., adjourned until Monday, May 17, 2021, at 3 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nomination received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CATHERINE ELIZABETH LHAMON, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, VICE KENNETH L. MARCUS.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 13, 2021:

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

AMBER FAYE MCREYNOLDS, OF COLORADO, TO BE A GOVERNOR OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 8, 2026.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DONET DOMINIC GRAVES, JR., OF OHIO, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JEWEL HAIRSTON BRONAUGH, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM JORDAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 12, 2021

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, this week we commemorate "National Police Week" and recognize the men and women who serve and protect in the law enforcement community. A Joint Resolution of Congress established National Police Week in 1962. That resolution authorized President John F. Kennedy to proclaim May 15 as National Peace Officers Memorial Day and the calendar week in which May 15 falls, as National Police Week.

In that resolution nearly sixty years ago, Congress noted that "the police officers of America have worked devotedly and selflessly in behalf of the people of this Nation, regardless of the peril or hazard to themselves; and . . . have safeguarded the lives and property of their fellow Americans." Those words are as true today as they were in 1962.

Over the past year, our law enforcement officers have endured verbal and physical abuse, sometimes from their political leaders. Some made the ultimate sacrifice while working to keep their communities safe. They did this while some politicians were calling for their departments to be defunded, disbanded, or dismantled. They did this while working on the front lines during a global pandemic.

We should not just stand with the Police this week, but every week. I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the law enforcement officers in their communities and thank them for keeping us all safe.

HONORING AYDNN AUGUSTINE KING

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Aydnn Augustine King. Aydnn is a very special young woman who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 74G, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Aydnn has been very active with her troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Aydnn has been involved with scouting, she has not only earned 37 merit badges, but also the respect of her family, peers, and community. Aydnn has also contributed to her community through her Eagle Scout project. Aydnn cleaned out the Maryville Middle School Band Storage Room and installed two floor ceiling shelving units.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Aydnn Augustine King for her accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for her efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

RECOGNIZING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 150th anniversary of Alcorn State University.

Alcorn University, now referred to as Alcorn State University, was founded on May 13, 1871, in Lorman, Mississippi, resulting from Mississippi's efforts to educate the descendants of formerly enslaved individuals. The university is named after James L. Alcorn, who was the governor of Mississippi at the time of its founding.

Alcorn is celebrating its 150th year as our nation's first Historically Black Land Grant University and the second-oldest state-supported institution of higher learning in Mississippi. Alcorn continues to provide a valuable education in agriculture, arts, sciences, business, education, and offers the only nursing program available at a Historically Black College and University (HBCU) in the state of Mississippi. Not to mention, the institution consistently ranks among the top 25 HBCUs in the United States by *U.S. News & World Report.*

During Reconstruction, Hiram Revels served as the first president of Alcorn. He resigned his seat as our nation's first African American United States Senator to lead the university. One of the residential options on campus, the Medgar Wiley Evers Heritage Village, is dedicated to Evers who was a prominent civil rights activist and 1952 alumnus of the university.

In addition to notable alumni, Steve McNair, led a decorated career in the National Football League and was drafted third overall during the 1995 National Football League draft. This is the highest draft selection for an offensive player, from an HBCU, in National Football League history.

The successes of Alcorn State University are tied to the dedicated leadership and faculty who have devoted their careers to preparing future generations for excellence in academics as well as athletics.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 150th anniversary of Alcorn State University and the invaluable contributions of our country's first Historically Black Land Grant University in higher learning.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MARIJUANA IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING PARITY ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the Marijuana in Federally Assisted Housing Parity Act. My bill would permit the use of marijuana in federally assisted housing, including public housing and Section 8 housing, in compliance with the marijuana laws of the state where the property is located.

Individuals living in federally assisted housing should not be denied admission, or fear eviction, for using a legal product. Adult use and/or medical marijuana is currently legal in 36 states and the District of Columbia, and over 90 percent of Americans support legalized medical marijuana. Under current federal law, users of drugs that are illegal under federal law, including marijuana, are prohibited from being admitted into federally assisted housing. Moreover, federal law allows landlords to evict residents of federally assisted housing for using illegal drugs.

The federal government has begun to change it approach to marijuana. In 2018, the Food and Drug Administration approved Eipdiolex, which is derived from marijuana. Eipdiolex is used to treat children who suffer from seizures. Notably, the medicine does not contain tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC, the psychoactive component in marijuana. For the last several years, Congress has prohibited the Department of Justice (DOJ) from using federal funds to prevent jurisdictions from implementing their medical marijuana laws. This bill would similarly allow individuals to use marijuana in federally assisted housing in compliance with a state's marijuana laws. HUD, like DOJ, should not be allowed to enforce federal marijuana laws where states have taken action to legalize marijuana.

Under my bill, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) must also develop regulations that restrict smoking marijuana in federally assisted housing in the same manner and to the same locations as the Secretary restricts smoking tobacco in federally assisted housing.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill.

RECOGNIZING THE RETIREMENT OF MASTER SERGEANT LORETTA ANN EMMANUEL

HON. SCOTT PERRY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I'm honored to recognize Master Sergeant (MSG) Loretta Ann Emmanuel on the occasion of her retirement from the Pennsylvania National Guard after an auspicious 41-year career.

MSG Emmanuel's uniformed service culminated on 30 June 2020. She served as a personnel specialist, and excelled as a financial analyst. She was the subject matter expert relied upon to prioritize and coordinate funding Service Member equipment and travel. Her work assisting units and personnel mobilizing for numerous deployments for the Pennsylvania National Guard was instrumental. With her assistance, units were able to obtain funding for critical shortages required for various missions that supported national disasters, Presidential inaugurations, and the Global War on Terrorism.

With great honor and thanks, I'm humbled to acknowledge the long and distinguished career of Master Sergeant Loretta Ann Emmanuel in the Pennsylvania National Guard. Her commitment, tireless efforts, and faithful service to our great Commonwealth and Country for over four decades demonstrates her selflessness and character. On behalf of the Citizens of the 10th Congressional District, I wish her Godspeed in her future adventures.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF JAMES DONAHUE

HON. MARK DeSAULNIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service of an esteemed leader in Contra Costa County, James Donahue, and congratulate him on his retirement.

In 2013, James was appointed as the 29th president of Saint Mary's College of California in Moraga with more than 20 years of experience in higher education executive leadership. He and I both graduated from the College of the Holy Cross. From there, James obtained a Master of Divinity from Princeton Theological Seminary and then earned his Ph.D. in Religious Social Ethics from the Graduate Theological Union. James has held numerous lecturing, professorial, and administrative positions at institutions such as Santa Clara University, Boston College, and Georgetown University where he was also the Dean of Students and Vice President for Student Affairs.

From 2000 to 2013, James served as president of the Graduate Theological Union, a consortium of nine theological schools and affiliate centers in Berkeley. During this time, James strengthened the schools' interreligious and academic programs. He also oversaw campaigns that increased financial support for students and established the Center for Islamic Studies. James also worked with Saint Mary's College administrators and was an advisory board member of the Center for Engaged Religious Pluralism. In addition to his work in higher education, James has also served as an ethics consultant for the Levi Strauss Corporation, the Department of Defense, and the Catholic Health Association.

As President of Saint Mary's College, James has led with a commitment to the highest quality education in conjunction with a focus on diversity, inclusion, and religious development. He is the first layperson to serve as president in the university's 150-year history and has successfully carried on the legacy of the Lasallian core principles.

I wish James well in his retirement and thank him for his enduring commitment to the education of our students. Please join me in honoring James Donahue for his many contributions to our community.

MAKING UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE FOR ALL AMERICANS A REALITY

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, since its creation in 1965, Medicare has provided health insurance and access to quality health care for hundreds of millions of Americans over the age of 65. Since then Congress has worked to ensure that Medicare is adapting to meet the needs of the American people. In 1972, Medicare benefits were extended to people under 65 years with long-term disabilities. Hospice care was added in 1982. And, a prescription drug benefit was added in 2003. In 2010, the Affordable Care Act (ACA), which I strongly supported, strengthened Medicare coverage for preventive care and reduced patient liability for prescription drug costs.

Currently, 44 million Americans—15 percent of the U.S. population—are enrolled in Medicare. While not perfect, Medicare is without a doubt one of the most successful, lifesaving, and life improving programs ever established by the federal government. Throughout my career in Congress I have fought to protect Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security because these safety net programs provide essential health and economic support that is often the difference between a person living in poverty or living a quality life with dignity.

After enduring the COVID–19 pandemic for the past 14 months, there can be no doubt that health care for the American people must be considered a right, not a privilege. Access to quality, affordable health care is essential to our individual well-being, our families, our community, and our economy. Because universal access to quality health care must be considered a right, last month I introduced H. J. Res. 44—an amendment to the U.S. Constitution guaranteeing health care for all Americans. Until it is enshrined in the Constitution, I believe we will continue to have a health care system of winners and losers which will cause physical and economic hardship for millions of Americans. If the COVID–19 pandemic has taught us anything, it must be that policymakers need to take action to ensure no one is left behind, that health disparities are reduced, and that a preventable or treatable condition should never result in disability, death, or economic ruin.

My commitment is to work to expand health care access, improve the quality of care, and to ensure that all Americans who need health care coverage can have it. I will fight to strengthen Medicare and Medicaid. I will work to expand the ACA and strengthen its provisions such as protecting those with preexisting conditions. And, where I have direct responsibility as a member of the Appropriations Committee, I will work to strengthen TRICARE for the roughly 9.6 million enlisted men, women, and their families defending our freedom worldwide; strengthen the Indian Health Service (IHS) which serves roughly 2.56 million Native Americans and Alaska Natives with unique, specialized health services; and, strengthen the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) for the millions of men and women who have served our nation and deserve the quality care they've been promised.

There is so much work to be done. Still, too many Americans are being left behind. Too many people will not have access to quality, affordable health care. So, I have come to the realization that it is once again time to expand access within Medicare.

I believe that now is the time to start the arduous legislative process of working to provide universal coverage to all Americans and the best policy option to achieve this goal on the table today is the Medicare for All Act (H.R. 1976). This legislation will provide every American with health coverage, while also eliminating out-of-pocket costs for patients and cutting the cost of prescription drugs. Additionally, H.R. 1976 would include vision, dental, hearing, mental health, and substance abuse treatment to ensure comprehensive physical and mental health services for all Americans.

After many discussions over the past few years, I want to extend my appreciation to the bill's authors for working with me to address the major concerns that I had with previous versions of this legislation. In particular, previous bills would have forced the VHA, TRICARE, and IHS to be disbanded and folded into the same patient population as all other Americans. This was unacceptable to me based upon long standing commitments and obligations that our federal government has made to these patient populations.

With those concerns removed, I am proud to co-sponsor H.R. 1976. The goal is now clear, let's work to ensure that every American can access guaranteed health care as a right, not a privilege. It is my belief that the Medicare for All Act is the legislative vehicle that can best serve the needs and desires of the American people for affordable, quality, and universal health care.

HONORING JOSLIN EVA MARIE UNGLES

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Joslin Eva Marie Ungles. Joslin is a very special young woman who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 74G, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Joslin has been very active with her troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Joslin has been involved with scouting, she has not only earned 40 merit badges, but also the respect of her family, peers, and community. Joslin has also contributed to her community through her Eagle Scout project. Joslin cleaned up Groves Cemetery by clearing brush piles and dead trees and installed new three rail composite fencing on the grounds of the cemetery.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Joslin Eva Marie Ungles

for her accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for her efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

REMEMBERING SOCRATES J. SPACE

HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. RYAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Socrates J. Space, who passed away on Monday, April 26, 2021 at the age of 90.

A child of the Great Depression, Soc was born on September 4, 1930, in Dover, Ohio. His parents, Zacharias ''Jack'' and Despina (Pardos) Space immigrated to America in the early 20th century from the magical Greek island of Ikaria. While growing up in poverty, Soc was blessed with a loving and close-knit family that endured and overcame hardships common to immigrant families during this period.

He shined shoes and set up bowling pins to help put bread on the family's table, starting at a very young age. He overcame adversity, eventually earning three varsity letters as a 145–pound defensive lineman for the Dover Tornadoes football team and was elected by his classmates as Senior Class President of the Dover High Class of 1949.

After graduation, Soc went to work at Reeves Mill, where he became a card-carrying member of the United Steel Workers before being drafted into the Marine Corps. As a Marine, Soc fought bravely for his country during the Korean War. Upon his return, the GI Bill enabled him to enlist at The Ohio State University, where he graduated with a degree in Political Science. He went on to earn his juris doctorate degree from Ohio State before returning to Dover, embarking on a successful legal career in Tuscarawas County that would span five decades.

In addition to his private legal practice, Soc served as Judge of the Tuscarawas County Court Southern Division and worked for many years as an attorney for the State of Ohio Department of Transportation. He also served as Special Counsel to three Ohio Attorney Generals. He developed exceptional oratory skills that, combined with his personable nature, wooed juries on behalf of his many clients over the years.

His rich voice and gift for public speaking helped him excel in Toastmasters; and served as a foundation for his important work in politics. He was very active in the Tuscarawas County Democratic Party, serving two separate stints as County Chairman, and he provided guidance and support for countless politicians at the local, statewide, and national levels. He was a proud delegate at the 1988 Democratic Convention for the Presidential campaign of fellow Greek-American, Michael Dukakis, Soc's crowning political achievement involved helping elect his son, Zack, to Congress in 2006. Soc's charming intellect and fierce loyalty won him the adoration of countless friends, clients, politicians, and even political and legal adversaries.

Soc was a multidimensional man of many talents. His artistic flair was manifested in beautiful pottery and sculptures, and helped inspire his daughter Stephanie's devotion to the arts. His love for politics and knack for the law continue with Zack. Upon his retirement from the practice of law in 2008, Soc remained active, particularly in politics. In 2018, he accompanied Zack on a statewide campaign for Ohio Auditor that saw him log over 100,000 miles, visiting counties, cities and villages across Ohio, serving a vital role in an exhausting political endeavor. Soc, who turned 89 that year, never once tired from the demands of that campaign despite suffering from a debilitating medical condition.

He is survived by his daughter, Stephanie Space (Tom Johnson); his son, former Congressman Zack Space; his special friend and caregiver, Erin Noviski; his sister and Matriarch of the Space family, Mary Smith; his grandchildren, Gina (Tyler Tompkins) and Nick Space, and Socrates, Alex (Kadi) and Leo Incarnato; and his great-granddaughters, Violet Incarnato and Stella Tompkins. He is also survived by nieces and nephews, Denise Hollister, Zack (Jean) Space, Athena

(Ron) Hooker, Pat Johnson, Chris (Bobbi) Smith, and Tony (Nancy) Smith; and many great- and great-great-nieces and nephews. Also surviving are his ''neighborhood son,'' Dave Johns; his former daughter-in-law, Judge Mary Space; his former wife, Vicki Space; and stepchildren, Wendy Busby, Terri (Eric) Smith, and Shannon Croley; and step-grandchildren, Travis (Erika) Smith, Sam Smith, Casey (Joseph) Emery, Ben and Bryan Croley; and great step-grandson, Holton Smith.

Soc is preceded in death by his beloved daughter Gina, with whom he has been reunited. Soc was also preceded in death by his parents, his brothers Jim, George, and Pete Space, and sisters-in-law Bessie and Mary Ann Space, brother-in-law Bill Smith, nephews Jimmy Space, Phil Johnson, and Bob Hollister, and his former wife Sandy Space.

I am proud to have known Socrates as a father to my dear friend, former Congressman Zack Space. My deepest condolences go out to Soc's entire family and to all whose lives he touched.

HONORING EMILY LANG, KRISTOPHER ROLLINS, LEAH WAUGHTAL-MAGIERA, AND JALESHA JOHNSON AS IOWANS OF THE WEEK

HON. CYNTHIA AXNE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Emily Lang and Kristopher Rollins, the cofounders of RunDSM, as well as Leah Waughtal-Magiera and Jalesha Johnson as Iowans of the Week. April is National Poetry Month, and Emily and Kristopher have given students in the Des Moines Public Schools system an opportunity to express and better themselves through poetry, spoken word, and open mic through their programs at RunDSM.

RunDSM provides marginalized students access to a culturally conscious curriculum, urban art forms, and opportunities for student-centered community activism through the different programs they offer such as ''Movement 515,'' ''Urban Leadership Summit,'' and ''Minorities on the Move.'' Through Emily and Kristopher's leadership, they have been able to create a representative, culturally conscious climate within Des Moines Public Schools.

When Emily and Kristopher first came to the Des Moines Public Schools system, they had no idea what their experience would evolve into. Ten years later they have built a coalition of hundreds of students who have been impacted by RunDSM. The program was so inspiring for Leah and Jalesha they decided to come back and help run the program and turn it into what it is today. Students say that RunDSM has been a medium to discover and express their voices.

National Poetry Month is a great opportunity to highlight some of the incredibly talented and creative minds in Iowa. Emily, Kristopher, Leah, Jalesha, and everyone at RunDSM truly inspire students to find their voices and show them how powerful it can be. I will continue to fight in Congress for programs like RunDSM and advocates like Emily and Kristopher who invest in our students and make them better people through poetry. It is my honor to recognize them as Iowans of the Week.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEPHANIE N. MURPHY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mrs. MURPHY of Florida. Madam Speaker, on May 12, 2021, I was absent from the House chamber because I was attending an event relevant to my responsibilities as vice chair of the House Armed Service Committee's Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations. As a result, I was unable to vote on three recorded votes. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 135; YEA on Roll Call No. 136; and YEA on Roll Call No. 137.

IN HONOR OF RAUDE RAYCHEL

HON. CHRIS PAPPAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate my constituent, Raude Rayche, for becoming a citizen of the United States of America on January 29, 2021. Raychel has established herself as a pillar of her Somersworth community, and committed her life to bringing together her neighbors in Somersworth and her Indonesian culture. It is with great excitement I celebrate her citizenship to the country we love.

Raychel's dedication to the U.S. and to New Hampshire started long before becoming a citizen of this country. As the President of the Somersworth, NH nonprofit Indonesian Community Connect (ICC), Raychel designed programs to educate and engage community members in the traditions of her culture. Her caring nature and desire to grow her community has improved the lives of those living in the tri-city area and beyond.

However, Raychel did not stop there. With the help of her many partners Raychel led the efforts on the Little Indonesia project. Under

her leadership, Somersworth will be home to the world's first Little Indonesia—a cultural attraction that will expand educational and economic opportunities, and which aims to benefit all in my state. New Hampshire is proud to call Raychel a resident, and we all benefit from her ingenuity and her commitment to her community.

I want to recognize Raychel for not just saying the oath of allegiance to her new country, but for embodying the very meaning of being a citizen. On behalf of my constituents in New Hampshire's First Congressional District, I welcome Raychel as an American Citizen and celebrate the work she does for the people of the Granite State. I thank her for her many contributions and continued efforts to improving the lives of all in our state.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RENEWABLE ENERGY INVESTMENT ACT

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, today I introduced the Renewable Energy Investment Act. Last Congress' version of this legislation passed the House in Section 90404 of the Moving Forward Act (H.R. 2, 116th Cong.) and would allow taxpayers to elect to take clean energy credits as a direct payment, rather than a credit against tax.

For decades, the Production and Investment Tax Credits (PTCs and ITCs) have together supported substantial expansions in the development of clean energy across the United States. Despite years of temporary federal tax policy, the cost of wind and solar energy generation has come down significantly, leaving it competitive with, and in some cases cheaper than, fossil fuel-generated energy. However, the COVID–19 pandemic threatened the sector's long-term success and continues to have visible impacts today.

The COVID–19 pandemic significantly constricted tax equity markets that are used to finance renewable energy construction. This constriction makes financing the project more difficult since tax equity investors may not have the tax equity to utilize all the available credits, therefore making investment less attractive. With the potential for more available credits in the coming years, there may not be a robust enough investor base to take full advantage of available incentives without a direct payment option.

The Renewable Energy Investment Act allows taxpayers to receive a payment for renewable energy investments rather than a tax credit. Not only does this provide much-needed relief for tax equity markets, it also allows taxpayers with little or no tax liability to accelerate utilization of these credits and expand the pool of eligible investors to additional deployment of renewable energy across the country.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House and Senate to enact this legislation as part of a comprehensive infrastructure and clean energy package.

HONORING DALYLAH ALEXIS RYBOLT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Dalylah Alexis Rybolt. Dalylah is a very special young woman who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 74G, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Dalylah has been very active with her troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Dalylah has been involved with scouting, she has not only earned 36 merit badges, but also the respect of her family, peers, and community. Dalylah has also contributed to her community through her Eagle Scout project. Dalylah cleaned up Groves Cemetery by clearing brush piles and dead trees and installed a new telescoping flagpole with top solar lighting.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Dalylah Alexis Rybolt for her accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for her efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS WEEK

HON. JIM JORDAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, last week we commemorated "National Correctional Officers Week" and recognize the men and women who serve as correctional officers across the United States. President Ronald Reagan proclaimed the first week in May as National Correctional Officers Week thirty-seven years ago "in recognition of the contributions of correctional officers to our Nation." Especially over the past year, we have witnessed the substantial contributions of correctional officers and all law-enforcement officers in our neighborhoods and communities.

As we continue to face challenges of the COVID–19 pandemic, it is more important than ever to recognize the vital work that correctional officers perform on a daily basis, risking their lives in the course of carrying out their duties. "Stay-at-home" orders do not apply to our correctional officers. Public safety demands that these brave men and women come to work every day. Our nation's correctional officers did their best to keep themselves and those under their custody and care safe under these challenging circumstances.

There are currently over two million people incarcerated in jails and prisons throughout the United States. Our nation faces a great challenge to keep both staff and inmates at correctional facilities safe during this pandemic and amid radical proposals to defunct law-enforcement entities. Correctional officers are an integral part of our criminal justice system and they play a key role in helping maintain public safety. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 400,000 correctional officers in the United States for the difficult and often thankless job that they do day in and day out.

REMEMBERING RHEA K. HALE

HON. A. DONALD McEACHIN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. McEACHIN. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor and recognize the late Rhea K. Hale, a constituent of mine, who devoted her career to protecting the environment and promoting sustainability.

Ms. Hale's determination enabled her to forge an impressive career doing what she loved. She worked for IBM's Center for Environmentally Conscious Products, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the American Forest, and Paper Association, and WestRock. She was a respected and well-known voice within the industry, as well as a recognized authority on issues related to public policy and sustainability.

Ms. Hale had a talent for seeing possibilities, and the vision and persistence to bring them to life. She is remembered by her friends and colleagues not only as a passionate and determined advocate for bettering our planet, but also as a kind, thoughtful, caring, and unfailing friend.

One of Ms. Hale's friends noted that "If you walked into a room and Rhea was there, everything was better." Although our Commonwealth has lost a wonderful, intelligent person, we must reflect on her work and honor her legacy. Rhea will be deeply missed by her family, her friends, her colleagues, and all those whom she touched during her life.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing my deepest condolences to Ms. Hale's family, and in honoring her life's work.

HONORING DOMINIC ZURELLA

HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. RYAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dominic Zurella, of Canfield, Ohio, to thank him for his service to our country and to wish him a very happy 100th birthday.

Mr. Zurella was a Technical Sergeant and radio operator during World War II in the U.S. Air Force. During the war, he participated in 26 missions with the 91st Bomb Group, "The Ragged Irregulars," and the 324th Bomb Squadron from November 26, 1943 to March 26, 1944.

Dominic will be 100 years old on May 23, 2021 and I salute him on this tremendous milestone. Madam Speaker, I ask you and all our colleagues to please join me in wishing Mr. Zurella a happy birthday and thank him for his heroic service to our country.

RECOGNIZING PASTOR SAMONIA WHISONANT OF MOUNTAIN BE REMOVED OUTREACH CENTER

HON. SCOTT PERRY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I'm honored to recognize Pastor Samonia Whisonant for achieving the rank of Apostle-Elect. Pastor Whisonant's remarkable work has had an incredible impact on our Harrisburg community via her efforts with the Mountain Be Removed Outreach Center.

Pastor Whisonant is the co-founder and leader of Harrisburg's (formerly Washington, D.C. Mountain Be Removed Outreach Center, founded in October 1998. The Center aims to be the largest distribution center of food, clothing, and household supplies in Harrisburg. Although Pastor Whisonant was not raised in the church, she was well known for her wisdom and sage advice—the same character traits that she embodies as she now leads God's people through her work.

Pastor Whisonant has taught and preached God's Word for over 27 years. She's committed to equipping and training developing prophets and leaders. Her foundation in ministry was birthed through Prison Outreach, serving 15 years by empowering and instructing inmates throughout Maryland. Through her selfless work in Maryland's Montgomery, Prince George's, and Anne Arundel Counties, she spread the word of God while also teaching inmates valuable life skills to aid in their integration back into society.

Pastor Whisonant has walked in the Office of the Prophet for ten years; her tagline: ''Your Prophet Through the Process.'' She's been called to help the Body of Christ reach their divine destiny safely and without missing the necessary details that form and develop them into becoming mature Apostolic and Prophetic people.

In addition to her work with the Center, she is an entrepreneur, author, speaker, mentor and certified aromatherapist. Pastor Whisonant is the wife of Pastor Carlton Whisonant (co-founder M.B.R.O.C.), and the mother to two beautiful children, Davon Brooks and Elder-Elect Chante Whisonant (vice president, M.B.R.O.C.). Her favorite scripture is John 10:10, ''I have come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly.''

I am humbled and privileged to honor Pastor Whisonant as she is recognized as Apostle-Elect. She sets the standard for all to follow. The work of organizations like Mountain Be Removed Outreach Center is significant, and strengthens our communities and those around us. I commend Pastor Samonia Whisonant for her tireless, selfless, and faithful efforts, and wish her continued Godspeed on her journey.

HONORING ELIZABETH KATHYRN STEPHENSON

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Elizabeth Kathyrn Stephenson. Elizabeth is a very special young woman who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 74G, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Elizabeth has been very active with her troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Elizabeth has been involved with scouting, she has not only earned 37 merit badges, but also the respect of her family, peers, and community. Elizabeth has also contributed to her community through her Eagle Scout project. Elizabeth cleaned the Nodaway County Community Building, she also primed and painted newly installed walls, sound boards, ceilings, doors and trim in all rooms at the facility.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Elizabeth Kathyrn Stephenson for her accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for her efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

TRIBUTE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL KENYON K. BELL

HON. RONNY JACKSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. JACKSON. Madam Speaker, today I am proud to honor a superb leader, General Kenyon Bell. During my short time as a Member of Congress, I have received a warm welcome from many people, but none warmer than from the great men and women of Sheppard Air Force Base. This summer, General Bell will relinquish command of the 82nd Training Wing and Installation Command of Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas. While we are sad to see him go, we are excited for his future.

General Bell was given a great opportunity to lead in challenging times and did so with the highest degree of professionalism, dignity, and skill. As the COVID–19 pandemic shut down much of our normal day-to-day lives across the nation, General Bell found himself in command of a mission that could not stop, or even slow down, without disastrous and long-term consequences for military readiness. With more than 5,000 students living in close quarters on the base, he acted decisively to implement policies and guidelines to ensure the safe continuation of both the technical and flying training missions at Sheppard. As a result, operational units around the world continued receiving the trained, mission-ready Airmen required to maintain global combat capability.

While we faced civil unrest as a country over the last year, General Bell led by example and worked to build bridges of understanding and unity that transcend politics and will ultimately strengthen the United States military. His ability to speak boldly, frankly, and calmly on the highly charged subject of race is an example we all must follow. He also had a willingness and ability to listen respectfully and honestly to differing perspectives. While I faced the steep learning curve involved with being a Member of Congress, General Bell ensured that I stayed up to date with the situation on the ground at Sheppard, truly working as a partner. I could not have asked for a better partner to work with as I began my tenure as a Congressman.

General Bell's list of successes is longer than many I have seen from a General Officer. While navigating a variety of unique challenges throughout his tenure, he found a way to accomplish countless traditional command matters. The successful completion of the Sheppard Main Gate renovation project, in all its complexity, marks the realization of more than a decade of effort. More importantly, it represents markedly improved security and force protection for the missions and people of Sheppard Air Force Base. I was honored to be there with General Bell in person for the official ribbon-cutting ceremony in April.

Finally, a sure testament to the quality of General Bell's leadership is the fact that through all the challenges of 2020 and 2021, the 82nd Training Wing was rated as Highly Effective by the Air Education and Training Command Inspector General following the 2021 Unit Effectiveness Inspection.

On behalf of a grateful nation, I extend my congratulations to General Bell on completing his command tour at Sheppard Air Force Base. I thank the General for his exceptional leadership and service. I congratulate his wife, Lori, and his kids Amira, Kenyon, and Roman. I look forward to seeing General Bell continue to excel in his career, and I look forward to our future years of friendship. We are a better and stronger nation for his service.

RECOGNIZING CAPTAIN PAUL JACOBS

HON. TOM McCLINTOCK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the remarkable life story of an American hero, Captain Paul Jacobs who passed away this past December. Captain Paul Jacobs served six combat tours in Vietnam, though it was his last tour that forever enshrined him as leading one of the U.S. Navy's greatest humanitarian efforts.

As U.S. Forces be withdrawing from South Vietnam in late April 1975, Captain Jacobs was then commanding the destroyer escort USS *Kirk* off the coast of Vietnam. To escape being captured by Communist North Vietnamese forces, South Vietnam helicopters loaded with refugees swarmed out toward the U.S. fleet. After hearing rumors that any South Vietnamese pilot captured by the North Vietnamese would be tortured, mutilated, and imprisoned, while their families would be made outcasts or worse, they fled desperately trying to escape that fate.

Upon realizing this, Captain Jacobs offered his ship as a safe haven for the South Vietnamese refugees. Helicopters began arriving and all hands aboard the *Kirk*—including Captain Jacobs—pushed unloaded helicopters over the side to make room for incoming ones. In all, 12 helicopters, packed with refugees, had landed on one of the Navy's smallest warships. Captain Jacobs then transformed the *Kirk* into a humanitarian aid station, providing food, comfort, medical care, relief from a blazing sun and hope to the men, women and children they'd rescued. It is no exaggeration to

credit Captain Jacobs' steadfast leadership in the face of such hardship for saving the lives of those 30,000-plus Vietnamese sailors and refugees.

The United States Navy has a proud tradition of courageous, competent, indefatigable, and independent ship captains, who fear not what lies over the horizon, and who earn the respect and fidelity of their crews through their fair and steadfast leadership. Such will be Captain Paul Jacobs' legacy. In California's Fourth Congressional District and in Captain Jacob's childhood hometown in Maine, we share profound grief over his passing.

And so today, I rise to bid Captain Paul Jacobs—the United States Navy's most revered humanitarian—farewell. May he always have fair winds and following seas.

SHARING THE WASHINGTON POST OP-ED BY FORMER SEN. JEFF FLAKE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, on Wednesday the Republican Conference ejected the Gentlelady from Wyoming from the ranks of its leadership because she dared to speak truth and refused to join in spreading falsehoods regarding the recent election. This is a dangerous moment for our democracy, when one party is operating according to a set of clearly debunked falsehoods and punishes its Members who prefer actual facts. To underscore that danger, I include in the RECORD the following op-ed, which was published in The Washington Post on Tuesday and written by the former Republican Senator from Arizona, Jeff Flake. I hope all of my colleagues—on both sides of the aisle—will read his words and consider carefully this perilous moment in which our country and this Congress finds itself.

[From the Washington Post, May 11, 2021]

OPINION: IN TODAY'S REPUBLICAN PARTY, THERE IS NO GREATER OFFENSE THAN HONESTY

(By Former Sen. Jeff Flake (R–AZ))

''The further a society drifts from the truth, the more it will hate those who speak it.''—George Orwell

Near the beginning of the document that made us free, our Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson wrote: ''We hold these truths to be self-evident.''

There you have it. From the very beginning of America, our freedom has been predicated on truth. For without a principled fidelity to truth and to shared facts, our democracy will not last.

On Wednesday, Rep. Liz Cheney (R–Wyo.) will most likely lose her leadership post within the House Republican Conference, not because she has been untruthful. Rather, she will lose her position because she is refusing to play her assigned role in propagating the ''big lie'' that the 2020 election was stolen from Donald Trump. Cheney is more dedicated to the long-term health of our constitutional system than she is to assuaging the former president's shattered ego, and for her integrity she may well pay with her career.

No, this is not the plot of a movie set in an asylum. Ladies and gentlemen, this is your contemporary Republican Party, where today there is no greater offense than honesty.

It seems a good time to examine how we got to a place where such a large swath of the electorate (70 percent of Republican voters, according to polling) became willing to reject a truth that is so self-evident.

This allergy to self-evident truth didn't happen all at once, of course. This frog has been boiling for some time now. The Trump period in American life has been a celebration of the unwise and the untrue. From the ugly tolerance of the pernicious falsehood about President Barack Obama's place of birth to the bizarre and fanatical fable about the size of inauguration crowds, to the introduction of the term ''alternative facts'' into the American lexicon, the party's steady embrace of dishonesty as a central premise has brought us to this low and dangerous place.

I don't know what will happen to Cheney politically after Wednesday. For me, I knew that I couldn't support Trump's election or reelection after his seminal falsehood about Obama's birth certificate, to say nothing of the cascade of untruths, from the trivial to the consequential, that followed daily. I had hoped that, over time, my Republican constituents would feel differently about the former president, or at least value a Republican who pushed back, and that I could stand for reelection in 2018 with a reasonable chance of surviving a Republican primary. It soon became apparent that Republican voters wanted someone who was all in with a president that I increasingly saw as a danger to the republic. That could not be me, so I spoke out instead and didn't stand for reelection.

When I became an unwitting dissident in my party by speaking in defense of self-evident truths, I assumed that more and more of my colleagues would follow me. I remain astonished that so few did. Congresswoman Cheney, I know how alone you must be feeling. But just know that history keeps the score, not Kevin McCarthy or Elise Stefanik.

In January 2018, three years before the Capitol insurrection, I said the following on the Senate floor: ''Mr. President, let us be clear. The impulses underlying the dissemination of such untruths are not benign. They have the effect of eroding trust in our vital institutions and conditioning the public to no longer trust them. The destructive effect of this kind of behavior on our democracy cannot be overstated.''

Three years later, it's clear that I didn't know the half of it. The destructive effect of the president's behavior—and the willingness of Republican elected officials to indulge, excuse, defend, justify and, in many cases, just roll with it—has taken a devastating toll.

It is elementary to have to say this, but we did not become a great nation by believing or espousing nonsense, or by embracing lunacy. And if my party continues down this path, we will not be fit to govern.

Cheney has proved her fitness, and today it seems that adherents to the ''big lie'' will cast her out. Hold your head high, congresswoman. Those of us who believe in American democracy and who live in objective reality are grateful that you have chosen to take a stand for truth—self-evident truth—regardless of the consequences.

JOYCE E. SPRINGER

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize a very special member of the Tarkio Community. Joyce Ellen Springer is turning a very independent 90 on Sunday.

Joyce Davenport was born on her Mother Helen's Birthday in 1931 in Fairfax, Missouri. She grew up in Fairfax, graduated from high school, married her High School Sweetheart, Robert Hedrick, had two sons and built a family in Fairfax as well. When tragedy struck and Robert passed away, she displayed grit and self reliance as a true child of Northwest Missouri and the Great Depression. She picked herself up, dusted herself off and went from housewife to single working mother in a time when that was not the norm. Whether she was working for the High School Principal as a secretary, as the receptionist for the doctor's office or working at the Exchange Bank she always met challenges head-on and with a warm smile. She was blessed to find another great love in Bill Springer who she married in 1972 and was married to for 43 years until his passing in 2015.

It would be easy to dismiss Joyce's life as common or unremarkable. That would be a monstrous error. It would not account for the history that she has lived, the character and strength she has passed on or love she has both given and received. The legacy of Joyce Springer is one of her children, step-children, grand children and great grand children. Joyce has a legacy that anyone should be proud to have and it is undeniable proof of a life well lived.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in wishing Joyce Ellen Springer a wonderful 90th Birthday. I wish her all the peace, happiness and fulfillment that her heart desires, now and in the years to come. I am proud to represent her as a citizen of Missouri's Sixth Congressional District.

CELEBRATING THE OPENING OF LITTLE INDONESIA

HON. CHRIS PAPPAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the opening of the Little Indonesia in Somersworth, New Hampshire. After years of diligent planning, Indonesian Community Connect Inc. has made international history by unveiling this new cultural landmark and opening the first Little Indonesia in the United States.

My state is home to a vibrant and welcoming Indonesian community seeking to contribute to their home as proud Granite Staters. ICC has built strong ties within the community and created lasting connections by hosting cultural events and offering educational opportunities for all to attend. The opening of Little Indonesia aims to expand on this spirit of togetherness, and I am proud to see this project come together. As this region emerges from the pandemic, Little Indonesia will serve as a cultural and community gathering spaces for all to enjoy for years to come.

On behalf of my constituents in New Hampshire's First Congressional District, I want to congratulate the Indonesian Community Connect Inc., the City of Somersworth, and the members of the community who have made the Little Indonesia project come to life. Let us celebrate this new hub of cultural exchange,

economic opportunity, and community engagement that will elevate New Hampshire's status on the global stage.

IN RECOGNITION OF SHAHID AHMED'S SERVICE TO THE NEW DEMOCRAT COALITION

HON. SUZAN K. DeLBENE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank Shahid Ahmed for his many contributions to the New Democrat Coalition. This week, Shahid will be leaving the New Democrat Coalition after two years of service to become New Dem Congressman DONALD MCEACHIN's Communications Director.

The New Democrat Coalition, which I have the honor to Chair, is made up of 94 forward-thinking Democrats in the U.S. House of Representatives who are committed to getting things done. We represent the expansion of the Democratic Party beyond our urban base into purple districts and we are key to holding the majority. Our focus and composition of members, makes our communications team critical to the Coalition's success.

Shahid joined the New Dem communications staff as the Staff & Digital Assistant in April 2019. Prior to joining the New Dem staff, Shahid was a Communications Fellow for Congressman JARED HUFFMAN of California and a Press Intern for Congressman DONALD MCEACHIN of Virginia. In recognition for his hard work and digital expertise, he was promoted to Digital and Press Assistant in January 2020 all while pursuing his Master of Arts in Communication and Media Studies at The Johns Hopkins University.

Originally serving under former New Democrat Coalition Chair DEREK KILMER, Shahid has been an able communications staffer to me and many members of the Coalition. Over his tenure, the New Democrat Coalition has exponentially grown its digital footprint thanks to Shahid's knowledge of social media platforms, digital media, and effective communications. Most notably, Shahid created dynamic, creative content to promote the Coalition's key policy and message priorities. Shahid also served as a key digital advisor for New Dem Members and their staffs working with them to develop compelling ways to reach their constituents on issues that mattered most in their districts. Shahid will continue to be a valued mentor to communications staff in the New Dem family and beyond.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the members of the New Democrat Coalition, I thank Shahid and wish him best of luck.

REMEMBERING PATRICIA ANN PIPINO

HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. RYAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Patricia Ann Pipino of Warren, Ohio, who passed away on Thursday, April 15, 2021 at the age of 83.

Patricia was born May 8, 1937, the daughter of Theodore and Helen Lansing Gabig. She graduated from St. Mary's High School in Warren and attended Kent State University.

Patricia worked at Copperweld Steel until her marriage to James S. "Doc" Pipino on July 11, 1959. Together they enjoyed 58 years of marriage and family life.

She will be deeply missed by her sons, Attorney James D. (Mary Jeanine), Theodore S. and Attorney Samuel M. (Kimberly Kirtland); her daughter, Mary F. "Mimi," Ph.D.; grandchildren, James A. (Lynsey) Pipino, Elena Dean (Michael), Marisa Bell (Michael), Dana, Matthew, Daniel, Camille and Lorenzo Pipino and Cailin Jaspers; her great-grandchildren, Amelia and Clara Dean and Charlotte Pipino; her brother and sister-in-law, Dr. Theodore and Dr. Cheryl Smith Gabig and numerous nieces and nephews.

In addition to holding her favorite jobs, "Mom and "Nana" she also volunteered with St. Joseph's Hospital Women's Auxiliary, Trumbull Mobile Meals, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, Niles Festival, OLMC Home and School and John F. Kennedy Moms' Eagles football boosters.

Patricia also enjoyed golf, tennis, skiing, reading and playing bridge. She was staunch supporter of the Browns, Indians and Cavs. Mrs. Pipino was a member of the Lake Club, Trumbull Country Club and Blessed Sacrament Parish. She was an owner of Niles Restaurant Business, Inc.

I'm proud to have known Patricia for many, as I grew up just down the street from her and her family. Her son, Jimmy, was my football coach and early supporter. Patricia had a strong involvement in the church and touched the lives of many. My deepest condolences go out to Patricia's family and friends.

GEORGE FLOYD R.I.P. POEM

HON. A. DONALD McEACHIN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. MCEACHIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to include in the RECORD a poem from Rabbi Dr. Israel Zoberman, founder and spiritual leader of Temple Lev Tikvah in Virginia Beach, and the representative of the Jewish Community at the City of Chesapeake's civic occasions.

GEORGE FLOYD R.I.P.

(By Rabbi Dr. Israel Zoberman)

Thank you, George Floyd, for making sure
That 2020 will be remembered not only for
An inflicting Coronavirus but even more so for a
Virtuous revolution of the heart inspired by an
Unassuming gentle spirit in a giant's frame
Who taught us all—white, black and brown—
That a simple man, no celebrity, could hopefully
Change the world his loving spirit charged,
Awakening with divine grace sleepy multitudes,
Whose last breath of agonizing 9 minutes, 29 seconds,
We count sacred with Mr. Floyd becoming
A household name though not born a prince
While you wanted just to breath like fellow humans
Gifted by God's birthright at least another day,
And heavenly mama would gladly wait,
Destined in death to accomplish
Unwittingly what you could not alive do.
Forgotten you will never be roaming with angels
Among the stars to protect dear ones left behind,
But your excruciatingly aching neck stomped
By a bending knee not in homage to the gods,
Is a transforming symbol now for the oppressor's
Universal rod which together we are bent to break,
As the dying battle cry, "Man, I can't breathe"
Will ever ring from Sea to Shining Sea.

Rabbi Dr. Israel Zoberman is the founder and spiritual leader of Temple Lev Tikvah in Virginia Beach, meeting at The Church of the Holy Apostles. He is honorary senior rabbi scholar at Eastern Shore Chapel Episcopal Church in Virginia Beach. He represents the Jewish community at civic events in the City of Chesapeake.

HONORING ADRIANNA INES ALEY

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Adrianna Ines Aley. Adrianna is a very special young woman who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 74G, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Adrianna has been very active with her troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Adrianna has been involved with scouting, she has not only earned 32 merit badges, but also the respect of her family, peers, and community. Adrianna has also contributed to her community through her Eagle Scout project. Adrianna improved the landscape at the First United Methodist Church in her town.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Adrianna Ines Aley for her accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for her efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2499–S2531

Measures Introduced: Forty-nine bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1603–1651, and S. Res. 212–216. **Pages S2521–23**

Measures Reported:

S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S2521**

Measures Passed:

Alaska Tourism Recovery Act: Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation was discharged from further consideration of S. 593, to restrict the imposition by the Secretary of Homeland Security of fines, penalties, duties, or tariffs applicable only to coastwise voyages, or prohibit otherwise qualified non-United States citizens from serving as crew, on specified vessels transporting passengers between the State of Washington and the State of Alaska, to address a Canadian cruise ship ban and the extraordinary impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic on Alaskan communities, and the bill was then passed, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S2510–15**

Murkowski Amendment No. 1492, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S2510**

National Senior Fraud Awareness Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 214, supporting the designation of May 13, 2021, as "National Senior Fraud Awareness Day" to raise awareness about the increasing number of fraudulent scams targeted at seniors in the United States, to encourage the implementation of policies to prevent those scams from happening, and to improve protections from those scams for seniors. **Pages S2530–31**

National Police Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 215, designating the week of May 9 through May 15, 2021, as "National Police Week". **Page S2531**

Measures Considered:

Endless Frontier Act—Agreement: Senate began consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program. **Pages S2504–10**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, May 13, 2021, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, May 17, 2021. **Page S2504**

Prior to the consideration of the motion to proceed, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S2504**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, May 17, 2021, Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill; and that the cloture motion on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, May 17, 2021. **Page S2531**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 59 yeas to 38 nays (Vote No. EX. 190), Amber Faye McReynolds, of Colorado, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for a term expiring December 8, 2026. **Pages S2501–04**

By 89 yeas to 7 nays (Vote No. EX. 191), Donet Dominic Graves, Jr., of Ohio, to be Deputy Secretary of Commerce. **Page S2504**

Jewel Hairston Bronaugh, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture. **Page S2531**

Nomination Received: Senate received the following nomination:

Catherine Elizabeth Lhamon, of California, to be Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Education. **Page S2531**

Messages from the House: Pages S2517–18
Measures Referred: Page S2518
Measures Placed on the Calendar: Page S2518
Executive Communications: Pages S2518–20
Petitions and Memorials: Pages S2520–21
Executive Reports of Committees: Page S2521
Notice of a Tie Vote Under S. Res. 27: Page S2516
Additional Cosponsors: Pages S2523–25
Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S2525–29
Additional Statements: Page S2517
Amendments Submitted: Pages S2529–30
Authorities for Committees to Meet: Page S2530

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—191) Pages S2503–04

Adjournment: Senate convened at 11 a.m. and adjourned at 6:05 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, May 17, 2021. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2531.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

DISASTER RECOVERY AND RESILIENCY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine rethinking disaster recovery and resiliency, focusing on protecting our nation's transportation systems, including preliminary observations on options for improving climate resilience of transportation infrastructure, after receiving testimony from Polly Trottenberg, Deputy Secretary of Transportation; Elizabeth Repko, Acting Director, Physical Infrastructure, Government Accountability Office; Edwin H. Sniffen, Hawaii Department of Transportation, Honolulu, on behalf of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Committee on Transportation System Security and Resilience; and Habib Joseph Dagher, University of Maine Advanced Structures and Composites Center, Orono.

NOMINATION

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Christine Elizabeth Wormuth, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Army, Department of Defense, after the nominee, who was introduced by former Senator Chuck Hagel, testified and answered questions in her own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of Tommy P. Beaudreau, of Alaska, to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior.

OFFSHORE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine offshore energy development in federal waters and leasing under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, after receiving testimony from Amanda Lefton, Director, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Department of the Interior; Louisiana Governor John Bel Edwards, Baton Rouge; Russell Holmes, Center for Offshore Safety, Houston, Texas; and Mike Minarovic, Arena Energy, The Woodlands, Texas.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine Department of Homeland Security actions to address unaccompanied minors at the southern border, after receiving testimony from Alejandro N. Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security.

RETIREMENT SECURITY

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine retirement security, focusing on building a better future, after receiving testimony from Lori Lucas, Employee Benefit Research Institute, Shai Akabas, Bipartisan Policy Center, and Deva A. Kyle, Bredhoff and Kaiser, P.L.L.C., all of Washington, D.C.; and Dave Gray, Fidelity Investments, Boston, Massachusetts.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 228, to promote antitrust enforcement and protect competition through adjusting premerger filing fees, and increasing antitrust enforcement resources;

S. 1511, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 with respect to payments to certain public safety officers who have become permanently and totally disabled as a result of personal injuries sustain in the line of duty;

S. 921, to amend title 18, United States Code, to further protect officers and employees of the United States, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1502, to make Federal law enforcement officer peer support communications confidential, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

The nomination of Todd Sunhwae Kim, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 60 public bills, H.R. 3172–3231; 1 private bill, H.R. 3232; and 5 resolutions, H. Res. 392–396, were introduced. **Pages H2311–15**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H2317**

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

H.R. 1157, to provide for certain authorities of the Department of State, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–33). **Page H2311**

Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act: The House passed H.R. 2547, to expand and enhance consumer, student, servicemember, and small business protections with respect to debt collection practices, by a yea-and-nay vote of 215 yeas to 207 nays, Roll No. 141. **Pages H2276–95**

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Financial Services now printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. **Page H2276**

Agreed to:

Waters en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–29: Bonamici (No. 1) that expands requirements debt collectors must meet to take legal action on a debt, including providing advanced notice of commencing legal action and updates FDCPA to require proof that a debt is legally owed and due; Adams (No. 2) that provides private student loan borrowers the same protections as federal borrowers, with regards to prohibiting servicers and credit reporting agencies from reporting adverse information and directs the credit reporting agencies to remove any adverse information; Bowman (No. 3) that ensures that debt collectors would not be allowed to contact consumers via social media unless explicitly provided written consent; Bush (No. 5) that requires the CFPB report to Congress in 6 months analyzing consumer complaint data relating to debt collection practices (including debt collection practices as it relates to medical debt and debts owed by servicemembers) during the pandemic, as well as a list of enforcement actions taken by CFPB relating to debt collection during the pandemic; Cohen (No. 6) that adds language that would explicitly prohibit debt collectors from collecting or attempting to collect debt from consumers which the statute of limitations has expired and would also prohibit a debt collector from bringing, or threatening to bring, legal action against any consumer on a debt in which the statute of limitations has expired; Craig (No. 7) that adds a new section entitled the "Ryan Frascone Memorial Student Loan Relief Act of 2021" to release cosigners of private student loan agreements in the event of the death of the borrower, which will align current law with loans made prior to enactment of the Economic, Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act; Newman (No. 10) that requires the CFPB to create a page on their website with a consumer bill of rights for abusive debt collectors and resources, as well as directing it to be offered in different languages; Omar (No. 11) that directs the CFPB to study and report to Congress within 18 months about the consumer experiences and financial impacts of debt collection practices on student loan borrowers with private education loans, and requires an analysis on the practices of private student lenders challenging undue hardship petitions; Payne (No. 12) that requires the CFPB to report to Congress on the number of people unable to pay a debt because a debt collector is unable to accept a cash payment; Ross (No. 13) that directs the GAO to (1) analyze the trends and impacts associated with the use of electronic and telephone communications in the debt collection industry, and (2) recommend regulatory and legislative proposals to reduce the annoyance, abuse, and harassment of consumers by debt collectors, including the frequency of electronic and telephone communications by debt collectors to consumers; and Williams (GA) (No. 14) that commissions a report that identifies and analyzes racial disparities relating to debt collection practices and pro-vides administrative and legislative recommendations to address such disparities (by a yea-and-nay vote of 210 yeas to 202 nays, Roll No. 138). **Pages H2284–88, H2292–93**

Rejected:

Waters en bloc amendment No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–29: Burgess (No. 4) that sought to have the Treasury Secretary shall certify that this legislation will not limit the availability of debt products or increase their cost for Americans without a credit history, Americans with poor credit history, or Americans from lower socio-economic backgrounds; and Luetkemeyer (No. 8) that sought to direct the GAO to study and report to Congress within 1-year about how restricting debt collection will impact low- to moderate-income and minority borrowers with the bill becoming effective upon date of the report's release (by a yea-and-nay vote of 208 yeas to 214 nays, Roll No. 139); and

Pages H2288–92, H2293

Wagner amendment (No. 9 printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–29) that sought to replace the underlying bill with targeted approaches to improve the debt collection and credit reporting framework which will ensure the financial system remains safe and sound while protecting and introducing options for consumers (by a yea-and-nay vote of 199 yeas to 224 nays, Roll No. 140). **Pages H2290–92, H2293–94**

H. Res. 380, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 2547) and (H.R. 1065) was agreed to yesterday, May 12th.

Suspension-Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure. Consideration began Tuesday, May 11th.

Behavioral Intervention Guidelines Act of 2021: H.R. 2877, to amend the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop best practices for the establishment and use of behavioral intervention teams at schools, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 323 yeas to 93 nays with two answering "present", Roll No. 142.

Pages H2295–96

Senate Referral: S. 1585 was held at the desk.

Page H2296

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page S2296.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Five yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H2292–93, H2293, H2293–94, H2294–95, and H2295–96.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 noon and adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

Committee Meetings

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing entitled "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Resource Management and Operational Priorities". Testimony was heard from Tae Johnson, Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security.

MENTAL HEALTH EMERGENCIES: BUILDING A ROBUST CRISIS RESPONSE SYSTEM

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled "Mental Health Emergencies: Building a Robust Crisis Response System". Testimony was heard from Charles Dike, Medical Director, Office of the Commissioner, Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Connecticut; and public witnesses.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS QUALITY OF LIFE AND INSTALLATIONS UPDATE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled "Navy and Marine Corps Quality of Life and Installations Update". Testimony was heard from Sergeant Major Troy Black, Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps; Lieutenant General Charles Chiarotti, Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics, U.S. Marine Corp; Todd L Schafer, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Environment, Installations and Energy; Master Chief Petty Officer Russell Smith, Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy; and Vice Admiral Ricky Williamson, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Fleet Readiness and Logistics.

MEMBER DAY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled "Member Day". Testimony was heard from Chairman McGovern, and Representatives Hagedorn, Escobar, Case, Mrvan, Schrier, Tenney, Griffith, Rose, Cohen, Swalwell, and Jackson Lee.

WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT REAUTHORIZATION: CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Investment held a

hearing entitled ''Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Reauthorization: Creating Opportunities for Youth Employment''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE CLEAN FUTURE ACT: SUPERFUND PROPOSALS TO ADVANCE CLEANUPS, EQUITY, AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change held a hearing entitled ''The CLEAN Future Act: Superfund Proposals to Advance Cleanups, Equity, and Climate Resilience''. Testimony was heard from J. Alfredo Gómez, Director, Natural Resources and Environment, Government Accountability Office.

A RACE AGAINST TIME: DEPLOYING VACCINES AND ADDRESSING THE DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACTS OF COVID–19 IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, Civilian Security, Migration and International Economic Policy held a hearing entitled ''A Race Against Time: Deploying Vaccines and Addressing the Disproportionate Impacts of COVID–19 in Latin America and the Caribbean''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PIPELINE AND THE ROAD BACK TO INTEGRATION

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security held a hearing entitled ''Juvenile Justice Pipeline and the Road Back to Integration''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States held a hearing entitled ''Environmental Justice in Indigenous Communities''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

PROTECTING COASTAL COMMUNITIES AND OCEAN RESOURCES FROM OFFSHORE DRILLING

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing entitled ''Protecting Coastal Communities and Ocean Resources from Offshore Drilling''. Testimony was heard from Chairman Pallone, and Representatives McEachin, Brownley, Castor of Florida, Levin of California, and Huffman; and Terra Lawson-Remer, Supervisor, District 3, San Diego County, California; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 3076, the ''Postal Service Reform Act''; H.R. 3077, the ''Postal Service Improvement Act''; H.R. 1930, the ''Federal Advisory Committee Transparency Act''; H.R. 2485, the ''Access to Congressionally Mandated Reports Act''; H.R. 2681, the ''Integrity Committee Transparency Act''; and H.R. 978, the ''Chai Suthammanont Remembrance Act''. H.R. 978, H.R. 3077, H.R. 1930, H.R. 2485, H.R. 2681, and H.R. 3076 were ordered reported, as amended.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a markup on H.R. 2225, the ''National Science Foundation for the Future Act''. H.R. 2225 was forwarded to the full Committee, as amended.

OVERVIEW OF THE SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH AND SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAMS

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Overview of the Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer Programs''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

FEDERAL REAL ESTATE POST-COVID–19 PART ONE: A VIEW FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management held a hearing entitled ''Federal Real Estate Post-COVID–19 Part One: A View from The Private Sector''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION'S 2021 TRADE POLICY AGENDA

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''The Biden Administration's 2021 Trade Policy Agenda''. Testimony was heard from Katherine C. Tai, U.S. Trade Representative.

RECRUITING, EMPOWERING AND RETAINING A DIVERSE CONGRESSIONAL STAFF

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Recruiting, Empowering and Retaining a Diverse Congressional Staff''. Testimony was heard from Kemba Hendrix, Director of the Office of Diversity and Inclusion, U.S. House of Representatives; and public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

PREVENTING MASS ATROCITIES

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Commission concluded a hearing to examine preventing mass atrocities, after receiving testimony from Timothy Snyder, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut; and Naomi Kikoler, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide, Washington, D.C.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, MAY 14, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems, hearing entitled ''Operations in Cyberspace and Building Cyber Capabilities Across the Department of Defense'', 11 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, May 17

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1260, Endless Frontier Act, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at 5:30 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, May 14

House Chamber

Program for Friday: Consideration of H.R. 1065—Pregnant Workers Fairness Act.

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